From the (Boston) Federal Orrery.

STANZAS.—BY A HUSBAND.

WHEN on thy bosom I recline,
Enraptured fall to call the nine,
To call thee mine for life—
I glory in thofe facred ties,
Which modern waits and fools defpife,
Of husband and of wife.

Our mutual flame fupplies our life,
The tender link, the endlefs tie,
Our joys have not a fhade of ftrife:
Some fweet fenfation, ever new,
Springs up and prevents the wanton true,
That "love can ne'er be tried."

Have I a wifh, 'tis all for thee,
Beft then a wifh in all for me;
So fmiles the youngeft cherub there,
That angels look their ardent gaze,
Well pleafed to fee our hopes days,
And bid us live and love.

If cares arife—and cares will come—
Thy bofom is my firft retreat—
I fhall no more to reft;
And in their anguifh diftreft my fair,
I bid her fighs eat all her care,
And wipe it in my breaft.

Here I a wife, 'tis all for true,
Both life and more are only one—
Our hearts are fo entwined,
That like the ivy round the tree,
Bound to its clofeft embrace,
'Tis death to be diffolv'd.

From the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

Please to infert in your paper the following DIRECTIONS *to a* PAINTER.

SPREAD your canvas, take your pallet and pencil, and fcratch

FRANCE,

As a tiger fcratching her toils; hunted by all the imperial and royal brutes of Europe; place on her head the red cap: and repreſent her dancing in wooden fhoes to the tune of *Vive la Republique*: cudgelling her own offspring, and dealing deadly wounds to all her furrounding adverſaries at the fame inſtant. The country of an enthuſiaſtic, gallant military, and the theatre of philoſophical experiments; who are ſacrificing one hundred thouſand lives annually, to convince the world that they can weave a cloth, ſtrong enough for a mad ſhirt, from the ſlimy filaments of a cob-web.

RUSSIA,

As an enormous woman, with a monſtrous hoop petticoat; one ſide of it ſpreading over half of the kingdom of Poland: ſhaking her fiſt at the Gallic tigreſs, and looking aſkant, at the ſame time, on a map of the country, bordering on the Archipelago and black ſea. The country of boundleſs ambition, driving vaſt hordes of ignorant ſlaves, to cultivate inhoſpitable forefts.

PRUSSIA,

As a wolf, wounded in his hind quarters, ſneaking off from the combat, and hugging ponderous bags of gold, bound up with tricoloured ribbands. The region of tactics and pedle faſtic.

AUSTRIA,

As a huge bear, lifting both paws at the tygreſs, who had juſt torn off the head of one of her cubs. A country bloated with pedigree, and compoſed of parts as diſſimilar, as was Nebuchadnezzer's image; incapable of perfect union in the field or cabinet.

SPAIN,

As a cat ſmoaking her whiſkers, and with a paw uplifted, ſqualling and ſpitting at the tygreſs. The region of pride, ſquinting with jealouſy at all her neighbours.—The common channel, through which the riches of Mexico and Peru paſs to the induſtrious part of Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN,

As a bull dog, fattened on the limbs of the tygreſs; held back by a murder of a thouſand heads. The hatband of incendiariſm and corruption.—Action and re-action—both peſtoning the public manners, and equally ſapping the fair temple of liberty.

Mix your rich ſt colours, and paint

THE FIFTEEN UNITED STATES,

As an ancient Sachem of America, reclined underthe ſhade of an aged oak, on the weſtern bank of the Delaware; ſmoaking the calumet of peace, with all the ambaſſadors of Europe; and ſhaking his tomahawk at a company of ragged hunters from the wilderneſs, who are dancing a war dance round a keg of whiſkey. The country of independence, peace and ſafety.—Long may it enjoy them, uninjured by domeſtic faction, or foreign intrigue!

Thruſt in the *back ground* of the United States, a motley group of figures; repreſentſome of them working with the utmoſt aſſiduity to tear up by the roots an illuſtrious thriving *Native* of the American groves, called the *National Executive*; and others holding in readineſs a miſcreant, creeping, *exotic* ſo called *Jacobin Club*, which they deſign to plant in its place. To diverſify the group, you may diſtinguiſh ſome by volunteer cockades, and others by fanatical robes. To one you may give the General's baton, and to another the plume of his amanuenſis. Turn their faces, grinning a ghaſtly ſmile, towards the ragged company in the *fore ground*, as if approving their drunken freaks. Cover the whole with your ſtrongeſt ſhades, as beſt adapted to their dark machinations, as well as expreſſive of their general with of concealment. Finally, ſummons the utmoſt powers of your pencil, and repreſent the *ancient Sachem* on the bank of Delaware, although intent on the benevolent works of peace, looking with an air of pity, mingled with contempt, on the whole of theſe wretcheſs figures.

FOR SALE, BY
HUDSON & GOODWIN,
A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,
All Parts of
Webſter's Inſtitute,
Is large or ſmall quantities, either bound or in ſheets.

They have alſo on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as uſual.*

They want to purchaſe clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Seine, Bees-Wax. Horſe Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Caſh on delivery.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,
INFORMS his friends, that he has juſt received a large ſupply of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he wiſhes to diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Fanſhee Coatings, Buzzes and Flonels of good quality, mixed Kerſeymere and Kerſeymere weft Patteras, Wiltſhires, Muratts, Durants, Velvets and Thicſeſe, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravats and Muſlins, a large aſſortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Callicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Linſeyring, a large aſſortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or ſingle Bottle, and almoſt every other article inquired for. Conſtant attendance and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Perſons whoſe accounts are more than ſix months ſtanding are deſired to call and ſettle immediately.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

Jahleel Woodbridge,
HAS lately received a good aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon—Alſo, Crockery, and Homemade Earthen Ware, Sale by the Hogſhead or leſs, Rum, Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Alſpice, Gloſs, Nails and Brads, Swedes and Ruſſia iron, German and Bliſtered Steel, Fuſſick, Redwood, Allum, Copperas, Looking Glaſſes, Pewter, Sole Leather, &c. &c. which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit—alſo, receives in payment all kinds of Grain, Beef, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Flax, White-Beans, Flax-Seed, Hatter's Furs, Cotton and Linen Rags—he alſo wants to purchaſe Pork, and 2 or 3000 buſhels of Aſhes, for which he will pay part Caſh. He requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him either on Book or Note, whoſe accounts are of more than one years ſtanding to make immediate payment or they muſt expect to be called upon in a more diſagreeable way, without any further notice.

South-Hadley, Dec. 16, 1794.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES!

After calling at the pretended *cheap warieety Store*, pleaſe to call and look at

Apollos King's
GOODS—this day received from New-York, and ready for ſale—

A MOST beautiful aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon—a good aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware, on low terms for ready pay.

Thoſe Perſons that have favoured the ſubſcriber with their cuſtom, for a number of years and have not ſettled their accounts, are deſired to call without loſs of time—and much oblige their humble ſervant,

APOLLOS KING.

Cheſterfield, December 17, 1794.

To be ſold,
AT Public ſale, on the 15th Jan. next, at the houſe of Mr. Zachariah Field, innholder, in Affield, a certain piece of land, lying in ſaid Affield, belonging to Solomon Smith, late deceaſed—ſale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SYLVANUS SMITH.

Hawley, December 15, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,
HAS juſt received from New-York, a freſh aſſortment of European and India
GOODS,
Which make an univerſal aſſortment, among the numerous articles he would mention a few, viz: A large quantity of Callicoes and Chintzes, Shawls of all ſizes, Bandanno, and other handkerchiefs, Stuff Goods of all kinds, alſo, a great variety of Woolen and Cotton Goods, Linen do. Likewiſe a large quantity of London, Briſtol, and this Country Pewter, Braſs Kettles of all ſizes, and a large aſſortment of Hard Ware. W. I. Goods as uſual—as he is determined altogether for ready pay, he flatters himſelf that the above goods will come to low as to meet the approbation of his cuſtomers.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

Simeon Butler,
HAS FOR SALE,
Price 24/. a Gruſs—Teſt. a dozen, and 4/6 Single.

Beers' Almanac for 1795.

FOR SALE,
A FARM in Goſhen, ſituate on the County road, leading from ſaid Goſhen, to Pheſpield, containing about 75 acres, about 20 acres under improvement, two dwelling houſes, a good Barn, forty-two feet by thirty, well finiſhed: alſo a Shop forty feet by fifteen—for terms enquire of CYRUS STEARNS, living on the premiſes.

Goſhen, December 15, 1794.

FOR SALE,
A FARM, containing upwards of 100 acres, ſituated half a mile north of the meeting-houſe, in Goſhen, on the main road, with a convenient dwelling houſe and Barn, a convenient ſhop for a trader, which is now occupied for that purpoſe—the ſituation, is well adapted for a merchant, and Tavern, for which it is now improved.——For terms of Sale, enquire of JOHN WILLIAMS, living on the premiſes.

Goſhen, Dec. 16, 1794.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th inſt. a boy indented to the Barber's buſineſs, named John Alexander, 17 years old. Whoever will return ſaid run-away to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall have one penny reward.

ALL Perſons are cautioned againſt harboring or truſting ſaid boy; on the penalty of the law.

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, Dec. 22, 1794.

Eraſtus Lyman,
HAS for ſale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Geneva, Porter, Segar, Cape Madeira and Malaga Wines, Molaſſes, Loaf and Brown Sugars, fifty-ſix and Bohea Tea, Coffee Chocolate, Rice, Ginger, Indigo, Snuff, Loaf and Paper Tobacco, Codfiſh, by quintal or lb. Salmon and Mackerell, by the half or lb. Herring, Ruſſia Iron, nails and 4-4. Nails, Brick and Lime, Salt, Lemon, Chalk, &c.

N. B. Moſt kinds of produce received in payment, alſo Caſh and a generous price given for PORK, on delivery.

Northampton, Dec. 1792.

JOSEPH CLAP, Jun.
HAS juſt received a variety of European and India
GOODS,
Among which are an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable India and European Linen rings and Chintzes.

ALSO, Swedes Iron, Steel, Pewter, Braſs, Lead, Powder, Shott, Hollow Ware, Crofſcut Saws, Carpenters, Joiners, Sellers and Shoemakers tools and Utenſils—Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Raiſins, Indigo.

JUST COME TO HAND,
Choice Coniac Brandy, W. I. Rum, St. Croix Sugar, by the hhd. or leſs—Loaf Sugar, Liſbon and Malaga Wine, &c. &c.

The above goods, will be ſold at a very low rate, for caſh in hand, or ſhort credit.

Thoſe, whoſe notes and accounts are now become due, will be ſued in February next, without diſtinction, unleſs preſented by payment.

N. B. Pork, Hogs Lard, Tallow, Butter, Bees-wax, and moſt kinds of country produce taken in payment.

Eaſthampton, Dec. 10, 1794.

ELIPHAZ MOODY,
PROPOSES to carry on the MALTING buſineſs in South Hadley, the enſuing Winter at the Malt-Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Josiah Moody.

December 15, 1794.

For SALE,
and poſſeſſion given next May,
A VALUABLE Home Lot, containing three acres, ſituated half a mile north of the Meeting Houſe, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-houſe, two ſtories, a large barn and other convenient out houſes, and a good orchard ſtanding on the ſame. The ſituation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if required, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794. 432 tsw.

To be ſold,
A SMALL *Eſtate*, in Goſhen, of excellent Land, well watered with a live ſtream running through it, about 50 acres under improvement, and a very handſome Wood Lot, and a pleaſant ſituation, near the meeting houſe—with a very profitable Stock. Enquire of Mr. Timothy Lyman in ſaid Goſhen, or of Aſahel Colſon, Northampton, who has for ſale, an excellent Chaiſe, Horſe, with a new, ſtrong and handſome Chaiſe, as any in the country——alſo, a good ſecond hand Couch harneſs. Likewiſe, a very handſome aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, a very large aſſortment of Womens Leather and Cloth Shoes and Shps of the beſt kind. Tea, Coffee, and Sugar equal to any—and as he ſells for money only, ſhall put them ſo cheap, as to make it worth while for thoſe who with to purchaſe to call on him.

Northampton, Dec. 15, 1794.

Paul Chapman,
INFORMS the public, that he is now carrying on the SHOE and BOOT MAKING buſineſs, a few rods from the meeting-houſe, in Southampton—thoſe Perſons that want ſhoes made at his ſhop may have them on the uſual terms. The ſubſcriber wants to collect a ſmall ſum of money in a few weeks—thoſe perſons who will favour him with their cuſtom, by paying the caſh, may have them on terms that will ſuit themſelves.

Said CHAPMAN, will receive, in a few days, a good aſſortment of Boots and Boot legs, and other Boot leather—thoſe who want to purchaſe Boots may have them on as good terms as can be had of any boot maker in the State.

Caſh and the higheſt price given for TANNING HIDES.

Southampton, Dec. 1794.

TO be ſold, at Public Vendue, by order of the Court of Common pleas, holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampſhire, on the ſecond Tueſday of November laſt, it the houſe of Lt. Lavin Sackett, Inholder, in Norwich, in ſaid County of Hampſhire, on Thurſday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. the real eſtate of Mr. James Bolton, late of Blanford, Deceaſed, containing 40 acres of land, lying in Blanford, Norwich and Chefter, all in ſaid County of Hampſhire, conſiſting of Orcharding, Plowland and Mowing, with a houſe and barn on the premiſes: the terms of ſale to be made known at the time of ſale.

MARTHA BOLTON, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate.

Blanford, Dec. 10, 1794.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber on Wedneſday night laſt, a negro boy, named to Taylor's infants, named THOMAS CURTIS, 17 years old, 5 feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſtout complexion, rather reſembling the American Native, roguiſh eyes and dark hair—Whoever will return ſaid run away to the ſubſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded by the public's humble ſervant,

HEMAN POMEROY.

All Perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring or truſting ſaid Boy, on the penalty of the law.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1794.

Strayed, a red HEIFER, and STEER, both marked with a crop in the near ear—the Heifer two years old the Steer two coming. Whoever will inform the Subſcriber of the ſaid creatures, ſhall be well rewarded, and will oblige

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Hadley, Dec. 9, 1794.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, ſome time in June laſt, a red Briſtol COLT one year old laſt ſpring, with a ſtar in his forehead and a ſmall white ſtreak juſt below the ſtar, one hind foot white, mane and paces. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt and return him to the owner or give information ſo as he may find him, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all needleſs charges paid—by

ISAAC HATCH.

Whateley, Dec. 5, 1794.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1795. [NUMB. 436.]

MR. AMES's SPEECH.

(Concluded.)

MR. AMES next proceeded to adveit more particularly to facts. He made mention of the Jeſuits, who were baniſhed for becoming a club againſt the European government. He mentioned the Jacobins, alſo, who performed well, in pulling down the old government, but, becauſe they would continue pulling down the new one, ſuch clubs ever will, had their hall locked-up by Legendre. Our committees, in 1774 and 1775, were efficient inſtruments in pull down the Britiſh government. Yet, although they were friendly to our own, the people laid them aſide, as ſoon as they wiſhed to build up, inſtead of pulling down. If our government were to be demoliſhed, clubs would be a powerful means of doing it, and the people may chooſe, to countenance them at that time. But, as they chooſe no ſuch thing at preſent, they will diſcountenance them. The Cincinnati were, perſonally, worthy men, officers of the moſt deſerving army that ever triumphed. Yet, although they were friendly to the government, and poſſeſſed the confidence of the citizens by the moſt brilliant titles, the nature of their inſtitution raiſed a jealouſy and ferment. The ſtate legiſlatures condemned it, as ſetting up a government within the government. What, then, are we to ſay of clubs? Facts have been, rather imprudently, called for, and let them be examined.

The democratic ſociety of *Vermont*, ſtate, in one reſolution for their eſtabliſhment, the exerciſed abuſe, with which the public papers have ſo often teemed, againſt the miniſter of our friendly ally. This was long after Genet's whole correſpondence had been publiſhed, and after *France* had, unequivocally, diſapproved of his conduct.

Agreeable to a previous notification, there met, at *Pittſburgh*, on the 27th of *Auguſt*, a number of perſons, filling themſelves, "A meeting of ſundry inhabitants of the weſtern counties of *Pennſylvania*."

This meeting entered reſolutions, not leſs exceptionable than thoſe of its predeceſſors. The preamble ſuggeſts, that a tax on ſpiritous liquors, is unjuſt in itſelf, and oppreſſive upon the poor, that internal taxes, upon conſumption, muſt, in the end, deſtroy the liberties of the country, in which they are introduced; that the law in queſtion, from certain local circumſtances, which are ſpecified, would bring immediate diſtreſs and ruin upon the weſtern country; and concludes with the ſentiment, that they think it their duty to perſiſt in remonſtrances to congreſs, and in every other legal meaſure that may obſtruct the operation of the law.

The reſolutions then proceed, firſt, to appoint a committee, to prepare, and cauſe to be preſented to congreſs, an addreſs, ſtating objections to the law, and praying for its repeal. Secondly, to appoint committees of correſpondence, for *Waſhington*, *Fayette* and *Allegheny* charged to correſpond together, and with ſuch committees, as ſhould be appointed, for the ſame purpoſe, in the county of *Weſtmoreland*, or with any committees, as ſhould be appointed in other parts of the United States; and alſo, if found neceſſary, to call together, either general meetings of the people, in their reſpective counties, or conferences of the ſeveral committees; and, laſtly, to declare, that they will, in future, conſider thoſe, who hold offices for the collection of the duty, as unworthy of their friendſhip; that they will have no intercourſe, nor dealings with them; will withdraw from them every aſſiſtance; withhold all the comforts of life, which depend upon thoſe dallies, that, as men, and fellow-citizens, we owe to each other; and will, upon all occaſions, treat them with contempt, earneſtly recommending it to the people at large, to follow the ſame line of conduct towards them.

He mentioned the diſgraceful tranſaction at *Lexington* in *Kentucky*, where Mr. Jay was burned in effigy. It was painful, he ſaid, thus to dwell on the diſhonor of the country, but it was already publiſhed.

If the black charges againſt congreſs, and the whole government, were true, they ought to fly to arms. They ought to pull down this tower of iniquity, ſo as not to leave one ſtone upon another. The deluded weſtern people believed them true, and acted accordingly. The great maſs of the diſcontented, therefore, are to be pitied for the ignorance and credulity which made them the dupes of the arts. They thought they were doing God and their country ſervice, by cleanſing this Augean ſtable of its filth. It was not oppreſſion that roſed them to arms, as ſome would inſinuate, for their country flouriſhes, wonderfully. It was an inſurrection, raiſed by the wicked arts of faction.

A moment, however, is due to the peculiar falſity of two of the ſlanders on this body. The fears of ſimple citizens have been ſtartled, with the fable, that there is a monarchy-party in this houſe and the other. Look round, ſir, ſaid Mr. Ames, if you pleaſe, and decide, whether there is one man, who is not principled as a republican, who does not think ſuch a form adapted to our people, and our people to it, and who would not ſhed his blood, and ſpend his laſt ſhilling, againſt the introduction of monarchy? I perſuade myſelf, ſir, there is not even one man here, whom any other member even thinks in his heart, is to be ſuſpected on that head.

The other ſlander, which has contributed to kindle a civil war, is, the *paper nobility* in congreſs: that the taxes are voted for the ſake, and carried ſolely by the ſtrength of thoſe, who puts the proceeds in their pockets. Is there a word of truth in this? On the contrary, there are, probably, not ten members who have *any* intereſt in the funds, and that intereſt very inconſiderable.

Is it probable, therefore, that when the citizens have been led by calumny and lies, to deſpiſe their government and its miniſters, to dread and to hate it, and all concerned in it, that the inſurrection is *not* owing to the men, and the ſocieties, who have invented, or confirmed and diffuſed, theſe ſlanders. When the rage of theſe paſſions broke out into civil war, are thoſe incendiaries innocent, who inſpired that rage, who nouriſhed it, from time to time, with freſh combuſtibles, and who, at laſt, fanned it into an open flame?

The fact is too notorious, for a man even to pretend ignorance, that the inſurgents were encouraged to take arms, by the deluſive hope, that the militia would not turn out againſt them. Had they believed, that the citizens were as firm for government, as, to their immortal honor, they have ſhewn that they are, would the folly, or deſperation, of the weſtern people, have proceeded to arms? They would not.

But the ſelf-made ſocieties had publiſhed, that the rulers were tyrants, uſurpers, and plunderers, abhorred by the people, who would ſoon hurl them down. Let us aſk a moment's pauſe, to reflect, what would have been the fate of *America*, if theſe patricide clubs had really ſucceeded in poiſoning the public mind, as completely as they attempted to do? The Weſtern inſurgents would have found armies, not to ſuppreſs, but to aſſiſt them. This fair edifice of liberty, the patladium of our country, the world's hope, would have crumbled to powder.

Mr. Ames then proceeded to notice ſome of the obſervations, which had been urged againſt the motion. He aſked, whether, in a point that ſo nearly concerned truth and duty, the committee could conciliate, that is, deny the truth, and betray their duty. The propoſition, dated by the Preſident was true, and had been proved to be ſo. Shall our ſilence ſuppreſs, or contradict, the dictates of this conviction?

It is urged, that we have no right to paſs this vote. A ſingular objection, ſince thoſe, who made it, are conſenting to the adoption of the clauſe, to which the words, *ſelf-created ſocieties*, are moved to be added. That clauſe is as improper, and as unconſtitutional, a declaration, as the amendment. Is it poſſible, that thoſe are ſerious, in this objection, who voted againſt applauſe to General Wayne and his gallant army? Is this houſe a court-martial to try them if they had done ill inſtead of well? Had the ſtate legiſlature no right to paſs votes reſpecting the Cincinnati? Then we have no right to anſwer the ſpeech at all, as the conſtitution is ſilent on that head. But, are gentlemen who profeſs ſo much attachment to the people, and their rights, diſpoſed to aboliſh one of the moſt ſignal, the character of this houſe, as the grand inqueſt of the nation, as thoſe who are not only to impeach thoſe who perpetrate offence, but to watch and give alarm for the prevention of ſuch attempts.

We are aſked with ſome pathos, will you punith clubs, with your cenſure, unheard, untried, confounding the innocent with the guilty? Cenſure is not puniſhment, unleſs it is merited, for we merely allude to *certain* ſelf-created ſocieties, which have diſregarded the truth, and fomented the outrages againſt the laws. Thoſe which have been innocent will remain unenſured. It is ſaid, worthy men belong to thoſe clubs. They may be, as men not wanting in merit, but when they join ſocieties which are employed to foment outrages againſt the laws, they are no longer innocent. They become bad citizens. If innocence happens to ſtray into ſuch company, it is loſt. The men really good will quit ſuch connexions, and it is a fact, that the moſt reſpected of thoſe who were ſaid to belong to them, have long ago renounced them. Honeſt, credulous men, may be drawn in, to favor very bad deſigns, but ſo far as they do it, they deſerve the reproach which this vote contains, that of being unworthy citizens.

If the worſt men in ſociety have led the moſt credulous and inconſiderate aſtray, the latter will undoubtedly come to reflection the ſooner for an appeal to their ſenſe of duty. This appeal is made in terms which truth juſtifies, and which apply only to thoſe who have been criminal.

It is ſaid that this vote will riſe up the clubs into importance. One member has even ſolemnly warned us againſt the awakening of their reſentments. It is not clear to my underſtanding, ſaid Mr. Ames, how all the conſequences which have been predicted from this vote will be accompliſhed. This is a breach of right, a cruſhing of thoſe free ſocieties by our cenſure. It is putting them down, and yet we are warned that it is raiſing them up, and making them ſtronger than this government.—The friends of the motion are ſaid not to agree in the principle of their defence of it, and therefore it is boldly affirmed that they have no principle. Is there any difficulty in reconciling this inveſtive? If this vote will call the attention of the people of *America*, to the ſubject, ſo much the better. The truth will no doubt be ſought, and found at laſt, and with ſuch an enlightened public, I expect the reſult will be made with its uſual good ſenſe. That the ſelf-created ſocieties, deſcribed in the clauſe, are calculated to deſtroy a free government; that they will certainly deſtroy its tranquility and harmony, and greatly corrupt the integrity of the rulers, and the morals of the people.

In the courſe of his remarks, Mr. Ames ſtrongly inſiſted that the vote was not infinite in its terms. Societies were not reprobated becauſe they were political ſocieties. Every body as readily admitted that they might be innocent, as that they have been generally imprudent. It is ſuch ſocieties have been regardleſs of the truth, and have fomented the outrages againſt the law, &c.

Nor is the intention of this amendment to flatter the Preſident, as it has been inſinuated. He ſurely has little need of our praiſe on any perſonal account. This late ſignal act of duty is already with his grateful country, with faithful hiſtory; nor is it in our power, or in thoſe of any offered ſelf-created ſocieties, to impair that tribute which will be offered to him. As little ground is there for ſaying that it is intended to ſtifle the freedom of ſpeech and of the preſs, ſince the very perſons who charge this, tell us, that it will have contrary effects.

The queſtion is ſimply, will you ſupport your chief magiſtrate? Our vote does not go merely to one man and his feelings. It goes to the truſt. When clubs are arrayed againſt your government, and your chief magiſtrate decidely arrays the militia to ſuppreſs their inſurrection, will you countenance or diſcountenance the officer? Will you even ſuffer this houſe, the country, or even one ſeditious man in it, to queſtion for an inſtant whether your approbation and co-operation will be leſs prompt & cordial than its efforts to ſupport the law? Is it ſafe, is it honorable, to make a precedent, and that no leſs ſolemn than humiliating, which will authorize, which will compel every future Preſident to doubt whether you will approve him or the clubs? The preſident now in the office would doubtleſs do his duty promptly, and with deciſion in ſuch a caſe. But, can you expect it of human nature, and if you could, would you put it at riſk, whether in future a preſident ſhall balance between his duty and his fear of your cenſure? The danger is, that a chief magiſtrate, elective as ours is, will temporiſe, will delay, will put the laws in a to treaty with offenders, and will even reſtore a civil war, perhaps the loſs of our free government, by the want of proper energy to quench the firſt ſparks. You ought therefore on every occaſion to ſhow the moſt cordial ſupport of the executive in ſupport of the laws.

This is the occaſion. It is dangerous to liberty, againſt right and juſtice, againſt truth and decency, to adopt the amendment, as it has been argued, that the preſident and ſenate have done all this.

Mr. Ames concluded, with ſaying, that in a ſpeech ſo long, containing ſuch various matter, and ſo rapidly delivered, he might have dropped many obſervations in an incorrect ſtate.—He relied on the candor of the houſe, and of his opponents, for the interpretation of them.

CONGRESS.

The COMMITTEE, *appointed to prepare and report a plan for the reduction of the* PUBLIC DEBT,

REPORT:

THAT from the documents accompanying this report, marked A and B, it appears, that the ſurplus of the exiſting revenues, beyond the probable expenditures for the year 1795, and the ſucceeding years will enable the legiſlature to commence during the year 1795, and to continue thereafter, the payment of that portion of the public debt, which the government has referred the right to redeem.

The committee, therefore, ſubmit the following reſolution:

1. *Reſolved*, That there be appropriated out of the revenues of the year 1795, a ſum not exceeding 600,000 dollars, to be applied to the payment of two dollars on every hundred dollars, of the amount of that part of the public debt, which bears an actual intereſt of ſix percent.—the ſaid payment to be made on the day of next.

The committee further report, that it would in their opinion, be expedient to appropriate, until the year 1801, all the revenues, ariſing from the duties and taxes on manufactures of ſugar and ſnuff, on licences for retailing wines and ſpirituous liquors, on ſales at auction, and on carriages, to the payment of ſo much of the public debt, as the government ſhall annually have a right to redeem, and for that purpoſe, to prolong the duration of the ſaid duties and taxes, to the year 1801.—They therefore recommend the following reſolution:

2. *Reſolved*, That the ſeveral clauſes of limitation, in the acts for laying duties and taxes on manufactured ſugar and ſnuff, on licences for retailing wines and ſpirituous liquors, on ſales at auction, and on carriages, be repealed; that the ſaid ſeveral acts be continued in force until the year 1801, and, that the monies ariſing therefrom, be appropriated to the diſcharge of that portion of the public debt, which is redeemable by law, ſubject, however, to a ſubſtitution of other duties, or taxes of equal value, to all or any of the ſaid duties and taxes.

The following reſolutions, as connected with this ſubject, are alſo ſubmitted by the committee:

3. *Reſolved*, That the eighth ſection of the act of laſt ſeſſion, laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandiſe, be repealed, and that the duration of the ſaid act be made commenſurate with the act for laying ſuch duties, paſſed 10th Aug. 1790, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the debt of the United States."

4. *Resolved*, That the surplus of revenue, which may hereafter exist, of satisfying all legal appropriations, ought to be annually appropriated to the purchase of the public debt.

The prospect of an approaching peace with the Indian tribes, having suggested to the committee the propriety of resorting to the western lands, as an auxiliary resource for the discharge of the public debt, they further recommend the following resolution:

5. *Resolved*, That provision be made for the sale of the public lands in the western territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.

The Ottoman Porte continues to take foreign officers in his service, who are to exercise the troops and seamen, to direct the construction of ships and to superintend the fortifications; a ship of the line, of 80 guns, built by a French officer arrived lately in this port; three other of the same force are expected from the Black Sea.

The late conduct of the English in attacking the French frigates, has induced the Port to give orders that Turkish squadrons should be stationed at Smirna and the other ports; if any of the allied powers should venture to violate the neutrality of the Seas under their jurisdiction, the commanders have orders to make remonstrances to the contravening party, and to separate those, who should persist in violating the law of nations.

It is confirmed that the annual revenues of the Ottoman Porte are now augmented by 35 millions of Piasters; great changes are expected to take place in the ministry. The grand Visir is also to quit his post according to report, on account of his great age.

FRANCE.

COMMUNE AFRANCHIE,
(Ci-devant Lyons.)

The Representatives of the people now in this city, have denounced, in a proclamation, the following maxims, which were lately declared to be incontestible principles by the popular society of this place.

"The sovereignty resides immediately in the popular Societies. The public opinion is drawn from the will of each popular Society."

We did not expect their pretentions would go quite so high as this. Do these things proceed from the whim, and folly of the societies? It is better to think so, than to imagine that they aim at a domination, a hundred times more abominable and absurd, than was ever meditated by the ambitious disciples of Loyola, (the Jesuits.)

Notwithstanding the representation of every rational being in the society, the printing and posting up the shocking dogma, was ordered and executed.—But the Representatives Chartier, and Pocholle, have entirely tranquilized our minds. They have in their excellent proclamation declared the principles of the popular Societies to be destructive of all social order, and have uncovered the snare, laid by anarchy and villainy.

They have also adjourned the sittings of the society, for the present, and sent the orator, who first broached the horrid doctrine in question under good and sure guard, to the Committee of General Welfare.

BRITISH HEAD QUARTERS.
NIMEGUEN, Oct. 12.

"The position of our army remains nearly the same as when I last wrote you; the principal body of our troops are encamped within a distance of a mile and a half from hence; and at present there is no immediate prospect of the change of our position, as the Duke of York is fortifying this city in the strongest manner that the time will admit of; the Hanovarians and Hessians are employed night and day in throwing up new batteries, and constructing chevaux de frise. The fortifications were originally good, but having been neglected many years, are much out of repair; there are some very fine brass cannon on the inner ramparts, but the outer works are not so well provided.

"We are not more surprised than chagrined to learn this morning the surrender of Bois-le-Duc, which renders our situation here more critical; and, should the French find means, to get further into the country, either by the cowardice or treason of the Dutch Jacobins, who, I am sorry to say are very thickly scattered in almost every town and village, we might run some risk of being cut off in our retreat into the province of Utrecht; whither I suppose our march will be directed, in case we should find it necessary to move.

"As a proof of the evil disposition of the Dutch peasants in many places, a few days since a serjeant of the——Regiment and a Private, being thirsty, on their march towards Tiel, knocked at the door of one of their houses, and asked for a little beer.—The farmer looked out of the window, and without hesitation shot the serjeant dead on the spot. His house was immediately entered by some of our troops hard by, and searched; and as the man could not be found, his house was set fire to. The farmer, however, soon came forth, begging for mercy; but he was instantly hanged, as an example to such ingrateful wretches.

"A very fine bridge of boats has been constructed across the Waal near here, for the passage of our army, in case of a sudden retreat. It is now quite finished; and a very large body of troop might cross it in a very short space of time.

"This morning the Duke of York attended divine service, which was performed by his Royal Highness's Chaplain. After church he rode round a distance of 6 miles to reconnoitre; but no French were to be seen. The Duke lives here in the house lately belonging to the Count de Byland; which is very pleasantly situated."

BOSTON, December 31.
AMSTERDAM,
Was not in the hands of the French the first of *November*.

DEPREDATIONS on our *COMMERCE*,

Are again the subject of public animadversion. Within these two months past, several American vessels have been carried into *Bermudas*, and condemned; in consequence of the British Order of *June* 1793. Among them is the schooner *Betty*, Taylor, and *Industry*, Grozier, of this port. Intelligence of this has been brought by the Schooner *Little John*, Capt. HOMER, from thence, who was carried in there, detained five days, and dismissed without being libelled.

We wish the above were all the embarrassments our commerce suffers: we have seen letters from Paris, of recent dates, which inform, that our Minister has made complaints to the Convention of the spoliations which our commerce suffers from the French cruisers, who capture almost every American they meet, take out all the crew, except the Captain and mates, send them into France, where many have been detained from 6 to 18 months, and some have been condemned:—And all against the express article of the treaty of alliance and commerce. The above information is from gentleman of the strictest veracity and warmest friends to the French: Besides this BACHE's last paper informs, that Capt. Bassington, from Salem, bound to bourdeaux, was taken off the banks of Newfoundland, sent to l'Orient, where she had remained 38 day, when the last accounts left there with her hatches sealed up.

The letter said to be from a lady at L'Orient, dated Oct. 5, and which contains an account of the capture of 80 sail of the Windward Island British fleet is a *forgery*. We have received letters, papers, and returns of prizes carried into the ports of France, published by order of the Convention, which enables us to make the assertion. The number of prizes, including American vessels, carried into France, average about five or six a day.

MAPLE SUGAR.

A gentleman, who had visited Asia, suggests to his fellow-citizens, who are extracting sugar from the maple trees, that it may be more advantageous to make the incision higher than they do at present, for the Asiatics always cut the parmira tree just below the first branches, and of the liquor they make both sugar and an intoxicating drink. If the saccharine juice is formed by the combination of the particular property of the maple tree, with water, which rises from the earth, it is natural to suppose that the present method of collecting the sap just above ground before it has undergone much commixture will be attended with its present result, viz. a great quantity of water and very little syrup.

If upon experiment it shall be found that more sugar is made from a less quantity of sap when the incision is made higher up, one great advantage will be that less labor will be required to collect the sap and to evaporate the water.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27.

Nothing marks the spirit of the Legislature of Virginia, more strikingly, than their rejection of a bill for making lands liable for debt. What shall be said of a body of powerful landholders, who have little personal property, and place their lands out of the reach of their creditors? These are the Democrats of our country who preach *liberty and equality*, and burlesque, by their conduct, every principle of justice. In truth, they are *independent nobles*, a *powerful aristocracy*, who drive their wretched slaves about their plantations, riot on the fruits of their labor, and deliberately legislate their property away from their honest creditors.

By the Mary, from Bourdeaux, we have official accounts of the surrender of Bois-le Duc, the key to Amsterdam. This event was accelerated by a mutiny in the town, excited, it is said, by French agents.

The beautiful city of Dusseldorf, has been almost consumed by fire.

Cologne and Bonn, are in possession of the French.

The Electorates of Juliers and Cologne, suffer the French vast heaps of plunder. The churches and convents in these two countries are many of them immensely rich.

"A proclamation has been issued by the Stadtholder, that whoever is in the service of the government, and shall quit his post shall forfeit it, and his goods be confiscated.—Many persons have, however, quitted Holland to go to Hamburgh; and many more are packing up their goods to set off.

An account of Gen. Wayne's action with the Indians, is published in London, from a letter from Canada, in which it is said the Canada Militia were with the Indians. What will British Agents think now?

Since the downfall of Jacobin influence in France, a pacific system prevails; the Convention have resumed their dignity & independence, and have checked the violence of popular vengeance. A peace is therefore, within the verge of probability. The French Republic must, and will sooner or later be acknowledged; and the combined powers will end, where they ought to have begun and remained, *in letting France alone*.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 30.

MESSRS. HOOKER AND STEBBINS,

IT may be agreeable to many, and probably will be to all, who are pleased with new and useful improvements, to be informed, that the LOCKS, CANALS, and other works at the Falls on Connecticut River, at South Hadley, are now compleated in every part, except the labour of a day or two at the upper end of the lower Canal.

These works comprise a canal about two miles and an half in length, and about 20 feet wide, cut through various soils and of different depths, one fourth of which distance the Canal is through solid rock, and the average depth of 27 chains or 108 rods thereof, in the rock, is 15 feet.

At the head a very strong dam is erected transversely up the river about 130 rods, and terminates at the head of the upper rapids; over against the head of which dam, another direct dam is built on the main channel from one rock to another 15 rods in length—these dams, with a guard lock, are erected to overcome the rapids above, and throw a sufficient quantity of water into the Canal. At the lower end of the upper Canal is an Inclined Plane, which, with the Hydraulic machine annexed, (much improved beyond the European plan) is designed to effect and facilitate the passage of Boats, from the Lower to the upper Canal over a descent of 53 feet, without the ordinary use of Locks—this new invention, however it may effect the proprietors in point of expence, will certainly much oblige the passenger in regard to dispatch, as a passage in this way, will be effected in less than one fourth part of the time it would take to pass the necessary number of Locks.

These works were begun early in the summer of 1793, about 250 workmen were employed through the whole of that season, and about 150 more through the last; and although they were at first considered as new, dangerous and expensive, were undertaken and executed under the superintendance of Mr. *Benjamin Prescott* of Northampton (and with much honour to his genius) without the aid or direction of any foreign or experienced Engineer.

This Canal is the first ever begun in New-England, and the first of any consideration finished in the United States, and the inclined Plane, with the machine annexed, is the first of the kind in America. The works being thus completed, the President, directors, and other proprietors, met there yesterday; where also a large number of other gentlemen were collected to view the same—when the superintendant, to gratify the curiosity of the company, and to satisfy the proprietors and others, of the practical sufficiency of this singular machine, by exhibiting a specimen of its operation, received from the Canal above, on to the grand carriage, a boat loaded, not with ordinary merchandize, but with a number of the gentleman present; then let the same down to the edge of the water in the canal below, and returned the same with 60 or 70 persons, Gentlemen and Ladies aboard, to the place where they set out; when the proprietors gave it the name of the *Hampshire Machine*, and the company then gave three decent and joyous cheers, on beholding so pleasing, ingenious, and useful a novelty in the country.

The motion of the carriage seemed perfectly under the command of the director, to accelerate or retard it; and was to sight regular, and uniform, that the passengers would discover it by observation, rather than his feelings.

The company were highly pleased with this new exhibition, and the projectors, on seeing the works thus completed and in their apprehension, that they would be of great and extensive benefit to the public, and indulged some additional hopes, that some small compensation for their great risque and expence; and that having so boldly led the way in an attempt of this sort, and cast their bread upon the waters, they should receive it again, though it might not be till after many days.

From the rapid settlement and population in the northen parts of this country, the present annual transportation of produce up and down Connecticut river is truly surprising, and yearly increasing beyond what, without calculation, any one would probably conceive: the interest of the public, therefore, must be effectually promoted by every improvement like this at the falls of South-Hadley. The canals which are contemplated and even begun at Miller's, at Bellows's and White river falls, when they shall be completed, will be of mutual advantage to each other, and the great and increasing benefit accruing therefrom to the public, will be diffused into all parts of the, country; and effect, more or less, the interest of every description of persons, especially in the neighbourhood of Connecticut river.

December 26.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods south of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about 15 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5, 1795.

For SALE,

A FARM, in the north westerly part of Goshen, on the County road, leading from said Goshen to Plainfield, containing about 42 acres, with a good GRIST MILL, entirely new, which runs exceeding well, and plenty of custom! Also one half of a SAW MILL, adjoining said Grist Mills. Also 42 acres of excellent good LAND, within about half a mile of said Mills, on said County road. Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may enquire of

JOHN and SILAS PATRICK,
Living on the Premises.

Goshen, Jan. 1, 1795.

Spencer Whiting,

REQUESTS every person, whose accounts remain unsettled with him, to call and close the same, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect this call, must not expect to receive another so favorable hereafter—those whose notes are become payable, will do well to call and pay them.

Said Whiting has a small assortment of GOODS remaining on hand, which he will sell unusually low, on one year credit if desired.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1795.

Take Notice,

TAKEN by execution, and on Wednesday the 14th January inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of Landlord ASAHEL POMEROY in Northampton, will be sold at public vendue, a valuable assortment of English and India GOODS; consisting of Broad Cloths, Coatings and Trimmings, Calicoes, Chintzes and other Piece Goods, Linen, Cambricks, Muslins, Silks, Gauzes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a number of Hats and some Soal Leather, with a variety of articles not particularly enumerated—by

SAMUEL PORTER, Dep't. Sh.

January 3, 1795.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, having reappointed the Subscribers as Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ZIMRI DINSMORE, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent; (two months from the 24th of December inst. being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims,) do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling-house of Mr. PETER CLARK in Conway, on the last Monday of January and the third Monday of February next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER POOT,
DAVID CHILDS
Conway, Dec. 27. 1794.

LONDON, October 14.

The late forgery upon the bank of England, Notes of 10l. and 20l. is executed with a degree of exactness that deceives the best judges. The only remarkable difference is in the letter I in the words "I promise, &c." In the forgery the torn at the top of I is made open, while in the genuine strokes at the top are united in one.

The last letters from Amsterdam state, that the heavy rains which have lately fallen, swell the rivers very much, and that in case of necessity, they can overflow the surrounding country so as to prevent the French from a nearer approach.

We are happy to learn that such measures are pursuing in Holland to secure the Dutch navy and Bores, as to leave no cause of apprehension that either would fall into the hands of the enemy under any circumstances of invasion.

The Corunna mail is said to have brought great, that the important fortress of Bellegarde surrendered by capitulation to the French arms on the 25th ult. The garrison consisted of 6000 men. This conquest opens a passage for the enemy into Catalonia, one of the most considerable Provinces of Spain, the capital of which is Barcelona. Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, and Tolosa, remained quietly in their possession when the advices came away.

Yesterday at noon a Council was held at the Secretary of State's office, when Mr. Davidson, a Printer, who had been taken into custody a few days ago, was examined on a charge of high treason.

Higgins, Lemaitre, and Smith, three of the person apprehended on the information of a conspiracy to assassinate his Majesty, are we understand, committed on a charge of treason, as members of the London Corresponding Society. Upton, the informer, having prevaricated in his evidence, and been contradicted in material parts of it, is committed for having done so.

The list of the Jury delivered to the persons now confined in the Tower, consists of two hundred and twenty-eight. Eleven of these are inhabitants of Ealing, twelve of Limehouse, and twenty of Kensington. The same list has been delivered to every prisoner.

The Grand Seignior has lately published a proclamation, by which he invites artizans, of every nation to come and settle with his dominions with certain privileges.

By letters from Warsaw of the 16th ult. we gain intelligence of an engagement on the 13th of the same month, between the Polish troops under Gen. Dombrowski, and the Prussian corps posted at Kamiona, to guard a considerable magazine of flour, oats, hay and provisions of all kinds. General Dombrowski having divided his troops into three columns, attacked the Prussians with great skill and bravery. The first column forced the enemy, and got possession of Kamiona; the second carried a battery; and the third was equally successful in the first of his attack.

The Prussians in this action had 100 men killed, and 75 taken prisoners, among the latter of whom were two officers. The whole of the magazines fell into the hands of the Poles.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

About 8 o'clock, last evening the German Lutheran Church (corner of fourth-Race and Cherry-alley) was discovered to be on fire, after burning near 4 hours this flamesple and elegant building was entirely consumed. No houses being immediately contiguous to it, the citizens, by the great exertions of industry and activity were enabled to stop the further ravages of the destructive element. This church was one of the most splendid in the Union, and was supposed to be worth 150,000l.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Hamburgh, to his friend in this town.

In the course of thirty-six hours about 150 sail of vessels, loaded chiefly with West-India produce, have arrived at this place from Amsterdam, which has given a reason to expect, that a few days will put the French in possession of that city.

Captain Tennant, of the schooner Shepherdess, arrived yesterday, in 23 days from Port-Cuppe, where he left the schooner Thames, Capt. Duncan, and the schooner Ardent, Capt. Hines, of this port, nearly ready to sail. The schooner Polly, Capt. Joel, had sailed about 14 days before him. There was three selling at 7 and 8 dollars; and the great number of arrivals at that place had reduced the prices of all kinds of produce and dry goods very considerably. The crews of several vessels had suffered by sickness and death.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

It will give pleasure to every humane heart to learn that a part of the brave crew of the French ship *Vengeur*, said to have been all lost, are still surviving. The Captain of that ship, says the Gazette Francaise, of this morning, is at Brest where he is to take command of the ship Jemappe.

DIFFUSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The speech of Mr. BALDWIN, Dec. 1, on the subject of diffusing a more accurate account of the proceedings of our Legislature among the people, is well worthy of consideration. Could the people of this country know the whole truth, we should have no insurrections, no secret clubs. The people are never wrong by design; but often wrong through the artifices of those who find it their interest to deceive them.

The following remarks of Mr. BALDWIN deserve to be repeated and repeated again. Speaking of the opposers of government, he says, "They are always grumbling and finding fault with public men and measures. Like others they are commonly actuated by ambition, and frequently of the most dangerous and blackest kind. No measures are so good, no man so honest as to escape their attack, yet they never apply any remedy. Follow them through their whole lives, and you find few instances of any good they have done. Conscious of their inferiority of character, they do not seek openly places of the first confidence, till they have, by their poison in the dark, destroyed those whom their fellow-citizens have confidered as their superiors in wisdom and honesty. They do not hesitate to destroy the peace of society and the happiness of a community, to get into office and indulge their ambition. People would not insert such things, if they were not known in the dark "*For what reason then there are always mist at work, and do wist mischief in the darkest corners.*"

These just and striking observations must have arisen from the personal knowledge of Mr. BALDWIN, who has visited the back settlements in some, perhaps most parts of the country. The remarks are peculiarly applicable to the opposers of government also in our large towns. An ambitious man wants to be noticed—he has not the talents or integrity to acquire the esteem of the old, the wise and respectable—he therefore betakes himself to the most ignorant and credulous—he boasts of his patriotism—he spreads suspicion about men in office—calls them aristocrats or some hard name that they do not understand, makes the people believe he is their peculiar friend when in fact he only wants to mount himself on their shoulders—at elections he says he is *the poor man's friend*—he visits the docks to collect every thing that walks on two legs, and hauls them up to the poll——yet at home this same man is a nabob—his board is covered with plate—he is surrounded with servants, and would sooner cut off his right arm than take a poor ragged man into his house.

Such men make dupes of great numbers—they get into office and leave their poor electors in the lurch—they kick over the stool on which they have climbed to their station.

DEC. 31.

This night fatal to *Sal*, terminates his annual career—a resolution which ushered forth events Dreadful to Tyrants, and which, under the smiles of auspicious heaven, will issue in the gentle and universal reign of peace and love.

The weather has been so remarkably mild, that navigation has yet met with no interruption—and Wall, on our market, has fallen 25 per cent. since last week.

There appears yet no confirmation of the taking of Amsterdam—the various reports in circulation we consider only as prophetic of the great event. Short arrivals from Europe and the West-Indies, would, no doubt afford momentous accounts.

A letter received by a gentlemen in this city from his friend in Norfolk, states, That a vessel had arrived from Havre, which left that port the 9th November, the Capt. of which mentions, that a squadron of French ships had fallen in with an English convoy of 56 sail of victuallers, escorted by 2 ships of the line and 4 frigates; that they had taken the men of war, and carried them into Havre, and that the prizes were estimated at 60,000,000 livres.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.

Yesterday arrived from the westward, and were lodged in the gaol of this city, 20 of the insurgents. They are each of the prisoners confined in the garrison at Pittsburgh, as were refused bail; the residue (about 190) are admitted to bail.—They are escorted hither by a troop of Jersey horse under the command of Major Buchan.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 3.

Capt. Derry arrived at New York, from L'Orient, has brought intelligence from France to the 26th Oct.—he informs of 30 sail of American vessels now lying at L'Orient, waiting indemnification money, &c. He gives a pleasing account of the pains that have been taken to do justice to American sufferers, to pay them off, and see them well supplied with provisions. He says provisions are cheap and plenty, and but few failures; that prizes arrive almost daily. He informs, that so fail of the British homeward bound West-India fleet had been carried into different Ports all but 15, which were sunk; that 15 of the British outward bound West-India fleet had also been taken off Cape Clear; that a prize from the coast of Africa had been sent in, which was very richly laden besides two boxes of coined marks (or coins) of gold. One further piece of *news of the day* at L'Orient was, that the French were driving full speed into Holland, and that they had taken the strong fortress (name unknown) in which the CASH from Amsterdam had been deposited, to to 25 waggon-loads of which had arrived at Paris!

STOCKBRIDGE, Dec. 30.

We hear from Williamstown, that the following melancholy event occured there on Thursday last. A young man, by the name of Daniel Pratt, aged 18 years, stood by a fire side with a loaded gun, incautiously resting his chin upon the muzzle of it: a lad, who was near, took hold of the trigger, the gun was not cocked, but instantly discharged its contents into the head of Mr. Phelps, immediate death was the consequence.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 7.

Judge TUCKER, *of Williamsburgh, Virginia, has constructed a* TELEGRAPH, *similar to those by which intelligence is conveyed so rapidly in France. A successful experiment has been made, at one mile distance, in which three sentences, were taken in a few minutes; and the writer of the account observes, that "they might, by an apparatus sufficiently large, have been conveyed to Philadelphia or Boston in a few hours.*

The following are said to be the principal articles of the late TREATY with the SIX NATIONS of Indians, mentioned in a late paper——viz. United States relinquished all claim to the lands known by the Oneida, Onondago and Cayuga reservations, and a tract of country bounded as follows—beginning at the North West corner of a tract of land sold by the Six Nations to Phelps and Gorham; thence Westwardly along the South shore of lake Ontario, to Johnson's landing place; thence Southwardly up a creek which empties into the Bud lake at that place, to the main fork; thence a straight line to the main fork of Steedman's creek, which empties into Niagara river, above fort Slusher; thence down said creek to said river; thence along said river and the South shore of lake Erie; to the North East corner of a tract of land sold by the United States to the State of Pennsylvania; thence along the Eastern boundary of said tract, South to the North line of Pennsylvania; thence East to the South-West corner of Phelps and Gorham's tract to the place of beginning.

"The United States agree to pay the Six Nations an annuity forever of 4,500 dollars, and to deliver to them at this treaty 10,000 dollars worth of goods.

"In consideration of which, the Six Nations relinquish their claims to all other lands (within the United States) to the United States, and also grant the privilege of 2 waggon road from fort Stoberd to lake Erie, and the privilege of landing boats or vessels in any of the creeks or harbours within their country."

CAT *out of the* BAG.

The following is an extract of a letter from Canada, inferred in a London minsterial paper:

"Quebec, Sept. 13.

"An express from Governor Simcoe arrived this morning at five o'clock to Lord Dorchester, giving an account of an action which has lately taken place in Upper Canada, between the militia and Indians from Detroit, and General Wayne—The General had advanced with his army, consisting of 3000 men, to a place not many days march from Detroit, where he threw up a breast work, behind which he entrenched his troops. *The militia of Detroit*, attended by a body of Indians, moved forward to oppose his progress, and resolutely attacked his entrenchment, from which they were twice repulsed; but upon a third attempt they were successful, and the American General, who appears to have made but a feeble resistance proportioned to the strength of his army, immediately retreated, in consequence, it is supposed, of his instructions to conduct himself with moderation. *Seventeen of the militia of Detroit*, and fifty or sixty Indians, are said to have been killed upon the spot.

"It is reported, that there was some correspondence between the officer who commands the detachment of troops sent by Colonel Simcoe to the Miami and General Wayne, the substance of which is not yet known, but this was previous to the action."——An English gentleman, of the name of Smith, is said to be amongst the number of the slain in this rencontre.

AGE OF INVENTION.

Sept. 27, SCHMIDT, offered to the Convention, for a hydraulic machine by which it is possible to descend in the water to any depth, work half a day without inconvenience and converse with those above water—and a Plough which requires but half the power, of those now in use—and a ladder, so constructed as to be of capital use in fires. A discovery for making spot-ash, of the fruit of the Horse Chesnut tree, was also communicated. Referred to Com. Agriculture.

A letter of the 6th Nov. from the Havanna, mentions the appearance of two CONSPIRACIES on the Spanish Maine, at San a Fee and Mexico: That the archbishop, priests, and French surgeons, were at the head of it: That their intentions were, to murder the Europeans, and to form their constitution on the French model: That the chiefs, however, had been arrested, and must have experienced by that time their punishment.

*** There were lately killed in this town, three HOGS of the small breed, that weighed upwards of 49 score; fatted by one who is not a Farmer. He wishes to replace them by three likely SHOATS—Enquire of the PRINTER.

For SALE,

BY EDMUND FRARY, a supply of good STONE LIME, for the season, at his KILN in Pittsfield—at 15 shillings per hogshead, for cash.

January 1, 1795

JOSEPH CLAP, Jun.

HAS just received a variety of European and India

GOODS,

Among which are, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable India and European Lutestrings and Chintzes.

ALSO, Swedes Iron, Steel, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Powder, Shott, Hollow-Ware, Crosscut Saws, Carpenters, Joiners, Sadlers and Shoemakers tools and Utensils—Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Raisins, Indigo,

JUST COME TO HAND,

Choice Cognac Brandy, W. I. Rum, St. Croix Segars, by the thd. or less—Loaf Sugar, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, &c. &c.

The above goods, will be sold at a very low rate, for cash in hand, or short credit.

Those, whose notes and accounts are now become due, will be sued in February next, without distinction, unless presented by payment.

N B. Pork, Hogs-Lard, Tallow, Butter, Bees wax, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment.

Easthampton, Dec. 10. 1794.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the BOOK-BINDING business, a smart active BOY, 13 or 14 years of age—Enquire of

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 5, 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Book or Note, are hereby notified, that unless they settle the same by the first of February, they will be put in suit without further notice.

LUKE GATES.

Chesterfield, Jan 18. 1795

TAKEN by mistake,

sometime since, between Middletown and Hadley, a CRATE of CROCKERY WARE,—the owner may have it by applying to SAMUEL COOK, & Co.

Hadley, Jan. 6. 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 28th ult. a light formed MARE, and sucking Colt, three years old last spring, shod before from all. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOEL RUST.

Westhampton, Dec. 2. 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime last summer, nine SHEEP, artificially marked—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them.

SOLOMON PARSONS.

Goshen, Dec. 11. 1794.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS——

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1795. [NUMB. 437.]

POETRY.

ON MARRIAGE.

HAIL, wedlock hail! inviolable tie,
Perpetual fountain of domestic joy;
Love, friendship, honor, truth and pure delight,
Harmonious mingle in the nuptial rite.
In Eden first the holy state began,
When perfect innocence did kings on th' man;
The human pair th' Almighty Pontiff led,
Gay as the morning to the bridal bed.
A dread solemnity th' espousals grac'd,
Angels the witnesses, and God the Priest;
All earth exulted on the nuptial hour,
And voluntary roses deck'd the bow'r.
The joyous birds on ev'ry blossom'd spray,
Sang *Hymeneans* to th' important day;
While *Philomela* swell'd the spousal song,
And *Paradise* with gratulations rung.

KNOXVILLE, November 29.

We feel ourselves compelled, notwithstanding the pleasing prospect of peace, held forth in our last, to state the following account of murders, &c. by Indians; but would willingly hope they were not committed by Cherokees:

On the 24th of October last, a party of Indians fired upon John Leper and another man, near the house of the former, on the east fork of Red river Tennessee county. On the same day another party of Indians killed and scalped Evan Watkins, within one hundred yards of Col. Winchester's mill, in Sumner county.—These two places are seventy miles from each other. On the 25th of the same month, a party of twelve fellows were discovered crossing the road between Bledsoe's Lick and Chaver's Cabins. On the following day Colonel Evans was fired upon between Bledsoe's Lick and Col. Winchester by four fellows; and on the 29th the spies discovered a party of thirteen Indians crossing Cumberland river, towards the settlements, within five miles of Col. Winchester's. These several parties appearing in and about the settlements, nearly at the same time, spreading an unusual degree of alarm among the inhabitants. Families in general throughout the neighbourhood, shut themselves up in their stations, and all intercourse ceased for several days, except by patrolling parties. The people exclaimed, Congress could not know their sufferings, and have the feelings of men, or they would take measures to give them effectual protection.

On the 5th inst. a party of fifty Indians, on the waters of Red river, Tennessee county, fell upon the families of Col. Isaac Titsworth, and his brother, John Titsworth, and killed and scalped seven white persons, wounded a negro wench and took a white man, three children, and a negro fellow prisoners. Pursuit was given by the neighbouring militia, and the Indians discovered their approach, tomahawked three children and scalped them, taking off the whole skin of their heads. The white man and negro fellow were either killed, or carried off.—Our informant from Mero district, supposes these murders to have been committed by Creeks.

On the 12th inst. the Indians killed John Covington, on his way from Red Bank, on the Ohio to Muddy River, Kentucky.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

LIFE OF BARON STEUBEN.

This excellent man, whose name will be ever dear to the citizens of the United States, as long as virtue and patriotism shall be respected, was a native of Germany, where his merit had raised him to places of the highest trust and distinction. He was aid-de-camp to the late king of Prussia, and lieutenant governor of one of the circles of the German empire. These posts, and others he left to embark with us in the cause of freedom. In 1777 he arrived in America, and immediately joined our army, as a volunteer. In 1778, congress gave him the rank of major general to the army of the United States. Under the disadvantage of being a total stranger to our customs and language, of encountering the prejudices which existed against foreigners; of reducing an army, scarcely then formed, and continually changing, whose habit in civil life had not been those of subordination, and who, at that moment, were combating that they might be free—to reduce such an army to the strict rules of discipline, was a talk which none but a brave and virtuous man would have undertaken; to bring this army to a point of knowledge, exactitude, and order, which infinitely exceeded that of their veteran enemy: and at the same time to acquire the love and veneration of the officers and soldiers, could have been effected by no other than baron Steuben; and no other heart than his could have repaid so fully the reward, which heaven gave to the virtuous exertions of our army—the independence of their country.

The baron was a volunteer in the action of Monmouth; commanded in Virginia with a handful of Militia against Arnold and Phillips; and commanded in the trenches at York town, on the day, which concluded the struggles of America, on the day when Lord Cornwallis surrendered the last hope of the king of Great-Britain. To his military character, the baron added all the virtues of the citizen, and the accomplishments of the gentleman. His knowledge was extensive, his understanding clear, and his judgment sound. His heart was formed by nature to be open to all her children, and he never closed it.

This is a short, a faint sketch of the character of the excellent baron Steuben, given by a man, who had the honor to be intimately acquainted with him fifteen years, and who never knew him guilty of an unworthy action—who never knew him omit a good one.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

"MUCH has been said and written on the utility of newspapers—but one principle advantage which might be derived from these publications has been neglected; we mean that of reading them in schools, and by the children in families—Try it for one season—Do you wish your child to improve in reading falely, give him a newspaper—it furnishes a variety, some part of which most infallibly touch his fancy. Do you with to instruct him in geography—nothing will so indelibly fix the relative situation of different places as the stories and events published in the papers. In fine—do you with to have him acquainted with the manners of the country or city—the mode of doing business, public and private—or, do you with him to have a smattering of every kind of science useful and amusing, give him a newspaper—Newspapers are plenty and cheap, the cheapest book that can be bought, and the more you buy the better for your children, because every part furnishes some new and valuable information. Instead of being a luxury, it is a matter of economy, and the poorest family that exists, may and ought to be furnished with at least one paper per week. Encourage newspapers, and you encourage learning; and you secure the liberties of posterity.—Learning in the hands of a few, effects a nobility, but generally diffused is an effectual barrier against every invasion of the *Rights of Man*.—Newspapers supply the want of schools, the want of company, and the want of preaching. They have the power to mitigate the pains of the afflicted, alleviate the distresses of the sorrowful, check the wild extravagance of the licentious, bring home the prodigal, and in fine, to do good to all ranks, denominations, characters and situations in life."

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS just come to hand, and now opening a large supply of

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, on low terms for ready pay or approved credit.

WANTED,

A quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which a good price will be given.

☞ THOSE persons who have open accounts with him at his late shop at Williamsburgh—are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, Dec. 31, 1794.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton.

THOMAS SMITH, Chester, 3—Spencer Whiting, Worthington, 3—Benjamin Lathrop, do.—Joseph J. Linsey, Northford—Jasper Smith, 2, Hadley—Elijah Lee, do.—James Morse, Chesterfield—Rev. Doct. Peter Thatcher, Northampton—Solomon Stoddard, Esq. do.—Ichabod Bryant, Amherst, 2—Edward Bigelow, Hatfield—Joseph Bacon, Patridgefield—Joseph Blanchard, Amherst—Capt. Thomas Week, Goshen—Jason Walker, Brimfield—Dr. Peter Bryant, Cumington—Samuel Burt, Southampton—William Colson, Northampton—Benjamin Clark, do. Solomon Stoddard, Jun. do—Daniel Danielson, Brimfield—Abner Fogg, Northampton—Thomas Gass, Pelham—Samuel Hatfield, Northampton—John Hopkins Adams.

No Letters made up, without being brot half an hour before the mail closes.

J. BRECK, P. Master.

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Goshen, situate on the County road, leading from said Goshen, to Plainfield, containing about 75 acres, about 20 acres under improvement, two dwelling houses, a good Barn, forty-two feet by thirty, well finished; also a Shop forty feet by sixteen—for terms enquire of CYRUS STEARNS, living on the premises.

Goshen, December 15, 1794.

Taken up on the 15th ult. a red lined HEIFER, one year old, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. DANIEL RUST.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from New-York, a fresh supply of European and India

GOODS,

Which make him a universal assortment, among the numerous articles he would mention a few, viz: A large quantity of Callicoes and Chintzes, Shawls of all sizes, Bandanno, and other handkerchiefs, Stuff Goods of all kinds, also, a great variety of Woolen and Cotton Goods, Linen do. Likewise a large quantity of London, Bristol, and this Country Pewter, Brass Kettles of all sizes, and a large assortment of Hard Ware, W. I. Goods as usual—as he is selling altogether for ready pay, he flatters himself that the above goods will come so low as to meet the approbation of his customers.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

FOR SALE,

and possession given next May.

A VALUABLE Home-Lot, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories; a large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard standing on the same. The situation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794. 432 13w

FOR SALE, BY

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Seins, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flanels of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildbores, Muteens, Durants, Velvets and Thicksets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravatts and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calinoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

Jahleel Woodbridge,

HAS lately received a good assortment of English and Hard Ware GOODS, suitable for the season—Also, Crockery, and Homemade Earthen Ware, Salt by the Hogshead or less, Rum, Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Glass, Nails and Brads, Swedes and Russia Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Fustick, Redwood, Allum, Copperas, Looking Glasses, Pewter, Soal Leather, &c. &c. which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or short credit, also, receives in payment all kinds of Grain, Beef, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Flax, White Beans, Flax-Seed, Hatter's Furs, Cotton and Linen Rags—he also wants to purchase Pork, and 2 or 3000 bushels of Flax, for which he will pay part Cash. He requests all those that are indebted to him either on Book or Note, whose accounts are of more than one years standing to make immediate payment or they must expect to be called upon in a more disagreeable way, without any further notice.

South-Hadley, Dec. 16, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, containing upwards of 100 acres, situated half a mile north of the meeting-house, in Goshen, on the main road, with a convenient dwelling house and Barn, a convenient shop for a trader, which is now occupied for that purpose—the situation, is well adapted for a merchant, and Tavern, for which it is now improved.—For terms of Sale, enquire of JOHN WILLIAMS, living on the premises.

Goshen, Dec. 18, 1794.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES!

After calling at the pretended cheap variety Store, please to call and look at

Apollos King's

GOODS—this day received from New-York, and ready for sale—

A MOST beautiful assortment of Goods, suitable for the season—a good assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, on low terms for ready pay.

Those Persons that have favoured the subscriber with their custom, for a number of years and have not settled their accounts, are desired to call without loss of time—and much oblige their humble servant.

APOLLOS KING.

Chesterfield, December 17, 1794.

Cheap Winter Goods,

AT THE

VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD,

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

INFORM their Customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and HardWare, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms.

Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused.

Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Otis and Fobes,

Was by mutual consent, dissolved, on the 24th Sept. last.

WILLIAM OTIS.
JASON FOBES.

Cummington, Dec. 1794.

To be sold,

AT Public sale, on the 15th Jan. next, at the house of Mr. Zechariah Field, innholder, in Ashfield, a certain piece of Land, lying in said Ashfield, belonging to Susanna Smith, late deceased—sale to begin at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SYLVENUS SMITH,

Hawley, December 15, 1794.

CASH GIVEN, or Old and New Rum, Brandy, Mattheglin, Tea, Salt, Soal Leather, Furr and Wool Hats, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cinamon, Pewter, Brass, Powder, Shott, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Hard Ware, German and Blistered Steel, Crockery Ware, English and India Goods, and the HIGHEST PRICE—For Butter, Tallow, Lard, Fork, all kinds of Grain, Beans, Peas, Old Pewter and Brass, Bees-Wax, Furrs, and Cotton and Linen Rags, by

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, December 31, 1794.

WANTED, immediately, three journeymen SHOE-MAKERS, to whom generous wages in Cash, will be given, apply to

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Williamsburgh, December 24, 1794.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a boy indented to the Barber's business, named John Alexander, 17 years old. Whoever will return said run-away to me the subscriber, shall have one penny reward.

ALL Persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting said boy, on the penalty of the law.

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, December 22, 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber about the first of Nov. last, a large black HORSE COLT, one year old last spring, said colt, has a white nose, about both hind feet white, one wall eye—natural trotter—Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SAMUEL ANNABLE, Jun.

Ashfield, December 15, 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber, in Oct. last, a red STEER, one year old last March, bob tail—Also, a yearling HEIFER, red lined, no artificial mark upon either. Whoever will take up said creatures, and return them shall have a reasonable reward, by

RUFUS GRISWOULD.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton meadow, a red Heifer Calf, her ears appear to have been frozen off. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flanels of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildbores, Muteens, Durants, Velvets and Thicksets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravatts and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calinoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandanno and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

FOR SALE, BY

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Seins, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

Cheap Winter Goods,

AT THE

VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD,

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INFORM their Customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and HardWare, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms.

Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused.

Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

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JASON FOBES.

Cummington, Dec. 1794.

CASH GIVEN, or Old and New Rum, Brandy, Mattheglin, Tea, Salt, Soal Leather, Furr and Wool Hats, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cinamon, Pewter, Brass, Powder, Shott, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Hard Ware, German and Blistered Steel, Crockery Ware, English and India Goods, and the HIGHEST PRICE—For Butter, Tallow, Lard, Pork, all kinds of Grain, Beans, Peas, Old Pewter and Brass, Bees-Wax, Furrs, and Cotton and Linen Rags, by

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, December 31, 1794.

WANTED, immediately, three journeymen SHOE-MAKERS, to whom generous wages in Cash, will be given, apply to

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Williamsburgh, December 24, 1794.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a boy indented to the Barber's business, named John Alexander, 17 years old. Whoever will return said run-away to me the subscriber, shall have one penny reward.

ALL Persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting said boy, on the penalty of the law.

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, December 22, 1794.

AUTHENTIC STATE PAPER.

Department of War, Dec. 10, 1794.

SIR,

IN obedience to the orders of the President of the United States, I have the honor to submit to the House of Representatives; a statement of such difficulties and inconveniences as have occurred in the execution of the act, intitled, "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States." I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. KNOX.
Secretary of War.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Secretary of War, in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States, respectfully submits the following statement of such difficulties and inconveniences as have occurred in the execution of the act, intitled, "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."

THAT a difficulty of primary importance appears to oppose the execution of the first section of the before recited act. The militia are requested to arm and equip themselves at their expense, but there is no penalty to enforce the injunction of the law.

The subscriber is informed, that several states have passed auxiliary laws to the act of Congress. The laws of the following states upon this subject, are in his possession, to wit: *Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North-Carolina.*

The Penalties, by these, for non-equipment and armament, appear to be according to the following extracts:—

Massachusetts—passed the 22d June, 1793.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every non-commissioned officer or private of the infantry, who shall neglect to keep himself armed and equipped as aforesaid, or who shall on a muster day, or at any other time of examination, be destitute of, or appear unprovided with the arms and equipments herein directed (except as before excepted) shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, in proportion to the articles of which he shall be deficient, at the discretion of the justice of the peace before whom trial shall be had. And all parents, masters, and guardians shall furnish those of the said militia, who shall be under their care and command, with the arms and equipments before mentioned, under the like penalties for any neglect. And whenever the fines incurred by any town shall judge any inhabitant thereof belonging to the militia, unable to arm and equip himself in the manner aforesaid, they shall at the expense of the town, provide for and furnish such inhabitant with the aforesaid arms and equipments, which shall remain the property of the town, at the expense of which they shall be provided. And if any soldier shall embezzle or destroy the arms and equipments, with which he shall be furnished, he shall upon conviction before some justice of the peace, be adjudged to replace the article or articles which shall by him be so embezzled or destroyed, and to pay the cost from the press fa'ring against him. And if he shall not perform the same with in fourteen days after such adjudication, it shall be in the power of the Selectmen of the town to which he shall belong, to bind him out to service or labour, for such term of time as shall in the discretion of the said justice, be sufficient to procure a sum of money equal to the value of the article or articles so embezzled or destroyed, and pay cost arising as aforesaid."

New-Jersey—passed June 5th, 1793.

"And if any such militia-man shall appear when called out to exercise or into service, without a musket or rifle, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three shillings and nine pence, and for want of every other of the aforesaid articles six pence. Each and every man so called as aforesaid, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distress, executions or sales for debt or the payment of taxes. Provided always, That whenever the Majors of any battalion shall judge any person enrolled therein unable to arm and equip himself as aforesaid, such person shall not be subject to any fine for not arming; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

Pennsylvania—passed the 11th April, 1793.

"Provided always, That whenever the field officers of any regiment shall judge any person enrolled therein unable to arm and equip himself as aforesaid, such person shall not be subject to any fine for not arming; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

It does not appear that any specified penalty is imposed by this act on persons neglecting to arm and equip themselves.

Maryland—passed at Nova Sessions, 1793.

"And any non-commissioned officer or matross, in the artillery, and any non-commissioned officer or dragoon, who shall refuse or neglect to attend on any of the said days, armed and accoutred as aforesaid (except as before excepted) shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two thirds of a dollar per day; and all other non-commissioned officers and privates who shall refuse or neglect to attend, armed and accoutred as herein before directed (except as before excepted) shall forfeit and pay one cent per day, unless excused for appearing without arms and accoutrements, by the commanding officers of their respective companies for the day."

North Carolina—passed the 18th July, 1794.

"And every non commissioned officer and private who shall fail to appear on the said occasions, shall forfeit for every such failure or neglect, ten shillings, or if appearing he be not armed and provided in manner as directed by this act, shall for such deficiency forfeit and pay five shillings. And if the officers of a company, or any two of them after an examination upon oath, shall adjudge any person or persons, enrolled as aforesaid, to be incapable of providing and furnishing him or themselves with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required by this act, they shall make report thereof to the next battalion court-martial, as the case may be, who may, if it should appear necessary, exempt such person or persons from the fines and forfeitures by this act imposed, until such arms and accoutrements shall be provided and delivered him or them by the court-martial, who shall take security for the safe keeping of such arms and accoutrements, to be returned when required."

But it is certain that, were the penalties greatly enhanced, an insuperable difficulty would occur in obtaining the requisite number of arms in any reasonable period. The numbers comprehended in the act, from eighteen to forty five years of age, inclusively, deducting the exempts and mariners, may be estimated probably at about four hundred and fifty thousand men. Of these probably not one hundred thousand are armed as the act requires, although a great number might be found of common and ordinary muskets, without bayonets. The deficiency cannot be supplied from *Europe* under the present circumstances. The only solid resource to obtain a supply, is the establishment of manufactories within each state.

The deficiency of arms cannot be more forcibly exemplified than that to arm the militia lately called into service, estimated at fifteen thousand—the number of ten thousand arms have been issued from the public arsenals. Loss and injury must be expected to arise upon the articles issued.

No adequate provision appears to be established by the act, for securing the obedience of the militia to the call of the executive of the United States.

It would seem essential, that any law which the Congress should pass upon the subject of the militia, should contain within itself all the necessary provisions for its complete execution.

The late experiment proves, at least in some parts, that the laws were insufficient, and had it not been for voluntary zeal which came to its aid the community might have experienced great evils.

It would appear to be essential, that when the militia are in actual service, they ought to be bound by the military code of the United States.

The enrollment of men of the ages specified to the act, notwithstanding the exemptions, holding them responsible for military service, and enforcing the same, appears to be a circumstance which may operate injuriously to the industry and convenience of the community.

Of the returns enjoined by the tenth section of the said act the following only have been received.

	From 16 to 40.	Forty to 60.	Total.
Massachusetts,	54,428	22,819	77,247
Connecticut,			15,871
New-Jersey,			25,887
Georgia,			10,120

Whether the act in question is susceptible of such alterations and amendments, on its present principles, as will secure the advantages to be derived from a well organized militia, or whether a limited, but select, and efficient corps of militia, formed on a principle of rotation, or otherwise, and taken from the classes least injurious to the industry of the community, would not better fulfil that object, and at the same time better comport with economy, are questions which the wisdom of Congress is alone competent to decide. All which is submitted.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

Department of War,
10th December '94.

From the *(Eng.) ANALYTICAL REVIEW.*

THE CONTRAST:

Being the SPEECH of King George III. at the opening of his Parliament, 1794: and the SPEECH of President George Washington, at the opening of Congress of the United States of America, December, 3, 1793. 8vo. 24 pages. Price 6d. Symonds. 1794.

BETWEEN a state of war, and a state of enjoying a profound peace; between a nation consisting of fellow-subjects, and a people composed of fellow-citizens; there may always be found ample room for comparison, and even contrast. This is a position, very unfortunately for us, that was never more strikingly illustrated than at this present moment.

The King of Great-Britain, after boasting of the protection afforded to the United Provinces, the recapture of Mentz, the success of the allied armies on the Rhine, the temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon, the valuable and important acquisitions made in the East and West Indies, &c. evinces a determined resolution to continue the present war, and promises to order copies of several conventions and treaties with different powers, to be laid before his parliament. He further adds, that he would but ill comfort the "essential interests" of his "people," were he desirous of peace on any grounds, "but such as may provide for their permanent safety, and for the independence and security of Europe;" and expressly asserts, that the attainment of these ends "is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquility of all other nations." In addition to the interest with for the continuance of hostilities, three positions inflicted on by his majesty, materially claim the attention of every reflecting mind:

1. That the French were the aggressors in the present contest:

2. That the justice of our cause is incontestible; and

3. That a nation is incapable of judging of its own happiness; while a rival, an enemy at open war with it, is to be the arbiter of its domestic regulations.

George Washington, addresses his "fellow-citizens" in a speech of a far different complexion. He begins by recapitulating the measures adopted by himself as President of the American States, which had hitherto prevented any violent contest with the belligerent powers. He states what he has done of his own accord, in cases of emergency; but he requests, that his future conduct may be marked out, by means of positive laws.

The United States, in his opinion, ought

not to indulge a perſuaſion, that, contrary to the order of human events, "they will forever keep at a diſtance theſe painful appeals to arms, with which the hiſtory of every other nation abounds.' There is a rank,' he adds, 'due to the United States, among nations, which will be with-held, if not abſolutely loſt, by the reputation of weakneſs. If we deſire to avoid inſult, we muſt be able to repel it; if we deſire to ſecure peace, one of the moſt powerful inſtruments of our riſing proſperity, it muſt be known, that we are at all times ready for war.'

After theſe obſervations, dictated by political prudence, he proves, that the meaſures now recommended cannot experience the cenſure or jealouſy of the warmeſt friends of republican government, as their defence will not be committed to a native ſtanding army, or foreign mercenaries; but to a militia who ought to poſſeſs a pride in being the depoſitary of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military purpoſe of the United States.'

Recurring to the petty diſputes on the frontiers, he affirms that every reaſonable effort has been made to adjuſt the differences with the Indians north of the *Ohio*, and that the "executive" has alſo demonſtrated great anxiety for peace with the Creeks and Cherokees; "the former having been relieved with corn and with cloathing, and offenſive meaſures againſt them prohibited during the receſs of Congreſs" while "to ſatisfy the complaints of the latter, proſecutions had been inſtituted for the violences committed upon them."

After Congreſs ſhall have provided for the preſent emergency, the Preſident thinks it will merit their moſt ſerious attention, to render tranquility with the ſavages permanent, by creating ties of intereſt.

"Next to a vigorous execution of juſtice on the violators of peace, the eſtabliſhment of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is moſt likely to conciliate their attachment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with conſtant and plentiful ſupplies, with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a ſtated price for what they give in payment and receive in exchange. Individuals will not purſue ſuch a traffic, unleſs they be allured by the hopes of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbarſed only."

It is not a little remarkable, that while the miniſters of this country ſeem deſirous to clog the preſs from year to year, with new impoſts and reſtraints, the Preſident of this federal republic "recommends a repeal of the tax on the tranſportation of the public prints," as "there is no reaſon for firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy, and to this primary good nothing can contribute more, than a faithful repreſentation of public proceedings, diſſeed without reſtraint, throughout the United States."

The ſpeech of the King of *Great Britain* breathes war and taxes, while that of the Preſident of the *United States* diſplays the energy of an able, and the benevolence of a good citizen, eager to cultivate the arts of peace, and yet not unprepared for a ſtate of warfare, which he and every honeſt man, muſt deprecate and deplore.

The foregoing extract, with other things, will ſhew that the liberty of the preſs is not yet abolished in *England*.

THE INVASION OF SPAIN.

[From a London paper.]

While the attention of England is altogether taken up with the affairs of Flanders and the Dutch, the miniſter ſeems to be inattentive to the North-Weſt part of Spain, the full poſſeſſion of which will put it in the power of France to injure the trade of England infinitely more than the poſſeſſion of Oſtend and Nieuport, and even Flushing; becauſe, in this part of the Channel, their privateers and light ſhips of war can be eaſily watched by our cruizers; whereas if the French obtain a firm footing in the province of Biſcay and the principality of Auſtria, the whole of the navigation from Cape Ortegal, in lat. 43. 48m. to Uſhant, in lat. 48. 30 both in the Atlantic and the Bay of Biſcay, will be in ſuch a perilous ſituation, that the whole navy of England, with all its activity, cannot poſſibly protect it. When any of their cruizers have captured a veſſel, every point of wind, but two, will carry them into port.

In order to place this aſſertion in a proper view, we ſhall deſcribe the ſituation of the territories which are already in the hands of the French, and thoſe which muſt inevitably fall.

To begin with Fontarabia, emphatically called by the Spaniards the key of the North, ſituated at the head of the Pyrenees, and ſuppoſed to be impregnable. This is a ſmall ſea port upon a peninſula, but ſo well fortified and commanding ſuch a narrow paſs, that it muſt be reduced before an army can penetrate through the country of Guipuſcoa, into the province of Biſcay. 'This port is day & low water, and the trading ſloops, &c. lye in a bed of ſoft ſand, brought conſtantly down from the Pyrenees by the ſmall but rapid river Biddaſſon. This river is never dry: in the winter from rain, and in the ſummer from melted ſnow. A back water would clear the looſe ſand in a week; and at a very trifling expence render it a very ſafe harbour for ſhips of five hundred tons burthen.—But, perhaps Bayonne, which is only twenty two miles diſtant, might be hurt from its trade, and therefore Fontarabia will moſt likely be held as an impregnable paſs to guard France. An opening into the province of Biſcay is thus ſecured, which abounds with every neceſſary of life, and it will take a force double the number of the French to drive them out, or prevent them from poſſeſſing the whole of that coaſt, with Toloſa, the capital of Guipuſcoa, and Bilboa, the capital of Biſcay. The latter city is of infinite importance to the trade of England, London in particular, which the Spaniſh merchants, and Engliſh manufacturers well know, and will very ſeverely feel.

The reaſon that it will take ſuch a force to expel them from this important province is becauſe there is a chain of mountains, many of them inacceſſable, which run in a zigzag direction from Fontarabia to St. Andero, the paſſes of which can be defended with a very few men againſt a hoſt. This chain of hills is in faſt continuation of the pyrenees, which by ſome vaſt convulſion of nature, or probably an immenſe chain of volcanoes were thrown into their preſent tremendous form. The ſtrata are the ſame, and the vegetation, the wild thyme, &c. the ſame from the Bay of Roſes, in the Mediterranean, to almoſt Cape Ortegal, which is the extreme Northern point of Spain, that embraces the Adantic.

England had nothing to fear from the Spaniards on this coaſt, becauſe of their natural and hereditary indolence; but from the activity of France, and the vaſt ſpirit of enterprize, which they continue to diſplay. England has every thing to dread for the ſafety of all the ſhipping which are waſted to the Eaſtern ſhore, by every Weſtern and Southern gale of wind. The inhabitants of this coaſt are not in the leaſt allied by the ties of conſanguinity to the Spaniſh people. They conſiſt of the remains of the Jews and Moors, the great body of whom were expelled from Spain, by the tyrants Philip IIId. in the year 1610. To theſe are added the deſcendants of traders, who have ſettled there, and numbers of French renegadoes. Their provincial tongue is not underſtood by the Spaniards, or indeed any other people, except the French, who dwell in the territories bordering upon Baſque Roads.

Their ſhips viſit every part of the world except the Eaſt-Indies and the South Seas, which excluſively belong to the crown of Spain. If the French acquire a ſolid poſſeſſion, they could in a few months fit out a hundred privateers, to annoy the whole of the navigation of England and Ireland, except the North Seas.

The commodities which they export to England, are Spaniſh wool, excellent ſteel, ſword blades, hides, goat ſkins, honey, ſome wine, fruit, and other native productions. The imports are moſtly from England, and conſiſt of almoſt every ſpecies of manufactory, either of luxury or convenience. Hence the great importance of preventing this coaſt and its numerous ſea ports from falling into the hands of the French.

From GREENLEAF'S *PATRIOTIC REGISTER.*

QUESTIONS TO AN OLD SOLDIER, AND HIS ANSWERS THERETO.

Q. WHAT is meant by "ſelf-created ſocieties?"

A. Any body of men who riſe up in oppoſition to the "equal rights" and conſtitution of the people, and to their acting by the authority of the Conſtitution.

Q. What then do you call the "Cincinnati?"

A. I call them a body of men "ſelf-created" order of nobility, whoſe exiſtence is repugnant to the principles of all the conſtitutions of the United States, and a violation of equal rights.

Q. And who is at the head of this "ſelf-created" order?

A. GEO. W——,

(☞ "*Parce detorta.*"

Speak out, citizen. None of your dark hints, your mutilated names, your half-way efforts to aſſaſſinate the reputation of a firm upright patriot. Say in ſo many words, that GEORGE WASHINGTON is at the head of an order of nobility in *America*. This would have one circumſtance to recommend it—the ſlander would at leaſt be manly.

I agree with you, that the order of the Cincinnati is a "ſelf-created ſociety," like the democratic ſocieties. I agree that, if that ſociety meddle the leaſt with politics, and as a ſociety, influence elections it is unconſtitutional—that ſociety will then, like the democratic ſocieties, infringe the "equal rights" of their fellow citizens, and become a nuiſance. The reaſon why, we real republicans do not clamor any longer againſt the Cincinnati, is, that it does not appear that the order meddle at all with politics and elections. For the ſame reaſons, the Maſons paſs without cenſure, and many other ſocieties. Beſides the Cincinnati have ſome funds, which at preſent furniſh food and cloathing for the widows and orphans of the deceaſed officers. No gentleman would with this pittance to be taken from the unfortunate.

One word more, citizen; Preſident WASHINGTON is indeed the mere nominal head of that order. But as the firſt general meeting in *Philadelphia*, he paralized the ſociety, by urging and propoſing alterations in their conſtitution, which ſtruck a death blow to the inſtitution.—He recommended to abolish the hereditary quality of the ſociety; and this, though never adopted, has rendered the inſtitution unpopular—its members have become indifferent about it—and the inſtitution will die with the preſent generation. Beſides, Preſident WASHINGTON in 1787, reſigned his Preſidency of that ſociety, and wiſhed to have been excuſed from holding that place any longer. He has however been elected againſt his wiſhes, and continues to be the nominal head of the ſociety, merely that he may not diſoblige his brethren in arms, the officers of the late meritorious army, whom he eſteems and reſpects.

One fact, citizen, you ſhould not have omitted. Your darling, Governour CLINTON, is at the head of the Cincinnati in this State. He was elected too, by the exertions of his good patriotic friends, the old whigs, many of whom, I underſtand, belong to the other order of nobility in this country, *the ſelf conſtituted Democratic Society.*

To keep you near the truth, citizen, it is of ſpecial uſe to you and the public, that you have a gentle hint ſometimes from a

TRUE REPUBLICAN.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which aſſiſt ſo many other Nations, the preſent condition of the United States affords much matter of conſolation and ſatisfaction. Our exemption; the great degree of internal tranquility by the ſuppreſſion of an inſurrection which ſo wantonly threatened it; the happy courſe of our public affairs in general; the unexampled proſperity of all claſſes of our citizens—are circumſtances which peculiarly mark our ſituation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us. In ſuch a ſtate of things it is, in an eſpecial manner, our duty as a people with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the bleſſings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this ſentiment, I *George Waſhington*, Preſident of the United States, do recommend to all Religious Societies and Denominations, and to all Perſons whomſoever within the United States, to ſet apart and obſerve Thurſday the fifteenth day of February next, as a Day of Public Thankſgiving and Prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their ſincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the manifold and ſignal mercies, which diſtinguiſh our lot as a Nation; Particularly for the poſſeſſion of Conſtitutions of Government which unite, and by their Union eſtabliſh liberty with order; for the preſervation of our Peace Foreign and Domeſtic; for the ſeaſonable controul which has been given to a ſpirit of diſorder in the ſuppreſſion of the late inſurrection; and generally for the proſperous courſe of our affairs public and private; and at the ſame time humbly and fervently to beſeech the Kind Author of theſe Bleſſings graciouſly to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and ſolemn ſenſe of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to eſtimate their immenſe value—to preſerve us from the arrogance of proſperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by deluſive purſuits—to diſpoſe us to merit the continuance of his favors, by not abuſing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correſpondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this Country more and more a ſafe and propitious aſylum for the unfortunate of other Countries—to extend among us true and uſeful knowledge—to diffuſe and eſtabliſh habits of ſobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the bleſſings we poſſeſs, or the fair proſpects, to the whole Family of Mankind.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the SEAL *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my* HAND. *Done at the City of Philadelphia, the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

FROM FRANCE.

Since our laſt, Capt. Bradford arrived here from L'Orient, which he left the 16th November. At which time, the affairs of the French continued, particularly in Spain, where the Spaniards have experienced another defeat, with great loſs. The day before Capt. B. ſailed, the Austrian Conſul, and the Commandant at L'Orient, received advices by expreſs, from Breſt, of the arrival there of the Britiſh ſhip of the line, the Alexander, of 74 guns, captured by a ſquadron of the French fleet; and that the Canada, of 74 guns, eſcaped during the action.

Capt. B. informs, that the French fleet is divided into ſquadrons, who cover the ſeas for the purpoſe of cutting off the Engliſh navigation.

SURRENDER of PAMPELONA.

By Capt. Elkins, in the ſchooner Hiram, which arrived on Monday, from Cadiz, and who left it on the the 7th November, we are informed it was currently reported, before he ſailed, the French, after a ſiege of conſiderable length, had compelled the Spaniards to ſurrender that important place *(Pampelona)* to their arms.

FROM BERMUDA, DEC. 1.

"I have frequently ſeen in the American papers, the moſt bitter epithets applied to the inhabitants of theſe iſlands, generally; but there are here as good friends to America, as in any part of the world. It is true there are here, as in other places, villians who would plunder father or mother for gain. Meſſrs. GUITARDIER, who have ſo often been the butt of obloquy, have treated me with every mark of reſpect, and never ſpeak of the U. S. but with affection. They have done privateering. Some American veſſels have been condemned through paſſion—The Captains having French National Cockades in their hats, and ſpoken the moſt diſreſpectful of all in authority here.

Capt. JERVIS of Boſton, has been brought in here by one of Mr. WOOD's privateers. Finding him to be American, Mr. WOOD would have nothing to do with the veſſel, and ſlung the coaſts on the Captain for having gone contrary to orders. Capt. JERVIS will recover all his property, to the amount of 800 or 900."

FROM PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 16.

"Congreſs are progreſſing. I hardly expect any ſharp points this ſeſſion. The plan for the reduction of the public debt is now before the houſe. I expect a ſerious determination; to proceed further in that buſineſs will meet with oppoſition from thoſe who have made the greateſt clamor on the ſubject."

One of the greateſt bulls ever committed by our Jacobin anarchiſts, is their ſaying that GILES is a better Republican than AMES.

The Capital of Holland, the great exchange of the commercial world, involved in the uncertainty of its fate, the apprehenſions of many. The laſt intelligence from that quarter, announced, that a formidable oppoſition, to the preſent government, was now organized, and ready to riſe, in open rebellion, at the firſt favorable occaſion. The ſeat of this inſurrection will not be confined to any individual city; but will extend from Amſterdam, to Leyden, Utrecht, Dort, Haerlem, and all North-Holland.

The National Convention is boſily employed in correcting the abuſes, and adviating the oppreſſions, produced by the ambition, and engendered by the confuſion, of their decapitated predeceſſors. Orders have been iſſued, for the trial of Carrier, by whoſe arbitrary edicts, ſcores of innocent citizens were ſhot, and drowned at Nantz. Lebon, the infamous monſter, whoſe tyranny and laſciviouſneſs ſo annoyed the ſenſes of all in this day's Paper, has alſo been arreſted. In the Paris papers, which detail the proceedings on theſe trials, evidences are publiſhed, which, even in hiſtory, excruciate the human heart.

The reſpect of mutual jealouſy and terror, which deſolated France, during the reign of Robeſpierre, is now ſucceeded by the calm of internal peace, and the ſhine of brotherly confidence. The decrees, which tended to paralize Lyons, Bordeaux, and other commercial and manufacturing cities, are annulled; and ſeveral meaſures are adopted, to revive, in this now happy republic, the uſeful and elegant arts and ſciences.

A National circle feaſt has been decreed, in celebration of the ſucceſs of the arms of liberty, in South-Pruſſia.

ANECDOTE OF LEBON.

From a Paris paper of the 5th inſtant.

The commiſſioner, Lebon, lodged at the hotel of Little St. Paul, at Arras. He had the gallerie placed permanently, on a ſmall ſquare in front of his lodging, although there were two other ſquares, in Arras, very ſpacious, and much more proper for his purpoſe; but, by having the machine directly before his windows, he loſt nothing of the *ſpectacle*, with which he often *amuſed* himſelf!

A woman of a very intereſting figure ſolicited him, to obtain the liberty of her huſband, who was in priſon. Lebon named a certain price, which ſhe refuſed to grant; at laſt, as the life of her huſband was in danger, after ſeveral days, ſhe ſubmitted. She returned, the next day, to the luxurious *abbe*, for the order, which was to enlarge her ſpouſe; but it was abſolutely denied her. Then the miſerable woman, who had been unfaithful through time, ſaw at the tyrant, and would have torn out his eyes; he called his myrmidons to his aſſiſtance; the woman was arreſted, and in the afternoon, ſhe was led to the ſcaffold with her huſband! Lebon was preſent, enjoying the ſcene from his balcony, and the *complaiſant* executioner, raiſing the huſband's head from the breaſts of the unhappy woman, with a marked indecency, proſtituted them, in this condition, for ſome time, to the laſcivious eye of the infernal Lebon.

ANECDOTE OF VADIER.

afarius jacobin and member of the commitee of general welfare.

Citizen Cafes, juſtice of peace at Montaut, had an only daughter, entitled to a portion of *two hundred thouſand livres*. The avaricious *Vadier* covered, for his ſon, both the girl and the money. Difficulties aroſe, relative to ſome clauſes in the contract;—the marriage did not take place;—Vadier ſwore revenge. He accordingly cauſed Cafes to be arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal, and ſignified to his friend, Fouquier Tinville, (the late infamous public accuſer,) that he was an *ariſtocrat!* Upon this evidence, he was *guillotined!!!*

UNITED STATES,
November 21ſt, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

IN the negociation between the United States and his Catholic Majeſty, I have received ſatisfactory proofs of attention and affinity, exerted in behalf of the United States to bring it to a happy and ſpeedy iſſue. But it is probable that my complying with an inſtruction, made to the Secretary of State, by the Commiſſioners of his Catholic Majeſty, much further delay in concluding it may be prevented. Notwithſtanding, therefore, I retain full confidence in our Miniſter Reſident at Madrid, who is charged with powers, as Commiſſioner Plenipotentiary, I nominate, THOMAS PINCKNEY, to be Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to his Catholic Majeſty, for the purpoſe of negociating of and concerning the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, and ſuch other matters relative to the confines of the territories and the intercourſe to be had thereon, as the mutual intereſts and general harmony of neighboring and friendly nations require, ſhould be precisely adjuſted and regulated: and of and concerning the general commerce between the ſaid United States, and the Kingdom and Dominions of his ſaid Catholic Majeſty.

It is believed that by his temporary abſence from London, in the diſcharge of theſe new functions, no injury will ariſe to the United States.

Extract from the Journals.

Atteſt,
SAMUEL A. OTIS, Sec'ry.

According to late advices received in a private letter from Montreal, a diſcovery has been recently made, which may prove of the higheſt importance to the commercial world. Mr. M'Kenzie, a partner in the houſe of Forbiſher, M'Tayiſh and Co. of Montreal, has lately returned to Michilimakinac, after an abſence of near three years; during which he has been ſo fortunate as to penetrate across the continent to the Pacific ocean, and reach a place between king George's iſland and the Nootka Sound. This gentleman, whoſe perſevering and enterpriſing mind well ſuited him for ſuch an undertaking, in ſtretches through the north, weſt country, ſome time ago, to eſtabliſh a more extenſive intercourſe with the Indians, and to traffic for furs, arrived at the banks of a river, which took a weſtern direction, and which he obſerved to riſe upwards of two feet, by the influence of the tide.

In proſecuting a ſecond expedition from Michilimakinac, after undergoing the ſeverest hardſhips attendant on ſuch a journey, which was carried on in canoes, along various rivers and lakes, and often through ſwells, where men were obliged to carry the canoes, he at length attained the utmoſt bounds of the weſtern continent. This circumſtance will, in the courſe of time, be of the utmoſt conſequence to this country, as a direct communication with China, and may doubtleſs lead to further diſcoveries. The diſtance from Michilimakinac to the weſtern coaſt, is ſuppoſed to be 1500 miles, of which the company had before eſtabliſhed bout as far as 1400 miles.

CANAL OF LANGUEDOC.

The canal of Languedoc, in France, was begun in 1666, in order to effect an inland communication between the Atlantic, and Mediterranean, and finiſhed in 1681. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it croſſes the lake of Thu, and below Toulouſe is conveyed by three ſluices into the Garonne. At St. Ferrol near Revel, between two rocky hills in the form of a creſcent, is a large reſervoir, 7200 feet long, 4200 broad, and 120 deep; the whole ſurface being 687,438 feet. Into this baſon, the river Lapdot, which deſcends from the hills, is received and incloſed by a wall 2400 feet long, 132 high, and 24 thick; having a ſtrong dam, ſecured by a wall of freeſtone. Under the dam run an arched paſſage, reaching to the main wall, where are large cocks of caſt braſs are formed to diſcharge the water by means of iron bars; and theſe cocks diſcharge the water through mouths as large as a man's body, into an arched aqueduct, where it runs through the outer wall, and when got beyond it, goes under the name of the river Landot, continuing its courſe to the canal, called Rigole de la Plaine. Thence it is conveyed to another fine reſervoir near Narounes, 1200 feet long, and 900 wide, and 7 deep; and out of this baſon it is conveyed, by ſluices, both to the Mediterranean, and the ocean, as the canal requires it. Though the cocks remain open for ſome months ſucceſſively, yet there is no viſible diminution of the water in the great reſervoir. Near Beziers and Capeſtan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain cut into a very lofty arcade, the greateſt part of which is lined with freeſtone, except towards the end; where it is only hewn threw the rock which is of a ſoft ſulphureous ſubſtance. At Agdeis a round ſluice, with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting there, and the gates are ſo ingeniouſly contrived, that veſſels may paſs through by opening which ſluice the maſter pleaſes; an invention that ſtruck the great Vauban himſelf with admiration. This canal coſt ſome thing more than half a million ſterling, part of which money was furniſhed by the king, (Louis XIV.) and part by the ſtates of Languedoc. The King generouſly granted to Riquet the inventor and conductor, and his male heirs, all the juriſdiction and revenues belonging to it; ſo that the crown could not come into poſſeſſion, till the extinction of that line. The annual income is ſtated to be 94,500l. ſterling, from which, deducting the current expenſes and repairs, the annual net profits are upwards of 24,000l. ſterling. The length of this canal from Toulouſe to Beziers, where it joins the river Orb, is 157 miles.—"The ſyſtem of inland navigation" ſays Mr. Swinburne, "has been ſo much improved of late years, that I make no doubt but this canal would be ſhortened many leagues were it to be undertaken afreſh. It is full of angles and turns that do not appear neceſſary; and, on the the contrary, in one or two places, has been driven ſtraight, at an enormous expenſe, through numberleſs obſtacles, when a ſhort ſweep would have conveyed the waters, with greater eaſe, and leſs expenſe, to the place of their deſtination. There are 15 locks upon it in the fall towards the ocean, and 45 on the ſide of the Mediterranean. The higheſt point between the two ſeas is at Naurouge, which is elevated more than 200 yards above the level of each ſhore. The canal is carried over 37 aqueducts, and croſſed by eight bridges.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Eſq. is nominated to ſucceed GEN. KNOX, as Secretary at War.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 2.

Laſt evening as a man was paſſing thro' South-Hampton, he was ſtopped by two fellows who robbed him of 800 dollars. He made ſome reſiſtance, and brought blood from one of the fellows, by a blow he gave him with his ſhip, which we hope will lead to a diſcovery.

On the 26th ult. General Henry Knox reſigned the Office of Secretary of the United States for the Department of War, after having filled that ſtation under the old Congreſs and the preſent Government for a period of nearly ten years.

NORTHAMPTOM, Jan. 14.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Sometime ſince, Mr. Thomas Migbells, of Conway, and Mr. Cyrus Everett, formerly of Foxborough in this ſtate, were unfortunately killed by the fall of a tree, in paſſing Canandarque, on their return from the Genefee Country.

Particulars of this unfortunate circumſtance, in our next.

THE LATE SUBSCRIPTION,

for the unfortunate ſufferers by the fire at Rateliff, London, diſcovered traits of univerſal charity which did honor to the national character of England; but the following, though of the humbler kind, deſerves more particularly to be recorded.—On one Sunday's collection of the viſitants, who thronged to ſee this *encampment of the wretched*, 800l. was received; 426l. odd of this ſum was collected in copper, and 38l. 14s. of it beſtowed in farthings, the poor man's mite of charity, flowing from the pureſt ſource of human benevolence.

EMIGRATION from Wales to America.

Three large lots of 120,000 acres each, have been purchaſed in Kentucky and Pennſylvania, with a view of granting the ſame out in ſmall lots of from 200 to 500 acres, in perpetuity, rendering a ſmall rent per acre, with a liberty of purchaſing the fee ſimple by the tenant; and leaſes to this effect, having been granted to a great number of farmers and others in north Wales, Cardiganſhire, and Pembrokeſhire, two ſhips laden with emigrants have lately ſailed, and a very conſiderable number will ſail next ſpring. The principal ſettlement is to the ſouth of the Ohio, five miles from Salt river, in Nelſon County, Kentucky.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

ADVICE to a PARTY.

CARRY ſober and ſound principles to ſuch extravagance, as to diſgrace your opponents who chooſe to keep within bounds.

Call the rights of property, ariſtocracy againſt the rights of man. To pay the publick creditors their due is corruption, inſtrumentality, myſtery.

Call your ſelves republicans, becauſe you abhor monarchy, ariſtocracy, and our own republick. You abhor all government, as it is a reſtraint upon the rights of man. It is not hard to ſhew how it tires, terrifies, whips and ſtarves a certain order of true ſons of liberty. Shew that the party who are in favour of laws and order are ariſtocrats, knights of the ſpinning ſyſtem, monarchy men. Your ſtories will at laſt be received if you can hold it out for ſome time to ſtand to them. Thoſe who abhor government will do their beſt to believe them, and at any rate will ſwear to them, and ſpread them.

Make an outcry about the publick debt, and ſhew that thoſe who would pay it off, hold it to be a publick bleſſing; that they will not ſink the debt, for that would be luſing a grand ſupport of corruption and ariſtocracy. Yet always oppoſe every plan to ſink the debt—for that would ſink your party. You live upon the clamour againſt that debt, and a ſerious proſecution of the redemption of it would take away from ſyſtem its daily bread—the vital air of your elections.

When a thing is popular and yet fatal to the party, as that laſt mentioned, affect zeal for the meaſure, and under the cover of that zeal puſh it to an impracticable extreme. Pay off the debt—yes! pay it by a land tax; pay it all at once. The conſequence will be, you pay nothing, and keep the debt for every party purpoſe, for irritation, for alarm, and for elections, in its full power and virtue. The influence of the debt is leſs in favour of government and its departments than the influence of the clamour againſt it is favourable to party.

Two things will inevitably gain you popularity: Unalterable and fierce oppoſition to troops and taxes. Uſing the purſe and the ſword is unpopular. Throw that on your opponents.——Thinking men may ſay you oppoſe blindly, when our ſafety, and true economy require you ſhould vote for the troops and for taxes. No matter—you will brag of your care for the people. You act againſt the Miniſter and his party.

More inſtruction will be given after you have digeſted this. ANARCH.

WANTED, as apprentices, to the JOINERS buſineſs, two BOYS, one about 16, the other 14 years old—Enquire of the PRINTER.

Jan. 13.—1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for ſale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or leſs quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of leſs—Geneva, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Wines, London Porter, Molaſſes, Loaf and Brown Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Freſh Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Bohea Teas, of a ſuperior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raiſins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salt, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Codfiſh by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bl. or leſs—Leaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Moſt kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Alſo cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whoſe accounts are more than twelve months ſtanding, will be put in ſuit immediately, unleſs prevented by payment.

Northampton, Jan. 14. 1795.

THE Subſcriber, has conſtantly for ſale, at his Store, in Hadley, a good ſupply of Weſt-India

Goods & Groceries,

by large or ſmall quantities—a ſmall but neat aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, all which he will ſell on terms as ſatisfactory to the judicious purchaſer, as any of thoſe who appear anxious to attract the attention of the public by the cry of good goods, cheap Goods, good bargains, &c.

He notifies all thoſe indebted to him, that all accounts or notes taken for accounts of more than a years ſtanding, will be ſued, unleſs prevented by immediate ſettlement.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 12. 1795.

Clock and Watch Maker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN Clock Maker, one who perfectly underſtands the buſineſs, and can recommend himſelf by his induſtry and finiſh'd Work, to whom good Wages will be given—Likewiſe an ingenious BOY, about 14 years of age is wanted as an apprentice to the above buſineſs—Apply to NATHAN STORRS, Northampton—Caſh and the higheſt price given for old Silver Braſs and Copper.

Jan. 14. 1794.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, firſt July laſt, a brindle STEER, ſlited back, ſtar in the forehead, one year old—the owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN O. FRENCH.

Williamſburgh Jan. 13. 1795.

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS juſt come to hand, and now opening a large ſupply of

GOODS,

Which he offers for ſale, on low terms for ready pay or approved credit.

WANTED,

A quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which a good price will be given.

☞ THOSE perſons who have open accounts with him at his late ſhop at Williamſburgh—are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame.

Northampton, Dec. 31. 1794.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton.

THOMAS SMITH, Cheſter, 3—

Spencer Whiting, Worthington, 3—Benjamin Lathrop, do.—Joſeph J. Liſley, Northford—James Smith, Hadley—Elijah Lee, do.—James Morſe, Cheſterfield—Rev. Doct. Peter Thatcher, Northampton—Solomon Stoddard, Eſq. do.—Iehabod Bryant, Amherſt, 2—Edward Bigelow, Hatfield—Joſeph Bacon, Patridgefield—Joſeph Blanchard, Amherſt—Capt. Thomas Week, Goſhen—Jaſon Walker, Belchertown—Dr. Peter Bryant, Cumington—Samuel Bert, Southampton—William Colſon, Northampton—Benjamin Clark, do.—Solomon Stoddard, Jun. do.—Daniel Danielſon, Brimfield—Ahner Fogg, Northampton—Thomas Gaſe, Pelham—Samuel Hatfield, Northampton—John Hopkins Adams.

No Letters made up, without being brot half an hour before the mail cloſes.

J. BRECK, P. Maſter.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber about the firſt of Nov. laſt, a large black HORSE COLT, one year old laſt ſpring, laid colt, has a white roſe, one or both hind feet white, one wall eye—natural trotter—Whoever will take up ſaid Colt, or give information where he may be found, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

SAMUEL ANNABLE, Jun.

Aſhfield, December 15. 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has lately received a supply of

BOOKS,

Which with those he had on hand, make the following collection,

—viz—

DIVINITY.

AFFLICTED Man's Companion.
American Preacher,
Abernethy's Discourses,
Bunyan's Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners.
—— Pilgrims Progress,
—— Law and Grace,
Bibles of various sizes and editions.
Boston's Fourfold State,
—— on the Covenants,
—— Crook in the Lot,
Baxter's call to the unconverted.
Boiler's Analogy,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
—— Lectures, 2 vol.
—— Rhetorick,
Burnet's Life of God, in the Soul of man.
Barclay's confession of Faith,
Brown's Remarks,
Chauncey on Salvation,
—— on benevolence of the deity.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Christian world unmasked,
Clark on the Promises,
Come welcome to Christ,
Christian Economy,
Confession of Faith,
Doddridge's Expositor, 6 vol.
—— Sermons on the evidence of the rise and progress of Religion.
—— Sermons on the care of the Soul.
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
Death of Abel and Cain,
—— Cain,
Dickinson's Letters,
Dignity of the human Mind,
Edwards's History of Redemption.
—— Freedom of the Will,
—— on the affections,
—— against Chauncey,
Flavel's token for Mourners,
Fordyce's address to Young Men.
—— Sermons to Young Women.
French Convert,
Gibson's Contemplation,
Gospel Sonnets,
Hopkins's System of Divinity, 2 vol.
—— Prophecies of the Millenium State.
Hervey's Works, 6 vol.
—— Dialogues, 2 vol.
—— Meditations.
Hemmeneway's Sermons to children.
History of the Bible,
Henry on Prayer,
Harris's natural History of the Bible.
Jenys's Lectures,
—— View of the Christian Religion.
Knox's Sermons,
Langdon on the Revelation,
Lathrop's Sermons,
—— on Christian Baptism,
Lives and experience of the Preachers.
Lives of Watts and Doddridge,
Mall's History of the Martyrs,
Melmoth's Sublime and beautiful of Scripture.
Manual of Devotion,
Mason's Self knowledge,
—— Student and Pastor,
M'Ewen on the Types,
Milton's Paridise Lost,
—— Regained,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Nature and design of christianity.
Neesit's Ecclesiastical History,
Owen on the Prevalence of sin,
Price's Sermons,
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Poor man's Catechism,
Priestley's Appeal,
Rowe's Letters,
—— Devout exercises of the heart.
Religion of the fashionable world.
Reign of Grace,
Reasonable Communicant,
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vol.
—— Body of divinity, 3 vol.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History,
Seraphical young Shepherd, who attained to an uncommon knowledge of the true God.
Sherlock on Death,
Self Employment,
Sacred Dramas,
Solomon's Temple Spiritualized.
Toke's Pantheon,
Treatise on justification,
View of Religion, by Hannah Adams.
Watt's Sermon's,
—— on the mind,
—— Catechism,
—— Lyric Poems,
Willis on the Sacrament,
White's Sermons,
West on the Resurrection,
Williams on Christian Baptism,
Young's Night Thoughts,

LAW & PHYSIC.

Bell's Surgery, 4 vol.
—— on Ulcers,
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooks's Practice of Physick, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements,
Burne's Justice,
Burlamaqui on Law.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Constitution of the U. States,
—— of Massachusetts,
Cullen's Materia Medica, 2 vol.
—— Practice of Physic with his life, 2 vol.
Douglas on the Muscles,
Delome on the Constitution of England.
Edinburgh New Dispensatory,
Foley on Consumption,
Hamilton's works,
—— on Female Complaints,
Heister on Anatomy,
Jackson on Fevers,
London Practice of Physic,
Motherby's Medical Dictionary,
Probate Auxiliary,
Town Officer,
Rush on Spiritous Liquors,
Smellie's Anatomical Tables,
White on Female Complaints.

HISTORY, TRAVELS, &c.

Anson's Voyage,
Bayle's do.
Brydone's Travels thro' Sicilly and Malta, 2 vol.
Bruce's Travels,
Burgh's do.
Carver's do.
Cooke's voyage, 4 vol. abridged,
Life of Baron Trenck,
—— of General Putnam,
—— of Col. Gardiner,
—— of Edward Montague,
Letters from France,
Modern History of Ireland,
Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol.
—— abridged.
—— Rome,
Gustavus Vasa,
History of Connecticut,
—— of the 12 Cæsars,
—— of Queen Elizabeth,
History of Josephus, 6 vol.
Moore's Travels thro' Italy, 3 vol.
—— Journals thro' France, 2 vol.
—— Thro' France, Switzerland, and Germany, 2 vol.
—— Zeluco,
Paine's Works,
Revolution of America, by Abbe Raynal.
Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vol.
Raynal's History of the East and West Indies, 6 vol.
Robertson's History of Charles V. 4 vol.
—— of America, 3 vol.
—— of Scotland, 2 vol.
—— of Ancient Greece,

MISCELLANIES.

Addison's Works, 3 vol.
Andrew's Remarks on the French and English Ladies.
Art of money catching.
Æsops Fables,
Bennet's Letters,
British Album,
Boye's Pantheon,
Briggs' New art of Cookery,
Book of knowledge,
Baron Stuben's Exercise,
Cooke's Letter Writer,
Cowper's Task,
Croxall's Fables,
Citizen of the world, 2 vol.
Complete Letter Writer,
Chesterfield's Letters,
Dana's Selected Lessons,
Freemasonry Constitution,
Female Favourite,
Farmer's Friend,
Fisher's Instructor,
Female Spectator, 4 vol.
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Friend of Youth, 2 vol.
Father's Legacy to his Daughter.
Goldsmith's Essays and Poems,
Gentlemens' and Ladies' Monitor.
Guthrie's Geography,
Holden's Collection of Musick, 2 vol.
—— One,
—— Anthem,
Humphrey's Works,
Han. Gam's Thanksgiving anthem.
Hutchinson's Philosophy,
Kimball's Collection of Music,
Keate Sketches from Nature,
Ladies Freceptor,
—— Monitor,
—— Library,
—— Advice to her children.
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man,
Memoirs of Gen. Lee,
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol.
Marmontel's Tales, 2 vol.
Misses Magazine, 4 vol.
Mirror, 2 vol.
Osborne on Fame,
Œconomy of human Life,
—— of Love,
Preceptor, 2 vol.
Plato's Works, 2 vol.
Peter Pindar's Works, 2 vol.
—— in one,
Pocket Farrier,
Paine's Practical builder, in full,
Principles of Politeness,
Path to Riches,
Prompter,
Pomfret's Poems,
Rights of Woman,
Rambler, 4 vol.
Rudiments de Taste,
Rogers' Oration,
Rogerson's Anthem on the death of Gov. Hancock.
Reid on the intellectual powers of Man, 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vol.
Smellie's Philosophy.
Shakespeare's works, 8 vol,
—— Character,
Scott's Lessons,
Seneca's Morals,
Strictures on Female Education,
Search after happiness,
Thompson's Seasons,
Townsend on Pot and Pearl Ashes.
Traveller's Instructor,
Trial of Thomas Paine,
Triumphs of Superstition,
Universal Letter Writer,
Waller's Works,
Wood's Music,
Yorrick's Journey,

NOVELS, PLAYS, &c.

Arabian Knights, 4 vol.
—— Tales, 4 vol.
Anna St. Ives, 3 vol.
American Jest Book,
Almeyda or Rival Kings,
American Songster,
Beauty and the Monster,
Blind Child,
Barnwell's Tragedy,
Cato's Tragedy,
Columbia's Glory, a poem,
Cezen's Fables,
Catechism of Nature,
Dinarbas,
Devil on two Sticks,
Discourse and intention of Cortez to discovery of America,
Dangerous Vice,
Don Quixote, 4 vol.
Evelina, 2 vol.
Eulogium on Dr. Franklin, by William Smith.
Funny Jester,
Girl of Spirits,
Gill Blas, 4 vol.
Gay's Fables,
Helpless Orphan, 2 vol.
Julia de Roubine in a series of Letters.
Jockey Club,
Love a la mode,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
Mermaid,
Pamela, 4 vol.
Philip Quarl,
Peg Top,
Religious Courthip,
Roderick Random,
Rasselas Prince of Abyssinia,
Robinson Crusoe,
Sorrows of Werter,
School for Scandal, a comedy.
School of Wisdom,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Zenobia, a tragedy,

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Alexander's Grammar,
—— Grammatical Elements,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Clarke's Introduction,
Childrens' Friend, 4 vol.
Davidson's Virgil,
Dialogues, Latin and English,
Entick's Dictionary,
Eutropii,
Esop's Fables,
Fisher's Youngman's Companion.
Greek testament,
Johnson's Dictionary,
Ladies Accidence,
Love's Art of Surveying,
Pike's Arithmatick,
—— abridged,
Reading made easy,
School Dialogues,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Worcester collection of Music,
Perry's Dictionaries, and Spelling Books, by the dozen or single, as low as they can be had in Boston, or Worcester.
Also, Webster's Institute, 1, 2, and 3d part, by the doz. or single, at the same price they can be obtained for in Hartford.
Likewise, a great variety of childrens' books,
Pocket do.
Account Books of various sizes
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.

☞ Libraries may be supplied on as reasonable terms as they can be obtained in Boston or New-York.

Northampton, Nov. 24, 1794.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Clothier's business, a smart active LAD, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of

ENOS POMEROY.

Buckland, Nov. 18, 1794.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a further time of one year from this date, is given by the Hon. Judge Dorr, to settle the estate of John Harwood, Esq. late of Uxbridge, deceased.

HULDAH HARWOOD, Administratrix.

Windsor, Nov. 11, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th of October last, a dark red, white faced BULL, supposed to be about 1 year and 8 or 9 months old, without any artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. IRA NORTHAWAY FAIRFIELD.

Williamsburgh, November 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership of Manderville and Nash, was mutually dissolved, the 31st day of March last. MANDEVILLE and NASH.

Granby, Nov. 15, 1794.

WANTED, as an apprentice, to the BOOK-BINDING business, a smart active BOY, 12 or 13 years of age.—Enquire of

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 14, 1795.

For SALE,

BY EDMUND FRARY, a supply of good STONE LIME, for the season, at his KILN in Pittsfield—at 15 shillings per hogshead, for cash.

January 1, 1795.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5, 1795.

For SALE,

A FARM, in the north westerly part of Goshen, on the County road, leading from said Goshen to Plainfield, containing about 40 acres, with a good GRIST MILL entirely new, which runs exceeding well, and plenty of custom! Also one half of a SAW MILL adjoining said Grist Mill. Also 42 acres of excellent good LAND, within about half a mile of said Mills, on said County road. Whoever wishes for good bargains, may enquire of

JOHN and SILAS PATRICK,
Living on the Premises.

Goshen, Jan. 1, 1795.

Spencer Whiting,

REQUESTS every person, whose accounts remain unsettled with him, to call and settle the same, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect this call, must not expect to receive another so favorable hereafter—those whose notes are become payable, will do well to call and pay them.

Said Whiting has a small assortment of GOODS remaining on hand, which he will sell unusually low, on one year credit if desired.

Worthington, Jan. 7, 1795.

Take Notice,

TAKEN by execution, and on Wednesday, the 14th January inst. at ten o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of Lyndford Asahel Pomeroy in Northampton, will be sold at public vendue, a valuable assortment of English and India GOODS; consisting of Broad Cloth, Coatings and Trimmings, Calicoes, Chintzes and other Piece Goods; Linens, Cambricks, Muslins, Silks, Gauze, Stuff and Handkerchiefs, a number of Hats, some Soal Leather, with a variety of articles not particularly enumerated—by

SAMUEL PORTER, Dep't Sh'ff.

January 3, 1795.

THE Hon. Judge Of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ZEBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent; (two months from the 25th of December last being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims,) do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Peter Clark in Conway, on the last Monday of January and the third Monday of February next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER FOOT,
DAVID CHILDS.

Conway, Dec. 27, 1794.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Book or Note, are hereby notified that unless they settle the same by the first of February, they will be put in full course for further notice.

LUKE GATES.

Chesterfield, Jan. 18, 1795.

TAKEN by mistake, sometime since, from Middletown and Hadley, a CRATE of CROCKERY WARE,—the owner may have it by applying to

SAMUEL COOK, 2d.

Hadley, Jan 6, 1795.

☞ CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NETS, for which cash will be paid.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1795. [NUMB. 438.]

State of French Politicks,

From the fall of ROBESPIERRE, to the 7th November.

HINTS IN FRANCE, AND COMMUNICATED BY CAPT. CRADFORD, JUST ARRIVED FROM L'ORIENT.

THE denouncing of ROBESPIERRE was an event that affected the French nation so much as the destruction of the *Bastile*, or the deposing their King—and the 28th July 1794, was as great a revolution at Paris as the 14th of July 1789, or the 10th August 1792.

The Convention were at their sitting 36 and thirty hours, and the night between the 27th and 28th, the city of Paris saw two hundred thousand men in arms, ready to fall upon they did not know who.

ROBESPIERRE, with his accomplices, COUTHON and ST. JUST, had been sent from the National Convention under arrest; but the keepers of the prisons, were all so much in their interest, that they would not receive them, and during the confusion they escaped their guards, and sought a sanctuary with the Municipality of the city, who were assembled and ready to receive and protect them. In the midst of this Assembly, all their friends, they went again attacked, at 12 o'clock at night, by two resolute members of the Convention, accompanied by only a few gens d'armes, or national guards.—This intrepid band rushed into the hall where the Commune were assembled, discharged their pistols at, and wounded the traitor. The beholders of this attack, together with the fall of their leader, so intimidated the rest, that they made no resistance, but as fast as possible dispersed. A few hours more brought these principal traitors to the scaffold—and the day after, CAFFINAL the Mayor, HENRIOT the commander of the armed force of Paris, and the greatest part of the Municipality followed, to lay their heads at the same shrine.

Thus the storm which had gathered with the suddenness, and threatened to be followed with the destruction of the most violent tornado, soon happily abated, and a calm and peaceful scene ensued.

After the destruction of this new tyrant, the National Convention assumed a milder plan of government. *Le Glaive de la Loi* found some respite from its before continual labours.—The people that they had so long blessed the hand that oppressed them; and their execrations of this Nero were every where equal to the blind adoration which they had before paid him; but the general horror which had pervaded all ranks, as well in the Convention, as without, from the continual action of the guillotine, began now to subside—liberty of opinion and speech were renewed, and that confidence between man and man, the bads of social happiness, which had been destroyed by a long train of bloody proceedings, revived as this system of terror abated.

After the Convention had cleared away the rubbish of this conspiracy with the head of the tyrant and his accomplices, they began to purge their committees—The Committee of Public Safety was now organized, several of its former members excluded, and a decree passed to have their numbers renewed, a quarter part monthly, and some of their powers were abridged, the decree annulled which authorised them to send deputies. The bloody decree of the 22d *Prairial* was revoked—this decree reported principally the Revolutionary Tribunal, and was passed by the influence of ROBESPIERRE, whose sway was abolished—by it, death was to be the punishment of every crime, and the accused to be allowed no council or attorney, but a public Accuser was established to convict, without a few of none who were brought to the bar, ever returned to their families or friends again. This tribunal the tyrant had composed of juries and judges, either to his interest, or that dare not act against it; and thus, whoever he thought fit to destroy, were only accused before this tribunal, and the guillotine dispatched them—from this than thirty or forty victims to this machine of death, bled upon the flagg daily in Paris, and the tyrant's bloody murders produced like scenes in different parts of the republic. This tribunal was now dissolved, and a new one erected, upon a more humane and just establishment, the accused were to be allowed council, and the judges were held after they had found a person guilty, to declare with what intention the crime had been committed, as it was supposed many well affected persons had been led by the intrigue of parties, to act unknowingly against the principles of the revolution—between such and the real enemies of the Republic, it was the wish of the Convention to discriminate. The armed force of Paris, which had hitherto been under the command of one person, and which at this crisis had nearly proved fatal to the Convention, by the Commander, HENRIOT being of ROBESPIERRE's party, was now thought too dangerous to be guided by a single individual—this command was therefore, by a decree of the Convention, to be invested in a commission of five Members.

The 28th Aug. CARRIER, in the name of the Commission, created the 12th, to new organize the committees of the Convention, made a report, which was adopted, "That there shall be fifteen Committees of the National Convention."

About this time, a quarrel began between the National Convention, and the Jacobins. This society, so proud and powerful, received a humiliating stroke in the overthrow of *Robespierre*, whom they, or at least a part of them, endeavoured to the last, to support. Their meetings ceased for several days—they at last came together, and with but an ill grace, felicitated the Convention upon the fortunate discovery of the conspiracy, and fate of the Traitors—and declared themselves ever devoted to the principles of the Revolution, and ready at all times, to support the Convention, who, upon this trying occasion, had proved themselves the guardians and saviors of the Republic. This show of friendship, however, had but a short duration—they had lost their popularity, and the Convention had gained it—this was sufficient to give place to envy—and they took the first opportunity to find fault with the proceedings of that body, which they wished to rival. The Convention, among many other acts to soften the rigors which had marked the proceedings of the late faction, had opened the prison doors, and set at liberty great numbers of persons whom *Robespierre* had caused to be arrested; and who only waited their turn to bleed at the guillotine. At this act of liberty, the Jacobins began bitterly to complain—they declared that the enemies of the Republic, were restored to liberty—that Aristocracy and Moderatism, began every where to raise their audacious heads; and inveighed against the Convention, for discontinuing those severe, but salutary measures, which had conducted the revolution thus far, which kept its enemies in due subjection, and which alone could save the Republic.—They addressed the other Popular Societies in, and about Paris, and called upon them to be upon their guard against these moderate measures, and pretty boldly intimated, that there was a new faction forming in the Convention, which, under the pretence of rooting up the seeds of the old, were in fact endeavouring to establish a worse upon its ruins—and that they had adopted this mild plan, as the most likely to serve their ends, whilst the passions of the people were warm against that party who had moved in the opposite extreme. They received, or pretended to receive, and published addresses from a great number of societies, in different parts of the Republic, which declared themselves devoted to the Jacobins, and joined with them in protesting that the new proceedings, only favoured the Aristocrats, and that these even began to oppress the Patriots—they were however accused of framing these addresses themselves. On the other hand the Convention were daily receiving the thanks of the people, from all parts, in addresses, for their vigilance, in discovering, and activity, in suppressing the monstrous conspiracy; and highly approving of the justice, and humanity of the new plan of proceedings they had adopted, particularly commending their prompt attention to the sufferings of those of their fellow citizens, whom the tyranny of the late conspirators had dragged to prison—and declaring themselves ever devoted to the Representatives of the nation—that the Convention was their only point of reliance, and desiring them to remain at their posts, during the Revolution.

It must be noted that a number of the Members of the Convention were also Members of this society of Jacobins, and these forming a party in the Convention, had denominated the Mountain. ROBESPIERRE was the head of the party, and the Jacobin society its supporters, and by way of derision they called the rest of the Convention, the frogs of the mud-puddle, or of the morais; so much were they below the Mountain. The fall of ROBESPIERRE had reversed the scene, and this oppressed part of the National Assembly, became the most powerful—and in order to harmonize the members among themselves, the Convention decreed their should be no distinction of parties in their body, and that the name of Mountain should not hereafter be mentioned. The Jacobins however began to rally round the Mountain, which they were determined should not so be crushed—and still ridiculed the other party under the name of the frogs, who they said were raising their heads above the mud; but it was only that they might be the easier cut off.—BARRERE, and COLLOT D'HERBOIS were suspected of being parties of the late conspiracy, and several hints had been thrown out against them, in the Convention—at last LA COINTRE, de Versailles, publickly accused them, and brought forward an act of denunciation against them, with four other members of the Convention, Billaud Varennes, Vadier, Amar, and David—his accusation contained 27 articles; none of which the Convention thought were supported, and these members were acquitted, and the accusation decreed calumnious.

About the first of September, the Jacobins expelled TALLIEN, (one of the National Assembly, and the principal one in denouncing ROBESPIERRE) from their society, and a night or two after, this member was assaulted in the streets by an assassin, who discharged a pistol at and wounded him in the shoulder; the wound proved not desperate, and it was not long before he was able to take his seat in the Convention again. The Jacobins were accused of being at the bottom of this, and they did not see fit to deny it; but rather made sport of the event, and cast several occasional sarcasms on the wounded member. These two bodies now came to open war. The Jacobins, declared that the Convention favoured and protected Aristocrats and Royalists, and suffered these to oppress the true Patriots; they invited the other Popular societies to protest against these proceedings, and to withdraw their confidence from all who blindly acquiesced in them. And they resolved to hold no further correspondence with any society, whose ery was *Vive La Convention*. This produced a new movement in the National Assembly:—MERLIN, de Thionville, denounced the society of Jacobins as a dangerous and turbulent body, accomplices of ROBESPIERRE, who though they had assisted in overturning the throne, now when there was no throne to destroy, were endeavouring to destroy the Representative body of the nation. He denounced them as reeking with the blood of innocent victims which had been sacrificed under the late tyrant, and as desiring to bring back the reign of terror which the Convention had so happily dispersed. The Convention decreed that a report should be made respecting this society, whether they were regenerated, or whether they continued the same party which had taken part with the conspirators, on the night of the 30th July. This spirited step in the Assembly, in some measure cooled the ardour of these flaming patriots—they saw that the people at large approved of the proceedings of the Convention, and were ready to support them against any power that should set up in opposition to them; they therefore prudently drew from the field until their forces should be more equal to the combat.

Whoever shall, hereafter read the history of the French Revolution, will chill with horror at the different scenes of blood and havock of the human race, which mark the several stages of its progress. During the sway of ROBESPIERRE, almost every part of the Republic was covered with mourning; but at *Nantes*, particularly, this system of cruelty was carried to the most shocking pitch of Barbarity; the inhabitants of this devoted city were carried by boat loads and sunk together in the river and so common was this scene that they had large boats constructed on purpose, with a valve or trap door in the bottom, to spring and let them down—from an hundred and fifty to two hundred victims to this new invention were sacrificed at a load—among which were crowded, indiscriminately, old and young, women and children; and, in many instances, women with child—numbers were likewise bound and pushed from a rock like victims of ancient Rome, into the river, to perish near their own dwellings; and so unfeeling were the authors of this brutality, that they made to themselves sport on these occasions—a man and woman were stripped naked, tied together, and thrust into the sea; and this they called a republican marriage: At other times, to clear the prisons, and make room for new victims numbers were taken out at once, carried into the fields, and shot like dogs. Just before ROBESPIERRE was denounced, one hundred and thirty two of the accused inhabitants of this city were sent for to *Paris*—they were dispatched with a guard, who had orders to shoot them by the way, 94 of them reached *Paris*, and were imprisoned: the rest met the fate destined them on the road. These 94 were now brought among the rest of the prisoners liberated for trial, they were acquitted, and their trial laid open the tragedy which had been performed at Nantes. CARRIER, a member of the Convention, who resided at Nantes in quality of a representative, or mission, was accused of being the author of this bloud and carnage—he was one of the Jacobin party and the warmest advocate in that society, for continuing the system of terror, and the first and principal hand to urge this society to protest against the moderate measures which had been adopted by the Convention. In October a Tribunal was established, to investigate these proceedings at Nantes, to whose bar CARRIER, together with the Revolutionary committee of Nantes, were arraigned to answer for their conduct in this affair.

The liberty of the press was for some time a subject of discussion, both in the National Convention and in the Jacobin society. The most violent Jacobins were opposed to the unlimited establishment of this privilege, whilst the Revolution was still progressive. In the Convention many of the leading members were strong advocates for it; and the Assembly finally acquiesced in them. And they resolved to hold no further correspondence with any society, whose cry

tions deciders; the fate of the enemy was good. We taken in this part of the frontiers, two deserters from the imperial standards, and we may join to these, the garrison of Charleroy, which surrendered at discretion 3000 slaves—total 31 000."

These were but preludes to future successes, and the conquest of Liege, fort Lillo, Ilo, Cadzand, Aurers, Landrecies, Quesnoy, Valenciennes, the important post of Sluys, on the frontiers of Holland, Conde, Bois-le-Duc, Worms, Frankental, fort St. Andrews, Benheim, Coblentz, Cleves, and Venloo, by the Northern armies; and Belgrade, and St. Sebastiany, by the Southern, followed in quick succession—and the Spaniards were driven on the one side, and the combined armies on the other, from every part of the Republic.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.

Resignation of GEN. KNOX.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.

Sir,

In pursuance of the verbal communication heretofore submitted, it is with the utmost respect, that I beg leave officially to request, you will please to consider that after the last day of the present month, and year, my services as the Secretary for the Department of War will cease.

I have endeavoured to place the business of the Department in such a train, that my successor may, without much difficulty commence the duties of his station. Any explanations, or assistance, which he may require, shall be cordially afforded by me.

After having served my country nearly twenty years, the greatest portion of which under your immediate auspices; it is with extreme reluctance, I find myself constrained to withdraw from so honorable a station. But the natural, and powerful claims of a numerous family, will no longer permit me to neglect their essential interests.

In whatever situation I shall be, I shall recollect your confidence and kindness, with all the fervour, and purity of affection, of which a grateful heart is susceptible.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. KNOX.

The President
of the United States.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30th, 1794.

SIR,

The considerations which you have often suggested to me, and are repeated in your letter of the 28th inst. as requiring your deparure from your present Office, are such as to preclude the possibility of my urging your continuance in it. This being the case I can only wish that it was otherwise.

I cannot suffer you however to close your public service without uniting with the satisfaction, which must arise in your own mind from a conscious rectitude, my most perfect persuasion that you have deserved well of your country.

My personal knowledge of your exertions, while in authorities me to hold this language, justifies the sincere friendship which I have borne for you and which will accompany you in every situation of life.

Being with affectionate regard always yours,

(Signed) Go: WASHINGTON.

Gen. KNOX, Sec. of War.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.

The schooner Tyrrt, Capt. Donaldson, and Regulator, Capt. Reeves, arrived yesterday, in 23 days from Jeremie, and report, that the disturbances have by no means subsided; that skirmishes had taken place between the whites and brigands, since our last advices from that place; that a few days before they sailed, four blacks were executed; and that the British are expelling both the mulattoes and blacks; those who cannot pay their passage from thence to another port, they send to Jamaica, and sell as slaves. With those arrivals there came a number of passengers, hunted from their houses and driven far distant from their homes, by trusting to British humanity. Flour selling at eight dollars, and other articles proportionately low.

Yesterday evening arrived here the ship Union, Capt. Johnson, who was short of provisions, and was very humanely supplied by the Thetis, and otherwise treated with much civility.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Jan. 6.

"A report prevails here which comes from Baltimore, of an arrival from Amsterdam, which place was left 9th Nov. that the Dutch had made overtures of peace to the French, who had pointed out terms on which they would comply, and the latter had suggested thereto. I give it you as report, perhaps there may be some truth in it."

The English Frigate, Thetis, Capt. Cochran, is lost on Cape Henry, most of the crew saved.

The last advices from Europe, confirm our ideas respecting a revolution in the heart of that part of the world. Accounts from Basle in Switzerland, mention that the Grisons, have formed a popular Assembly, and are making reforms in their government. This has given umbrage to the Emperor, who has guaranteed the treaty of capitulation, by which the inhabitants of several districts became subjects of the three Leagues of the Grisons. The Emperor has demanded a restoration of the former state of things—and reparation; but no answer is received.

The voice of Germany is for peace, and the plan of arming the empire meets daily with increased opposition; two members only having acceded to it.

The citizens of Amsterdam seem inclined to hazard the dominion of the French, rather than make resistance. The policy of detaching Holland from England, will be urged by the French, and notwithstanding the Stadtholder's opposition, will probably be the consequence.

Great complaints are made of the plunder committed by the English soldiery; and much praise is bestowed on the French for the exact discipline of their troops which restrains them from similar practices.

A letter from Amsterdam, handed to us last evening, dated November 8 (received by the way of Charleston) mentions that city to be in the greatest consternation:—That the people were much divided as to the measures of opposing the enemy by inundation; that every kind of business was at a stand; that at Hamburgh the quantity of produce shipped to that place was so great as to require their being stored on the wharfs; that the French were in Nimeguen, and had both the rivers Rhine and Wahl in their power.

By the brig Eagle, just arrived from London, we have the latest English intelligence. We have time this day only to give a few extracts.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

IMPORTANT.

Yesterday M. Fagel, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, arrived in London, charged by the States General with the important commission of enforcing to the British Government the necessity of an immediate peace with France; and to intimate to the Ministers, that if they will not consent to an negotiation for a general peace, they shall treat exclusively for themselves. Such is reported, without reserve, to be the object of M. Fagel's mission.

It is added, not as matter of fact, but of very confident report, that the French have made overtures for a general peace to M. Bernstorff, who returned for answer, that he could not interpose without the concurrence of England, and a knowledge of the terms.

Yesterday morning Mr. Sparrow, the messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from the Duke of York, at Arnheim.

An attack is said to have been made upon the troops under the command of general Walmoden, near Nimeguen, in which the French were repulsed with considerable loss, and 400 of their men taken prisoners.

Accounts from Rotterdam, on the other hand, say that on Wednesday last the French defeated the allied troops left to cover Nimeguen, with great loss, and that in consequence, Nimeguen was immediately evacuated.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

This morning a very considerable number of people assembled before the Stadhuis or Town Hall, headed by three persons of this city, who were charged for to present the request to the Vroedschap or Council of the city, relative to certain measures to be pursued under the present circumstances. The three persons who undertook to present the request were Mr. Van Staphorst, a considerable merchant of this city, whose business is principally with America; Mr. de Visscher, late Pensionary of the city, who was dismissed from his post on the entrance of the Prussians in 1787; and the third a Mr. Goldberg, an Insurance Broker, and a man of property.

As it was known that it was intended that the request should be presented this day, all the guards were doubled, and the military force had orders to be in readiness if necessary. As soon as the people began to assemble in the square before the Stad huis, the Burgomaster caused to be proclaimed with the usual ceremony an ancient law of the Republic, forbidding the presenting of requests or remonstrances in times of trouble or danger. This did not intimidate the three deputies of the people, who entered the Burgomaster's chamber, followed by a considerable body of their party, who waited in the outer hall, while many thousands of the Burgers of all classes were assembled in the great square below, without occasioning the least tumult and without being molested by the troops forming the grand guard in the middle of the place.

When the three Deputies entered the chamber where the three Burgomasters were sitting—and had made known the object of their mission, the magistrates asked them whether they were apprized of the Proclamation of the law, prohibiting such requests under circumstances similar to the present? Mr. Van Staphorst replied, that they were ignorant that the law had just been proclaimed, but that they were ordered by their constituents to present the request which he begs leave to lay on the table.

The President of the Burgomasters then took the request, and having hastily run it over, that as it was addressed to the Council it should be presented in them at their first meeting; but that with respect to the first articles of that request, said the Burgomaster, the "Grand Foundation," the measures so far from being adopted, has not been discussed in the Council; and with regard to the second, "the admission of foreign troops into Amsterdam"—the council has taken no determination on that point.

The Deputies then withdrew, and when they were in the great outer Hall they informed the people, who were crowding about them to be informed of the issue of their deputation, that it was very satisfactory, and that they would be informed of the particulars after they had made the report to their club.

The three Deputies were then suffered to depart, and the people dispersed very peaceably, without having occasioned the least disturbance. Every thing was very quiet in the city, and no difference whatever arose on this occasion.

It is said that the French have entered Utrecht. We hear nothing from Maestricht and Grave; it is supposed they cannot hold out long.

OCT. 14.

Letters received this day by several houses, bring the most melancholy intelligence that the Russian army had attacked and totally defeated the Polish army under Gen. Kosciusco; that that General with several other general officers, and all his first Majors were taken prisoners, and that the Russians immediately after this victory marched towards Warsaw. The messenger, who brought this intelligence to Berlin, was immediately dispatched to Potsdam. We wait the confirmation of this account by the next letters from Hamburgh.

ROTTERDAM TAKEN.

A respectable Merchant of this City has received a letter from his correspondent in Baltimore. The letter mentions that by a vessel just arrived there, which left Hamburgh the EIGHTH of NOVEMBER, accounts were brought of the capture of Rotterdam by the French Army.

OCT. 19—22.

The mails which arrived this morning (the 22) have brot us a great variety of important intelligence.

At Amsterdam apprehensions are entertained of an insurrection, on account of the determination which, it is supposed, the States General have formed to execute the grand inundation, and to introduce Foreign troops into Amsterdam. The military parade the streets night and day; cannon are placed before the Stadthouse, and gunners are stationed near them with lighted matches. Grave, it is said, has surrendered on the same terms as Bois-le-Duc; and the French are advancing in great force to invest Nimeguen. The Dutch troops have completely evacuated Dutch Flanders: Phillippine, Hulst, and Sans-de-Grand, have been relinquished to the French.

At the Hague it was reported on the 15th, that some advantage has been gained by a detachment of the British army over a corps of the French, between the Meuse and the Waal.

On the Rhine the posture of affairs is scarcely more consolatory than in the United Provinces. It is reported, that Coblentz and Emmerick have been taken; &, it is believed, that Gen. Clairfait will be forced to retire to a greater distance from the Rhine. These events have greatly augmented the aversion of the members of the Germanic Empire to the war.

PEACE.

"Negociations for peace says a letter from Coblentz, if not already entered upon, are on the point of being so. A person well known by his skill and success in negociations, has received a request from one of the great powers, to go and to found the dispositions of the French respecting peace. Already he has had several conferences with the French Minister in Switzerland; and it is even said that he has had some communications with the committee of Public Safety."

The contents of the letter from Coblentz strengthen the following intelligence, which is given to day in the most respectable of the morning papers.

"Our valuable correspondence in Switzerland, assures us that the negociation between M. Perregaux as agent for the French government, and the agent for the king of Prussia, is brought to a conclusion, and the preliminaries of a separate peace are agreed on. The terms, we understand are, that he shall withdraw all his troops, and conclude a peace, provided the French shall give peace to the Empire (not to the Emperor) and restore the places which they have taken." Without any precise explanation for acknowledging the Republic, there is a condition that they shall be left freely and entirely to themselves in forming their government. Thus the king of Prussia has been obliged to abandon Holland to its fate.

Prussia, it is not doubted, has retired from the combination, and according to some accounts, has actually concluded a peace with France. Of the disposition of the Court of Vienna, we are not yet enabled to express a decisive opinion. On the one hand we are informed that the populace of the British Court have not been acceded to: while on the other, the orders for the levy of 60,000 men, seem to evince the determination of the Emperor to continue the war.

A merchant in this city has received intelligence, that a French fleet of 37 sail of the line was seen on the 8th inst. 60 leagues to the westward of Scilly. The fleet was cruising, it is said, to intercept the Straits fleet now on its passage home.

According to letters from Brussels of the 4th inst. Clairfayt's army, before repassing the Rhine, lost as many men by desertion as by death. The old Hungarian grenadiers were daily arriving at Brussels, as deserters, a circumstance, it is added, before without example.

The Empress of Russia has intimated to the Jesuits in her dominions, that henceforward they are to write only on subjects of natural history or mathematics.

OCT. 23.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York published a General order on the 23d inst. at his head-quarters at Grosbeck; of which the following are the contents:

"It is with the greatest regret, that his royal highness thinks himself obliged farther more to order the severest measures to be pursued, in order to put a stop to the most shameful acts of violence and plunder, which dishonour the army under his command. His royal highness is so fully convinced of the necessity of his severity since five men of the 10th regiment, discovered yesterday in the act of plundering, have actually been condemned to death by a court-martial, which sentence, out of humanity only, his highness mitigated into a less severe punishment. His highness, in order to prevent such dishonorable excesses for the future, orders, that hereafter, whenever a soldier should be detected in the act of plundering, the provost marshal with his assistants, is charged to execute the offender upon the spot, and in case of the absence of the provost, that the criminal, instead of being hanged, shall be shot. Besides the publication of this resolution, his royal highness thinks it his duty to exhort the officers of the army under his command, and to request of them as they value the national character (in which being their duty to unite their personal honour to that of his majesty's service, as well as to that of their country;) to prevent all violence and pillering, of which unhappily they but too often have hitherto been the eye witnesses; and to prevent which, nothing is so necessary as a strict military discipline.

"His highness wishes not to be under the necessity of taking any severe measure against the officers. His highness will expect the above order punctually executed, particularly by the commanders of regiments, and will certainly give information to his majesty, if, by their neglect, the depredations should continue, which by the general order his royal highness endeavour to put an end to."

OCTOBER 25.

It was yesterday reported in the city, on the authority of accounts said to have been brought by a ship arrived from Marseilles, that a severe battle was fought about a month since between the French and Spaniards on the frontier of Catalonia which terminated unfavourably for the latter. It is added, that at Barcelonia so much alarm prevails in consequence of the intended attack of that place by sea, that many of the most respectable families were preparing to remove into the interior of the country. The latter part of this intelligence we are inclined to doubt as from that quarter can the apprehensions of the people there arise, well defended by ships as we have been given to understand they are, while the enemy have no force in the Mediterranean, except the squadron, which we are taught to believe is yet blocked up in the bay of St. John.

JAN. 14.

In the attack upon the Duke of York on the 29th October, the 37th regiment was cut to pieces, Major Hope and 30 men only escaping. The Prince of Rohan's battalion of Emigrants, lost 400 men, and the 35th regiment suffered considerable loss.

Accounts are received at Lloyd's Coffee House, that the French have taken a hundred sail of Merchantmen in the North sea.

By not suffering the treasures of Holland to be landed in England, without paying the duties, England has driven them to the Elbe. At Hamburgh there is more property than can be stored.

The third payment of £. 300,000 sterling, part of the British subsidy, to the King of Prussia, has arrived at Hamburg.

The Spanish Council of State have imposed a contribution of seven millions of rials on the Clergy, for the purpose of carrying on the war.

Several hundred Emigrants taken in Bois le Duc, were shot at the head of the French army. If these men were taken in arms the laws of war and of nations may justify this severity: If the French had remained inactive, in civil life, and never taken arms against their country, it would be difficult to find an apology for such bloody vengeance.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 25

"We hope soon to have the pleasure of informing you that Mr. Jay's mission has been completed, as we understand from good authority, that the negociation has so far advanced, as only to require the finishing hand being put to it.

"The successes of the French on the side of Holland, have been so great as to occasion much alarm, and to put all Britannia in the United Provinces at a stand.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

By the John arrived Yesterday from London we have received a regular list of London priests to the 25th Oct. but as our intelligence from that quarter already reaches the 1st of Nov. they can contain nothing substantively new. The Captain of the John having touched at Torbay, procured there one paper of the 6th November, with which we have been favoured.—Intention is 2-4 a paper, the latter part of the trial of T. Hardy, one of those confined in the Tower for high Treason.

Baron Eyre presided in the court, and after a trial of 8 days, in each of which the court adjourned at a very late hour, the jury having retired for about 3 hours on the 5th of Nov. brought in, not guilty.

Mr. Erskine and Mr. Gibbs managed the defence of the prisoner with such ability as to draw a compliment from the chief justice, who indeed during the whole trial conducted himself with great humanity especially in his charge.

The evidence both written and verbal, in favour of the prisoner appeared satisfactorily to prove, that the London corresponding society, of which Mr. Hardy was a member, aimed only at a reform in the common house of parliament. The evidence for the crown was obscure, sometimes contradictory and in a few instances the witnesses evidently perjured. The charge against the prisoner was, aiming at the overthrow of the government and compassing the death of the king.

When the foreman of the jury delivered the verdict Not Guilty, Hardy modestly bowed to them and said in a voice scarcely audible, "Fellow countrymen I thank you."

The following are the only paragraphs of any interest in the paper we have received.

London. Nov. 6.

Mr. Erskine, was yesterday escorted to his house in Serjeant's Inn by at least two thousand persons testifying their approbation of his conduct by huzzas and clapping of hands.

After Mr. Erskine had alighted from his carriage, he appeared at the front window of his house, and Glence having been with some difficulty obtained, Mr. Erskine addressed the people to the following effect.

Gentlemen,

"For several nights you have manifested your attachment to me by attending me home.

"You are all witnesses that, during that time, the fate of our dear countrymen not having been decided upon by the Jury I could in no manner.

Had the verdict been other than it has been, whatever I might have thought, I should have continued my silence.

"But, Gentlemen, what I expected from law and justice has happily taken place. A jury of twelve good, honest and independent men have given a conscientious, an honest and good verdict.

"Gentlemen, you have shewn your approbation of that verdict in an honest and lawful manner, and in such I hope, every honest and just man will shew it.

"Gentlemen, to us [Mr. Gibbs being at the next window] you are unknown, but let us entreat you, now that you have shewn your approbation of the verdict, to go to your homes and be happy and thank God for what has passed."

Mr. Erskine then retired from the window and the populace, after a few huzzas, retired with the exclamation of "Erskine and Gibbs forever."

Mr. Kirby keeper of Newgate with his usual prudence conveyed the prisoners thro' his house privately, and on entering the coach, Mr. Hardy ordered the coachman to drive with all possible velocity. The multitude was soon apprised of the deception and pursuing the carriage dismissed the horses from the stand from their duty, and took charge of the vehicle themselves. They paraded him thro' many of the streets round Pallmall and St. James' street, Piccadilly, and left him as we hear, at the house of his brother in-law, Mr. Vaughan in Lancaster court, Strand; where the first object of his attention was the tomb of his wife, who was buried in St. Martins Church-Yard. His wife died of grief, when he was apprehended on suspicion; Who can restore her to him?

WORCESTER, Jan. 15.

The following very melancholy accidents have happened, in this town, since our last. On Monday morning, as Deacon Thomas Wheeler, aged 66, was driving a team, loaded with stone, down a hill, his feet slipped, and he fell in such a manner as to bring his head directly before one of the runners of the sled; which, passing over it, crushed it to pieces, and instantly put a period to his life. By his death, his consort and family are deprived of an amiable and affectionate companion and friend; the first church in this town, of an exemplary member and officer; and the community, of a worthy and valuable citizen.

On Thursday evening last, Miss Rebecca Duncan, of this town, in the absence of the family with which she resides, was seized with a fit, fell into the fire, and was burnt, from her head down to her stomach, in the most shocking manner. She is yet alive; but the prospect of her recovery is very small.

NORTHAMPTON, JANUARY 21.

Canandarque, Dec. 24, 1794.

Mr. Baker,

I am desired to request you to give the following melancholy event, which happened in this town, on the 20th inst. a place in your paper:—Two men were instantly killed by the falling of a tree which turned up by the roots, as they were traveling on horseback, near the court-house in this town—the tree was observed to fall by a man standing at about eighty yards distant, he did not see the unfortunate persons pass, but within a minute or two observed a horse striving to get up, and ran to the place, when to his surprise found the two men, and one horse dead and the other horse wounded. An inquest was immediately summoned to examine the bodies of the men, which were unknown to any one present, but from the papers found with them, and from information afterwards received from Mr. John Morgan, and Dr. Stiles, of this county, we find that the names of the persons were Thomas Mighells, of Conway, and Cyrus Everitt, formerly of Foxborough, Mass. and that Mr. Mighells, had that day set out to return to his family, a wife and nine children—and that Mr. Everitt had been living about three years in Niagara—and was on his way to Foxborough, where he supposed his parents were living. Mr. Mighells received a blow on his head which broke his skull, and his brains were thrown out upon his horses neck—his thigh broken in two places, and his body very much bruised. Mr. Everett had his neck broken in two places—and his shoulder badly broken—their remains were decently interred in the burying ground in Canandarque, on the 22d. inst.

An Inventory was taken by the Jurors, of the effects found with Mr. Mighells and Mr. Everitt, and the property, of which are some valuable papers, deposited with Princhus Bates, Esq. of Canandarque, where the surviving friends of these unfortunate sufferers may apply for the same.

DIED]—In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. EXPERIENCE STRONG, aged 70 years, consort of Mr. THEMPLE STRONG of this town.

—On Monday last, Mr. JACOB PARSONS, aged 75 years.

The following data tested exactly from a note, made in his pocket Almanack, by the late judge Ailer. D. D.

"On the 27th of May, 1789, being in Hanover, York County, part of Pennsylvania) in company with chief Justice M'Kean, judge Bryan, Mr. Bard and others, on our way to Franklin, and taking a view of the town, in company with Mr. M'Allister, and several other respectable inhabitants, we went to Mr. Neele's tavern, where we were shewn a place near the carrying house, from whence, (in digging to sink a tan vatt) some years ago, was taken two Skeletons of human bodies they lay close beside each other and measured about 11 feet three inches in length; the bones were entire; but on being taken up and exposed to the air, they presently crumbled and fell to pieces.

Mr. M'Allister and some others mentioned, that they, and many others, had seen them. And Mr. M'Allister, who is a tall man, about six feet four inches high, mentioned that the principal bone of the leg of one of them, being placed by the side of his leg, reached from his ancle a considerable way up his thigh—pointing a small distance below the hip bone."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE COMPLAINT.

IT was long ago observed of people in a distant part of the world, that they would be too happy if they knew their own privileges. To make the observation true, knowing their privileges must imply, not merely knowing what they are, but how to improve them. No People on earth enjoy greater Liberties and Privileges than we do in this part of it. But it does not thence follow that we know how to improve them. Among our privileges, a trial by a Jury of the Vicinage is not the least. But, to me it appears, that we do not know how to improve it. If we carefully examine the abilities of both Grand and Petit Jurors, I mean of such as are sent to our Courts, in general, we shall find reason rather to be ashamed than to boast of them. I am bold to say, that many of them, (not in other respects, perhaps, good Commonwealth's Men, yet have not the talents and abilities which Jurors ought to have. Juror have many difficult and intricate cases come before them: They ought to be men of arts, knowledge and judgment,—some of the first characters among our yeomanry. But many of them are not of this stamp. But why not? Where is matters or ground of complaint. In my opinion, those are too careless and greatly to blame who make or fill up the Jury-Boxes. None ought to be put into the boxes, but such as are capable of looking well into such matters as are bro't before Jurors, and of passing a good judgment upon them. A man's having a good freehold or being of good morals, tho' requisite qualifications, perhaps, are not, however, the only ones requisite. Many honest men of good estate, are not capable of looking thoroughly into a difficult or intricate case, and therefore are in great danger of being unduly influenced by an artful Attorney, or an artful Colleague, and, consequently, of passing a wrong judgment. I presume the foregoing observations will be generally allowed to be just—and that there is no need of quotations instances to shew that they are so. But I presume that too few have properly considered the matter. If this complaint should put people upon a due attention to this matter, and influence those in whose power and whose business it is, to apply the proper and much needed remedy, the Author will think his pains well bestowed.

PHINEHAS SMITH, Clerk.

January 15, 1795.

Adam Colson,

HAS for sale, at the Brick House in *New Boston*, a variety of

English Goods;

consisting of chintz Shawls, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, scarlet Broadcloth, Coatings, Baizes, Gloves by the doz.—an assortment of Leather, a great assortment of Women's Cloth Shoes—the best of Leather do. lined and bound—6/ per pair, Ladies Slips at 6/8—Salt 7/6 per bushel—Sugar, Coffee, Tea—all the above articles are of the best kind, which he is determined to sell very cheap for cash, as he expects to remove soon.

Northampton, January 20, 1795.

Notice.

THOSE indebted for the services of the HORSE RAVEN, the last season, are requested to make payment to Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, before the 25th inst.

Northampton, Jan. 19 1795.

☞ THOSE persons who have engaged WOOD for this Paper—are hereby notified, that unless it is delivered within three weeks from this time, it will not be received.

January 21, 1795.

THE PROPRIETORS, of

the upper LOCKS AND CANALS, on Connecticut River, with to build two Houses and two Barns, at the lower falls in Montague—for affecting which, proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to build by contract and furnish materials for the same; two houses, and two barns of the following description, *towit*: The houses to be each 24 feet long and 20 wide, one story high, with a common roof, one flack of chimnies in the centre, with two fire places, one large with an oven, a cellar under one half the house, stairs into the chamber and cellar, two out-doors, fix windows 24 panes 7 by 9 Glass each, finished inside by common ceiling or plaistering, outside boarded and clapboarded and well underpin'd with Stone—Two Barns to be each 30 feet long and 24 feet wide, 14 feet posts with girts, and two floors over the whole, one of planks and over that at the distance of 7½ feet, another of boards, with a flable across one end, with a common roof, the sills suitably raised from the ground and well supported with stones—one house and barn to be near the great bar, (so called) and the other to be at the lower end of the Canal—the houses and barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next—the pay to be made in Money, at such time or times as shall be agreed on—the proposals to be made at any time before, or on the 2d day of Feb. next, to the subscribers at Northampton, at which time and place the contracts will be finished, by

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, } Com'ttee
LEVI SHEPHERD, } of said
Pro'etors.

Jan. 20, 1795.

To be sold very cheap,

a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Sunderland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars —Enquire of

SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1795. 4386w.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands, in the Town of Montague, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in the State Taxes, No. 8 and No. 9, in Town, County and Ministerial Taxes, for the year 1790, 1792, 1793 and 1794.

		L. d. q.
Joseph Baker, Esq. for	1790	3 0 0
Daniel Smith's Heirs,	1792	2 0 0
Ezekiel Smith,	1792	2 0 0
Col. Samuel Chapman,	1792	3 0 0
Col. Samuel Chapman,	1793 & 94	2 2
William Lee Oliver,	1792	2 6 0
David Wood, Esq.	1792	5 0 0
David Wood, Esq.	1793 & 94	7 0 3

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before Monday the 27th of April next, so much of said Lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Ensign Moses Severance, Innholder in said Montague, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

SELAH ROOT, } Col's for 1790,
JUDAH NASH, Jun. } 92, 93, & 94.

Montague, Jan. 6, 1795.

THE signers for land,

in the state of Vermont, in the year 1784, by JABEZ BRUSHAN Agent—are hereby notified, to meet at the house of Lt. Joseph White in Southampton, on Monday, the 9th day of March next, to divide their money in bank—or to consider and act on any other matters that may be thought necessary.

PHINEHAS SMITH, Clerk.

January 15, 1795.

THE Hon. Judge of

Probate, for the County of Hampshire, having reappointed the Subscribers 3d Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ZEMRI DENSMORE, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent; (two months from the 24th of December inst. being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims,) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling-house of Mr. PETER CLARK, in Conway, on the last Monday of January and the third Monday of February next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER FOOT.
DAVID CHILDS.

Conway, Dec. 27, 1794.

Strayed from the sub-

scriber about the first of Nov. last, a large black HORSE COLT, one year old last spring, had colt, has a white nose, one or both hind feet white, one will eye—natural trotter—Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SAMUEL ANNABLE, Jun.

Ashfield, December 15, 1794.

NEW YORK January 7.

The SECRETARY of WAR.

Respectfully submits to the PRESIDENT of the United States the following

OBSERVATIONS

Respecting the Preservation of the Peace with the Indian Tribes with whom the United States have formed Treaties.

TO restrain the conduct of the government of the United States towards the Indian tribes, since the adoption of the Constitution, cannot fail to afford satisfaction to every philosophical and humane mind.

A constant solicitude appears to have existed in the Executive and Congress, not only to form treaties of Peace with the Indians upon principles of Justice, but to impart to them all the blessings of civilized life, of which their condition is susceptible.

That a perseverance in such principles and conduct will reflect permanent honor upon the national character cannot be doubted—At the same time it must be acknowledged that the execution of the good intentions of the public is frequently embarrassed with perplexing considerations.

The desires of two many frontier White people to seize by force or fraud upon the neighbouring Indian lands, has been, and still continues to be, an unceasing cause of jealousy and hatred on the part of the Indians, and it would appear upon a calm investigation, that until the Indians can be quieted upon this point, and rely with confidence upon the protection of their lands by the United States, no well grounded hope of tranquility can be entertained.

The encroachment of white people is incessantly watched, and in unguarded moments, they are murdered by the Indians. Revenge is sought, and the innocent frontier people are frequently involved as victims in the cruel contest, this appears to be a principle cause of Indian Wars. That there are exceptions will not be denied. The passion of a young savage for war and fame is too mighty to be refrained by the feeble advice of the old men. An adequate police seems to be wanting either to prevent or punish the depredations of the unruly. It would afford a conscious pleasure could the assertion be made on our part, that we have considered the murders of Indians the same as the murders of Whites and have punished them accordingly. This however is not the case. The irritated passions on account of savage cruelty, are generally too keen in the places where trials are had to convict and punish for the killing of an Indian. It is considered as unnecessary to cite instances, although multitudes might be adduced in almost every part of the country from its first settlement to the present time.

If this view of the inability of both parties to keep the peace be correct, it would seem to follow as a just consequence, that adequate remedy ought to be provided for an evil of such magnitude.

It is certainly to gall to be involved in hostilities with tribes of Savages, amounting to two or three thousand, as in the case N. W. of the Ohio. But this evil would be greatly increased were a general Indian war to prevail south of the Ohio; the Indian warriors of the four Nations in that quarter not being much short of fourteen thousand, not to advert to the combinations which a general Indian war, might produce with the European powers, with whom the tribes north and south of the Ohio are connected.

It seems that our experience would demonstrate the propriety of endeavoring to preserve a pacific conduct in preference to a hostile one with the Indian tribes. The United States can get nothing by an Indian war, but they risque men, money and reputation. As we are more powerful and more enlightened than they are, there is a responsibility of national character, that we should treat them with kindness and even liberality. It is a melancholy reflection that our modes of population have been more destructive to the Indian natives than the conduct of the conquerors of Mexico and Peru. The evidence of this is the utter extirpation of nearly all the Indians in most populous parts of the Union. A future historian may mark the causes of this destruction of the human race in sable colours. Although the pressure government of the United States cannot with propriety be involved in the opprobrium, yet it seems necessary however in order to render their attention upon this subject strongly characteristic of their justice, that some powerful attempts should be made to tranquillize the frontiers, particularly those South of the Ohio. The situation of the settlements on Cumberland loudly demand the interference and protection of Government. It is true some unauthorized offensive operations have proceeded from thence against the lower Cherokee towns and victims were sacrificed. Whether these victims were all warriors or whether women and children were not involved in the destruction, seems to merit inquiry.

Upon the most mature reflection the subscriber has been able to bestow upon this subject arising from the experience of several years observation thereof, he humbly conceives all attempts to preserve the peace with the Indian tribes will be found inadequate, short of an arrangement somewhat like the following, to wit.

1. That a line of military posts, at such distances shall be directed, be established upon the frontiers within the Indian boundary and out of the ordinary jurisdiction of any State, provided consent can be obtained for the purpose from the Indian tribes; that these posts be garrisoned with regular troops under the direction of the President of the United States.

2dly. That if any murder or theft be committed upon any of the white inhabitants by an Indian known to belong to any Indian nation or tribe, such nation or tribe shall be bound to deliver him or them up to the nearest military post in order to be tried and punished by a court martial, or in failure thereof the United States will take satisfaction upon the nearest Indian town belonging to such nation or tribe.

3dly. That all persons who shall be assembled or embodied in arms on any lands belonging to Indians out of the ordinary jurisdiction of any State, or of the territory south of the Ohio, for the purpose of warring against the Indians or of committing depredations upon any Indian town or persons or property, shall thereby become liable and subject to the rules and articles of war, which are or shall be established for the government of the troops of the United States. This was a section of a bill which the Senate passed the last session entitled "An act for the more effectual protection of the South Western frontiers," but it was disagreed to by the house.

If to this arrangement the expence should be objected, it is to be remembered that the President of the United States in pursuance of law, has authorized both the Governor of Georgia and the Governor of the South-Western territory to establish a defensive protection, which amounts to a large sum annually.

Posts therefore requiring garrisons amounting to one thousand five hundred non commissioned and privates, for the whole South Western frontiers from the St. Mary's to the Ohio, would probably be adequate to this object.

If the posts belonging to the United States and now occupied by the British, North of the Ohio be soon delivered up, they with a post at the Miami Village, and posts of communication down the Wabash on the South, together with a post at Presqu'isle, would be a pretty adequate protection to the frontier North of the Ohio and a curb to any Indian tribes, discontented without just cause, which it is presumed will never be afforded by the Government of the United States.

If to these vigorous measures should be combined the arrangement of trade recommended to Congress and the establishment of agents to reside in the principal Indian towns with adequate compensations, it would seem that the government would then have made the fairest experiments of a system of justice and humanity, which it is presumed could not possibly fail of being blessed with its proper effects, an honorable tranquility of the frontiers.

All which is respectfully submitted to the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, Sec'y of War.

Department of War, Dec. 29 1794.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton.

THOMAS SMITH, Chester, 3—Spencer Whiting, Worthington, 3—Benjamin Lathrop, do.—Joseph J. Linley, Northford—Jasper Smith, Hadley—Elijah Lee, do.—James Morse, Cheshersield—Rev. Doct. Peter Thatcher, Northampton—Solomon Stoddard, Esq. do.—Ichabod Bryant, Amherst, 2—Edward Bigelow, Hatfield—Joseph Bacon, Patridgefield—Joseph Blanchard, Amherst—Capt. Thomas Week, Goshen—Jason Walker, Belchertown—Dr. Peter Bryant, Cummington—Samuel Bart, Southampton—William Colson, Northampton—Benjamin Clark, do. Solomon Stoddard, Jun. do—Daniel Danielson, Brimfield—Abner Fogg, Northampton—Thomas Gass, Pelham—Samuel Hatfield, Northampton—John Hopkins Adams.

No Letters made up, without being brot' half an hour before the mail closes.

J. BRECK, P. Master.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, first July last, a brindle STEER, lined back, star in the forehead, one year old—the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN O. FRENCH.

Williamsburgh Jan. 13, 1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or less quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of less—Geneva, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Wines, London Porter, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas, of a superior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salt, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Codfish by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bl. or less—Loaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment.

Northampton, Jan. 14. 1795.

For SALE,

and possession given next May.

A VALUABLE House Lot, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories; a large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard standing on the same. The situation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 10 1794. 432 13w

THE Subscriber, has constantly for sale, at his Store, in Hadley, a good supply of West-India

Goods & Groceries,

by large or small quantities—a small but neat assortment of English GOODS, all which he will sell on terms as satisfactory to the judicious purchaser, as any of those who appear anxious to attract the attention of the public by the cry of good goods, cheap Goods, good bargains, &c.

He notifies all those indebted to him, that all accounts or notes taken for accounts of more than a years standing, will be sued, unless prevented by immediate settlement.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 12. 1795.

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS just come to hand, and now opening, a large supply of

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, on low terms for ready pay or approved credit.

WANTED,

A quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which a good price will be given.

☞ THOSE persons who have open accounts with him at his late shop at Williamsburgh—are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, Dec 31. 1794.

Clock and Watch Maker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN Clock Maker, one who perfectly understands the business, and can recommend himself by his industry and finish'd Work, to whom good Wages will be given—Likewise an ingenious BOY, about 14 years of age is wanted as an apprentice to the above business—Apply to NATHAN STORRS, Northampton—Cash and the highest price given for old Silver Brass and Copper.

Jan. 14. 1795.

Cheap Winter Goods,

AT THE

VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD,

FOR

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

INFORM their Customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and HardWare, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms.

Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused.

Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

THE PARTNERSHIP Of

Otis and Fobes,

Was by mutual consent, dissolved, on the 24th Sept. last.

WILLIAM OTIS.
JASON FOBES.

Cummington, Dec. 1794.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baize and Flannels of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildbores, Manteens, Durants, Velvets and Thicksets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravats and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Said Hutchens wants immediately 56 doz. of MATS, made of hulks, about 30 inches over, for which he will pay a generous price in GOODS.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

FOR SALE, BY

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hatfield.

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. &c.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Strings, Bees Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still resides on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5. 1795.

For SALE,

A FARM, in the north westerly part of Goshen, on the County road, leading from said Goshen to Pittsfield, containing about 4 acres, with a good GRIST MILL entirely new, which runs exceeding well, and plenty of custom. Also one half of a SAW MILL adjoining said Grist Mill. Also 42 acres of excellent good LAND, within about half a mile of said Mills, on said County road. Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may enquire of

JOHN and SILAS PATRICK,
Living on the Premises.

Goshen, Jan. 1. 1795.

Spencer Whiting,

REQUESTS every person, whose accounts remain unsettled with him to call and close the same, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect this call, must not expect to receive another so favorable hereafter—such whose notes are become payable, will do well to call and pay them.

Said Whiting has a small assortment of GOODS remaining on hand, which he will sell unusually low, on the years credit if desired.

Worthington, Jan. 7 1795.

Take Notice,

TAKEN by execution, and on Wednesday the 14th January inst. at two o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of Landlord ASAHEL POMEROY in Northampton, will be sold at public vendue, a valuable assortment of English and India GOODS; consisting of Broad Cloths, Coatings and Trimmings, Calicoes, Chintzes and other Piece Goods, Linens, Cambricks, Muslins, Silks, Gauze, Sheathing and Handkerchiefs, a number of Handsome Sool Leather, with a variety of articles not particularly enumerated—by

SAMUEL PORTER, Dep't Sh'f.

January 3. 1795.

WANTED, as

an apprentice, to the BOOK-BINDING business, a smart active BOY, 12 or 13 years of age—Enquire of

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 14, 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1795. [NUMB. 439]

BOSTON, Jan. 17.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Agreeable to adjournment a quorum of both branches assembled at the State-house, and proceeded to business.

Hon. Messrs. BOWDOIN and READ—Messrs. SPRAGUE, BARNES, and CARNES, were appointed a Committee to wait on his Excellency THE GOVERNOR, to acquaint him of the meeting of the legislature, and that they were ready to receive communications.

The Committee reported, That His Excellency would meet the two Branches in the Representatives Chamber, on Friday at 12 o'clock.

Several petitions were laid on the table, and committed.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

Several petitions were read, and committed.

Friday, Jan. 16.

Agreeable to assignment, His Excellency the Governor met the two Branches in the Representatives Chamber—and delivered, *ad memoriter*, the following

ADDRESS.

I AM happy, *Fellow Citizens*, to meet you in General Court assembled, on the day to which according to your request, you have stood adjourned. By the Constitution, the Governor, with the advice of Council, during the session of the General Court, hath full authority to adjourn them to such times as the two branches may judge most convenient.

The people of this Commonwealth in their declaration of rights, have recorded their own opinion, that the Legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, correcting, strengthening and confirming the Laws, and making new Laws, as the common good may require. The Laws of the Commonwealth it is intended to secure to each, and all the Citizens, their own rights and liberties, and the property which they honestly possess. If there are any instances where the Laws in being, are inadequate to these great and capital ends, your eye will discern the evil, and your wisdom will provide a suitable remedy. It shall be my endeavour, as indeed it is my duty, carefully to revise and readily approve your Bills and Resolves, which may be calculated for the public good.

By the late returns of the votes for Representatives to serve the Commonwealth in Congress, there were several districts in which no choice had been effected. Immediately issued precepts according to law, requiring the several towns within those Districts to meet on a day now past, in order to complete their elections. I cannot but recommend to your consideration, whether it may not be necessary more effectually to guard the elections of public agents and officers against illegal practices. All elections ought to be free, and every qualified elector who feels his own independence as he ought, will act his part according to his best and most enlightened judgment. Elections are the immediate acts of the people's sovereignty, in which sovereignty should be allowed to intermeddle. Upon free and unbiassed elections, the purity of the government, and consequently the safety and welfare of the citizens, may I not say, altogether depend.

If we continue to be a happy people, that happiness must be assured by the existing and executing of reasonable and wise Laws, expressed in the plainest language; and by establishing such modes of education, as tend to inculcate in the minds of youth, the feelings and habits of piety, religion and morality," and to lead them to the knowledge and love of their truly Republican principles upon which our Civil Institutions are founded. We have solemnly engaged ourselves, fellow citizens, to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this Commonwealth. This must be inconsistent in the mind of any man, who judiciously considers the sovereign rights of the one as limited to federal purposes, and the sovereign rights of the other, as acting upon and directing the internal concerns of our own Republic.

We have been under apprehension of being made a party in the desolating contest in *Europe*. Permit me just to observe, that the first and main principle which urged the Combined Powers to enter into the contest, is in my own opinion, unexceptionable by reason and nature, and in violative of the most essential right of nations and of men. The repeated acts of violence which have been committed on the property of American citizens, might in the opinion of some, have justified reprisals; but the policy of the Federal Government has directed to other measures. The wisdom of our own Councils, with the unexampled successes of our magnanimous Ally, the Republic of *France*, afford the strongest ground of hope, that under the continued smiles of Divine Providence, peace and tranquility, so interesting to a rising Republic, will in the end be firmly established.

The business of fortifying certain harbours within the Commonwealth, according to an act of Congress, was left unfinished in your last session. It is indeed probable, that the danger which produced that measure, has nearly subsided; but still facts, and in my opinion it cannot be carried into constitutional effect in this Commonwealth, without the aid of the legislature of the same. I am led to this opinion by contemplating the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which establishes the powers of Congress, and which particularly authorizes them to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatever, over all places *purchased by the consent of the legislature* of the States, in which the same shall be, for the erection of Forts, Magazines, and other public buildings.

Those who wish to persuade the world to believe, that a free representative Republic cannot be supported, will no doubt make use of every art to injure, and by decrees to alter, and finally to eradicate the principles of our free constitutions: But the virtuous and enlightened citizens of this Commonwealth, and of all united America, have understanding and firmness, sufficient to support those Constitutions of Civil Government which they have themselves formed, and which have done them so much honor in the estimation of the world.

It is with pain that I mention the insurrection which has lately taken place in a sister state. It was pointed more immediately at an act of the Federal Government. An act of that Government, as well as of the other governments in the Union, is constitutionally the act of the people, and our Constitutions provide a safe and safe method to redress any real grievances. No people can be more free under a Constitution established by their own voluntary compact, and exercised by men appointed by their own frequent suffrages. What excuse then can there be for forcible opposition to the laws? If any law shall prove oppressive in its operation, the future deliberations of a freely elective Representative, will afford a constitutional remedy.—But the measures adopted by The President of the United States, supported by the virtue of citizens of every description, in that, and the adjacent States have prevailed, and there is an end of the insurrection. Let the glory be given to Him who alone governs all events, while we express the just feelings of respect & gratitude due to all those, whom He honors as instruments to carry into effect his gracious designs.

I congratulate you on the success which the forces of the United States, have lately had against the hostile Indians. It is my hearty wish that by the blessing of Heaven, an end may be put to this expensive war, by an agreement between the parties, upon the permanent principles of justice, honor, good neighbourhood, and true friendship.

The Constitution of this Commonwealth, having provided that the General Court, which shall be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts for collecting the sentiments of the people in regard to its revision. And as the Court is within the year mentioned, you will be pleased to decide, whether it was intended by the people that this business should be done by the General Court, which shall be *elected* within that year, or whether it is your duty to attend to it.

I will lay before you several papers transmitted to me by the Treasurer, and other matters which may occur during the Session by subsequent messages.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Boston, Jan. 16th, 1795.

From the BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

[*The enclosed with which the following remarks are written, render them truly worthy of a perusal.*]

THE late discussion produced in the Federal House of Representatives, by the proposition of Mr. Fitzsimons, reprobating and stigmatizing certain "self-created societies," has divided the public opinion abroad, not less than it manifested a division within doors.—By some the proposition has been considered as grounded on strict property, by others, as levelled at the fundamental principles of a free republican government. And by others of no other importance than what it received from the manner of discussing it, and the indecorous delay it occasioned, in answering the President's speech.

It is not improbable, that these different opinions were, in part, produced more from circumstantial influences on the mind, than from a settled and rooted disagreement about the principle of the question. It evidently appears from the debates, that some thought more unfavourable of the conduct and designs of the societies, than others did; and that some did not think it proper, on such an occasion, to allow themselves to differ from what they conceived to be the opinion and intention of the President.

It often happens that in the wrath of debate, and more especially when there has been a fort of habit of differing from one another, the real ground of the question is left attended to, than the best manner of refuting and carrying a point against opponents. Hence it is, that we often find so much more declamation, sophistry and resort, than of cool and fair reasoning in debates, when this alone is applicable. And surely, if discussion ought to be confined to reasoning alone in any case, it ought to be when a principle of government is to be sifted out and defined.

Hence, also, it often happens, that cases of this sort have more light cast upon them, by appeal to the public reason and judgment, from temperate pens through the newspapers, than by our orators on the floor of Congress. This consideration has led me to turn my thoughts to the question lately agitated; with a view to submit them to the public. They will have at least the advantage of being cool thoughts, and I flatter myself, they will be as impartial, as could be expected from any member of the community whatever.

In order to judge fairly of the question, whether "self created" popular societies ought to be denounced and stigmatized by government, for having censured its proceedings, it is necessary to consider, what are the rights of the people, in the business of forming societies, and censuring public men and public measures.

And I mull truly say, that when I consider that our government is derived from the people, and accountable to the people, and more particularly, when I recollect that the right of the people to speak, to write, to meet, to consult and to publish the result of their deliberations, is the very right on which all our governments are founded; and a right expressly reserved, and laid down in most of our constitutions, or declarations of rights, as essential to the preservation and due administration of every free government; I feel no little astonishment, that any dispute or difficulty should ever have arisen on this subject. I am sure that a little reflection will satisfy every man that there ought to be none, and that to allledge the contrary, would justify our enemies in reproaching us with a more extraordinary and sudden falling off from our first principles, than was ever laid to the charge of any people upon earth.

But to be more particular: It may be asked, wherein is the criminality in this case? Is it in the circumstance of "self-creation." No, this can never be said, for besides that it would strike at the very heart of liberty, by attacking the right of the people to assemble and peaceably consult on public affairs.—There are a variety of societies, "self created;" for purposes they think laudable, and at the same time not illegal. What are religious societies, philosophical societies, &c. but so many "self-created" societies? It is not, therefore, the mere circumstance of "self creation," that can be the object of governmental reprobation.

Is it then the circumstance of their expressing their opinions, on public men and measures, that forms the object of reprobation?

No, this cannot be said; because "self-created societies" all though the United States have done the same, and instead of being reprobated, they have been recognized and thanked. When the proclamation of the President appeared, and was attacked through the press, every body remembers that self-created meetings of the people every where, as well as incorporated bodies, which were surely "self-created" bodies for the particular purpose, expressed their applauding opinions of the character and conduct of the chief magistrate, and were never charged, or thought to have exceeded their right. However, it might be thought by some, that, that mode of support was not needed by the occasion.

If then, it be neither the circumstance of self-creation, nor the circumstance of expressing opinions, when they are in favour of public men and measures, that constitutes the ground for denouncing the societies, it must be concluded, to be the circumstance of expressing opinions, unfavourable to public men and measures.

But can this idea ever be admitted? I think most clearly and certainly not; and among a thousand reasons are the following.

1st. If the people have a right to meet and consult on public matters, it is necessarily implied, that the result may be to disapprove, as well as approve.

2d. If they have a right to disapprove, they have a right to express that disapprobation.

3d. The public opinion ought to be free; it would not be so, if it were not as free to blame as to commend, to examine the one side as well as the other side of things, and to use the same means for promulgating the errors and faults, as may be used for promulgating the merits of those in power.

4th. The real public opinion ought to be known, as much as possible, by those in power; but how can this be, if there be not an equal right to censure and applaud. When a law is passed, and a question arises, whether it suits the opinions and circumstances of the people, and consequently whether it ought to be continued, repealed, or amended; how can the question be discussed, if such a doctrine as the above were to be established?

5th. Elections are the basis of a free government, and ought to be as freely, and knowingly conducted as possible. Suppose then two candidates, one who voted for particular measures, the other opposed to such measures, how can the public give their votes, as they ought, if there be not the same liberty to expose bad measures, as to justify good ones?

6th. The practice in some States has been, to conduct elections by "self-created" societies or committees, corresponding one with another throughout the state, for the purpose of influencing the public opinion against particular measures and public men, as well as for them, and it was never yet contended that this was politically criminal, though many have regarded the practice as unwise, and the means frequently used very disagreeable in their tendency.

We are bound to conclude, that the circumstance of expressing unfavourable opinions, can no more expose particular societies to governmental denunciation, than

the circumstances of self-creation, or of expressing favourable opinions.

In my next I shall endeavour to set this matter in a light still clearer, by taking in view the consequences of the doctrine in question.

MORE SEDITION.

From a London Paper.

SOME weeks previous to the late sittings at Bedford, as a baker of that town was taking a baked calves head home to his customer, he was met by a neighbour who accosted him with great eagerness, to inform him of a great victory obtained by the Duke of York. In listening to this he let fall the calves head, and, in the heat of vexation, exclaimed, "damn the Duke of York, I wish his head was in my oven where this calves head has been." The organ-blower of St. Paul's church being informed of the expression, embraced the opportunity of shewing his loyalty, and without loss of time went to the Mayor with information of the baker's seditious words; but the Mayor having sense enough to discern between seditious intention and inadvertent expressions, declined taking cognizance of it. Mr. organ-blower, encouraged by the success of those, who have lately taken up the honourable profession of Informers, determined not to give up his pursuit, and applied first to one Magistrate for the county, and then to another, with no better success.

Determined, however, to persevere, at the opening of the Court for the late Assizes, when proclamation as usual was made desiring all persons who have information to give to come forth, Mr. organ-blower stated the seditious expressions of the baker, and made complaints against the Mayor and Magistrates, for not being equally zealous with himself. The Judge ordered the Mayor to take his examination and send it to the Treasury which was done; and the Solicitor to the Treasury has instructed the Mayor, that if the baker would beg pardon and find two sureties, in 50l each for his good behaviour, the business shall be dropped!!!

Sedition!—On Saturday an audacious scoundrel, who is a journeyman taylor, was taken into custody by one of the Diplomatic Spies, at a pot house, where he had the presumption to enjoy his pint of beer, for daring to attempt a pun. He had the horrible wickedness to say, that Treason was only Reason, with a T at the beginning of it!!!

from the ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

SLAVERY and FAMINE,

PUNISHMENTS for SEDITION;

Or an account of the Miseries and Starvation

AT BOTANY BAY.

By GEORGE THOMPSON,

who sailed in the Royal Admiral, May 1792, with some Preliminary Remarks,

By GEORGE DYER, B.A.

Late of Emanuel College, Cambridge; Author of the complaints of the poor, &c.

77 pages. Price 2s. Ridgeway. 1794.

THE account here given of our very unpromising settlement in New South Wales, is in general corroborated by the journals already published by many of the officers who have been so unfortunate as to serve there, except so far as relates to the severe treatment of the convicts, and the very extraordinary mortality, that has taken place among them.

We confess, that (political convictions apart) we imagined the persons sentenced to transportation were generally hardened ruffians, and notorious offenders, little susceptible of either fear or shame: but the following facts, which serve "as an illustration of some reflections on the severe sentences inflicted for slight offences," tend greatly to shake this opinion:

A man was lately sentenced at the Maidstone assizes to seven years transportation, for *stealing* some corn "out of a bin" to feed his master's horses; the corn *when* belonged to a farmer, who had borrowed a team of horses, and worked them hard, but had *forgotten* to give them any thing to eat.

Edward Mosely, for stealing a game cock was condemned by judge Gould, at Maidstone in 1792, to seven years imprisonment. *Count Montreal* was lately sentenced by the justices of Suffex to three years hard labour in the hulks for *swindling*. The crime is thus stated: he borrowed a sum of money from Sir Thomas Stroughton, under pretence of going to Ireland, but he altered his intention, and took another course.

In addition to the above, several *children* have been transported during the following terms: Alexander Dempster, William Collins, Thomas Galloway, William Wales, aged fifteen, for seven years: Ann Holmes aged 16, and —— Scott, only 15 years of age, for life! All these were on board one vessel.

It is stated in the preface, that on an average every person transported to New South Wales occasions an expence of one thousand pounds to the people of this country: and yet the editor is but too much justified by sad experience, in his fear of famine; for it will perhaps be long, very long, before this *hopeful* colony will be able to cultivate a sufficiency of grain for its own consumption; and all intercourse with it must of course be rendered precarious during the continuance of hostilities.

To a country like this, we cannot but lament, that such men as Messrs. Palmer and Muir, and Skirving, should have been transported on account of their *political opinions*; and we gladly seize the opportunity, now afforded by Mr. Dyer, of bewailing their sentence and recording their worth. p. 42.

"*Thomas Fyshe Palmer*, B. D. late senior fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge; is of a respectable and ancient family at Ickwell, in Bedfordshire; was educated at Eaton school; was entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, and after going through the duties of the university with credit, was chosen fellow of that college. He was ordained a clergyman of the established church, and from the nature of his connections, as well as the directions of his studies, must have had prospects of considerable preferment.

"At Cambridge, Fyshe Palmer was a regular attendant on the theological lectures of the late celebrated John Jebb, tho' antecedently to this connection he had been of the Calvinistic perfuasion, intimate with *John Berridge* and *Rowland Hill*, two eminent Methodist preachers of the established church. From an assiduous and critical study of scripture he became an Unitarian, and possessing great activity of mind, he then shewed the same zeal in propagating the Unitarian, as he had before the Trinitarian doctrines. He never held any preferment.

"Hearing of a society of Unitarians formed at Montrose by *Thomas Christie*, author of an excellent volume of Sermons on the unity, Fyshe Palmer was induced to go to Scotland with a view of joining that society. There he became a zealous teacher, formed Unitarian societies at Dundee and Edinburgh, and taught occasionally in several villages, particularly at Forfar, and Newborough. He never received any pay: The employment of a teacher he thot' honorable and useful; but had long since laid aside the profession and garb of a priest.

"Of his income derived from his fellowship and private fortune he devoted more than half to benevolent purposes: he was a great economist, only to enable himself to be a philanthropist.

"*James Ellis*, the young man gone with him to Botany Bay, was formerly his servant; but proving himself to be a youth of virtuous principles, and good talents, F. Palmer took pains in giving him instruction and made him his companion. James Ellis used to preach for him occasionally.

"With respect to the other gentlemen, not being possessed of much original information I can say but little: To the abilities, learning and worth of *Thomas Muir*, all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, can bear testimony. He was educated at the University of *Glasgow*, in Scotland; and from his distinguished talents, would probably have been very eminent as an advocate. The other gentlemen are possessed of respectable talents; and few worthier characters I am told are to be found than *William Skirving*.—

"The proceedings on these trials have been tho't illegal by some of our first Lawyers, the sentences, therefore, will probably be re judged by posterity; and when the sentences passed by the *Scotch Judges*, are approved, the humanity of *Henry Dundas*, will not be forgotten."

THE DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

Arnheim, Oct. 21.

From our Correspondent.

On my entrance into this town, I found 5000 of the Duke of York's army drawn off from Nimegen, where however, a strong body is still left to defend it; yet is generally looked on as a devoted place. It was terrible to see the reliques of the brave 37th regiment marching along. Sixty-two men, and two officers, a Mr. Lewis, and the Major of the regiment, form this melancholy remnant; the rest have been totally cut off, owing as it is said, partly to a stratagem of the enemy, and partly to the indiscretion of a soldier of our own, who neglected in his cups, to deliver an order to the Duke, that discovered this stratagem. It is lamentable to see our brave fellows lying along the dirty roads of this country, to continue the banks of the rivers, while the natives rather wish for invasion than defence. The different higher powers seem also to forget, that by union all great and difficult things are effected: Nay the Dutch themselves no longer remember the motto of their own deeds—"Small things by concord grow great."

The Duke of York fixed his head quarters here this day. His spirited answer to the faithless commander of the last garrison of Bois-le-Duc does him honour. The latter delivered in with the capitulation, an undemanded list of the names of the emigrants—those very emigrants who had been fighting by his side. General Pichegru asked why that list was sent? He would have held his hand over his eyes, and passed on the other side; instead of which 400 men were massacred in the most inhuman manner. This very commander demanded a vindicating audience of our commander in chief—"Tell him (said the Duke) I consider his entering my camp as an insult and never will hold converse with him, and trust my army will follow my example."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 1.

The house went on the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the naturalization bill.

Several gentlemen spoke on this subject. As to the granting of privileges to aliens, Mr. Madison remarked, that there was no class of emigrants from whom so much was to be apprehended as those who should obtain property in shipping. Much greater mischief was to be feared from them than from any indigence in votes, at an election. If he were disposed to make any distinction of one class of emigrants more than another as to the length of time before they would be admitted citizens, it would be as to the mercantile people. We understood the meaning of the member to be that these persons may, by possessing themselves of American shipping and seamen, be enabled clandestinely to favour such particular nations in the way of trade, as they may think proper. The House went thro' the report of the committee, and agreed to the amendments.

Mr. Giles then rose to make his promised motion, as to the exclusion of any foreign emigrant from citizenship, who had borne a title of nobility in Europe, till he had formally renounced it. Mr. Giles read a clause from the constitution. We believe that it was the following. "No title of *nobility* shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or *title of any kind whatsoever*, from any king, prince or foreign state." Mr. Giles then proceeded to observe that, agreeable to the spirit of the Constitution, we ought to have the strongest possible evidence that people of this description have renounced the pretence to a right of this nature, before we admit them into the bosom of the society. Modification had been recommended. He requested gentlemen to observe that he conducted his motion on the strictest principles of moderation. He had, in a former part of this bill, voted for some clauses which were intended to guard the government of America against any disturbance from the people called Jacobins, when their principles should run to a dangerous and seditious extreme. The same spirit of candour and moderation which had induced him to vote for a precaution against the attempts of one party, now led him to propose a precaution against the prejudices of the aristocrats, which were upon the whole more hostile to the spirit of the American Constitution than those of their antagonists.—He also requested gentlemen to observe that his present motion went not to the *cessation of any positive right*. It left the individual exactly where it found him, unless he aspired to be an American citizen. Otherwise he might retain his titles undisturbed, as long as he pleased. But it he wanted any promotion of a civil nature in this country, he must rise to it by conforming exactly to the rules laid down by the Constitution itself. That code had declared no titled character admissible to any civil rank. Thus far Mr. Giles observed that his motion went, and not farther. It was not to be supposed that people born and nurtured in the lap of aristocracy would heartily renounce their titles, and become all at once sincere republicans. It was therefore highly improper that such people should be admitted. If we are allowed to anticipate probabilities, it seems highly probable that we shall soon have a great number of this kind of persons here. A revolution is now going forward to which there is nothing similar in history. A large portion of Europe has already declared against titles, and where the innovations are to stop, no man can presume to guess. There is at present, in the judgment of Mr. Giles, no law in the United States, by which a foreigner can be hindered from voting at elections, or even from coming into this house; and if a great number of these fugitive nobility come over, they may soon acquire considerable influence; the tone of thinking may insensibly change in the course of a few years, and no person can say how far such a matter may spread. After this and many other prefatory remarks Mr. Giles read a resolution, which was, in effect as follows.

And in case any alien applying for admission to citizenship of the United States, shall have borne any title or order of nobility, in any kingdom or state from whence he may come, he must renounce all pretensions to his title before the court in which such application shall be made; and this renunciation must be registered in the said court. Mr. Giles observed that previous to the late revolution, the French nobility were, by the lowest calculation, rated at twenty thousand; and as we may conclude on France being successful, a great proportion of these people may be finally expected here.

Mr. Dexter declared that he was not very anxious against the resolution. He however opposed it. He imagined that, by the same mode of reasoning, we might hinder his holiness the Pope from coming into this country. He entered at some length into the ridicule of certain tenets in the Roman Catholic religion.

[The reader will observe, that a great number of points of faith ascribed to the Roman Catholics are utterly unfounded, and many others, such as the infallibility of the Pope, are explained away.]

Mr. Dexter thought that priesthood had done more mischief than aristocracy.

Mr. Madison said that the question was not perhaps so important as some gentlemen think it, nor of so little consequence as others seem to think it. It is very probable that the spirit of republicanism will pervade a great part of Europe. It is hard to guess what numbers of titled characters may, by such an event, be thrown out of that part of the world. What can be more reasonable than that when crowds of them come here, they should be forced to renounce every thing contrary to the spirit of the constitution. He did not approve of the ridicule attempted to be thrown out on the Roman Catholics. In their religion, there was nothing inconsistent with the purest republicanism. In Switzerland, above one half of the Cantons were of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Some of the most democratical Cantons were six Cantons where every man gave his vote for a Representative. Americans had no right to ridicule Catholics. They had many of them proved good citizens during the revolution. As to hereditary titles, they were prescribed by the constitution. He would not wish to have a citizen who refused such an oath.

Mr. Page was for the motion of his colleague. It did not become that house to be afraid of introducing democratical principles. Titles only give a particular class of men a right to be insolent; and another class a pretence to be mean in cringing. The principle will come in by degrees, and produce mischievous effects here, as well as elsewhere. If such a one do come here, nothing can be more grateful to a republican than to see them renounce their titles. This does not amount to any demand of making them renounce their principles. If they do not shine as the citizens, they may assume as many titles as they think fit. Equity is the basis of good order and society, whereas, this turn every thing wrong. Mr. Page said that a scavenger was as necessary to the health of a city as any of its magistrates. It was proper, therefore, not to lose sight of equality, and to prevent, as far as possible, any opportunities of being inflated. He did not want to see a duke come here, and contest an election for Congress with a citizen.

Mr. Sedgwick was really at a loss to see what end this motion could answer. He agreed with the arguments of Mr. Giles; but the point in view was explicitly provided for already. By taking an oath of citizenship, the individual not only renounces but solemnly abjures nobility. The title is destroyed, when the allegiance is broken, by his oath being taken to this government. Thus abjuration has destroyed all connection with the old government. Why then provide for it a second time?

[*To be continued.*]

The following interesting article is transcribed from a Hamburgh paper of the first of November last.

REGENBURG, Oct. 13.

On the 20 Oct. the elector of Mayence, in his quality of arch-chancellor of the empire, communicated to the diet, by his diplomatical ambassador, the following very important proposition.

The elector has received, by the agency of his diplomatical ambassador of the palatinate, that the registers have been opened in all the three colleges of the empire, on the imperial decree, with respect to the quietus *pacificus* and that the two higher colleges have actually taken the votes thereupon.

His electoral grace will try to bring forth his quietus contingent with all possible speed, and in general exercise all his might to perform what the concreasing danger of the country may require. He is likewise convinced, that all his colleagues of the empire will employ equal zeal, that the German empire may shew itself to future in such force, that they may promise themselves the end intended thereby. "In the mean while, his electoral grace cannot conceal his opinion, that the will of the Palatine court expressed on this occasion on the records of the empire —that with the same proprietty, that they ought to deliberate henceforth how to make an end of this ruinous war, by an acceptible peace"—seems to deserve the greatest attention, and further mature deliberation. His imperial majesty himself having declared in the aforementioned decree, respecting the equitable contingent, that he was willing to hear any other proposition, "how their common country might be freed." The German empire was obliged to support the states, who were wronged in Alsace and Lorraine, and hitherto it has carried on the war for that purpose only, viz. for the preservation of that situation, which has been guaranteed by France herself, in the fundamental peace of 1648 —"and not to intermix in the interior affair of France. But instead of obtaining this object, the empire has lost one country after the other," and particularly have those countries suffered much who by towards the enemy, though not actual ly occupied by them. It seems therefore expedient, and necessary to his electoral grace, that, whilst they are preparing for a new, and it is to be hoped more fortunate campaign, the peaceable German citizens should be taught, "that it is their desire to procure peace to the empire.

The German empire, can declare to the French nation, without hesitation, "that it only intended its own preservation, and not aggrandization—and that for the rest, they do not mean to meddle with any thing that happens in France. The French nation will then know, that it depends only on her, to be at peace with the German empire; but should she, against all expectation, not accept the proffered peace," but, contrary to her repeated declarations, aim at conquest, then the inhabitants of Germany will be so much the more convinced, that nothing remains for them, but patiently to bear the hardships of war, and to bring all the sacrifices to their own preservation, which a war of this kind requires from every individual, who loves freedom, and his own excellence.

After mature consideration of all those matters, his electoral grace thinks it his duty, as arch-chancellor of the empire, not to solicit the above proposition of the Palatine court to go unnoticed, but rather charges his dictatorial ambassador, to confer immediately with the Imperial commissioners, and the other ambassadors of the diet, in order to propose the deliberation of this highly important object, as usual, in the speediest manner, and to obtain a decree of the diet to the emperor, as soon as possible. With the question, "Whether this proposal for peace is really to be made,"—is the further question—"How is this to be done? So closely connected, that the last question must be necessarily considered, and decided upon at the same time.

His electoral grace is of opinion, that to the part of the empire this last question is fully answered. The German empire carries on the war for the preservation of its situation at the peace of 1648, which the crown of Sweden, who is neutral in the present war, has guaranteed; *there can be therefore no difficulty to request the king of Sweden to procure the same to the empire, by his effective mediation.* The crown of Sweden will certainly not refuse so honorable a mediation, as soon as the German empire declares not so desire any thing but what is conformable to the peace of Munster: His Swedish majesty is beside a principal prince of the empire; therefore is much interested in the welfare of the German country, for which his contingent is now fighting. This last confideration equally takes place with regard to the king of Denmark, who, as a king, is neutral in the present war; his electoral grace therefore thinks "that the two courts, Sweden and Denmark, ought to be requested by the empire to interpose most effectually with the Frenchnation for an acceptible peace." Wurtz is beside near at hand: During this winter, the negociation of peace may be carried on, if only the above mentioned courts will immediately intercede for a cessation of arms: in the mean while his electoral grace has no other view but the present welfare of the empire, according to his duty as a state, and as arch-chancellor of the empire, but as far from wishing to dictate to any of his high co-estates, who as powers are separately concerned in this doleful war.

P. S. Treves, Cologne, the Palatinate, and Brandenburgh, together with the greatest part of the princely ambassadors, have already completely acceded to this proposal.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Three Dutch mails will be due tomorrow morning, and it is to be observed that the last, not bringing any letters or papers from Germany, has contributed confidently to the want of continental intelligence.

The empress of Russia, in order to carry on the war against the Poles, is determined to curtail all kinds of superfluous expenses; and has now declined the purchase of Mr. de Calonne's collection of pictures.

The avenues to the *old Bailey* were last night almost blocked up by a mob, until the *city militia*, and the gentlemen of the high horse volunteers, arrived and cleared the street. Their duty was extremely useful to the public in preserving good order, though a little hard to themselves, as it rained most violently throughout the evening.

It is certain that the French admiral Neuilly sailed from France towards the end of September, with six sail of the line, three frigates, and four transports, having six battalions on board. Some think that this fleet is gone upon an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope; others, for the West-Indies. It appears, that the government has strong reason to think that its destination is at St. Domingo, and vessels were immediately dispatched, to our squadron on the Halifax station, and our other naval forces in the American seas, with orders that they would all unite to the latitude of St. Domingo. The uneasiness excited by the above expedition is considerably lessened, on account of the insubordination that reigns on board the French ships, and the unskilfulness of the sailors, when from the masts, and among whom are very few mariners by profession.

Near three thousand merchants, manufacturers, laborers, and workmen of all sorts, whom the atrocious government of Robespierre had caused to emigrate from France, have already returned by way of Switzerland. Some former emigrants have crept in among the number, and their return has not been noticed. The peasants of Jura have gone to seek their pastors in the neighborhood of Fribourg; and more than one hundred and fifty of them peaceably discharge their duty in Franche-Comte, with out molestation. This shows the returning spirit of moderation which begins to prevail in the councils of the convention.

The French treat the British army with very little ceremony. Our correspondent says, that Pichegru sent a polite message to the Duke of York, intimating to him "that as he meant to make Nimeguen the seat of his winter quarters, he would be obliged to citizen York to remove with all convenient speed. He was sorry to be obliged to disturb the citizen, but he was convinced from his former civility, that he would have no hesitation in complying with his request."

On Saturday last, Mr. Jay, the American minister, had a long conference with Lord Grenville, at his Lordship's office in Downing-street, upon the subject of the late transactions on the borders of Upper Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.

[The Intelligencer contained in the following important letter, to a commercial house in Baltimore, (if true) will be grateful.]

PARIS, 6th Nov. 1794.

DEAR SIR,

IT is with great pleasure that we announce to you the good news of this republic having made PEACE WITH PRUSSIA. We have it from the most undoubted authority, from a gentleman on the spot, that on the 12th ult. the treaty was signed at Neufchatel, in Switzerland.

We have reason also to assure you, that the articles of a TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE, SPAIN AND SARDINIA, are now framing, so that any further hostilities between those powers are now at an end, or near it. Germany has fixed for peace along time since, but she finds great unwillingness to accept of the conditions which France has held out to her. Austria will be obliged to humble the eagle's pride, and swallow the republican dose, otherwise her tripple crown will be reduced. There is no doubt but the Rhine will be the line of division; and thus German Flanders will be added to France, and the right arm of the Seven Provinces be cut off.

Holland, under these circumstances, can but look despondingly on her impotent allies, and accept of what may in mercy be granted her. And

Great-Britain may send forth her windy threats and lifeless vengeance for a few months longer.—The only hope left her is, of having the whole force of this great people, with all their power and energy, thrown against her next year, in such a manner that probably a total ruin of that proud and impudent nation will be the consequence, unless a second piratical capture of defenceless American ships should then take place. The newly adopted idea of *peace with all the world, except Great Britain, and the most strict friendship with the American States.*

From this prospect of things, we thought it our duty to council you not to speculate in wheat or flour, or in the hire or purchase of vessels for this country. The government of Sweden and Denmark, have warranted all that shall be carried *from their countries. And in their own vessels*, against the seizure of Great Britain or the enemies of France, so that we shall receive most of those articles from thence, and at a cheaper rate, both freights and cargoes, than we could possibly have from your states.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

From the WEST.

They write from Knoxville (Kentucky) that the pleasing hopes they entertained of peace with the *Creeks* and *Cherokees*, have subsided; that the *good talks* of John Watts were only meant to lull and deceive, is proved by their recommitment of hostilities, in which several persons were killed, wounded, or robbed.

We learn from Gen. WAYNE's army, that he has happily effected an exchange of prisoners with the Indians, and that a permanent PEACE is in a fair way of being brought about with the hostile tribes.

The latest accounts from Europe come by the brig *Cheesman*, from *Belfast*, arrived at this port on Monday last. There is nothing material by this arrival, but a few paragraphs from a Belfast paper of the 13th of November, which follows:

"The battle between Kosciusko and the Russians, fought on the 10th inst. lasted from 7 to 11 in the morning. Kosciusko shewed the greatest presence of mind, and was always in the hottest of the battle; he had three horses killed under him, with the first of which he fell into a marsh.

"Kosciusko was always dressed in a peasant's dress, in which he was taken prisoner on the 10th. A Cossac, who did not know him, wounded him from behind with a spike—his comrades seeing him fall, made a loud cry, and called him by his name. Kosciusko got up again, and made a few steps forward, when an officer struking him on his head with a sabre, brought him to the ground."

"Venlo has surrendered to the French, and the capitulation was concluded on the 26th ult.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 28.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated Oct. 23, contains the following resolves of the States of Friesland.

I. To acknowledge the French republic.

II. to conclude a peace with the same.

III. To alter the constitution according to the wishes of the republic.

IV. To enter into an alliance with the government of France.

V. To dissolve that with England and Prussia.

VI. To relinquish the individual interest of the hereditary stadtholder and his family for the public good.

VII The exiled patriots to be recalled and indemnified.

MEDALS

*have been struck in Paris, and forwarded to the French General of the northern army, and that of the Moselle, who have circulated them in the countries they are invading, representing the genius of the French republic leaning on an urn, through which the Rhine is made to pass. On the top of the medals is inscribed, "The Rhine, and peace." At the bottom are engraved these words in latin—*ne plus ultra.—*(These are our boundaries.) The object of this medal is to announce, that the French mean to pass their conquests as far as the Rhine, and make this river serve as a boundary to their east empire, in all its windings, from Huningue to the sea.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By the GOVERNOR.

HAVING received from the president of the *United States*, a Proclamation, dated the 1st day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, recommending the ninetreenth day of February next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, throughout the *United States*:

I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to cause the same to be transmitted to the ministers of the several denominations of Christians in the Commonwealth, that they, with their respective congregations, may have speedy notice thereof, and observe the day accordingly.

Given at the council chamber in Boston, this Fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest—

JOHN AVERY, Jun. *Sec.*

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of NATHANIEL BLAKE, ISAAC DAVENPORT and JOHN M'LEAN, under the firm of NATHANIEL BLAKE and Co. is by mutual agreement to be dissolved the first day of April next.

Those indebted to said Company, are requested to call on the Subscriber, at their Store in Hartford and adjust the same by the first day of April next.

In order to make payment more easy to those indebted, the articles of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, White Beans, Flax, Butter and most kinds of the produce of this Country, and at the highest prices will be received in payment.

Those who have demands on said Company, may receive their dues by calling on the Subscriber at their Store in Hartford aforesaid.

In behalf of said Company,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Hartford, January 7. 1795.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE for sale,

300 bushels coarse Salt,

by the Tierce or single Bushel, also an assortment of Hollow Ware.

Northampton Jan. 26. 1795.

Take Notice,

THE Subscriber informs his customers and all those that have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same without further notice—or they may expect to read that melancholy moan, to the damage of the said Samuel, as he saith the sum of, &c.

SAMUEL POMROY.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 28. 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by book or note whose time of credit is out of contract, are informed that unless they settle the same by the 15th of February, they will be put in suit without further notice.—He also forbjoins that he has just received a fresh supply of GOODS, suitable to the season, among which is plenty of Iron Hollow Ware, a large share of which is Sugar-Kettles,—together with a few warranted Spinning Wheels.—he has also a few stray Sheep, that the owner may have, by proving property and paying charges.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 28, 1795.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of BURR and HARDING, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved.

ALL persons indebted to said company, are requested to call and settle by the first of March next, otherwise their accounts will be lodged with an attorney to collect, as they are about to leave the town soon.

ALSO,

For Sale, a small farm, containing about twenty-eight acres confisting of Woodland and pasturing, with a good dwelling-house, Barn, Store and Blacksmith's Shop, almost new and all in good repair, near the centre of the town and upon the Stage-road—said farm will well accommodate a Mechanic or Trader, and might be improved to advantage as a tavern.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers on the premises.

CALVIN BURR,
JONA. HARDING.

Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795.

10 Dollars Reward!

ON the night of the 20th inst. the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. one gold French watch, two English silver dollars almost new, *John Knowles* Dublin, maker,—a silver tankard in three parts, (handle and lid off,) arms borne by the name of *Pitkin*, engrav'd in front, two ruffled shirts, two pair of Stockings, one patent worsted, the other silk and worsted, one veil Pattern, one yard and quarter of dark coating. Whoever will apprehend said thief or thieves and lodge them in safe custody, with the articles, shall receive the above reward, or 5 dollars for either separately, with necessary charges paid, by

SAMUEL STILES.

Wirdsor, (*Connecticut*) Jan. 27. 1795.

From the [London] MORNING CHRONICLE.

TO THE PRINTER—SIR,

PASSING Tower-hill a few days ago, I observed a crowd gathered about a Ballad-Singer, who was in custody, of one of our vigilant Peace officers. I enquired of the constable what was his crime? He told me he had seized a Conspirator and a Jacobin, for selling a Seditious and Treasonable Song, to destroy the Constitution in Church and State. I bought one; and, on casting my eye over it, assured Mr. Dogberry, that he was mistaken—that the Song was a loyal exhortation, or call on all good subjects to arm, and crush his Majesty's enemies, both at home and abroad next Campaign and not to be cast down, by what had lately happened; and that I knew the ballad was probably written by Mr. Reeves or the Lord Mayor. On hearing this, the Constable took off his hat and asked pardon, the poor fellow was discharged and I received a cheer from the mob. The Song in question I send you, and beg you will publish it, as a proof of my zeal and allegiance, in these awful times of suspicion and danger. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

NO REFORMER.

The Loyal Associator's Call to Arms.
Or, JOHN BULL's Exultation
ON THE DOWNFALL OF THE JACOBINS.

COURAGE, my boys, you may do much,
Altho' no danger's near!
For tho' brave York can't save the Dutch,
How can the French come here?
Perish our Commerce, perish trade!
We'll ply the loom no more:
The Pope and Spaniards call for aid—
And Flanders weeps full sore!
CHORUS.
To arms, John Bull, with purse and gun!
Let War be all the cry;
For Church and King is battle run,
And Jacobin defy.

A tax on Candles, soap and beer
The peasant won't complain,
As cot-gruel may his cottage cheer
Against the next campaign.
To us for gold the Austrians cling;
Our guineas Prussia sway,
And Hanoverians by our King,
Are bribed by British pay.
CHORUS. *To arms, John Bull, &c.*

We'll make seditious traitors bow—
Their wicked points unveil:
No Habeas Corpus have they now,
To keep them out of gaol—
Let our Bastiles the culprits awe,
HOME TOOKE to judgment bring;
But first repeal old EDWARD's law—
And so the knave may swing.
CHORUS. *To arms, &c.*

Seize every Whig, who wields a pike—
Nor let him 'scape your fury;
And punish each reforming tyke—
By MUIR's and PALMER's jury.
Should *Richmond, Pitt*, themselves disgrace,
And their old tricks display,
They'll find that PORTLAND's now in place,
And starve at Bot'ney bay.
CHORUS.—*To arms, &c.*

Thro' mighty *George* what blessings spring,
To glad this happy land!
The Cossacks elect him King—
And kiss Sir GILBERT's hand;
While laurel shades YORK's princely brow,
He'll fly from out his trench,
To Amsterdam embark with HOWE—
And then He'll beat the French!
CHORUS.—*To arms, &c.*

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS just come to hand, and now opening a large supply of

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, on low terms for ready pay or approved credit.

WANTED,

A quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which a good price will be given.

☞ THOSE persons who have open accounts with him at his late shop at Williamsburgh—are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, Dec. 31, 1794.

Clock and Watch Maker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A JOURNEYMAN Clock Maker, one who perfectly understands the business, and can recommend himself by his industry and finish'd Work, to whom good Wages will be given—Likewise an Apprentice BOY, about 14 years of age is wanted as an apprentice to the above business—Apply to NATHAN STORRS, Northampton—Cash and the highest price given for old Silver Brass and Copper.

Jan. 14, 1795.

THE PROPRIETORS, of the upper *LOCKS* AND *CANALS*, on Connecticut River, with to build two Houses and two Barns, at the lower falls in Montague—for affording which, proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to build by contract and furnish materials for the same; two houses and two barns of the following description, *viz.*: The houses to be each 34 feet long and 20 wide, one story high, with a common roof, one stack of chimnies in the centre, with two fire places, one large with an oven, a cellar under one half the house, stairs into the chamber and cellar, two out-doors, six windows 24 panes 7 by 9 Glass each, finished inside by common ceiling or plastering, outside boarded and clapboarded and well underpin'd with Stone—Two Barns to be each 30 feet long and 24 feet wide, 14 feet posts with girts, and two floors over the whole, one of planks and over that at the distance of 7½ feet, another of boards, with a stable across one end, with a common roof, the sills suitably raised from the ground and well supported with stones—one house and barn to be near the great bar, (so called) and the other to be at the lower end of the Canal—the houses and barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next—the pay to be made in Money, at such time or times as shall be agreed on—the proposals to be made at any time before, or on the 2d day of Feb. next, to the subscribers at Northampton, at which time and place the contracts will be finished, by

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, } Com'ittee
LEVI SHEPHERD, } of said
Pro'etors.

Jan. 20, 1795.

To be sold very cheap,

a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Sunderland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars —Enquire of

SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1795. 438 6w.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands, in the Town of Montague, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in the State Taxes, No. 8 and No. 9, in Town, County and Ministerial Taxes, for the year 1792, 1792, 1793 and 1794.

	£. d. q.
Joseph Baker, Esq. for 1790	3 0 0
Daniel Smith's Heirs, 1792	2 0 0
Ezekiel Smith, 1792	2 0 0
Col. Samuel Chapman, 1792	3 0 0
Col. Samuel Chapman, 1793 & 94	2 2 0
William Lee Oliver, 1792	2 6 0
David Wood, Esq. 1792	5 0 0
David Wood, Esq. 1793 & 94	7 0 3

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before Monday the 27th of April next, so much of said Lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Ensign Moses Severance, Innholder in said Montague, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

SELAH ROOT, } Col's for 1790,
JUDAH NASH, Jun. } '92, '93, & '94
Montague, Jan. 6. 1795.

THE signers for land,

in the state of Vermont, in the year 1784, by JABEZ BINGHAM Agent—are hereby notified, to meet at the house of Lt. Joseph White in Southhadley, on Monday, the 9th day of March next, to divide their money in bank—or to consider and act on any other matters that may be thought necessary.

PHINEHAS SMITH, Clerk.

January 13, 1795.

THE Hon. Judge of

Probate, for the County of Hampshire, having reappointed the Subscribers as Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ZIMRI DICKINSON, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent; (two months from the 24th of December inst. being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims,) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling-house of Mr. PETER CLARK, in Conway, on the last Monday of January and the third Monday of February next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. OLIVER ROOT

DAVID CHILDS.

Conway, Dec. 27. 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber about the first of Nov. last, a large black HORSE COLT, one year old last spring, said colt, has a white nose, one or both hind feet white, one wall eye—natural trotter—Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SAMUEL ANNABLE, Jun.

Ashfield, December 15, 1794.

Adam Colson,

HAS for sale, at the Brick House in *New Boston*, a variety of

English Goods;

consisting of chintz Shawls, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, scarlet Broadcloth, Coatings, Baizes, Gloves by the doz.—an assortment of Leather, a great assortment of Women's Cloth Shoes—the best of Leather do. lined and bound—6/ per pair, Ladies Slips at 6/8—Salt 7/6 per bushel—Sugar, Coffee, Tea—all the above articles are of the best kind, which he is determined to sell very cheap for cash, as he expects to remove soon.

Northampton, January 20, 1795.

Notice.

THOSE indebted for the service of the HORSE RAVEN, the last season, are requested to make payment to Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, before the 25th inst.

Northampton, Jan. 19 1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or less quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of less—Geneva, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga, Wines, London Porter, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas, of a superior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salt, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Codfish by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bl. or less—Leaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Many kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment.

Northampton, Jan. 14. 1795.

For SALE,

and possession given next May.

A VALUABLE Home Lot, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories; a large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard standing on the same. The situation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 10. 1794. 432 13w

THE Subscriber, has

constantly for sale, at his Store, in Hadley, a good supply of West-India

Goods & Groceries,

by large or small quantities—a small but neat assortment of English GOODS, all which he will sell on terms as satisfactory to the judicious purchaser, as any of those who appear anxious to attract the attention of the public by the cry of good goods, cheap Goods, good bargains, &c.

He notifies all those indebted to him, that all accounts or notes taken for accounts of more than a years standing, will be sued, unless prevented by immediate settlement.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 13, 1795.

Cheap Watches, Goods,

AT THE

VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD.

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

INFORM their Customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Hard Ware, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms.

Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused.

Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Otis and Fobes,

Was by mutual consent, dissolved, on the 24th Sept. last.

WILLIAM OTIS.
JASON FOBES,

Cummington, Dec. 1794.

TAKEN *by mistake, sometime since, between Middletown and Hadley, a* CRATE of CROCKERY WARE,—*the owners may have it by applying to*

SAMUEL COOK, & Co.

Hadley, Jan. 6. 1795.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flannels of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Waldorf's, Moreens, Durants, Velvets and Thicksets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravats and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandanoe and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rapper Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Said Hutchens wants immediately 56 doz. of MATS, made of husks, about 30 inches over, for which he will pay a generous price in GOODS.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

FOR SALE, BY

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.* as usual.

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linnen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Sein, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

CASH GIVEN, or Old

and New Rum, Brandy, Mathegin, Tea, Salt, Soal Leather, Furr and Wool Hats, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Pewter, Brass, Powder, Shot, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Hard Wet, German and Blistered Steel, Cranberry Ware, English and India Goods, and the HIGHEST PRICE—For Butter, Tallow, Lard, Pork, all kinds of Grain, Bean, Peas, Old Pewter and Brass, Bees Wax, Furrs, and Cotton and Linen Rags, by

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, December 31, 1794.

WANTED, immediately, three journeymen SHOE-MAKERS, to whom generous wages in Cash, will be given, apply to

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Williamsburgh, December 24, 1794.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about twenty years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5. 1795.

Spencer Whiting,

REQUESTS every person, whose accounts remain unsettled with him, to call and close the same, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect this call, must not expect to receive another so favorable a twelve—those whose notes are become payable, will do well to call and pay them.

Said Whiting has a small assortment of GOODS remaining on hand, which he will sell unusually low, on one year credit if desired.

Worthington, Jan. 7. 1795.

For SALE,

A FARM, in the north westerly part of Goshen, on the County road, lying from said Goshen to Plainfield, containing about 40 acres, with a good GRIST MILL entirely new, which runs exceeding well, and pleasy of custom! Also one half of a SAW MILL adjoining said Grist Mill, with about half a mile of said Mills, on said County road. Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may enquire of

JOHN and SILAS PATRICK,
Living on the Premises.

Goshen, Jan. 1. 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber, in Oct. last, a red STEER, one year old last March, bob tail—Also, a yearling HEIFER, red lined, no artificial mark upon either. Whoever will take up said creatures, and return them shall have a reasonable reward, by

RUFUS GRISWOLD.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1795. [NUMB. 440].

From the WEST-INDIA Royal Gazette of Oct. 7. 1794.

To the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the home Department.

The MEMORIAL of the West-India Planters and Merchants,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialists are impelled by the present critical situation of the West-India Islands, respecting their intercourse with the United States of America, to submit to the consideration of his majesty's Ministers the following facts:

That the British West India Islands, containing about 500,000 Black, and a few 50,000 white inhabitants, have been, for many years, greatly dependent for food upon a supply of flour, rice, indian corn, meal, bread and other articles of dry provisions, received by a speedy channel and in quantities proportionate to their wants, from the countries now under the sovereignty of the United States of America, that by no internal resources can they render themselves independent of such supply excepting by a total change of their agricultural system, at the expence of their commerce and revenue of the mother country; and that experience dearly bought on such occasions, has now sufficiently evinced, that by no other external channel can such a supply, adequate to their wants, and suited to the emergency of circumstances, be obtained.

That besides the important articles of food, timber for the purpose of building their houses and manufactories; and staves and heading, of which to form packages for their produce: horses and other cattle for agricultural use, (the indispensible vehicles of those benefits which Great Britain derives from these Islands) cannot in many case be obtained at all; and in no case, in reasonable and advantageous terms, excepting by an intercourse with the United States of America.

That the British colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and St. John, instead of supplying the West India Islands with lumber and provisions, have, upon a fair experience, been found nearly at all times, to consume their own production of these articles; and upon some occasions, even to send a supply from their neighbours of the United States.

That many obstacles stand in the way of the West India colonies, obtaining lumber and provisions from Great Britain, or any other country in Europe; more particularly the precarious circumstances of such a supply; its distance in time of emergency, and the perishable nature of the articles of food, which forbids a provision of large stores from a resource so remote; and even were it practical for the colonies to exist under a dependence of the necessaries of life and cultivation, upon means so uncertain, yet the enormous expence of those means, particularly in respect to lumber, must prevent their cultivating their lands to any beneficial purpose, either to themselves in the first instance or finally to Great Britain.

That the British colonies have found, in an intercourse with the United States, a market for their superfluous produce beyond the European consumption, and particularly for the article of rum; for which at different times the European market would not afford the cost of package and transport, and that exclusive of rum and molasses, the exports from the West-India Islands to America, have been to an inconsiderable amount.

That since the separation of the United States from Great-Britain their intercourse with our Islands having been restricted to British vessels only, the price of lumber and provisions at the West-India markets, under the most favorable circumstances of peace and regular supply, has arisen from 30 to 100 per cent.

That the intercourse, while confined to British vessels, has for various reasons been principally carried on by a direct trade between the Islands and the United States, in vessels constructed and fitted for the purpose—which most evidently have the advantage over vessels employed in the circuitous trade from Great-Britain; as the last could not be at once proper for the transport of lumber from America to the Islands, and for that of produce from the Islands to Great-Britain; nor afford means of barter in rum and molasses, nor be navigated on equally advantageous terms with those smaller vessels, not equally fait their expedition to the wants of the Islands and to the state of markets.

That upon the breaking out of a war with France, these small and defenceless vessels have either fallen a prey to the enemy, or been employed in other trades; and that this cannot be accounted a circumstance accidental, or that admits of future remede; since the nature of the intercourse in question forbids an establishment of regular convoys to and from all the islands at such times as may be suited to their wants; and the immense expence of outfit, seamens wages, and insurance, discourage adventure in a trade attended with such imminent risk, and which, if a supply by such means were even possible, must swell the expense beyond those bounds which the cultivators in those islands could possibly support.

That notwithstanding the existing or similar restrictions, the Governors of the West India Islands, have at different times, impelled by invincible necessity, opened the ports of the respective islands, to American vessels; and yet even by this extraordinary measure, as it could not have the effect of a regular system of intercourse, a partial and very expensive supply has only been obtained; articles of food, or of immediate necessity, having been sold occasionally at 500 per cent. beyond what was the average price of markets, subsequent to the American war.

That a scarcity of provisions in the West-India Islands, dreadful as must be its effects, may arise from accidents which human abilities cannot avert, and against which human prudence is unable to provide: a convulsion of the elements may destroy at once the few internal resources those islands possess, and overwhelm them in one sudden and general affliction of famine and pestilence; that against such a calamity, stores cannot be laid up of an article so perishable in warm climates as grain; and that the extraordinary measure of opening the ports in such emergencies, has been found to afford but a tardy and ineffectual relief; that humanity and policy seem to dictate that an extremity of distress, at once so probable and so extensive, should be guarded against by a regular system of supply, through the most speedy and natural channel.

That the British West-India Islands have at present to contend with the usual concomitants of war, in a very great addition to the expenses of freight and insurance on the transport of their produce to the British market; circumstances which equally affect the cost of every article they import from thence, comprehending nearly the whole of their consumption; that the expenses of their establishment, &c. have been swelled beyond all former example, and that they have moreover at the same time, contrary to all past experience to struggle with greatly and suddenly reduced prices of their produce at market; owing at once to accidents, which impede and diminish consumption, and to the opening of new sources of permanent supply from countries in some instances no way subject to colonial regulations, not encumbered with any of those restrictions which in the intention of benefiting the commerce of the mother country, have been laid upon the British West-India Islands; and that under such disadvantages, a perseverance in the present system of their intercourse with America must form an accumulation of hardness, which will entirely preclude a fair competition with their rivals in cultivation, will stimulate and assist the progress of cultivation in the Dutch and Spanish settlements, and immediately tend to the distress and ruin of the inhabitants of the British West-India Colonies, and of the numerous classes of their fellow subjects in Great-Britain, and Ireland, connected with and independent upon them.

That had your memorialists less of strong necessity on their own side to plead, yet they would beg leave to suggest, that policy in respect to the general commercial interests of Britain seems to require, that America should be encouraged to persevere in the agricultural system, to which the most in a great measure be led by a ready means of supplying the West-India Colonies, instead of being driven to objects of manufacture; whether impelled thereto by necessity, induced by policy, or urged by resentment; and which must happen should the deprive her of those advantages which she has hitherto enjoyed, in an intercourse with some of the West-India Islands; that a very small extention of our present system, while it accomplished ends so important to ourselves, would answer the purpose of keeping the industry of the Americans directed to such objects, as must best accord with the interests of Great Britain.

That upon considerations similar to the foregoing, but what have since received the sanction of experience, the West-India planters and merchants, have, upon former occasions, earnestly entreated from his Majesty's ministers, the permission of an intercourse with the United States, under certain regulations of wise and liberal policy, in American vessels; and there is good reason to believe, that had they obtained their wish, the comparative increase of shipping and seamen to Great Britain, arising from so natural and evident an encouragement to the cultivation and commerce of the British colonies, would have far more than counterbalanced any benefits of a similar nature, which in the first instance might have been conceded to America; that upon this head it is impossible to avoid remarking, that our system of exclusive possession of those benefits has been found in times of emergency impracticable, and that the participation which, at such times, we have granted to America, has had neither the merit of a concession with that country, nor the advantage of effectual relief to ourselves.

That deeply impressed with considerations so interesting to them, your memorialists indulge at this juncture, a consolatory hope, that, independently of the horrible weight of their case, and the testimony it has derived from experience, they may find in the recent, very considerable extention of the British West-India Colonies, (in consequence of the success with which his Majesty's arms in that part of the world have been crowned) new and unanswerable arguments in favour of a revision and extention of the system on which their intercourse with America and consequently much of their future welfare must depend. That the conquered Islands have, in a great measure, derived their prosperity, which was so essentially felt in the commercial balance and naval power of France, from the privileges which, in this very instance, that country granted to her colonies; privileges which your memorialists have understood, what least have temporary continuance under the British government; and that they cannot but understand such continuance as a pledge that the faithful subjects of Britain in her old colonies, shall not remain in a worse footing respecting an object of such importance to their welfare, than the inhabitants of conquered Islands; nor are they without hopes that a just sense of the evil of extending the difficulties of the present system by possessing large and populous, and supposed to be fertile that with them, together with the consciousness of the superiority which Great-Britain now holds in a commerce, the direct and relative advantages of which are almost beyond estimation, will call upon the Legislature for new and liberal regulations and provisions, which, disregarding the semblance of a trivial sacrifice in the means, may be directed to the important end of establishing beyond competition, the prosperity of the British West-India Colonies, and consequently of the British empire.

That your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray, that his Majesty's Ministers will be pleased to recommend to Parliament, that the temporary privileges granted to the conquered Islands, respecting their intercourse with America, may be extended to the British Islands; and also, that such alterations may take place in the existing laws relative to that intercourse, as may provide against the necessities of the colonies, without interference with the permanent benefits which the Mother Country derives, and ought at all times to derive from them, in respect to Commerce and Navigation.

Third Congress of the United States
AT THE SECOND SESSION:

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An ACT to regulate the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia of the United States when called into actual service, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passing of this act, the allowance of bounty, clothing and pay to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the infantry, artillery and cavalry of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, shall be at the rate per month, as follows: —Each serjeant-major and quarter master serjeant, nine dollars; each drum and fife major, eight dollars and thirty three cents;—each serjeant, eight dollars,—each corporal, drummer, fifer and trumpeter, seven dollars, and thirty three cents;—each farrier, saddler and artificer (included as a private) eight dollars;—each gunner, bombardier and private, six dollars, and fifty six cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the monthly pay, there shall be allowed to each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the cavalry, for the use of his horse, arms and accoutrements, and for the risk thereof, except of horses killed in action, forty cents per day, in lieu of rations and forage, when they shall provide the same.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever the militia shall be called into the actual service of the United States, their pay shall be deemed to commence from the day of their appearing at the places of battalion, regimental and brigade rendezvous; allowing to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private soldier, a day's pay and rations, for every fifteen miles from his home to such place of rendezvous, and the same allowance for travelling home from the place of discharge.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the pay hereinbefore authorized by law, there shall be allowed and paid to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia lately called forth into the actual service of the United States, on an expedition to Fort Pitt, such sum as shall, with the pay heretofore by law established, be equal to the allowances respectively granted in the first and second sections of this act. Provided nevertheless, That the compensations made by any state, to the militia called forth from such state, shall be deemed to be included in the additional allowance authorized by this act; and such state shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer of the United States, such sums as they shall have paid, or allowed to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, over and above the pay heretofore allowed by law, and not exceeding the additional allowance granted by this act.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States, as provided by the act, entitled, "An act making further and more effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers of the U. States," there shall be allowed and paid, from and after the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, now in service, or hereafter to be enlisted, the additional pay of one dollar per month, during the terms of their respective inlistments; and to each soldier now in the service of the United States, or discharged therefrom, subsequent to the third day of March last, who shall re-inlist after the first day of January next, an additional bounty of six dollars, making the intire bounty forty dollars; and to each person, not now in the

army of the United States, or discharged, as above, who shall inlist after the said first day of January next, an additional bounty of six dollars, making the entire bounty fourteen dollars: but the payment of four dollars of each additional bounty hereby granted, shall be deferred until the soldier inlisting shall join the regiment or corps, in which he is to serve.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted, That to those in the military service of the United States, who are, or shall be employed on the western frontiers, there shall be allowed, during the time of their being so employed, two ounces of flour or bread, and two ounces of beef or pork, in addition to each of their rations, and half a pint of salt, in addition to every hundred of their rations.

Approved, Jan. 2d, 1795.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, January 1.

Debate on the Naturalization Bill.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. Giles faid, that by admitting a thing to have been once done, it was admitted that it might be done again. If it had been right to do it once, there could be no harm in repeating it. The member then quoted Mr. Dexter, who rose and declared that the gentleman had misunderstood him. He spoke for some time, and when he had sat down, Mr. Giles declared himself incapable of comprehending whether Mr. Dexter was for his motion or against it. He therefore proceeded to reply to Mr. Sedgwick, whose chief argument had been that the thing was proved against already. He did not suppose that this gentleman would allege the matter to be exclusively provided for. It only could be so by implication; which was a very bad way of making a law, because it gave room for endless disputes. *If the thing it in itself right*, why refuse to vote directly for it? why leave it only to be implied? He wished to let the foreigners know expressly the ground upon which they stood. Why not tell them at once, and *in plain English*, you must renounce your titles, before you can have the privileges of an American citizen. Mr. Giles pressed home this idea more than once. He meant no act of inhospitality to these emigrants. He would deprive them of no right, nor do any thing unkind to them. But he was entitled by the spirit of the constitution to withhold this right from them, till they renounced all hereditary titles. This was no incivility. He concluded, by declaring that he would if supported, call for the yeas and nays on this question. A number of members rose to support this proposal.

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to the motion, but that it did not go far enough. The emigrants ought to be obliged to swear not only that they abjured all titles hitherto received, but that they would never accept of any in future. He believed that this would hurt their feelings, and sympathizing with them, he would not urge a proposal that might add to their distress, but should vote for the motion as it stood.

Mr. Gilbert could see very little consequence whether the motion passed or not.

Mr. Lee thought the motion extremely well adapted to inspire the people of America with a suspicion that monarchy and aristocracy were coming upon them. It was likewise well calculated to cast a stigma on those members who should vote against it. He was far from imputing any intention of the latter kind to his colleague, but he was convinced it would be the case. He enquired on what materials aristocracy could be formed. He imagined that though the United States cannot make titles, yet that individual states may. He was little interested in the fate of the motion, but concluded a speech of some length by requesting his colleague to withdraw it.

While Mr. Lee was delivering his sentiments, the Speaker called the house to order, and reminded gentlemen that they must obey the rules which they had themselves made as requisite for the dispatch of business.

Mr. Scott was sorry that so much time had been spent on the motion. We are not, by the constitution, authorised to make titles; and he apprehended that if it was unlawful to manufacture a commodity at home, it was unlawful to import it from abroad. On this account, he was for the resolution. If once we allow the thing to be manufactured at all, he had no doubt but titles would be as fast made here as in Britain. He should think it very odd to see a man sitting opposite to him in that house, with a star and garter on his breast. The emigrant was as welcome to wear them as to wear his hat. Only let him wear them out of doors.

Mr. Tracy thought that more time had been spent upon the subject than it was worth. He mentioned the proceedings of the French Convention, who some time before they cut off the head of the Duke of Orleans, debated four days upon what name they should give him, and at last called him Egalité. He feared that calling for the yeas and nays thus early would look like party, as if intended to cast an odium on gentlemen who should vote against the motion. Mr. Tracy suggested this idea with much diffidence. He might be mistaken in his conjecture, but it looked something like that. It had been said that it would be popular to vote for the motion, but he was not to be swayed merely by that. If the house of representatives went so far in democracy as to become *solitical cannibals*, and eat up the other two branches, he should oppose them, even though the plan should possibly be popular. This we understood to be the meaning of the member. He confessed that titles were very foolish, and very unimportant things. He feared, however, that the present motion, if carried, would, like a religious test, make *hypocrites* rather than proselytes. For this, as well as many other reasons, with which he would not detain the house, he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. Dexter would vote for the resolution, if the gentleman would agree to an amendment, which was, that he renounced all pollution of slaves. Mr. Thatcher moved as a second amendment, *and that he never will possess them.* The words of Mr. Dexter's amendment were nearly these. "And also in case any such alien "shall hold any person in slavery, he shall "renounce it, and declare that he holds "all men free and equal."

Mr. Giles said that he should begin to think his motion of very peculiar importance, if such extraordinary resources were adopted to disappoint it. He was sorry to see slavery made a jest of in that house. He had therefore no scruple in voting against it. It was calculated to injure the property of gentlemen. As to slavery, he lamented and detested it; but from the existing state of the country, it was impossible at present to help it. He himself owned slaves. He regretted that he did so, and if any member could point out a way, in which he could be properly freed from that situation, he should rejoice in it. The thing was reducing as fast as could prudently be done. He believed that slavery was infinitely more deprecated in countries where it actually existed, and consequently where its evils were known, than in other countries where it was only an object of conversation. Gentlemen had objected to the calling for the yeas and nays. Have not the public a right to know the sentiments of the House on every question? Was it any unusual thing to call for the yeas and nays? Or was there any use for it but that the sentiments of every member might be known?

Mr. Madison mentioned regulations adopted in Virginia for gradually reducing the number of slaves. None were allowed to be imported into the state.

The operation of reducing the number of slaves was going on as quickly as possible. The mention of such a thing in the house had in the mean time a very bad effect on that species of property, otherwise, he did not know but what he should have voted for the amendment of Mr. Dexter. It had a dangerous tendency on the minds of those unfortunate people.

Mr. Nicholas said that Mr. Dexter had more than on one occasion hinted his opinion that possession of slaves were unfit to hold any legislative trust in a republican government. He was solicitous, that before Mr. Dexter spoke on a subject, he would make himself in some degree acquainted with it. He ought to acquire some information as to the state of the country, otherwise his opinions would fall in contempt with those who knew it. Mr. Nicholas said, that gentlemen who possessed a thousand slaves in Virginia had no more influence on their neighbour who had not one, than that neighbor had on them. He corrected the expression on a thousand, by saying, he believed some people had near that number.

Mr. Dayton informed the House, that the committee had come to a resolution as to Mr. Edwards. This report he gave in.

Mr. Dexter complained of the attempt to take the yeas and nays, as a design to hold up certain people to public odium. He would withdraw his amendment, if the gentlemen would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Heath was unwilling to impute any uncandid motives to gentlemen,—but he thought his introduction of slavery as at best highly improper. He read a clause of the constitution prohibitory of proposing an abolition for many years to come. He then asked how gentlemen, in the face of an express article of the constitution, could propose an amendment like that of Mr. Dexter.

Mr. Sedgwick rose in some warmth. He said there was no design in calling for the yeas and nays but to fix a stigma upon gentlemen in that house, as friends to a nobility. When they were no such thing, and to raise a popular odium against them. To propose an abolition of slavery in this country would be the height of madness. Here the slaves are, and here they must remain. Want of time and of room obliges us to shorten the remarks of this gentleman.

The question of adjournment was carried by 43 against 26. So the motion of Mr. Giles stands over till to-morrow.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 19.

THE House assigned Thursday next, (this day) 11 o'clock, for considering the question, whether this House shall issue precepts for the choice of a Convention, for the revisal of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Tuesday, January 20.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, the consideration of the report of the committee on the Judiciary system; & after debate it was referred till to-morrow.

The committee appointed on the Governor's Speech, reported an answer—Read and to-morrow at 4 o'clock assigned for consideration.

Wednesday, January 21.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the report of the committee on the Judiciary system, and after debate, the subject was committed at large to a committee, who were directed to report a bill.

The Senate yesterday afternoon appointed THOMAS DAVIS and SAMUEL COOPER, Esquires, with such as the House may join, a committee to contract for the PRINTING BUSINESS the present year.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the answer to his Excellency's Speech; when after debate the same was accepted; and ordered that Mr. Sprague, (Lancaster) Mr. Morton, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Davis, (Plymouth) and Mr. Tudor be a committee to wait on his Excellency and present the same. The answer is as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

THE interesting objects, which led the people of this Commonwealth to require the frequent assembling of the Legislature, will ever command our careful attention; and the House of Representatives in this, and every instance of their obedience to this principle of the constitution, are happy to listen to the addresses of their Chief Magistrate, and to attend to your Excellency's communications.

Convinced that the wisest civil and political institutions, like every other work of man, are liable to error, and to imperfection, it shall be our steady purpose to correct, strengthen, and confirm the laws, and to make such new provisions as the common good may require. Having no interest to mislead, we shall aim at perspicuity and precision in the enacting of laws; and while the ordinary business of legislation arrests our attention, we shall never be unmindful of the careful education of youth, on the cultivation of those principles and habits, civil and religious which form the only sure basis of individual and political happiness.

That our sincere, solemn engagements to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, are clearly reconcileable, we presume no reasonable man will deny. The rights and duties resulting from those engagements, it is our interest to discern, and our happiness to pursue.

The organization of both governments, is but a partition of sovereignty derived from the people, the more effectually to promote and to secure their political welfare, and we are persuaded that both may long continue to move with harmony in the exercise of that moderation and sound discretion which are among the genuine traits of the republican character.

In a representative republic, nothing can be more interesting than the purity and freedom of elections. If any additional provisions have become necessary to cherish, protect or preserve that purity or freedom, your Excellency may be assured, that to that object we shall direct our serious deliberations.

While led by your Excellency to contemplate the desolating scene, by which Europe is bathed in blood, we are happy that we have been preserved in peace; and rejoice in those events by which the arm of violence has been restrained, and the combinations formed against the rights of nations, and of men, have been baffled and disgraced.

We are pleased with the assurance, that the business of fortifying certain harbors in this Commonwealth, is not so immediately interesting as it formerly appeared. We shall consider your Excellency's observations upon that subject, and shall be ready to concur in any measure in which our interference shall appear to us to be necessary.

The vigilance and firmness of the American people, we confidently hope, will ever enable them to defeat any attempts against their general or local Constitutions. In this hope we are confirmed by the successes which has attended the exertions of government, against the traitorous and daring insurrection in a sister state, upon which your Excellency has so justly animadverted. This outrage against the laws is the second, and we trust in God will be the last, which we shall ever have reason to lament. It indeed could only have arisen from a confusion of all ideas, respecting the nature of that liberty, which is founded on a perfect equality of civil rights, whether natural or social, that any individuals should resort to force, as a remedy for a political grievance, which alone, in a free country, can, or ought to be redressed by the will and reason of all.

With the sincerest satisfaction, we meet your Excellency's congratulations upon the success which has attended the arms of the United States against the hostile Indians—and we indulge a hope, that this event may produce a more favorable attention to those humane, and friendly principles, by which we are persuaded, the United States are disposed to be governed.

In determining relative to the fixing of precepts, for collecting the sentiments of the people, concerning the revision of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, we shall examine that article which provides for the proposed revision, with the care it deserves, which a constitutional question demands.

And any communications which your Excellency may be pleased to make, we shall duly attend; and are persuaded of your Excellency's heartfelt revision and ready approbation of such bills and resolves, as may be calculated for the public good."

FRIDAY, JAN. 23

Read a third time, a bill, to enable creditors to receive their just demands out of the goods, effects and credits of their debtors, when the same cannot be attached by the ordinary process of law committed to Messrs. BLISS, FREEMAN and WILLIAMS.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 24.

A number of letters from Basil and Berne in Switzerland, assure us that the peace between the king of Prussia and France was signed on the 28th inst. One of these letters, dated Rhone, 26th October, says, "This morning we received from M. de Marcval, the important news that peace was concluded between the King of Prussia and France. M. de Marcval thereupon signed the treaty with two of French commissioners."

Another letter adds, "that this treaty of peace was signed at Neuschatel on the 12th inst. and consists of six articles."

From the Vistula, October 16.

The Russian Lieutenant General Baron Van Fersen, has written the following letter to the King of Poland:

"SIRE,

"The total defeat of a Polish corps stationed at Kamenk; the making prisoners of a great number of the soldiers and officers of all ranks; of the commanding General, and finally, of him who had the general command of all, the chief of the Rebellion of 1794—(Kosciusko) were the happy successes of the 10th October. Convinced that your majesty, and the Republic of Poland, have now recovered their original right, I hasten to address myself to this lawful authority, to reclaim the liberty of all Russian Generals, Officers, soldiers and domestics, as likewise the liberty of the members of the diplomatic corps and of the ladies who, against all the laws of nations are kept prisoners. I wish that they may be sent back to the corps that I command. Their speedy return will augment the inclination which I have to show my part as much as is permitted me, and it depending on me, in hopes that the attempts to restore a firm & wholesome peace in Poland will now succeed, and that I may be able to assure your Majesty of my respects before the end of the current year. I request that you will please to accept the expressions thereof, as well as the sentiments wherewith I have the honor to be, &c."

The King hereupon answered that the captivity of the commander in chief did not decide the matter, nor could induce him to relinquish a Revolution which he had sworn to maintain, and to the principle, whereof he would remain faithful, neither could he agree to release the prisoners according to the request of the General, unless he would enter into an exchange for the same.

FRONTIERS of POLAND.

Elbing, Oct. 22.

All our letters from the interior of Poland, speak of the great consternation which the unfortunate defeat of Kosciesko has occasioned in Warsaw. The High Council have published an address to the people, wherein they communicate this melancholy affair, and repeat the assurance that the heads of the revolution are determined to live and die at their posts. They have given the command in chief of the army to Lieutenant-General Warrega-Sky, whose answer is expected with great impatience. General Krajowzer, mean-while, acts in his place.

The Russians are advancing rapidly towards the capital. Makzenowski is cut off from the same, and marches with his corps towards the Narew, but Prince Poniatowski has his camp on this side Warsaw, near Nilovizin. General Dombrowski and Madalinski are surrounded on all sides by Prussian troops, and will hardly be able to make their escape.

THIEL, Oct. 20.

Yesterday, after a French trumpet had sounded a call, an English officer and trumpet went to the opposite bank of the Waal in a boat, where the French deliver ed a letter to the following purport:

"The small share of humanity you possess, made the sick soldiers of the garrison of Bois le Duc wait twenty four hours on this dyke in waggons. I have sent them to Nimeguen.

(Signed) "BONNEAU, general."

The English officer who commands here would not consent to the request of the French, to receive the sick of Bois le Duc without the orders of his royal highness the duke of York; in which he did well as the duke refused.

Three French hussars lately crossed the Meuse with their horses, and came to join the British army; among them is the son of general Thievenot, who returned lately from America, in expectation of some good situation; but being disappointed, he deserted.

HAGUE, Oct. 21.

A gentleman just arrived from Manheim states, that the Elector Palatine is disgusted with the war, that his troops are dispirited, and that many of the German princes are determined to make peace at any rate, during the courseof the ensuing winter.

The moderation of the National Convention is truly alarming; when mildness becomes the order of the day, it is infinitely more formidable than terror.

The French republican army is in a state of the fevereft discipline; Pichegru pusishes every offence, and repreffes every degree of disorder. Lefevre general of the army of the Moselle, protects not only property but persons—even the Priests and Nobles are put under the safe guard of the republic.

On the other hand the Emigrants are every where perfecuted. I have just received a letter from a family of this description which has been exiled from Dusseldorp, Cologne, and Bonne, and has only been permitted to remain provisionally at Muller, on account of a commission from the Emperor.

It is with pleasure that we behold the white cockade worn by the officers of the new corps raising here for Britain; but however critical the situation of Holland may be 20,000 men landed in La Vendee would make a most powerful diversion in favor of the combined powers.

The government has arrefted several perfons at Amsterdam, distinguished by their riches and employments, on account of their having acted the part of Propondists; several hundreds of individuals stopped up Jacobinical bills, have been driven out of the city, among these were many French hair dreffers, who entered private houses by means of their combs, and rubbing pretended poison on the visitors. Some of the Magistrates of Leyden are even said to have sent large sums of money to the French and the Dutch Emigrants who accompany them.

NEW YORK, January 23.

Perhaps no country, whole inhabitants are really so enlightened, is so duped by its ministers as England. At the beginning of the filly projection against France, Great Britain subsidized the Sardinian king, with the sum of £300 000 Sterling, annually, to enable him to maintain troops to guard his own dominions—that is in fact to enlist him into the Confederacy, and it he could not do much good for his partakers, the money would at least prevent his doing mischief. In short it was a decent ministerial bribe!

Last year, the king of Prussia's finances were exhausted, and he called for a bribe. He was offered by Great Britain and Holland; and 60,000 Prussians were hurried to kill Frenchmen at the expence of poor Englishmen; but the king takes the money and withdraws the troops!

Another project more silly if possible, was to take into pay 30,000 Emigrant Frenchmen; to fight against their own country. This scheme had the sanction of Parliament. Officers for a body of 30,000 men are appointed—but men are wanting. This scheme however answers one good purpose—it feeds a great number of refugee nobles and gentlemen, who driven from their own shores, have no other means of subsistence.

The last project of subsidizing the Emperor seems to have failed. The reason of this failure is not known. Perhaps John Bull would not come up to his impecunial demands, which must be very prossing—perhaps the Emperor could not spare the requisite number of men—yet in this case, he might have followed the example of his royal ally, the King of Prussia—he might have taken the money—and NOT have furnished the men.

These mad projects are so degrading to princes, that the most intemperate royalist would doubt the right of kings to be masters of nations; for nature never intended the greatest fools to manage government in wisdom. A writer in the beginning of the present century resolved never to believe in the divine right of kings, till he saw fat jetsets born with bunches on their backs, like Camels, and kings with combs on their heads like Cocks, by which sign he should be enabled to collect that the former were designed to labor and suffer; and the latter to strut and crow.

It has been satisfactorily stated in the National Convention, that formerly silk stuffs to the value of 200 millions of livres, were manufactured at Lyons from the raw material of the value of 12 millions. This manufacture of silk, was totally ruined by the severe decrees against Lyons, under the Jacobin administration. Great part of the wealthy merchants and manufacturers were proscribed or guillotined, and their property seized. The number of victims sacrificed in that city alone was upwards of four thousand five hundred. The silk-weavers were driven from their occupation, and compelled to carry stones from the demolished palaces a great portion of the houses of the rich having been destroyed by order of the Club government.

BOSTON, January 28.

Latest European Intelligence.

THE brig *Betsey*, Capt. GREENLEAF, arrived at *Cape-Ann*, on Sunday last, from *Ramsgate* in England, in the short passage of 35 days; but the Captain, although he had procured papers to the 17th *December* by pretty hot persons—even the Priests and Nobles are put under the safe guard of the republic.

On the other hand the Emigrants are every where perfecuted. I have just received a letter from a family of this description which has been exiled from Dusseldorp, Cologne, and Bonne, and has only been permitted to remain provisionally at Muller, on account of a commission from the Emperor.

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London, November 27.

"Since the execution of the TREATY between the UNITED STATES and GREAT-BRITAIN, has been announced, in the *Gazette*, the American Funds have taken a flutt."

"December 5.

"The Treaty you will be pleased with —your Newspapers go by the *Aurora*, HOVER."

REPORTS

By the *Betsey* are, that a GENERAL PEACE may be expected soon:—That the Dutch made no resistance against the *French*; —and that in consequence of the new Commercial Treaty, American flock had risen from 6 to 8 per cent, at *London*.

Earl MOIRA, had the command of the British army, defending *Holland*; the Duke of YORK having gone to *England* to be present at the marriage of the Prince of WALES, which however, had since been postponed to the spring, by reason of the difficulty of getting the betrothed Princess from the continent.

A letter from Gen. RIGAUD, commander of the French forces in *St. Domingo*, dated *Dec* 21, 1794, "announces that the town of *Leogan* had been recaptured by the arms of the Republic."

The Hon. DAVID COBB, Esq. one of the Representatives of this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States, we are told, is appointed Post Master-General.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 4.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Paul R. Randall to his Father, Mr. Thomas Randall, of New-York, dated

Bermuda, 18th Dec. 1794.

"Sentence of condemnation has been pronounced against the schooner Governor Clinton, and her cargo, without any qualification whatever. I most solemnly aver, and my counsel cannot advise me upon what grounds the is thus adjudicated: whether we have sinned against the laws of nations, against any positive instructions—or, whether there is any secret instructions, or political motive, or other indgement that it would be indecent to guess at, we are totally ignorant. That we have proved her an American vessel, and neutral property, and not engaged in any contraband trade, or entering any port blockaded or besieged, is most certain; and that there was no special charge against her, by all which it must appear, that the sole crime is trading with a French Colony; I leave to you to draw the conclusion, whether this does not evince a manifest design of provoking the Americans to commit hostilities in any open way.

"I shall, of course, enter my appeal, appraisers are already appointed, and they may begin to discharge this duty; they attempted to remove her into the country, that this business might be done entirely after their own mind; the Court, however, on application, refused to indulge them. I must find security in 500l. sterling to prosecute the appeal, and they must give bail to return the property. I shall then have nothing further to do than urge the completion of my papers to be carried to the Court of Appeals, as well as regular protests against any especial hardships attending my case. I have understood that they do not intend to make me any offer of her, but will send her to England. I doubt much whether any thing can be done by way of negociation with them; they seem determined to improve the property, to which I have no objections.

"We are unacquainted with your politics, and hope no news from Europe. I must suppose that our policy is peace—we are however amused by the British government. Our vessels are seized, as in time of war,

"Yesterday a Philadelphia brig was condemned, and no quarter can be expected from the Admiralty. Still Mr. Goodrich has relinquished three vessels, and offers his privateer, the Experiment for sale. You will judge in what manner this letter should be made public, as I believe the American merchants in general think themselves free from danger—mention it, particularly, to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Harvey, my counsel, having read this letter, would give me a certificate to confirm it, but we are about electing a note of each American case. Gardet the owner of the privateer, before the trial, swore he would condemn her, and would make way with her cargo—and said I must go to Hell for restitution. They have allowed me all my waring apparel as a great compliment—but have kept my pistols and sword."

In the census of 1791, Kentucky is rated at seventy three thousand inhabitants. The number of emigrants to that state, in the course of last year, was at least twenty thousand. By the rout through the wilderness there went thirteen thousand, of whom a regular account was kept by a person employed and authorised for that purpose by Government. The number by the way of Pittsburgh cannot have been much less, if indeed any less at all. These particulars are mentioned on the best information, and respect the silly conceit that emigration to Kentucky has of late been reduced. The number of people was estimated some time ago at an hundred and twenty thousand, so that in about four years from the date of the last census, the Kentuckians will be doubled.

The King of Poland having refused, upon the letter of the Russian general *Fersen*, to give up the prisoners, general *Suwarrow* has sent another letter, signifying to his Majesty, that unless the said prisoners and the detained members of the diplomatic corps were liberated, the suburbs of *Praga* should be burnt down. His Majesty, by advice of council, answered, that the above demand could not be granted, & that *Praga* must be left to its fate.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the SECOND SESSION, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the Third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and for the expences of the militia lately called into the service of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That there be appropriated for the pay, subsistence, forage and other expences attending the militia in their late expedition to the western counties of Pennsylvania, a sum not exceeding one million, one hundred and twenty-two thousand, five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and one cent; that is to say: For the pay, subsistence and forage of the militia of Pennsylvania, two hundred and ten thousand, eight hundred and seventy five dollars and thirty cents; For the pay, subsistence & forage of the militia of Maryland, fifty eight thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and ninety one cents; For the pay, subsistence and forage of the militia of Virginia, one hundred and seventy five thousand, and seven dollars and five cents; For the pay and subsistence of artificers and drivers of ordnance, two thousand, three hundred and ninety seven dollars, and fifteen cent; For clothing, eight three thousand, one hundred and forty dollars; For camp equipage, twenty eight thousand, 700 and seventeen dollars; For hospital Stores, two thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars; For military Stores, thirty four thousand, one hundred dollars; For the quartermaster's and paymasters departments, three hundred and sixty three thousand, six hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of the military establishment for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums of money aforesaid, shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit; First, the balance which may remain unexpended, of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, after satisfying the appropriations made in the present session, for the support of government; Secondly, the surplus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, thirty-first December, 1794.

GO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

EDM. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State*

DIED]—In this town, on Tuesday evening of last week, *Mr. William King Hunt*, third son of D.C. *Ebenezer Hunt*, in the 17th year of his age.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.

Not Two Blanks in a Prize!

FIFTEEN thousand Tickets at 5 Dollars each, are to be drawn to be paid in the following Prizes, viz. 75 per cent. deduction of Twelve and a half per cent. for the purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		Dols.	Dols.
1	of	10000	10000
1		5000	5000
1		2000	2000
5		1000 are	5000
8		500	4000
15		200	3000
30		100	3000
48		50	2400
60		40	2400
80		30	2400
100		20	2000
149		10	1490
537		8	4296
4002		7	28014
5037 Prizes.			75000
9963 Blanks.			
15000			

The above Class will positively commence drawing, in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on *Wednesday* the 9th of April next, and will continue from day to day, and be *completed with all possible dispatch*. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid as *decreed*.

The strict punctuality with which the First Class of this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory assurance to every class of Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the drawing of this; and also, to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing prospect of effecting, at an early season, the desirable object for which the Lottery was granted.

Benjamin Austin, jun.
George R. Minot,
Samuel Cooper, } Managers.
Harry Warren,
John Knowland,

A few of the above tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and SAMUEL CLARKE, Jun. North-ampton.

CASH GIVEN for

Shipping Furrs, Bees-

Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by
LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Feb 2. 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DARIUS RICE, late of Belchertown, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscribers, administrators on said estate—also, all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibite the same.

DANIEL SMITH, Jun.
REBECCA RICE.

Belchertown, Jan. 30, 1795.

From NEW YORK.

Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.

Address of the officers of the French Republic, now in the harbor of New York, to the people of the United States of America.

Citizens,

After having been insulted in the grossest manner, by the major part of the audience at the theatre, on the 26th of December, we thought by retiring from the house to restore tranquility, and not to deprive the few who shewed a disposition in our favour from the pleasure of the exhibition—(this we did.)

Next evening we waited on the consul of the French republic, who accompanied us to the mayor of the city; the mayor after hearing our complaint referred us to the grand jury; this same grand jury after examining our cause, declared it to be out of their jurisdiction; one of the members of the above tribunal took upon himself to draw several indecent comparisons in regard to us. Seeing the grand jury would not do us justice, we submitted our case to the advice of an attorney at law in this city; his answer was, that he would not take the matter in hand, seeing that justice could not be obtained without expending the aggressors.

After having tried every resource to obtain redress from the tribunals of the country, we find ourselves denied that justice, and we now declare ourselves deprived since that time of going to the theatre, apprehensive of a like insult; still in hopes that the just law which should have been granted to us, would have established order, and in future have prevented the French republicans from the mortification of being insulted at by the ignorant and incensed.

We now declare to you, that in future, we may not observe the same wise conduct, because there is no law; and we to those who dare insult any of our brothers in arms.

New York, 25th Nivose, 3d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of NATHANIEL BLAKE, ISAAC DAVENPORT and JOHN M'LEAN, under the firm of NATHANIEL BLAKE and Co. is by mutual agreement to be dissolved the first day of April next.

Those indebted to said Company, are requested to call on the Subscriber, at their Store in Hartford and adjust the same by the first day of April next.

In order to make payment more easy to those indebted, the articles of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, White Beans, Flax, Butter and most kinds of the produce of this Country, and at the highest prices will be received in payment.

Those who have demands on said Company, may receive their dues by calling on the Subscriber at their Store in Hartford aforesaid.

In behalf of said Company,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Hartford, January 7—1795.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE for sale,

300 bushels coarse Salt,

by the Tierce or single Bushel. Also, a small assortment of Hollow Ware.

Northampton Jan. 26. 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by bank or note whose time of credit is out of contract, are informed that unless they settle the same by the 15th of February, they will be put in suit without further notice.—He also ful joins that he has just received a fresh supply of GOODS, suitable to the season, among which is plenty of Iron Hollow Ware, a large share of which is Sugar-Kettles,—together with a few warranted Spinning Wheels,—he has also a few stray Sheep, that the owner may have, by proving property and paying charges.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 28, 1795.

10 Dollars Reward!

ON the night of the 20th inst. the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. one gold French watch, two English silver do. one almost new, *John Knowles* Dublin, maker,—a silver tankard in three parts, (handle and lid off) arms blown by the name of *Pitkin*, engrav'd in front, two ruffled shirts, two pair of stockings, one patent worsted, the other silk and worsted, one vest Pattern, one yard and quarter of drab coating. Whoever will apprehend said thief or thieves and lodge them in safe custody, with the articles, shall receive the above reward, or 5 dollars for either separately, with necessary charges paid, by

SAMUEL STILES.

Windsor, (*Connecticut*) Jan. 21, 1795.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of BURR and HARDING, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved.

ALL persons indebted to said company, are requested to call and settle by the first of March next, otherwise their accounts will be lodged with an attorney to collect, as they are about to leave the town soon.

A L S O,

For Sale, a small farm, containing about twenty-eight acres consisting of Woodland and pasturing, with a good dwelling-house, Barn, Store and Blacksmith's Shop, almost new and all in good repair, near the centre of the town and upon the Stage road—said farm will well accommodate a Mechanic or Trader, and might be improved to advantage as a tavern.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers on the premises.

CALVIN BURR,
JONA. HARDING.

Worthington, Jan. 28. 1795.

Take Notice,

THE Subscriber informs his customers and all those that have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same without further notice—or they may expect to read that melancholy moan, to the damage of the said Samuel, as he saith the sum of, &c.

SAMUEL POMROY.

Williamsburgh, Jan 28, 1795.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flannels of good quality, mixed Kerseymeres and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildboars Moreens, Durants, Velvets and Thicksets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravats and Muzlins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Said Hutchens wants immediately 36 doz. of MATS, made of bass, about 30 inches over, for which he will pay a generous price in GOODS.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

FOR SALE, BY

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Silk Cloth, old Skins, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pares, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

CASH GIVEN, or Old

and New Rum, Brandy, Matheglin, Tea, Salt, Neat Leather, Furr and Wool Hats, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Pewter, Brass, Powder, Shot, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Hard Ware, German and Blistered Steel, Crockery Ware, English and India Goods, and the HIGHEST PRICE—For Butter, Tallow, Lard, Pork, all kinds of Grain, Beans, Peas, Old Pewter and Brass, Bees Wax, Furrs, and Cotton and Linen Rags, by

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, December 31, 1794.

Adam Colson,

HAS for sale, at the Brick House in *New-Boston*, a variety of

English Goods;

consisting of chintz Shawls, Sarins, Modes, Lutestrings, Scarlet Broadcloth, Coatings, Baizes, Gloves by the doz.—an assortment of Leather, a great assortment of Women's Cloth Shoes—the best of Leather do. lined and bound—65 per pair, Ladies Slips at 6/8—Salt 7/6 per bushel—Sugar, Coffee, Tea—all the above articles are of the best kind, which he is determined to sell very cheap for cash, as he expects to remove soon.

Northampton, January 20, 1795.

WANTED, as apprentices, to the JOINERS business, two BOYS, one about 16, the other 14 years old—Enquire of the PRINTER.

Jan. 13, 1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or less quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of less—Geneva, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Wines, London Porter, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas, of a superior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salt, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Codfish by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bl. or less—Leaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment.

Northampton, Jan. 14, 1795.

THE PROPRIETORS, of

the upper *LOCKS* and *CANALS*, on Connecticut River, with to build two Houses and two Barns, at the lower falls in Montague—for affecting which, proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to build by contract and furnish materials for the same; two houses and two barns of the following description, *to wit*: The houses to be each 34 feet long and 20 wide, one story high, with a common roof, one stack of chimnies in the centre, with two fire places, one large with an oven, a cellar under one half the house, stairs into the chamber and cellar, two outdoors, six windows 24 panes 7 by 9 Glass each, finished inside by common flooring or plastering, outside boarded and clapboarded and well underpin'd with Stone—Two Barns to be each 36 feet long and 24 feet wide, 14 feet pails with girts, and two floors over the whole, one of planks and over that at the distance of 7½ feet, another of boards, with a flable across one end, with a common roof, the sills suitably raised from the ground and well supported with stones—one house and barn to be near the great bar, (so called) and the other to be at the lower end of the Canal—the houses and barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next—the pay to be made in Money, at such time or times as shall be agreed on—the proposals to be made at any time before, or on the 22d day of Feb. next, to the subscribers at Northampton, at which time and place the contracts will be finished, by

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,
LEVI SHEPHERD, } Com'ittee of said Pro'ctors.

Jan. 20. 1795.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5, 1795.

Spencer Whiting,

REQUESTS every person, whose accounts remain unsettled with him, to call and close the same, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect this call must not expect to receive another—favorable thereafter—those whose notes are become payable, will do well to call and pay them.

Said Whiting has a small assortment of GOODS remaining on hand, which he will sell unusually low, on one years credit if desired.

Worthington, Jan. 7. 1795.

For SALE,

and possession given next May.

A VALUABLE Home Lot, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories; a large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard standing on the same. The situation is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794. 432 13w

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Otis and Fobes,

Was by mutual consent, dissolved, on the 24th Sept. last.

WILLIAM OTIS.
JASON FOBES.

Cummington, Dec. 1794.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands, in the Town of Montague, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in the State-Taxes, No. 8 and No. 9, in Town, County and Ministerial Taxes, for the year 1790, 1792, 1793 and 1794.

		£. s.
Joseph Baker, Esq. for	1790	3 0
Daniel Smith's Heirs,	1792	3 0
Ezekiel Smith,	1792	2 0
Col. Samuel Chapman,	1792	2 0
Col. Samuel Chapman,	1793	3 0
William Lee Oliver,	1792	944 2 7
David Wood, Esq.	1792	2 6 3
David Wood, Esq.	1792	5 0
	1793	947 0 3

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before Monday the 23th of April next, so much of said Lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Ensign Moses Severance, Innholder in said Montague, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

SELAH ROOT,
JUDAH NASH, Jun. } Collectors 1790, 92, 93, & 94.
Montague. Jan. 6. 1795.

THE Subscriber, has

constantly for sale, at his Store, in Hadley, a good supply of West-India

Goods & Groceries,

by large or small quantities—a small but neat assortment of English GOODS, all which he will sell on terms as satisfactory to the judicious purchaser, as any of those who appear anxious to attract the attention of the public by the cry of good goods, cheap Goods, good bargains, &c.

He notifies all those indebted to him, that all accounts or notes taken for accounts of more than a years standing, will be sued, unless prevented by immediate settlement.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 12 1795

Clock and Wutch Maker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN Clock Maker, one who perfectly understands the business, and can recommend himself by his industry and finish'd Work, to whom good Wages will be given—Likewise an ingenious BOY, about 14 years of age will be treated as an apprentice to the above business—Apply to NATHAN STORRS, Northampton—Cash and the highest price given for old Silver Brafs and Copper.

Jan. 14. 1795.

THE signers for land,

in the state of Vermont, to the 500 rights by JABEZ BINGHAM Agent—are hereby notified, to meet at the house of Lt. Joseph WHITE in Southhadley, on Monday, the 9th day of March next, to divide their money in bank—or to consider and act on any other matters that may be thought necessary.

PHINEHAS SMITH, Clerk.

January 13, 1795.

To be sold very cheap,

a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Sunderland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars —Enquire of

SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, Jan. 14. 1795. 431tf.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Book or Note, are hereby notified, that unless they settle the same by the 1st of February, they will be put in suit without further notice.

LUKE GATES.

Chesterfield, Jan. 1st. 1795.

For SALE,

BY EDMUND TRACY, a supply of good STONE LIME, for the season, at his KILN in Pittsfield—at 15 shillings per hogshead, for cash.

January 1. 1795.

WANTED, as

an apprentice, to the BOOKBINDING business, a smart active BOY, 12 or 13 years of age—Enquire of

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 14, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, first July last, a brindle STEER, lined back, star in the forehead, one year old—the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN O. FRENCH.

Williamsburgh Jan. 13. 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1795. [NUMB. 441.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, 2d January, 1795.

MR New, from the committee reported that the following bills had been prepared, viz.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and for the support of the militia lately called into the service of the United States.

An act for the relief of Peter Covenhoven.

An act authorizing the transfer of stock standing to the credit of certain states.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1795.

An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes.

The house then went on the amendment of Mr. Dexter to the amendment of Mr. Giles. Mr. Bourne began some remarks which it was at first difficulty to hear. The speaker then said, "The house cannot proceed in business, unless gentlemen will come to order." Mr. Bourne then went on. He was against both amendments. He did not see any use either for the one or the other. He recapitulated the numerous checks which the constitution had framed against nobility getting into it. He therefore, with all those checks, could see no danger from it. So much for the expediency of the proposal. He next considered it in a different point of view. A foreigner comes perhaps with a title, which he has derived from a long train of ancestors, and with a very pardonable infirmity, he is fond, he is perhaps proud of this badge of nobility. Is it polite, is it generous, to force him to renounce it? If it is a hereditary title, he can renounce only for himself. His children still inherit the right, Mr. Bourne disliked both amendments—withdrawn. He would give a negative to both of them. This was the scope of what the member said, and more than a slight sketch of the remarks made this day it is impossible to give, because, among other reasons, the debate continued without intermission for at least four hours; and the whole of to-morrow's paper, if nothing else should be inserted, could not contain perhaps one third part of what was spoken.

Mr. Rutherford rose next after Mr. Bourne. The people of America, he said, had an exceeding aversion to the bubble of nobility. Why then refuse to make the law plain? He was called to order by Mr. Tracy, who said, that he was speaking to the amendment of Mr. Giles, wherein that was before the house was the motion of Mr. Dexter. Mr. Rutherford said, that if he was out of order, he was sorry for it. He was ready to ask pardon of the house and be corrected. But if he was out of order, he was sure that the gentlemen just risen down was so likewise, for he (Mr. Bourne) had spoken directly and fully to the first amendment. The house appeared perfectly willing to hear the member in his own way, he proceeded to observe, that the amendment of Mr. Giles would highly gratify the people of America, and the people of America had a right to be gratified. As to this amendment, he had so much confidence in the wisdom, good sense, and public spirit, of the gentlemen in this house, that he was sure it would be carried by a very great majority, a very great majority indeed. He was equally certain, that the amendment of the other gentlemen (Mr. Dexter) would be rejected. It went to wound the feelings and alienate the affections of the citizens of six or eight states in the union. He was against the yeas and nays. He wished for silent vote.

Mr. M'Dowel. When the gentlemen from Massachusetts first, brought forward the motion on the table, Mr. M'Dowel said not think he was sincere, from the tone which he had formed of the candour and good sense of that gentleman. But as to his surprise, Mr. Dexter persisted in supporting the propriety of his motion, which is not only an indirect attack on the state governments, but even on the constitution of the United States, and on the members of this house who represent the southern states. The amendment not only tends to irritate the minds of members, but of thousands of the good citizens in the southern states, as it effects the property which they have acquired by their industry. Thus it cools their affection towards the government, as they will find that one part of the government is about to operate on their property in an indirect way. The gentlemen dotst not come directly forward, and tell the house, that men who possessed slaves were unfit for holding an office under a republican government. Mr. M'Dowel recalled to the mind of the house, the conduct of the people that compose the southern states, during the late war, and their struggles for American independence. He then bade the house review the behaviour of their representatives, under the present government, and say whether they do not partake more of the republican spirit than the members of the Eastern states. The latter also, no doubt, had members who did honour to the states which they represented, and the United States. He thought that the amendment of Mr. Dexter partook more of monarchial or despotic principles than any thing which he had seen for some time. What right had the house to say to a particular class of people, *you shall not have that kind of property which other people have?* This was the language of the motion, and he considered it to be highly unjust. Mr. M'Dowel wished the gentleman to consider what may be the consequence of his motion, at this time, when the West-Indies was transformed into an immense scene of slaughter. When thousands of people had been massacred, and thousands had fled, for refuge of whose country, could only keep them in peace with the greatest difficulty, was this a time for such inflamatory motions? He was amazed that a gentleman of whom he had so high an opinion, could for a moment entertain an idea, which was in all points of view, so extremely improper and dangerous.

Mr. Dexter chiefly excused his motions, because the other gentleman had been for taking the yeas and nays. The tenor of his argument seemed to be thus—"You want to hold us up to the public as aristocrats. I, as a revolutionist, will hold you up to the same public, as dealers in slaves." Mr. Dexter however, did not want to irritate. He, for that reason, withdrew his motion, under the hope that the *yeas* and *nays* would not be taken. To this step he expressed, in strong terms, a most unfavourable aversion.

Mr. Giles said that no person could be more anxious than himself to conciliate. But he could not submit to purchase conciliation by sacrificing his opinion, or betraying his duty. He should on that account stand by his amendment. It had been said that he called for the yeas and nays for the purpose of holding up to popular detestation a certain party in that house. Such an idea had never entered into his mind. He then commenced a vindication of the propriety of his amendment, against the observations of Mr. Bourne, who had among other things, alledged that it had no proper relation to the spirit of the naturalization bill. After defending it, on this quarter Mr. Giles proceeded to answer something that had been alledged yesterday, against his amendment.—This was, that it had been calculated to hold up an idea to the world, as if there was in that house a party *in favour of aristocracy*. If there is *no such party*, a general vote on the amendment will prove that this report is without foundation. In reality, there is no connection between the amendment and any such scheme. The idea must have been in the head of the member himself. It is not the amendment itself, but the use which the gentleman makes of it, that can leave any tendency that way. Mr. Giles never could have thought of such a way of holding up a party. As to the amendment of Mr. Dexter, he, Mr. Giles, held properly sacred, and never could have consented to prohibit the emigrant nobility from having slaves any more than other people. But as for titles of nobility, they were a quite different thing. They were but a name, and people were not obliged even to give them up, unless they wanted to become American citizens. As the call of yeas and nays had given such uncommon uneasiness, he, for his own part, should give it up. He was careless how the vote was taken. The other gentleman who supported his call, might act for themselves.

Mr. Lee strongly recommended a mutual disposition to conciliate, and a mutual respect among the members for the feelings of each other. When the yeas and nays had been called for, he thought it might be read audibly, a desire of denouncing those members who should vote against the amendment of Mr. Giles. [Here we may observe, that by the custom of the House, it is not usual to speak of any gentleman by his name, but to say, the member from Virginia or New-Jersey, and so on. In transcribing these sketches for the press, the name of the member referred to, is commonly repeated, for the sake of distinctness.

A report was here given in from the committee of elections, by Mr. Dayton. Mr. Edwards was immediately qualified, & the debate resumed.

Mr. Hillhouse observed, that when the amendment was first introduced he considered it as altogether harmless though unnecessary, and being friendly to what appeared to be the object of the mover, that is, keeping out privileged orders from among us, he was inclined to vote for it. But upon more mature reflection he was of opinion, that if the provision contained in the amendment had any effect at all, it would be a directly contrary one from what was intended, and would indirectly establish or encourage that privileged orders might be introduced and exist among us, a principle which he wholly rejected and reprobated; and as he did not doubt that the views of the gentleman who moved the amendment were similar to his own, on that subject, he hoped that upon further consideration he [Mr. Giles] would withdraw it. It was his opinion that the ground upon which foreigners should be admitted to a share in the administration of our government ought to be narrowed in every possible way, and if the gentleman would so modify the amendment as wholly to exclude that class of foreigners or any other from ever becoming citizens so far as to be elected to any office, he would most heartily join in giving his vote for it. In those nations where privileged orders are admitted, the benefits & advantages arising from it have been considered as merely local, so that if a nobleman removes from one nation to another, he is not considered as carrying with him the privileges of his order, as for instance if a nobleman from any other nation removes to England, where an hereditary nobility is established by law, and even becomes naturalized, he is not a peer of England; he is no more than a private subject, and can claim nothing of his former rank. The convension who formed our constitution undoubtedly viewed the subject in that light, or they would have been equally anxious to have provided against the *importation* as the *creation* of nobility; but passing this amendment will, as far as the influence of a law, and the opinion of Congress can go, be putting a different and will be admitting that there may be some other mode of introducing a privileged order or a nobility among us, that the one guarded against in the constitution; for if a law is passed, requiring a person before he shall be admitted to a certain privilege, it is clearly admitting that such person does or may possess such privilege, otherwise the law is futile, requiring a person to renounce what he has not, or cannot possess.

If we pass the present amendment, the construction must be; that an alien after residing in this country, at joring his allegiance to his own, offering to become a citizen of, and taking the oath of fidelity to the United States, in possession of the rights of a privileged order to which he may have belonged; and further, that their rights are hereditary, unless he shall, agreeable to the amendment, come forward and renounce them. But what will be the consequence of his not renouncing? Most clearly that he retains and possesses them. A nobleman then may come to the United States, marry, purchase lands and enjoy every other right of a citizen, except that of electing and being elected to office. His children, being natural born citizens, will enjoy by inheritance his title, and all the rights of nobility and a privileged order which he possessed, an idea which ought not either explicitly or implicitly to be admitted.

As to the impression which may be made on the popular opinion, by voting on one side or the other of the present question, Mr. Hillhouse felt no anxiety. He had too good an opinion of the understanding and discernment of his constituents and of the people of the United States, to suppose they would believe him a friend to privileged orders or a nobility, for voting against a proposition which in his opinion was at least altogether futile, if not of a tendency directly opposite to what is proposed. Was any gentleman to sacrifice his judgment to an apprehension of losing his popularity, he would most certainly not only merit but meet with their contempt. The people of the United States are not tickled with sounds; they regard the substance.

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA.

In SENATE, January 9th, 1795.

ORDERED, That three hundred copies of the communication from the minister of the French republic, of a decree of the committee of public safety of the national convention, referred to in the message of the President of the United States, of the 3d instant, on the subject of weights and measures, be printed for the use of the senate.

Attest.

SAMUEL A. OTIS, *Sec'y.*

[TRANSLATION.]

Philadelphia, the 15th thermidor, 2d year of the *French republic*, one and indivisible, (26 *august*. 1794, old style,)

Joseph Fauchet, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, near the United States, to Mr. Randolph, secretary of state of the United States.

SIR,

YOU have doubtless been informed of the tedious and constant efforts, which have been made in Europe, and particularly in France, for some years past, in order to substitute for the uncertainty which reigns in the instruments employed in comparing, or measuring physical quantities, a certain system taken from nature, and of course as immutable as nature itself. The learned alone, were long occupied with it as mere matter of speculation. France was the first to place those researches among the cares of government. America, if I mistake not, has since followed the example, for I think I have heard that the present government were engaged in the same changes, and even waited the result of the operation made in France on this subject, for the purpose of commencing the reform. The national assemblies have given great activity to those researches. The convention, which is continually occupied in invigorating the arts, has caused them to make a rapid progress, and at length, has lately adopted the methods resulting therefrom.

The committee of public safety of the national convention, convinced that an enlightened and free people would receive with pleasure one of the discoveries of the human mind, the most beautiful in theory, and the most useful in application, had expressly charged the citizen Dombey, a learned natural philosopher, to come and communicate to you the first types of the new mode of menstruation, which has been adopted. You will observe by the decree, of which I enclose you a copy, the motives and express order for this mission. Dombey had likewise received from the board of weights and measures, the instruction, of which I also send you a copy. The American vessel in which he had embarked put into Monserrat, where he died. His papers and the models, which he had received in order to deliver to the government, have luckily come to my hands. I

boston, sir, to forward the whole to you, regretting that the patriot Dombey could not enjoy the honor of fulfilling his miſſion, and of communicating perhaps ſome inſtructions in detail, intereſting to the learned, to whom you may conſign the examination of the new ſyſtem.

To you, ſir, I ſhall not diſſemble, that as to myſelf I ſee in the adoption of the new meaſures by America, a mean of cementing the political and commercial connexions of the two nations. I ſee, moreover, therein, a great ſtep towards the deſtruction of thoſe cuſtoms, more or leſs abſurd and arbitrary, which ſhackle the relations of nations with each other. Perſuaded that the government takes an equal intereſt itſelf in both theſe objects, I cannot entertain a doubt of its ſanctioning with its authority the introduction of the new method.

If you deſire, ſir, to avail yourſelf of the inſtructions about to be prepared by order of the national convention, in order to facilitate in practice the uſe of the new inſtruments, and the underſtanding of their relation to the old, I ſhall with pleaſure undertake to make an expreſs application for them in France.

Accept, ſir, my eſteem,

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original, by

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

[TRANSLATION.]

DECREE *of the committee of public ſafety of the national convention, in the 21ſt day of the month of* Frimaire, *2d year of the French republic, one and indiviſible. (11th december, 1793.)*

The committee of public ſafety, conſidering that it may be important to make known to the people with whom the republic may have relations, the new ſyſtem of weights and meaſures, which it has adopted,

Decrees,

THAT the board of weights and meaſures cauſe to be ſent to citizen Dombey, who departs for North America, a meaſure in copper, and the weight divided in the form decreed for the ſtandards, the expenſe of which ſhall be deſtroyed out of the funds allotted to this work.

Done at Paris the 21ſt frimaire, 2d year of the French republic, one and indiviſible. (Signed) in original, Robeſpierre, Carnot, C. A. Prieur, Barrere, Billaud Varennes, and R. Lindet.

Extract (ſigned) C. A. PRIEUR, CARNOT, R. LINDET, and BILLAUD VARENNES.

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

[TRANSLATION.]

The board of weights and meaſures, in execution of a decree of the committee of public ſafety, has tranſmitted to citizen Dombey, a meaſure in copper, and a weight decimally divided, both being conformable to ſtandards which will ſoon be in uſe throughout the republic.

According to the decrees of the national convention, our meaſure ought to be equal to the ten millionth part of the 4th part of a terreſtrial meridian, which is the unit taken in nature, to which all our meaſures are referred, and our weight ought to be equal to the weight of a cubic meaſure of diſtilled water, having for its ſide the tenth part of the meaſure (this water being ſuppoſed to be weighed in the open air, and in the temperature of melting ice.)

We already know very nearly the length of the 4th part of a meridian, from the meaſures of ſeveral terreſtrial arcs, made in the laſt and preſent century, by different aſtronomers. It reſults from theſe meaſures, that the 45th degree of latitude contains 57,027 toiſes of France: now, in ſuppoſing the earth to be an elliptical ſpheroid of ſmall excentricity, the 45th degree is very nearly the mean term between all the other degrees; it will hence follow, that by multiplying 57 027 toiſes by 90 we ſhall have the length of the 4th part of a meridian, which will be found equal to 5,132,430 toiſes and conſequently its ten millionth part, in which the meaſures will be equal to 3 French feet, 11 lignes, 44 100. It is thought that the error of this determination does not exceed the tenth of a ligne.

Note. * *In like manner, if we meaſure an arc of the meridian, divided into equal parts, by the 45 degree we ſhall have the 4th of a meridian, by multiplying the given length of this arc by 90, and dividing the product by the number of degrees meaſured.*

The terreſtrial arcs contained between Dunkirk and Barcelona, which the board of weights and meaſures is inſtructed to meaſure in order to aſcertain the length of the meridian, is found to be divided into two parts, by the 45 degree—in fact, the two parts are not equal, but they differ ſo little, that the ratio of the arcs to each our attention is called to the calculation, will not be ſenſibly altered by the reſult.

The ſtandard of the meaſure has been regulated by this preciſe length of three French feet, 11 lignes, 44-100, to the temperature marked by 10 of the thermometer of Reaumur, or 54 9-5 of that of Fahrenheit, which is the conſtant temperature obſerved, either in ſummer or winter, in the cellars of the obſervatory of Paris.

The ſtandard of weight has been determined from experiments on the weight of diſtilled water, made by the board of weights and meaſures, and referring the volume of the body, which was uſed in the experiments, to the cubic meaſure, which has for its ſide the tenth part of the meaſure.

Although the determination of theſe two models be already of more than ſufficient exactneſs for the ordinary neceſſities of commerce, ſtill however it is regarded as proviſory only, and the inveſtigation will not be definitively decreed until the meaſure of the terreſtrial arc which is now making, ſhall be entirely accompliſhed. It is hoped that this meaſure which comprehends nine degrees and a half of the meridian, and which is the greateſt operation of the kind that has been undertaken, will be completed by the end of this year —then the length of the meaſure being fixed, as well as the weight of the unit of weights, the proviſory models will be corrected, if they require it, and ſhall be executed in *Platina*, other models which will be ſent to the nations with whom France may be connected in commerce—theſe models ſhall be abſolutely ſimilar to thoſe which are to be preſerved in the place of reſidence of the national aſſembly and the identity ſuch as that each nation may regard thoſe ſhe poſſeſſes as the prototypes of all the others.

The ſtandard of meaſure and that of weight are divided into decimal parts. This ſyſtem of diviſion, which is uniform and ſimilar to that of our arithmetical ſcale, will be eſtabliſhed generally in all kinds of meaſures—in thoſe of length, ſuperficies, and of capacity, as well as in weights and money, and in ſhort is aſtronomical, geographical and nautical meaſures.

Already our livre tournois or numerical livre is divided into dimes and cents, and the public accounts will immediately be kept conformably to this new diviſion. The ſmall monies which are coined, are equally ſubject to this ſyſtem, and are decimal parts of the weight.

As to meaſures which intereſt the ſciences, the decimal diviſion has been executed in the inſtruments which are uſed to meaſure the terreſtrial arc contained between Dunkirk and Barcelona. In theſe inſtruments the 4th of the circle is divided into 100 degrees, the degree into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 ſeconds. It is alſo attempted to reduce all the aſtronomical tables to the new diviſion.

In like manner aſtronomical clocks divided into decimals have been made. The whole length of the day from one midnight to the other, is divided into 10 hours; the hour into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 ſeconds, which make each day to conſiſt of one hundred thouſand ſeconds, inſtead of 86,400 as formerly computed, ſo that the new ſecond will be but about 6 7 of the ancient, and the length of the new pendulum *for ſeconds* will be equal to 2pi. 3po. 7li. inſtead of 3pi. 8li 1-2.

Several pocket watches have been made according to the decimal diviſion, and in ſhort the diviſion of years decreed by the national convention adheres as nearly as poſſible to this new ſyſtem.

True copy,

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original, by

GEO. TAYLOR jun.

Note. *The ſtandards of meaſure and capacity have not been added, becauſe it is ſufficient to ſay that our elementary unit of capacity or our pint, will be equal to a cubic decimeter having for its ſide the tenth part of the meaſure, hence it will be ſeen that the unit of weight is the weight of a pint of diſtilled water.*

BERLIN, October 11.

The ſituation of our Court at this moment is extremely critical. It never tho't that the fatal diſmemberment of Poland, in which Ruſſia engaged to concur, whilſt the other powers were embroiled by the war againſt the French, would bring it to fear againſt its own puiſſions, not only thoſe which the deceaſed king acquired by the firſt diſmemberment, but alſo Provinces which the Houſe of Brandenburgh has poſſeſſed during a century. Such is the progreſs of the Poliſh inſurgents in Weſt Pruſſia, that after the taking of Bromberg by General Madalinſki, not only Dantzick appeared to be on the eye of returning under the dominion of the Poliſh Republic, as well as Thorn, Culm, and Graudentz, but there is even room to fear that the Poles may penetrate into Pomerania, as far as Stettin.

BALTIMORE, January 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mero Diſtrict, South Weſtern Territory, to his friend in this town, dated Craggfort, November 21, 1794.

"On the 11th inſt. Colonel Sevier's ſtation at the mouth of Red River, was attacked by about 30 Indians.—Seven perſons were ſlain, and their bodies cruelly mangled. The Colonel himſelf and his wife defended one cabin, and thereby ſaved themſelves from ſavage barbarity. Among the murdered was a Mr. Snyder, his wife and child.—Snyder was a ſon in law to Colonel Sevier.

"The firſt week in this month two families of the name of Tittſworth, as they were moving from Teneſſee to Logan county, at a place called the Double Licks, were ſurpriſed in the night by a number of Indians. On this occaſion ſeven of the whites were left dead on the ground, and five taken. The Indians were purſued, and three of the priſoners retaken, tho' tomahawked and ſcalped—one has died ſince.

"Now ſir, if I may be permitted to reaſon from analogy—If thoſe who were to go to Philidelphia (and in all probability they will whilſt their hands are reeking with innocent blood,) they would be treated like princes, and ſent home loaded with preſents.

"Many ſimilar inſtances I could mention and ſubſtantiate them as clear as proofs in holy writ."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Weſtern Army dated Greenville, Nov. 26, 1794.

"I wrote you in September from Fort Defiance and Auglaze Rivers—this is the center of all the weſtern Indian ſettlements. After leaving a garriſon of 200, abſolutely neceſſary article for ſix months we proceeded up the Miami River 48 miles to its junction with the St. Joſeph and St. Mary's, or the Miami village (Gen. Harmar deſtroyed them in the year 1790.)

This is the key to the communication between the ſouthern and weſtern Indians. The carrying place is not more than eight miles from this to the Wabaſh River, which empties into Miſſiſippi—you ſee then it is only eight miles land carriage from Detroit to the Gulph of Florida.

After building a ſtrong garriſon and leaving 300 men with every thing equivalent for ſix months we left it, and taking a circuitous march of 90 miles we returned to this place the firſt of November, for our winter quarters.

The campaign was juſt three months, and we accompliſhed every thing that was poſſible.

The queſtion is now how are we to keep theſe poſts? the preſent army times expire in April, May and June next—and ſix months is a very ſhort time for Congreſs to raiſe troops and to ſend them to this quarter."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28,

Arrived yeſterday, in 65 days from Amſterdam, the ſhip Olive Branch, Capt. Smith, he has brought letters and papers to the firſt or ſecond November—He failed from the Texel Nov. 16th being detained by contrary winds.

The French have taken Maeſtrecht and Nimeguen, and was advancing towards Amſterdam.

It is reported, that the French were within 14 hours march, or 40 miles from Amſterdam—that there are three fourths of the Dutch who wiſh well to the French, and expreſs a much greater diſlike for the Engliſh. Much confuſion and anarchy pervades the country—they are anxious for a ſettlement of their public affairs, and a revolution of their government to take place.

IT would ſeem that the proſpect of PEACE has already affected the northern *produce* market. The Editor of the Albany Gazette ſays that in the fore part of the week prior to Saturday the 17th inſt. wheat had been *quick* at 11*ſ.* but in the afternoon of that day it fell to 10*ſ.* 6*d.* and 9*ſ.*

A proſpect of *univerſal* peace would be pleaſing indeed—but we have no intimation of any ſuch thing at preſent. Our accounts only ſtate, that peace has been concluded between France and Proſſia (of which the preliminaries do not appear) and of commenced *negotiations* for this purpoſe between France and Spain, and Sardinia; Germany has fued for peace, but the Auſtrian eagle cannot bring down her pride to ſubmit to humiliating republican propoſitions. Neither Holland or England are ſpoken of. It is much to be feared, that bloody Proſſia had made peace to be enabled to carry on the war with magnanimous but devoted Poland more terrible, which muſt be deplored by every friend to mankind—in whoſe favour we are happy to find there are ſome intimations of the Turks taking an active part—and perhaps their meaſures have accelerated the peace with France.

As to Holland and England three years no intimation of a peace with either of them—and it would ſeem, that nothing ſhort of complete *conqueſt* will decide the caſes. The conqueſt of Holland is almoſt completed, and an *eternal war* with our quondum friends the Britiſh nation, ſeems to be the plan of the National Convention of our great ally—Their *Navy* muſt be reduced, and their *Government* removed to have long been duped by a *bribed* repreſentation, in conjunction with a *corrupt* adminiſtration; who pay no regard to the *happineſs of the people*; whoſe ſole ambition is *conqueſt*, to erect which an exciſion of Rubian value, they ſpread ruin and ravage from pole to pole, to the miſery and murder of millions of their fellow creatures.

Jan. 31.

From this view, then, the proſpect of PEACE is ſtender indeed—and to this view is authentic, and the deſtructive national upon a parity of reaſoning, our citizens ought not to be deceived—nor ſuffer the with for peace to miſlead their judgments.

We are happy to hear that Dr. Prieſtly from his retirement, continues to favour the world with his uſeful publications, and we congratulate the friends of Chriſtianity upon the ingenious anſwer which he has lately publiſhed at Northumberland to Paine's Age of Reaſon. This work is a continuation of his Letters to the French Philoſophers, and is accompanied with obſervations on Paine, in Letter to a Friend, Upon our country this great man obſerves: "Here we happily enjoy the greateſt freedom of diſcuſſion, as well as the freeſt exerciſe of religion, without the interference of the State. Here, therefore, we may expect the natural happy effect of true freedom, in the gradual prevalence of Truth, and the manifold deſireable conſequences of it."

Treaſury Department, January 21ſt, 1795.

SIR,

In conſequence of the reſolution of the houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of the 16th inſtant, I have the honor to tranſmit to you a ſtatement, ſhewing the amount of goods, on which the duties of ſeven and a half and ten per cent. were paid for the year 1793—Alſo the quantities of coffee, cocoa and coal imported in the ſame year.

The accounts for the firſt half year of 1795, not being ſo perfected as to give the reſult with accuracy, for that period, it is hoped that the ſtatement in its preſent form will be accepted by the houſe, in lieu of the one required.

I have the honor to be,
With great reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient Servt,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

The Honorable the Speaker
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

ABSTRACT of the amount of Goods paying a duty of 7 1 2 and 10 per cent.

Alſo the amount of duties upon Coffee, Cocoa and Coal, imported into the United States from the 1ſt of January 1793 to the 31ſt of December following.

	Dollars. Cen.
Amount of Goods paying a duty on 7 1-2 per cent	15,510,215 61
Ditto do. do. of 10 per cent.	4,837,217 20
Amount of duty on Coffee from	
1ſt Jan. to 30th June 1793	538,834 11
——do. Cocoa do. do.	16,732 31
——do. Coal do. do.	4,092 81
Amount of duty on Coffee from	
1ſt July to 31ſt Dec. 1793	261,854 41
——do. Cocoa do. do.	11,481 51
——do. Coal do. do.	2,230 18

[Note.]—The above duties upon Coffee and Cocoa is the groſs amount: The drawback upon the exportation of thoſe articles, which are very conſiderable, cannot as yet be aſcertained.

Treaſury Department,
Regiſter's Office. Jan. 20th, 1795.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Regiſter.

The Schooner Sarah and Lucretia, Capt. Lewis arrived at Charleſton on the 15th inſt. after a ſhort paſſage from Antigua, where it was reported that the whole Iſland of Guadaloupe had ſurrendered to the French, and it was expected that Martinico would be ſoon taken, as ſeven French ſail of the line and four frigates had lately ſpoken with about 20 leagues eaſt of that place, full of troops.

A brig is juſt arrived from Briſtol in 58 days, but we have not been able to obtain any intelligence for this day's paper.

Information of the neat revenue for 1793. Agreeably to the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, there was collected in

DOLLARS.	
Philadelphia	1,804,318
New York (City)	1,765,512
Baltimore	855,531
Boſton	669,109
Charleſton	554,660
Norfolk	218,921

Fees duties on tonnage for

ſame year were—At	
Philadelphia	14,273
New-York	18,210
Baltimore	17,312
Boſton	6,050
Charleſton	13,870
Norfolk	10,071

Thus Baltimore, which in 1763, was not known as a town, has outſtripped the ancient town of Boſton and treads cloſe on the heels of New-York.

N. B. Maſſachuſetts has Twenty ports of entry.

By the Columbia in 53 days from Briſtol advices are received to the 3d Dec.

The amount of theſe advices is, that the Ruſſians continue ſucceſsful againſt the unfortunate Poles. On the 24th of Oct. the Ruſſian General Gunther repulſed a diviſion of Poles, killed, 400 and took 7 pieces of cannon. On the frontiers of Lithuania 2500 Poles have been taken priſoners, with 19 pieces of cannon. On the right bank of the Viſtula, the Ruſſian Gen. Suwarrow defeated 4500 Poles with great loſs. After various attacks the city of Warſaw ſurrendered to its invaders.

It is reported at Paris that an attempt is to be made to recover Corſica.

The account of the capture of the Engliſh Ship Alexander, Admiral Elgh, by the French, is confirmed.

Maeſtricht and Nimeguen are in the poſſeſſion of the French, and the particulars are received.

The operations of the French ſeem not to be ſuſpended at the approach of winter. The naval preparations at Breſt are carried on with great activity.

It is with ſingular pleaſure we announce what has been ſome time expected, the final ſcotch of Mr. Jay's miſſion. The treaty with Great-Britain is ſaid to be ſigned on the 19th Nov. the particulars are not known, but it is certain a ſurrender of the weſtern poſts and ſome commercial advantages in our Weſt-India trade, are among the articles ſtipulated.

Report ſays the Marquis La Fayette has eſcaped from priſon. We ſincerely hope it may prove true.

From the STAR of Dec. 3.

Orders have been ſent to all the royal dock yards to expedite the repairs now going on with as much celerity as the ſeaſon of the year will permit.

In our paper of Monday we mentioned that M. de la Fayette had eſcaped from his priſon—It appears that he had been ſeparated from Alexander Lameth, and the other companions of his misfortune, and tranſfered to Olmutz in Bohemia. Two gentlemen had gone to Olmutz, for the purpoſe of deviſing means to get him off. They ſucceeded, and, to avoid ſuſpicion in paſſing through the country, one of them went with La Fayette, while the other took a different road. The latter was taken; but there is reaſon to believe that La Fayette and his companion have been more fortunate.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, we are now told, in conſequence of the ſucceſs of her arms againſt the liberties of Poland, is immediately to join the allies againſt France. She is now to ſupply 12 ſail of the line, and 20 frigates, to convoy twenty thouſand Ruſſians to Guernſey and Jerſey, where, barracks are preparing for them. They are to be joined by all the French emigrants and twenty thouſand Engliſh and Iriſh troops, and in February or March are to make a defent upon the French coaſt, and furniſh the Royaliſts in Normandy and La Vendee with arms &c. And thus a powerful diverſion is to be carried in favor of the Rhine, and on the frontiers of Holland; and the Spaniards will get rid of the French armies, which are at preſent ſo troubleſome to them, who will be obliged to return home for the protection of their own country.

The plain Engliſh of all this is—The Empreſs is determined, that if ſhe can prevent it, certain European powers ſhall not yet be allowed to enjoy the bleſſings of peace.

FRI. 4.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 21, 1794.

"Mr. Jay's buſineſs is at length concluded, on the 19th he ſigned with Lord Grenville a Treaty of "AMITY, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION"—It is earneſtly to be wiſhed that this reconciliation may remove all obſtacles to mutual harmony between two nations whoſe mutuſelf intereſt it is to be at peace with each other."

A letter from London, dated Dec. 2d, confirms the accounts, heretofore publiſhed, of the concluſion of a treaty between Mr. Jay and the Britiſh miniſtry. The writer congratulates his correſpondent on this event which will conſolidate the good underſtanding between the two countries. He adds—We are not ſo well acquainted with the terms as to detail them to you; but we know that both Mr. Jay and the Duke of Portland have declared them to be ſo liberal that they have no doubt they will give general ſatisfaction. This letter diſers, in concurrence with other authorities, the following to be diſputations of the treaty: A ſurrender of the Weſtern Poſts within 18 months; a commercial intercourſe with the Engliſh Weſt India Iſlands; and a reference of the queſtion—"Whether neutral bottoms make FREE ſhips," to commiſſioners for adjuſtment within two years.

DREADFUL FIRE.

By a veſſel arrived at Norfolk, letters are received in Philadelphia from New Orleans, containing intelligence, that a conſiderable part of the town was deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration that broke out on the 8th December, in the moſt improved and opuleat part of the city, which experienced a like calamity but a few years ago. It is ſuppoſed that 400 buildings, including a magazine of powder, has been conſumed by this diſaſter.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the midſt of our preſent embarraſſments it muſt give great ſatisfaction to our commercial readers to be informed, that the differences between this country and America are at length finally adjuſted. The following are the leading terms of the arrangement:

The poſts which have been retained by the Britiſh ſince the laſt treaty of Peace, are to be reſtored to the Americans in eighteen months.

A commercial intercourſe is to take place between America and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, at a low duty on tonnage.

And the important queſtion whether neutral bottoms make free ſhips is to be referred to Commiſſioners, who are to make their report at the end of two years.

Government has at length thought proper to take up the nefarious, and ſo long reprobated buſineſs of the forged Aſſignats. Upwards of 80 foreigners concerned in this infamous traffic, are now in cuſtody of different Meſſengers, preparatory to their being ſent out of the kingdom, under the authority of the Alien Bill.

November 25.

Yeſterday arrived the mail from Holland; and alſo a ſervant from his Royal Highneſs the duke of York, with diſpatches to Government. He left the Head-Quarters at Arnheim, on Friday laſt.

The news received yeſterday is of very conſiderable importance. We learn that a Truce has been ſigned between the Duke of York and the French General, commanding on the Waal, that the troops ſhould not moleſt each other; and in conſequence of this agreement, both armies are preparing to go into winter quarters. The Britiſh Head-Quarters remain at Arnheim; thoſe of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, at Goreum: and thoſe of his Brother, Prince Frederick, at Amerongen, a country ſeat of Count Athlone.

The news from France is not leſs intereſting: and we find that the moderate party has juſt obtained another victory over that of Terror. The Convention has paſſed a decree, permitting ſuch Emigrants as have not borne arms againſt the Republic, to return to their poſſeſſions in France, and peaceably to re-aſſume their former profeſſions. This meaſure is the moſt deciſive proof we have yet had of the progreſs of moderatiſm in that country; and of the advancement of the French Revolution towards ſome fort of regular Government.

This decree, added to the ſuſpenſion of arms which has taken place on the Waal, and ſome diſtricts on the Rhine, may be conſidered as an happy omen of returning tranquillity.

We underſtand that Mr. Jay is about to ſet out from this country to Paris, on buſineſs of very great importance to this kingdom, and to all Europe.

A letter has been received by the Supreme Council at Warſaw, from General Koſciuſco, who ſtates, that he is allowed proper medical aſſiſtance, and that his wounds are healing.

November 26.

By an American ſhip arrived from L'Orient we learn that there are now on the ſtocks at that place, three ſhips of 84 guns, two of 75, and three frigates. All theſe were laid down only in Auguſt laſt, and the builders have contracted that they ſhall be ready for ſea in April next, or they will forfeit their heads.

It appears from the different depoſitions of the 80 witneſſes from Nantes, heard on the trial of the 14 members of the Revolutionary committee of that city, that the number of perſons who have died in priſon there, through ſickneſs or miſery, amounts to 10,000; the number that are drowned to 30,000; that among the drowned were 4 or 500 weak little children, the oldeſt of whom was not more than 14 years of age; that an old man and an old woman were tied naked together, and likewiſe a young man and woman, who remained in that ſituation half an hour, when they were cut to the head with a ſword, and afterwards thrown into the Loire.

Theſe murders were called Republican Weddings. Fouquet has boaſted of having, alone, diſpatched 9000 perſons.—The deputy Carrier was the chief author of theſe horrid enormities: and often appeared at the Tribune, of the Popular Society with a pignard in his hand, exciting the people to murder and carnage; in ſpeaking of the children he had killed, on taking them from their mother's breaſts, he had ſaid, theſe are vipers, they muſt be deſtroyed; and he threatened to guillotine whoever ſhould dare to intercede for the victims deſtined to his fury.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Since our laſt, the ſhip *Nancy*, Capt. TAYLOR, has arrived here, from *Lymington, England*.—Papers by her are to the 16th *November*; but they contain nothing of primary importance, except, that

IT WAS REPORTED,

Maeſtricht capitulated to the French forces, the 5th *November*, the garriſon to retire to *Germany*, not to ſerve againſt the French the preſent year.

THE DEFEATS OF THE POLES

appears to be confirmed. Twelve thouſand Ruſſians attacked, or ſurpriſed, Kosciusko, near the caſtle of *Maſtchoiguoiſtes*, on the 10th *October*; and after a vigorous and brave reſiſtance on the part of the Poles, who twice repulſed their aſſailants, defeated this gallant pupil of WASHINGTON. The loſs of the *Poles*, was 6000 killed, and 130 officers and 2000 privates made priſoners; among the latter is Kosciusko, who was ſeverely wounded. The Ruſſians loſt 1000 men. This account is followed by another, of the defeat of the Poles, near *Biroſe*, on the 18th *September*. The Ruſſians were the aſſailants, who were ten times repulſed by the Poles, but who finally obtained the victory. The battle laſted eight hours.—The Poles loſt a great number of men, two mortars and 22 pieces of cannon. The conſequence of theſe defeats are, that the Poles have evacuated *South Pruſſia*, and are drawing up round *Warſaw*. The ſource of the above particulars is Ruſſian; we may therefore hope, that we ſee in them the worſt ſide of the picture, and that the reverſe will be more pleaſing.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 7.

On Thurſday night the 29th ult. a Block-Iſland boat was loſt, between that place and Sag Harbour, in which were 3 men.

On the 20th ult. a Cow belonging to Mr. Jeſſe Atkins of this town, was prematurely delivered of a Calf which had 2 bodies, 8 legs, 2 necks, 4 ears and but 1 head. The Cow is likely to do well—the Calf was diſpoſed in its extraction.

HARTFORD, February 2.

On Thurſday night of the laſt week, was one of the moſt violent ſtorms of wind and rain, ever known in this part of the world. After a lowering day, on Thurſday, the rain began to fall about 7 o'clock in the evening. It began to fall moderately, and continued to increaſe in violence, until 2 hour 30 half after 4 in the morning; at which time, the wind, which was at fourth eaſt, had increaſed to the fury and violence of a Weſt-Indian hurricane, and ſeemed to threaten univerſal ruin. The roaring of the wind in the atmoſphere, was terrible, and it appeared as if all the elements were in a fermentation. Several barns, and ſmaller buildings in this city, and in its neighbourhood, were totally demoliſhed; a number of houſes, and out houſes, were partly, or wholely unroofed, or blown down—and much other damage was done to timber, fruit-trees, fences, &c. A barn belonging to Mr. Timothy Steel of this city, was thrown down, by which accident, he has ſuffered the loſs of a yoke of oxen and a cow. The vaſt quantity of rain which fell, raiſed the ſmall ſtreams with great rapidity; and, by the fury of the water, and the great bodies of ice, we are informed that Weetaug, and New-Hartford bridges are entirely ſwept away. It is very probable, that this is but a ſmall part of the damage which was done, though we have not, hitherto, heard of any more.

On Saturday morning the water in Connecticut river was obſerved to riſe. It continued to riſe rapidly through the day, and, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the ice parted nearly oppoſite to the north part of this city, and moved, in one body, down to the point below. There were ſeveral leys ſtanding on the river at the time the ice parted, two of them were unable to get off, without the aſſiſtance of a boat.

Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Monday, Feb. 2.

A committee of both houſe were appointed to conſider and report the expediency of ſuſpending the ſale of Eaſtern lands—and in the mean time the committee for the ſale of Eaſtern land be directed not to proceed in the ſale of theſe lands.

An order came down from the Hon. Senate, directing the committee for the ſale of Eaſtern lands to proceed to complete the contracts which they have already made, any order to the contrary notwithſtanding, which was read and concurred.

Tueſday Feb. 3.

A bill came down from the Hon. Senate, providing for the ſupport of poor priſoners, confined in goal for crimes and offences againſt the Commonwealth.

Wedneſday, Feb. 4.

A petition of the Boſton Chamber of Commerce praying that dollars and decimal parts of dollars may be made the money of accounts—read and committed to a committee before appointed on that ſubject.

The houſe proceeded to the further conſideration of the bill dividing the Commonwealth into Diſtricts and eſtabliſhing Circuit Courts of Common Pleas therein, and on the queſtion, whether this bill ſhould have a third reading, it paſſed in the negative—85 to 43.

NORTHAMPTON, February 11.

The GOVERNOR and LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the ſtate of New-York, have *reſigned* their reſpective offices.

Accounts from South-Carolina, to Jan. 1, ſtate, that from 20 to 40 men, on horſe-back had forcibly entered the priſon at Orangeburg and carried off Anthony Duerto who was to have been executed for the murder of his father-in law.—That Howland, in the Mercury, 53 days from Havre Marat, confirms the particulars reſpecting peace already publiſhed.

Bayſadoes accounts of Dec. 10, confirm, that the French, at Marigalaor, have riſen on the Engliſh and taken poſſeſſion.

MARRIED]—on the 21ſt inſt. Mr. SALMON MUNSON of Whateley, to the amiable Miſs RUTH DAY of Williamſburgh.

DIED]—of a fit of the apoplexy the 7th inſt. *Miſs Sarah Wright*, wife of *Mr John Wright*, of this town, in the 72d year of her age—ſhe liv'd below'd and died lamented.

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50 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers at Millers Falls on *Connecticut* river, in *Montague*, State of *Maſſachuſetts*, out of a boat, on the night of the 18th of *September* laſt, one fierce of GOODS containing the following articles, viz.

7 3-4 yards of Forell Cloth—7 5-8 do. of Blue Broad Cloth—8 1-4 do. of Brown do.—16 1-2 do. of dark brown do.—8 do. of fine Lamb Skin Coating—10 do. of Mixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elaſtic, red Striped—2 pair of Ladies Slippers—1 do. of Men's Shoes—9 pieces of Nankeen—1 do. of black Calimanco—1 do. of brown Durant——1 ſecond-hand ſlow-crown'd cock'd Bever-Hat—1 Ladies Bever do.—2 Nap'd Hats—2 doz. of Jack-Knives—1 doz. of Pen-Knives.

Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods returned to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to *Juſtin Lyman* in the City of *Hartford*, or to *Elias Lyman* at *Wethersfield*, in the State of *Vermont*,—or a reaſonable reward for the goods only.

Said Lymans would likewiſe inform the Publick, that they ſhall continue the boating buſineſs as uſual, and that they tranſact all kinds of commiſſion buſineſs, and ſhall continue to receive and forward goods to *Boſton* and *New-York*, or any other part the ſhiper ſhould chooſe—whoever would with to favour them with their commands, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their property.

They likewiſe would wiſh to purchaſe a quantity of white BEANS and Cattle's HORNS, for which cash will be paid for any quantity at the opening of the River,

delivered at *Hartford*.

Hartford, Feb. 9, 1795.

Wanted, as apprentices

to the TAYLORS buſineſs, two LADS, 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended.—Alſo a JOURNERMAN to the ſame buſineſs, whoſe work will recommend him—Enquire of

POMROY and WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1795. [NUMB. 442.]

MISCELLANY.

Of Order, Truth, and Government the friend,

The Public *Will*, our guide—the Public *Good* our end.

SOCIETIES.

[Because THE PRESIDENT, of the *United States*, in his address to Congress, with great justice, imputes the rebellion in *Pennsylvania* to "*certain*" self-created Societies, all the *Clubs*, established on the *Jacobin* plan, have taken it to themselves, and each one "has told its several tale," to exculpate itself from the charge. However, *all* "self-created" Societies do not feel *sure* on the subject, as the following resolve and address from a very respectable, and long established Society in *New-York*, will demonstrate.]

At a meeting of Tammany Society or Columbian Order, held in Tammanial Hall, on Monday evening, the 19th January, 1795.

"*Resolved*, That it is the *opinion* of this *Society* that the *President* of the *United States*, in using his best endeavours to *support* on all occasions the laws and constitution of these states, entitles him to the warmest *thanks* and fullest *approbation* of every lover of their prosperity and happiness.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three, be appointed, to draft an address to the citizens of the United States, and publish the same."

TAMMANY SOCIETY *to the* PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens,

WE address you not alone because it is now considered a Question, interesting to every patriot, how far the existence of political institutions of a nature like ours, has a friendly or malign influence on public happiness. But attempts having been made to stain the character of this Society by originating therein measures hostile to the great interests of the community, it is proper that an open declaration should be made of our views and sentiments.

We avow then our hearty and entire approbation of the conduct of the President of the United States, in his late endeavours to discountenance *certain* self-created Societies; and we perceive from the irritation a *consciousness of merited censure* has occasioned in various parts of the country, that the appellation by which he chose to distinguish them, has been sufficiently discriminating. The event presents him to us as the firm and independent patriot, the prudent and sagacious statesman.

With him we love our country, and we are grateful to heaven for its glorious constitution of government. Nay, we are happy in its administration, trusting that at the helm, even among those who have been generally in opposition to measures terminating in national prosperity & honour; are men distinguished for their talents and for their integrity.

We hold this constitution as the great palladium of civil liberty, security of peace and property to ourselves, and happiness to posterity, and are ready to devote to its support our lives and fortunes.

It has within itself an active power of regeneration, which nothing can impede but the madness of faction, or an extreme licentiousness of ignorance.

Civil and natural liberty are to be carefully distinguished. The former is as excellent as the latter is dangerous. The latter must be abridged, in order to secure the former. Civil liberty is wisdom and order, natural liberty is ignorance and anarchy.

While the citizens of the United States are careful to educate their youth in moral and political science, their liberties cannot be greatly endangered. Nothing is wanting but information and virtue generally diffused. Inordinate jealousy, which has often proved the bane of republics, with a jaundiced eye, those constituted authorities which support the best interests of the community; engendering at the same time the polluted streams of faction, disappointment, ambition, avarice, falsehood and disorder.

We claim it as the unquestionable right of the citizens to associate, to speak, and to publish their sentiments whether for or against the Laws. But such associations are only excellent as revolutionary means when a government is to be overturned. An exercise of this right in a free and happy country like this, resembles the sport of firebrands; it is phrenzy, and this phrenzy is in proportion to the party zeal of the self-created association to the secrecy of its measures and the permanency of its compact. It violates this leading principle in republicanism, that rights are to be equally exercised. It discovers under the garb of democracy the cloven foot of aristocracy. It will be often seen to operate as a system of threat, illiberality and sedition. Ought it not to be sufficient to the patriot that the real wants and wishes of the community fairly and indiscriminately collected on particular occasions, are conveyed to that common centre, wherein is collected also the public wisdom, sympathies and virtue.

This society disclaims a factious or disaffected spirit, and considers American citizenship as the highest civil dignity of man. It interferes not with the constituted authorities of the country, unless it might be in support of the laws. If there be well meaning men in self-created societies, who suppose they can legislate better than its representatives, this society can *only* pity their presumptious delusion; but designing men, who would rise on the ruin of the tried friends of the people, ought to dread the public information. No dark recess remains long obscured, mysteries are soon disclosed under the brightness of our political day. We trust that the reputation of Tammany Society will ever be preserved from measures founded either in honest delusion or political artifice.

By Order of the Society,

JONATHAN LITTLE, *Grand Sachem.*
Test. BENJ. STRONG, *Sec'y.*

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.

☞ *Not Two Blanks to a Prize!*

FIFTEEN thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 75 000 dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of Twelve and an half per cent. for the purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		*Dols.*	*Dols.*
1	of 10000	is	10000
1	5000		5000
1	2000		2000
5	1000	are	5000
8	500		4000
15	200		3000
30	100		3000
48	50		2400
60	40		2400
80	30		2400
100	20		2000
149	10		1490
537	8		4296
4002	7		28014
5937 Prizes.			75000
9563 Blanks.			
15000			

☞ The above Class will *positively* commence drawing, in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on *Thursday* the 9th of April next, and will continue from day to day, and be *completed with all possible dispatch*. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid *on demand*.

The strict punctuality with which the First Class of this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory assurance to every class of Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the drawing of this; and afford, to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing prospect of effecting, at an early season, the desirable object for which the Lottery was granted.

Benjamin Austin, jun.
George R Minot,
Samuel Cooper, } Managers.
Henry Warren,
John Kneeland,

A few of the above tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and SAMUEL CLARKE, Jun. Northampton.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flanels of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildbores, Moreens, Durants, Velvets and Thickfets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravatts and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per dozen or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Said Hutchens wants immediately 36 doz. of MATS, made of hoofs, about 30 inches over, for which he will pay a generous price in GOODS.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

FOR SALE, BY

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Seins, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or less quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of less—Geneva, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Wines, London Porter, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas, of a superior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salæratus, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Codfish by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bl. or less—Loaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment.

Northampton, Jan. 14, 1795.

Adam Colson,

HAS for sale, at the Brick House in *New Boston*, a variety of

English Goods;

consisting of chintz Shawls, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, scarlet Broadcloth, Coatings, Baizes, Gloves by the doz.—an assortment of Leather, a great assortment of Women's Cloth Shoes—the best of Leather do. lined and bound—*6s.* per pair, Ladies Slips at 6/8—Salt 7/6 per bushel—Sugar, Coffee, Tea—all the above articles are of the best kind, which he is determined to sell very cheap for cash, as he expects to remove soon.

Northampton, January 20, 1795.

Clock and Watch Maker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN Clock Maker, one who perfectly understands the business, and can recommend himself by his industry and finish of Work, to whom good Wages will be given—Likewise an ingenious BOY, about 14 years of age is wanted as an apprentice to the above business—Apply to NATHAN STORRS, Northampton—Cash and the highest price given for old Silver Brass and Copper.

Jan. 14, 1795.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of NATHANIEL BLAKE, ISAAC DAVENPORT and JOHN M'LEAN, under the firm of NATHANIEL BLAKE and Co. is by mutual agreement to be dissolved the first day of April next.

Those indebted to said Company, are requested to call on the Subscriber, at their Store in Hartford and adjust the same by the first day of April next.

In order to make payment more easy to those indebted, the articles of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Whip Beams, Flax, Butter and most kinds of produce of this Country, and at the highest prices will be received in payment.

Those who have demands on said Company, may receive their dues by calling on the Subscriber at their Store in Hartford aforesaid.

In behalf of said Company,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Hartford, January 7, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DARIUS RICE, late of Belchertown, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscribers, administrators on said estate—also, all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same.

DANIEL SMITH, Jun.
REBECCA RICE.

Belchertown, Jan. 30, 1795.

Take Notice,

THE Subscriber informs his customers and all those that have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same without further notice—or they may expect to read that melancholy moan, to the damage of the said Samuel, as he saith the sum of, &c.

SAMUEL POMROY.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 28, 1795.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE for sale,

300 bushels coarse Salt,

by the Tierce or single Bushel. Also, a small assortment of Hollow-Ware.

Northampton Jan. 26, 1795.

CASH GIVEN for

Shipping Furrs, Bees-Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Feb. 2, 1795.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods south of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5, 1795.

Spencer Whiting,

REQUESTS every person, whose accounts remain unsettled with him, to call and close the same, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect this call, must not expect to receive another so favorable hereafter—those whose notes are become payable, will do well to call and pay them.

Said Whiting has a small assortment of GOODS remaining on hand, which he will sell unusually low, on one years credit if desired.

Worthington, Jan. 7, 1795.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of BURR and HARDING, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved.

ALL persons indebted to said company, are requested to call and settle by the first of March next, otherwise their accounts will be lodged with an attorney to collect, as they are about to leave the town soon.

ALSO,

For Sale, a small farm, containing about twenty-eight acres consisting of Woodland and pasturing, with a good dwelling-house, Barn, Store and Blacksmith's Shop, almost new and all in good repair, near the centre of the town and upon the Stage road—said farm will well accommodate a Mechanic or Trader, and might be improved to advantage as a tavern.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers on the premises.

CALVIN BURR,
JONA. HARDING.

Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795.

10 Dollars Reward!

ON the night of the 20th inst. the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. one gold French watch, two English silver do. one almost new, *John Kewley* Dublin, maker,—a silver tankard in three parts, (handle and lid off,) arms borne by the name of *Pitkin*, engrav'd in front, two ruffled shirts, two pair of stockings, one patent worsted, the other silk and worsted, one vest Pattern, one yard and quarter of dark coating. Whoever will apprehend said thief or thieves and lodge them in safe custody, with the articles, shall receive the above reward, or 5 dollars for either separately, with necessary charges paid, by

SAMUEL STILES.

Windsor, *Connecticut*, Jan. 21, 1795.

For SALE,

and possession given next May.

A VALUABLE Home Lot, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories; a large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard standing on the same. The situation is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if required, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794. 432 tfw

Notice.

THOSE indebted for the services of the HORSE RAVEN, the last season, are requested to make payment to Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, before the 25th inst.

Northampton, Jan. 19 1795.

To be sold very cheap,

a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Sunderland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars enquire of SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1795. 438 6t

From the (New-York) Journal.

At a Meeting of the DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY *of the City of New York, held at* CORLEAR'S HUNTER'S, *Wednesday Evening, January 14, 1795. The following* ADDRESS *was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be printed.*

THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO THEIR BRETHREN THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Fellow Freemen,

THE alarm has been given! a signal has been made! Confidence hath fled, and the sweets of security have given place to the apprehensions of danger! At the first of Government a voice, loud and imposing, has been heard, and already has it reached the distant corners of the Union! We have been charged with the commission of crimes the most aggravated, and some of the public functionaries have become our accusers. We have been dignified with harbouring designs destructive to the peace, and subversive of the Constitution of our country; and some of the Representatives of the people have listened to the accusation! To a call so imperious, and so powerful, silence would be a crime; inattention would assume the aspect of a total dereliction of character, and a criminal abandonment of principle.

The privilege of a fair and impartial hearing, is a right sacred to innocence, and consecrated to the preservation of virtue. Painful as it at all times is, to labour under the suspicions of guilt, when the imputation becomes strengthened by unwhose characters and station in life have wrested the public confidence in their favor; when the imputation is openly known under the imposing sanction of their names, and impressed with the all powerful stamp of their popularity: when the crime imputed is not only such as would prove injurious to the dearest interests of their country, but even threaten destruction to all the elements of social life, the powers of language become inadequate to describe the emotions of the mind. Conscious as we have deemed the attacks of our enemies, much as we have despised their calumnies, we feel that the present right not to be passed over in silence, for the support of our reputation, for the preservation of our character, as *Patriots*, as *Citizens*, and as *Men*. We shall make our appeal to the *People*.

To you, our fellow freemen, to you the people of the United States, the only *Sovereign* of our country, to whom all power, exercised for social purposes, is responsible for the faithful fulfilment of its delegated trusts, at this moment we address ourselves. At your august tribunal, devoted to the preservation of public liberty, and consecrated to the punishment of the laws, we submit all the charges and evidences against us—feeling as we do, the rectitude of our intentions, unconscious of criminality, or error; from the decision of that tribunal, we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear. By your determination therefore, by the voice of JUSTICE and of our COUNTRY, we submit ourselves, TO STAND OR TO FALL.

To legion, with the first, and most numerous accusation, our supposed instrumentality in exciting or fomenting the late *insurrection at Pittsburgh*.—But how shall we vindicate ourselves against a charge exhibited without testimony? Unsupported by the smallest shadow of evidence? So weak and sterile, as scarcely to deign an attendant circumstance in its favor.

Ardent and sincere in our attachment to the cause of public liberty, *your cause as well as our own*, we have exercised a right, the most invaluable to freedom; and dangerous to *tyrants only*. No sooner had the influence of our institution been announced to the world, than certain characters, ruthlessly to the principles of equal liberty, commenced an outrageous warfare against us, and abuse against us. Accusations the most groundless, and calumnies the most base and dishonorable, were heaped upon each other. Even the *press*, that hitherto faithful guardian of public freedom, through the industrious artifices of our enemies, became converted, into a constant vehicle of abuse.—Such has been the avidity with which certain writings and periodical publications have been circulated, as manifestly proves that their publishers and fabricators were actuated by more than ordinary motives stimulated by incentives more lucrative than honorable, more beneficial to themselves, than productive of the prosperity of their country.

Still relying upon the purity of our motives and the justice of our cause, impressed with the most terrible conviction of the indulgent candor, and determined patriotism of our countrymen, we contented ourselves with submitting to public view, a fair and accurate statement of the nature of our institution, and the principles by which we have been uniformly governed. Observing the strictest obedience, and regard to the laws and political institutions of our country, we remained satisfied with the conscientious of having deserved your friendly countenance and approbation.

Such was the history of our association, and proceedings, and similar was the conduct of the other patriotic institutions, when an alarming opposition to one of the laws of the Union, took place in the west of Pennsylvania. At the commencement of the present session of Congress, the President of the United States, in his address to the public representatives, in some measure, attributed that insurrection to certain "*self created societies*," whom he asserted to have assumed the "*tone of condemnation*."

The Senate in their answer to that address publicly pronounced their acquiescence in the opinion.

The solemnity and publicity of testimony should always bear a just analogy to the extent, and enormity of the crime that is charged. But of what conduct have we been guilty, thus to subject us to presidential animadversion, or senatorial proscription. The censure of the Senate has been indiscriminate. But shall we be condemned without proof? It may be possibly urged, that our *sentiments are inimical to the laws, which gave birth to the insurrection*—but does it from thence follow that we approved of the mode and *violence* of the opposition? We expressed our disapprobation of the principles of an *Excise*, but in terms full as pointed, *we condemned all unconstitutional opposition to the laws of our country*. Nay to render our assertions still less doubtful, the members of our sister societies of the states, from which the requisition was made, were among the foremost to fly with alacrity and promptitude to the standard erected for the defence of the constitution.

Is our being "*self created*" reckoned among the charges of the proscription? By *whom* then ought we to have been constituted? If appointed by *delegation* we would become the representatives of the people; if *elected* we should become organs of the general will. But are not all private associations established upon the foundation of their own authority, an authority sanctioned by the first principles of social life, and guaranteed by the spirit of the laws? Was it thought necessary to obtain a *special act* of legislative power for the *existence* creation of the SOCIETY OF CINCINNATUS, of which our first executive Magistrate, is, or was the presiding officer, or is it that society "*self created?*"

Is it for assembling that we are accused? What law *forbids* it? For *deliberating*, for *thinking*, for *exercising the faculties of the mind*. What *statute* has *deprived* us of the *right?* For the publication of our sentiments, where is the constitution that is prohibitory? If our opinions are founded in political error, if they are calculated to mislead, counteract their evil tendency by the *force of argument*. Truth may be suppressed by violence, but it will ever triumph amidst freedom of enquiry. Is it for *animadverting* upon the *conduct of government*, or for presuming to *disapprove*

* *It had it's "emollient dressings." Vide Surgeon Murray's Speech.*

of any of the measures of administration, that we are censured? The government is responsible to its sovereign, the people, for the faithful exercise of its entrusted powers: and *any part of the people*, have the right to express their opinions on the government.

But what possible danger has the government of this country, to apprehend from the existence of popular societies? They have no interest, but in common with their fellow citizens, they are equally concerned in the preservation of law, and the establishment of civil order, for upon that the safety of their lives, and the security of their fortunes depend. They have pledged themselves as faithful citizens, while they use their utmost endeavors to preserve public liberty, to maintain inviolate the principles of the constitution, and their *personal interest* is a surety responsible for their sincerity. They are not even suspected of being the *advocates of a standing army in time of peace*; they never have ofed their endeavors to *cherish a funding system*, to negociate *unnecessary loans*, or to preserve a *public debt forever*; for they derive not the smallest benefit from the influence which that system of measures, never fails to occasion. They indeed hold their assemblages in the evening, the private employments, and avocations of their members, prevent them from assembling in the day; they indeed close the doors of the rooms which they frequent, because they are not obliged to hold their meetings in the public streets, and because they have always claimed the valuable privilege *of choosing their company*. They cannot surely be suspected of *plots* against the liberty, combination against the laws, or conspiracies against the constitution of their country. They are *too numerous* for the purposes of *conspiracy*, their members would become the means of inevitable detection.

(Remainder in our next.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 2.

In Committee of the whole on the Amendment of Mr. Dexter to the Amendment of Mr. Giles.

Continued from our last.

MR. Jeremiah Wadsworth, being the first time that he has spoke in the present session, rose next. He had been up four times before but other gentlemen always rising along with him, he had sat down again. Mr. Wadsworth said, that a rage against nobility and priviledged orders now pervades the whole world. He really did not see the use of this amendment. It put him in mind of an old law, which, within his memory, had been in use. When a man had shot himself, his neighbors were not concerned with the certainty of his being dead in this world, and damned in the next but besides all this, they threw a stake through his body. Mr. Wadsworth regarded nobility, as in a similar situation with such a man for nobility appeared to him in the certain road to infinite destruction; and this amendment, by Mr. Giles, he thought was like DRIVING IN THE STAKE. The latter practice had been laid aside, and he thought that the amendment deserved the same fate. He reminded the House that the time had been, when America was very much indebted to nobility, and very glad to see them in her battles. We might now perhaps be charged with ingratitude on that head, for some of those identical French noblemen, who, during the late war had rendered us essential service, were now in this country in a state of beggary, subsisting on the charity of their friends. Others of the same noblemen were in dungeons, and some again had got their heads chopped off. He was warranted in say that many of these noblemen, when here during the war, rid long before a French revolution had been heard of, were in their hearts as good republicans as any American whatever. We had seen, some time ago, a party-spirit rising in the United States. He had observed that the thing was dying away, but the present amendment would afford a new theme. The newspapers were extremely numerous, and he doubted not that the writers in them would embrace so notable an opportunity for exercising their talents. As to the notion that there was a danger of nobility being introduced into this country, the thing was held in such detestation in America, that he had no more apprehension of its obtaining a footing here than he had that there would arise a new race of men without heads, or with their heads placed below their shoulders, or any other unnatural production. In short, he did not know a thing so impossible as the establishment of an American nobility. Knowing this, he regarded the amendment as entirely useless. As to the call for yeas and nays having an impression on his vote, that was not of the question. He knew his constituents, and they knew him; and they were both too well acquainted with each other, for a article of this nature to have any influence. To *him* the call was a matter of the utmost indifference, because he took this opportunity to declare frankly that he should vote against the amendment whether the yeas and nays were called or not.

Mr. Nicholas could not consent to abandon the proposition. It might be said that he did so, in terror of the amendment of Mr. Dexter, which he thoroughly despised.

Mr. Boudinot had not designed to speak on this question, but there was one objection to the amendment which occurred to him, and which had not been noticed by any gentlemen. This was that it would be an act of injustice to make a man do an act in this country which might effect his own interest and that of his family in another. This case might very possibly happen. A person by renouncing nobility here, might be debarred from claiming its privileges in another place, when it would perhaps be for his advantage.

Mr. Ames observed that too much attention had been given to the amendment as an abstract question. Nothing tended more to bewilder and confuse a debate than such a departure from the subject into abstractions and refinements; for although by this means we found that plain principles were rendered obscure, and reasonable doctrines carried to excess, yet we did not seem to reflect that nothing is more opposite to just principles than the extremes of those principles. For instance, it would not be safe or proper indiscriminately to admit aliens to become citizens, yet a scrutiny into their political orthodoxy might be carried to a very absurd extreme. The merit of the amendment depends on its being decided to the end proposed by the bill, and what is that? To make a rule of naturalization for the admission of aliens to become citizens, on such terms as may consist with our tranquility and safety. Now, said he, do we think of refusing this privilege to all heretics in respect to political doctrines? Even that strictness would not soften the millenium. For our own citizens freely propagate a great variety of opinions, hostile to each other, and therefore many of them destining widely from the intended standard of right thinking, good and bad, fools and wise men, the men of philosophy & the dupes of prejudice, we find could live very peaceably together, because there was a sufficient coincidence of common interest. If we depend on this strong tie, if we oblige foreigners to wait seven years, till they have formed it, till their habits as well as interests become knit and assimilated with our own, we may leave them to cherish or to renounce their imported prejudices and follies as they may chuse. The danger of their diffusing them among our own citizens is to be prevented by public opinion, if we may leave error and prejudice to stand or fall before truth and freedom of enquiry.

Can the advocates of the amendment even affect apprehensions that there is any intention to introduce a foreign nobility as a privileged order? If they can, such difcases of the brain were not bred by reasoning and cannot be cured by it. Still less should we give effect by law to chimerical whimsies. For what is the tendency of this counterfeit alarm? Is it to rouse again the sleeping apparitions which have disturbed the back country? Is it to show that the mock dangers which they have pretended to dread are real? Or is

it to make a list of secession last even such as have the merit of maintaining the extremes of political opinions, and those whom his vote would denounce as stopping at what they deem a wife moderation? If that is the case, it seems that the amendment is intended rather to publish a creed than to settle a rule of administration. Yet it should be noticed that those who would go to extremes are left entitled to the praise of republicanism than those who would not.

But the consequence of giving an artificial and unmerited importance to the amendment, is in the first place to spread a useless and even pernicious alarm, as well as to revive animosities, and to the next place by shewing our dependence on a futile, ridiculous renunciation of nobility, to evince the want of any good remedy for the evil. If it is an important affair, the amendment is far short of what the case requires.

If it is, as we all believe, trifling and worthless, then let us spare ourselves the shame of legislating on these frivolities, these phantoms which the friends of the amendment have very slowly, and at last very faintly, pretended to have any substance.

Mr. Ames further observed, that the frivolities which we have already against the introduction of nobility are sufficient to secure us and our sons, and the sons of our sons down to the twentieth generation a nobility. Is the meaning of this amendment to give a new test for sedition? It was below the dignity of the house to spend its time upon such trifles. The convention of another nation had incredibly disgraced themselves by legislating upon trifles, while matters of importance stood by. What would be the sense of America upon our spending day after day in debating about such a frivolous thing? He was against the amendment of Mr. Giles.

Mr. Samuel Smith was sorry for the turn which the debate had taken; though at first it bore a trifling appearance, it had since called up all the warmth of the house. The gentlemen from the eastern states, who knew the republican character of their constituents, and how independent every man there was, both in his temper and his circumstances, had slighted the amendment as unnecessary. Gentlemen from the southern states, on the other hand say, that they have some reason to be apprehensive. Why, said Mr. Smith, will not the eastern members indulge us in this trifle? It is owned by the one party, that it can have no bad tendency; and the other imagine, that it must have a good one. Then why not for the sake of conciliation grant it?

Mr. Murray was sorry that the house had begun the new year with such a difussion. He had seen with much pleasure the appearances of conciliation and unanimity at the out set of the session. He should vote for the amendment, and he hoped that those members who were against it would come round and vote for it.—They would thus put an end to this motion so wasteful of time. Of nobility, however, the gentleman had no alarming apprehensions. There had once been in this house a stranger. He was there for two years before it was known, and it was then discovered that a stranger was a thing not to be harmless. As for titles of nobility, he believed that all the wholesome and sensible part of the community looked upon the whole as *a jest*. When Mr. Murray contemplated this subject, it reminded him of Holkeia's dance of death.* He saw nothing in this country but the ghosts of nobility. In Europe, indeed, it was a matter of importance. It established the etiquette of precedence among the ladies in a ball, and a country dance. The amendment was not worth much either one way or the other. But he wished it to be granted for the reasons assigned by his colleague from Maryland, who had spoke last before him.

Mr. Madison, when the amendment was first suggested, had considered it as highly proper, and naturally connected with the subject. No man can say how far the republican revolution that is now proceeding in Europe will go. If a revolution was to take place in Britain, which for his part he expected and believed would be the case, the peerage of that country would be thronging to the United States. He thought we ready to receive them with all that hospitality, respect, and tenderness to which misfortune is entitled. He should sympathize with them, and he as ready to aid them whatever friendly means lay in his power, as any man. But this was entirely distinct from admitting them as citizens of America, before they were constitutionally qualified to become so. In reply to the remark of Mr. Boudinot that a renunciation of their titles might injure their families, Mr. Madison observed, that if a British revolution took place, these fugitives would, as aliens, be incapacitated from holding real estates. In discussing this question, we had been reminded of the Marquis de la Fayette. He had the greatest respect for that character, but if he were to come to this country, this very gentleman would be the first to recommend and acquiesce in the amendment on the table. He had urged the necessity of utterly abolishing nobility in France, even at a time when he thought necessary for the safety of the State, that the king should possess a considerable portion of power; and Mr. Madison believed that if he were now at freedom, he was as completely stript of every thing relative to nobility, as it was possible that he could be. It had been said that it was needless to make emigrants renounce their rank, and that oaths were no security. He was ready to allow, that oaths were in any case but a very poor security, but they had been adopted in other parts of the bill, and the same reason which recommended them on former occasions might recommend them now.

Mr. W. Smith was convinced that the amendment was wholly incompetent to the end which it professed to have in view. You may force a man to renounce his title, but what does that signify, when you cannot hinder his neighbours from calling both him, his wife and family by the title? He replied to the argument of Mr. Samuel Smith as to the eastern members giving up the point for the sake of conciliation with the southern members. He did not understand that *his own* constituents had any such panic about them, or that they would thank the eastern members very ardently for such a concession. They were not afraid of aristocracy. You cannot abolish the practice, and even suppose a nobleman had made his renunciation, perhaps the very person who admitted the oath may the next moment say, "My Lord I wish you a good morning;" and you cannot punish the individual who says so. As to the not allowing of titles to wives and daughters, this renunciation will not prevent their being given. But in some parts of the country we have titles already. Mr. Smith had often heard an old lady called *the Dutchess*. He could see no good consequences from the motion. There was indeed one obvious effect. The ignorant part of the American citizens, who he hoped were but few, would imagine that those who voted for the amendment were against the introduction of nobility into America, and that *those against* the amendment were for that introduction. This frivolous kind of legislation had disgraced the proceedings of another nation. They had began to change the names of their towns and harbours, such as Conde, Dunkirk, Toulon, Havre de Grace and Lyons. One of these they had named *Havre de Marat*, and so on. But now they were coming back to their sober judgment, and were repealing these edicts. Lyons was restored to its old name. The pillar erected to announce its rebellion and annihilation had been taken down. The Convention had formerly past a law for demolishing houses inhabited by Aristocrats, but now they began to think that it was better to let the house stand. Would any body say that French liberty was better secured by naming a harbour *Havre de Marat*? Had this done any good to the cause? But if people who were so much afraid of the introduction of nobility would look around them they might already find in this country alarming marks of an attachment to royalty. When Mr. Smith was lately at New-Haven in Connecticut, he had observed on the top of the State House the figure of A CROWN, which had stood there undisturbed since long before the beginning of the Revolution. He went into the State House, and found the people as good republicans as could be, notwithstanding of this crown. Again, at Middletown in the same state, he went into a church, and on the top of the organ, there was another CROWN, which might also be interpreted as a proof of monarchial principles. Resorting to the subject of changing names, Mr. Smith said that the people in the State of New-York had for along time, enjoyed as much liberty as the other States. At last however it was remarked that one of the streets of the city of New-York was called King's Street. But this was changed to *Liberty Street*, which was to be sure a very momentous alteration. If Congress descended to legislate in such littlenesses, they may forbid the title of worshipful. They may abolish the order of free masons, which he thought that they had just as much right to do as to make the foreign no-title renounce their titles before they should be accepted as American citizens. The Congress must, among other objects of legislation forbid any member to come into the house with an aristocratical cloak, one with gold lace for example. He dread more than once this question. What peculiar privileges has a foreign nobleman coming into this country which he is to renounce? Mr. Smith knew of none which he possessed more than all other citizens. He considered the whole amendment as totally trifling. He was content that the yeas and nays should be taken. His sentiments were known already. His name should stand among the noes.

(To be continued.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING.

WHEREAS on the twenty sixth day of June last, certain articles with the Cherokee Indians were stipulated by Henry Knox, Secretary for the department of War, being duly authorised thereto, in behalf of the United States; which articles are in the words following:

"Articles with the Cherokee Indians.

Whereas the treaty made and concluded on Holston river on the second day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, between the United States of America and the Cherokee nation of Indians, has not been fully carried into execution by reason of some misunderstanding which has arisen.

1. And whereas the undersigned Henry Knox Secretary for the department of War, being authorised thereto by the President of the United States in behalf of the said United States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors in their own names and in behalf of the whole Cherokee nation, are desirous of re-establishing peace & friendship between the said parties in a permanent manner, Do hereby declare that the said treaty of Holston is of all intents and purposes in full force and binding upon the said parties, as well in respect to the boundaries therein mentioned as in all other respects whatever.

2. It is hereby stipulated that the boundaries mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty shall be ascertained and marked in the manner prescribed in the said article, whenever the Cherokee nation shall have ninety days notice of the time and place at which the commissioners of the United States intend to commence their operation.

3 The United States, to evince their justice by amply compensating the said Cherokee nation of Indians for all relinquishments of land made either by the treaty of Hopewell upon the Keowee river, concluded on the twenty eighth of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, or the aforesaid treaty made upon Holston river on the second of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, do hereby stipulate, in lieu of all former sums to be paid annually, to furnish the Cherokee Indians with goods suitable for their use to the amount of five thousand dollars yearly.

4. And the Cherokee nation, in order to evince the sincerity of their intentions in future to prevent the practice of stealing horses, attended with the most pernicious consequences to the lives and peace of both parties, do hereby agree that for every horse which shall be stolen from the white inhabitants by any Cherokee Indians and not returned within three months, that the sum of fifty dollars shall be deducted from the said annuity of five thousand dollars.

5. The articles now stipulated will be considered as permanent additions to the treaty of Holston as soon as they shall have been ratified by the President of the United States and the Senate of the United States.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America and the whole Cherokee nation, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals in the city of Philadelphia within the United States this twenty fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

H. KNOX, Sec'y of War. (L.S.)

[Indian Signatures.]

DONE IN THE PRESENCE OF

JOHN THOMPSON, } Interpreters.
ARTHUR COODLY, }
Caswell Jones, of Delaware.
William Wofford, of the State of Georgia.
W. M'Caleb, of South-Carolina.
Samuel Lewis of Philadelphia."

NOW KNOW YE, That I have considered the said articles, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and figned the same with my hand,

GIVEN in the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and in the nineteenth year of the Sovereignty and independence of the United States.

GO: WASHINGTON.

By the President.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.

The latest intelligence, from Europe, is brought by the brig Mary, Capt. Chipman, in 29 days from Lymington, London papers to the 5th Jan. are received by this arrival. They contain, however, no important article of political information, excepting his Majesty's most gracious

SPEECH.

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT:

Delivered 30th December, 1794.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER the uniform experience which I have had of your zealous regard for the interests of my people, it is a great satisfaction to me to recur to your advice and assistance, at a period which calls for the full exertion of your energy and wisdom.

Notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses which we have experienced in the course of the present campaign, I retain a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in a vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are engaged.

You will, I am confident, agree with me, that it is only from firmness and perseverance that we can hope for the return of an honourable and safe peace, and for the preservation and permanent security of our dearest interests.

In considering the situation of our enemies, you will not fail to observe, that the efforts which have led to their success, and the unexampled means by which those efforts could have been supported, have produced among themselves the most calamitous effects which were to be expected; and that every thing which has passed in the interior of the country, has from the progressive and rapid decay of their resources, and the instability of every part of that violent and monstrous system, which is equally ruinous to *France*, and incompatible with the tranquility of other nations.

The states general of the *United Provinces* have nevertheless been led, by a sense of present difficulties, to enter into negociations for peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country.—No established government or independent force can, under the present circumstances, derive real security from such negociations: On our part, they could not be attempted, without sacrificing both our honour and safety to an enemy whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

I have therefore continued to use the most effectual means for the further augmentation of my forces; and I shall count no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the powers of Europe, as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigor and exertion. I place the fullest reliance on the valor of my forces, and on the affection and public spirit of my people, in whose behalf I am contending, and whose safety and happiness are the objects of my constant solicitude.

The local importance of Corsica, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, determined me not to withhold the protection which they sought for: and I have since accepted the crown and sovereignty of that country, according to an instrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have concluded a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been my object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries.—As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you, in order that you may consider of the propriety of making such provisions as may appear necessary for carrying it into effect.

I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of my son the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the duke of Brunswick: the constant proofs of your attachment to my person and family, perfuade me, that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to my domestic happiness, and that you will enable me to make provision for such an establishment, as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of the feveral kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

The considerations which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war will, I doubt not, induce you to make the most ample provision for the several branches of the public service, the estimates for which I have directed to be paid before you.

While I regret the necessity of large additional burdens on my subjects, it is a just consolation and satisfaction to me to observe the state of our credit, commerce, and resources, which is the natural result of the continued exertions of industry under the protection of a free and well regulated government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A just sense of the hardships now so long enjoyed by this country will, I am perfuaded, encourage you to make every effort, which can enable you to transmit those blessings unimpaired to your posterity.

I entertain a confident hope, that, under the protection of Providence, and with constancy and perseverance on our part, the principles of social order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that my faithful people will find my present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquility at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened since the establishment of civilized society.

LIFE of DUMOURIER.

In the variety of fortune and singularity of events which checker the period of life in which General Dumourier was personally active in the revolution of France, few characters are more interesting than that of this distinguished Hero. His memoirs written by himself, are now published, and serve to throw much light on the most important periods, from his accepting the command of the Northern army, to his flight, in April 1793.

Dumourier begins his History with a brief account of the state of France and her armies, at the beginning of 1793. He describes the several factions that distracted the convention. "Clubs consisting of a few citizens without principles or any resources, and sufficient but a change of government, were in every city supported by faction soldiers, industrious by mind with any army. Their violent deliberations soon acquired the force of law. No care was taken to collect votes. Threats and clamor decided every question."

On the 19th of November, and a few days after the decisive battle at Jemappe, the Convention, intoxicated with success, passed a decree against all the despots of the earth, and invited the subjects of every kingdom to throw off the yoke; promising their protection and *fraternity*. This decree stirred all Europe, and was one of the most rash and fatal of all the rash measures of the Convention. Had there been another objection to it, it was the moral one, that could have been adopted; as it involved the guilt of "interfering with foreign governments;" which was the very crime laid to the charge of the Emperor and king of Prussia, who had intermeddled with the affairs of France.

On the 15th of December following, they passed another decree, calculated to heat the resentment and odium, as well as to alarm the fears of surrounding nations—this was the decree for sequestrating the property of the Belgians. To execute this decree, they appointed six commissioners, Danton, Lacroix, Camus, Freland, Merlin of Douay, and Gobain; men of different characters, some of them ill bred and dissgusting in their manners, and all of them violent Jacobins.

Dumourier reprobated these decrees—he informs the commissioners and the Convention, that such measures would offend and irritate the Belgians, render the French administration odious, and ultimately prove ruinous to their authority in the Netherlands. He therefore exerted himself to prevent the execution of the decrees, especially that of sequestration. This opposition to the plundering schemes of the Convention, then governed by the violent Jacobins and their tools, the populace that filled the galleries, was a principal and direct cause of Dumourier's ruin. Finding it in vain to resisting the execution of the decree of sequestration, the Jacobins determined to get rid of him, and as he was dear to the army, he was not to be displaced at once ——— Assassination was once attempted, but the plan did not succeed. ——— The Jacobins therefore necessary to render him unpopular both in France and with his army; to effect this purpose they drew every possible difficulties in the way of furnishing and recruiting his army. His army was but small, and the men were without food and clothing; many of them without arms and ammunition. Dumourier gives a very affecting picture of the distresses of his army in 1792, as it was reported to the commissioners. It consisted of only 14 or 15,000 infantry and about 3000 cavalry, all supplied with every thing; and the commissioners took no pains to procure recruits or supplies. Dumourier mentions one curious fact—"The wheat of the Netherlands went to Nantz, returned from Nantz to Paris, was stored at Montmartre, and sent back into the Netherlands," to feed the army. Many other facts are of the same kind, and carry with them unquestionable evidence of a fixed determination to sacrifice General Dumourier to the then ruling faction, the Jacobins.

From such evidence as can be collected from the memoirs of Dumourier, or from other accounts of transactions in France and Belgium at that time, it appears very obvious, or at least probable, that Dumourier would have completed the conquest of Holland, early in 1793, and enabled France to make a most advantageous peace, had he been supported by the government of France. Implicit confidence was laid with consummate skill, and executed with an address and boldness that inspire his most implacable enemies with admiration of his talents. He had almost completed his purpose; when he was compelled to risk a battle with the Austrians. He was defeated—not from treachery, as his foes have alledged, but from the superiority of his enemies. He had a few troops, who performed prodigies of valor; but such an ill-supplied army could not perform impossibilities. His enemies in Paris had got leave to sacrifice the Gen.—they withheld all supplies, and to the *jealousy and refentment alone of the Jacobin faction*, must be ascribed the fall and the subsequent treachery of Dumourier—and probably all the misfortunes of the following campaign.

Fettered and thwarted in all his schemes for the honor of the French republic and the victory of her armies; baffled his attempts to oppose the wicked decrees for robbing the Belgians; and harrassed with a formidable army of Austrians; his impetuous passions could no longer submit to the disgrace of being the sport of the Club at Paris: Like La Fayette, he resolved to march his army to Paris, and disperse that faction of unauthorized individuals, who were domineering over France. At first his army seemed to favor the enterprize; but the Jacobins found means to mix their emissaries with the soldiers, who were persuaded to abandon him.—Had Dumourier then abandoned his country as La Fayette did, without leaguing himself with Coburg for the purpose of destroying the factions, he would have saved his reputation. But this spirited man could not brook the indignities offered him by the Jacobins and their emissaries—he determined on revenge—and took the fatal step of uniting with the invaders of his country, for the execution of his projects. This act of treachery has doomed him to infamy.

Dumourier has been accused of taking a bribe. This is probably a calumny.—No evidence of this fact appears; but many circumstances, besides his *positive affertion*, render it wholly improbable.—He doubtless was faithful to his country; and fought her battles like a firm patriot, even some months after his enemies had refolved on his destruction; in refusing to rob and plunder the Netherlands under the decree of Dec. 15, he acted like a man of integrity, and the Belgians to this day acknowledge him as their great benefactor. Had the affairs of France been well conducted, even after the abolition of monarchy, (which was against his opinion) it is probable Dumourier would have continued as firm a friend to his country, as he certainly was an able general.

The memoirs of Gen. Dumourier furnish the most particular and authentic account of Belgium, that has been published; and the work is equally valuable as a history of his private life, and of the French Revolution, during the most period comprehended in the narration.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated January, 6 1795.

"Colonel Pickering's late treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations has been received and ratified. The Indians renounce all claims to lands within any part of the Pennsylvania territory, and are fully agreed that our settlements at Presqu'isle should go on.

The lords referred for their use, are to accurately described as to leave no room for dispute, and all complaints seem to have been settled to the satisfaction of both parties.—Johnston, the British agent, accompanied the Indians and they expected that he might be present to take care of their interests. Col. Pickering did affirm that the Americans never sent agents to their treaties with the Indians; and that he was gratified at their impudence in attempting a spy upon us, to see fairness and prevent peace. He then interpreted them that the British King had never forced us from the posts in dispute, but that we refused submission to his tyranny, and in the late war had thrown him upon his back. That his officers had in 1793, exerted themselves to prevent peace between the Western Indians and the United States. That Capt. Brandt said it to their faces and they could not deny it. That last winter, when the Indians were collecting the prisoners for the purpose of bringing them to Gen. Wayne's Head Quarters, and making peace; the British deluded them and told the Americans would deceive them and cut them off. That they had built a fort upon our lands at the rapids of the Miami, and attempted to remove our people from the great Sodus, but at this last place if they had come on, force would have been met and repelled with force, as our warriors were ordered to be in readiness. He then appealed to the Indians whether Lord Dorchester had not attempted to irritate them against us, whether other British officers had not done the same; whether Simcoe had not taken secret measures to lead the Western Indians astray, at the time he was wishing our commissioners success in their negotiation; and for fear they should see the warriors and open their eyes, he instructed the captain of his boat not to carry the commissioners to the place where the Indians were in council. The conduct of the British towards the Americans at sea, and our measures to obtain satisfaction were then explained, to which was added an account of the war waged by the European kings against France, because the French seeing in the last war how wisely the Americans managed their affairs, determined when they went home that they would have no more kings, but have a great council of their wise men; & how the French were beating all the kings. He concluded by telling them, that he would hold no treaty while this fog staid among them, and that they must infamously send him home unless they wished to defeat the great business upon which he came to see them and break off all friendship with the United States—After this speech, the mist fettled and lengthy ever delivered at an Indian treaty, and to which Mr. Johnston was listening all the time, Colonel Pickering broke up the council until he should know the determination of the Indians. They came to his quarters in less than an hour and told him they were sorry for the animosity which they discovered between the Americans and the British, that Johnston had gone to Niagara, for his stomach was overcharged with Colonel Pickering's speech, and that they would cheerfully proceed to make known their complaints with full confidence of justice being done to them. After this, all the chiefs, except Cornplanter, who seems to be much under British influence, went on without the least difficulty to adjust every thing doubtful or disputed, and finally they all signed the treaty and went home in good temper. It is believed that this free to face disputation of British interposition and British councils produced a very good effect upon the minds of the Indians.

The well known abilities of Colonel Pickering, his military experience and indefatigable application to business, made the public anticipate his appointment as the successor of General Knox as soon as it was known that that gentleman would resign. It will certainly afford great satisfaction to the people of the western country, to learn from his previous public conduct the new Secretary's temper of mind and probable future measures in British and Indian affairs."

NEW YORK, February 7.

Mr. Jay has written to his friends, that having finished his business in London, he intended proceeding to *Bath*, to enjoy some relaxation; and that he expected to embark about the first of February, on his return to this country.

Oliver Wolcott, jun. Esq. is nominated and appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Alexander Hamilton Esq. resigned.

The siege of Maestricht, about 300 inhabitants and soldiers were either killed or wounded, during the three days bombardment; more than 200 buildings were either entirely destroyed, or greatly damaged; 12,000 bombs, balls, and howitzer balls, have been thrown into it; some of the last weighed 200lbs. And it was the enemy's intention, on the 4th, to attempt a general storm, which it would have been utterly impossible for a garrison, consisting of 3000 Austrian horse and foot, 2000 Infans, and 1500 Dutch troops, worn out by fatigue, to have defended themselves from.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 18.

THE TREATY

passed on by Mr. Jay, with the Executive of *Great-Britain*, was received, officially by letters to the United States, the exact account of the army in December, from a gentleman of this town, to the amiable Miss *Elizabeth Polly*, of *Goshen*.

DIED]—At Conway on the 8th inst. (and buried in Hatfield, on the 10th, the widow *Mary Smith*, late of Hatfield, aged 82 years.—She left of her descendants, 8 children, 51 grand children and 54 great grand children, which are now living; and although she left so large a progeny she has never buried but 15.

Take Notice,

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber in November last—two SHEEP, one marked with a halfpenny in the left ear, a crop and hole through the right ear, the other with a halfpenny on the left ear—with a hole in the right ear.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL GRAVES.

Williamsburgh, 9th Feb. 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL persons who were indebted to the subscribers by book or note, the first day of December last and have not since that time settled and paid their respective balances, are indiscriminately called upon, to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of April next.

Produce of all sorts—Ashes, Butter, Tallow and Bees-Wax, old Pewter and clean comb'd Hogs Bristles will be received in payment.

JOHN WILLIAMS, and Co.

Conway, Feb. 12, 1795.

For Sale,

A FARM in the west part of *Westhampton*, containing 140 acres, with two houses, one barn and top of it under good improvement, with two APPLE-TREES and many other fruit trees—the farm is well watered.—Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may have the whole, or one houseand 20 or 30 acres.—For particulars—Enquire of

SOLOMON EDWARDS.

Lieing on the premises.

FOR SALE, BY

John Williams, & Co.

A QUANTITY of CLOVER SEED.

Who have on hand, a general assortment of

GOODS

For sale, on reasonable terms, for ready pay, or short credit.

They have lately received a few Velvet Mantles and Ribbons.

Conway, Feb. 12, 1795.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NETS, for which cash will be paid.

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* *A celebrated Swish painter who died in 1534. Speaking of this great artist, Henry the eighth once said "Out of seven ploughmen I can make seven lords, but out of seven lords I cannot make even one Holbein.*

NATIONAL FOLLIES:

An Extract.

IT is a subject of real regret, with men of enlightened minds and pure independence of character, to see the native Americans the dupes and foot balls of foreigners. So little do our real republican patriots consider the importance of national character and national manners to command national respectability, that it seems to be a point of emulation, especially in large towns to despise every thing of our *own*, attach ourselves to every thing *foreign*, divide into clans to suit ourselves to all nations, and in short to be every thing but what we ought to be—*Americans*.

If a doll comes from England with a little hat, immediately our ladies must wear little hats—if with a broad one, all must wear broad ones—if a bodiless doll arrives, instantly our ladies must turn into the shape of a churn.

If an Englishman arrives with a new fashion, all the town eyes his dress—down comes the cape of a coat, to lay a spindle neck to view; or up goes the cape to cover the ears—away go buckles or strings, and whole boots are shortened to half-ones.

If Frenchmen worship red caps & cockades, why half the town must dick a French cockade in their hats, and a red cap must be stuck upon a pole in all public places. And to crown all, people, rather than not be like some foreign nation, must actually become Sans Culottes, and parade about with bare knees.

Were an indifferent person to look round our country, he would suppose us a race of apes on two legs—a people born to ape the monkey tricks, dictated by foreigners.

These remarks are not aimed at any particular persons; nor are they designed as mere trifling. They are intended as serious hints of great importance to the future welfare and dignity of our country. Some unity of character, some similarity of manners, some nationality of sentiment, are essential to patriotism, and a respectable independence. Until our countrymen discard their clownish notions, and their apishness of every thing foreign; while they suffer foreigners to engross an improper share of their attachments, and to divide them into little parties and factions; they must expect to be little respected, in their private or public character, and frequently insulted at public places. These ideas are prefsed on the Americans, as matters of more consequence, than a slight view of the subject would lead them to imagine.

Be this servile submission to foreigners, we give them two important advantages over us: One regards our commerce—the other our government. By aping the fashions of a foreign people, we render ourselves doubly tributary to them in our trade. A regular trade exports what we do not want—and imports what we do want or what we think we want. Half our wants are artificial and depend solely on opinion. By living the slaves of foreign fashions, our artificial wants are multiplied in an incalculable degree. Articles we hate, are shown off as the capricious voice of fashion; and articles we do not want, are purchased. Thus a million of dollars at least are expended annually in purchasing trippery of little or no use, but to feed and enrich other nations, and gratify the whims of our own fancies. We even go farther—we often toil under serious inconveniences in dress and furniture for months together, because we *must* be like other nations—nations perhaps that hate or despise us.

As government is concerned, our servility is a still more serious evil. We are too apt to take sides in the quarrels of foreign nations—by this means parties spring up in our own country, which grow into violent factions, that now actually disturb our public tranquility, and there is some danger, they will throw us into convulsions. The commercial interests of this country are strongly connected with those of Great-Britain—to counteract the influence of this connexion, the French address themselves to our passions; they inflame our hatred against the piracies of England, and play upon our love of freedom. By these means, they have made a powerful party in our country, who distinguish themselves by their almost delirious zeal for the French revolution. These parties are more or less visible in every quarter of our country, but especially in our large towns.

Parties, once formed and pitted against each other in politics, rail at each other—each charges the other with unfriendliness to the government or interests of this country. The passions are inflamed; suspicion and fear are excited, and disbelief that confidence which ought to prevail among co-patriots and fellow-citizens—hatred, ill-will and malevolence follow; and Americans, equally patriotic & republican, and equally interested in the welfare of their common country, become open enemies to each other. Thus, instead of uniting in the means of serving our own country, we become the dupes, the tools of foreign nations, quarrelling with each other about foreign politics in which we are very little interested. It is thus we are split into factions and intrigued out of our harmony and good fellowship, by the artful emissaries of foreign nations.

My countrymen, why will you not see the snares laid for your peace and happiness? Why will you suffer your attachments to any foreign interest to sow dissension among yourselves? Why will you degrade the national character to which you ought to aspire, by becoming the satellites of foreigners? Why will you wear badges of slavery? Treat all foreigners with hospitality; but reject their influence over your habits or your manners.—Congress are wisely guarding the country from the danger of too easy admission to citizenship—second their efforts, and permit no intrigues to enslave your opinions. You have an excellent country, and a better government than any other nation on earth. Preserve that government; assume the dignity of republicans; reject foreign influence, and be what you ought to be, independent Americans.

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50 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN from the subscribers at Millers Falls on *Connecticut* river, in *Montague*, State of *Massachusetts*, out of a boat, on the night of the 15th of *September* last, one tierce of GOODS containing the following articles, viz.

7 3-4 yards of Forest Cloth—7 3-8 do. of Blue Broad Cloth—8 ¼ do. of Brown do.—16 ½ do. of dark brown do.—8 do. of fine Lamb Skin Coating—20 do. of Mixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elastic, red Striped—2 pair of Ladies Slippers—1 do. of Men's Shoes—9 pieces of Nankeen—1 do. of black Calimanco—1 do. of brown Durant—1 second hand low crown'd cock'd Beaver Hat—1 Ladies Beaver do.—2 Nap'd Hats—2 doz. of Jack-Knives—1 doz. of Pen-Knives.

Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods returned to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, by applying to *Justin Lyman* in the City of *Hartford*, or to *Elisha Lyman* at *Wethersfield*, in the State of *Vermont*,—or a reasonable reward for the goods only.

Said Lymans would likewise inform the Publick, that they shall continue the boating business as usual, and that they transact all kinds of commission business, and still continue to receive and forward goods to *Boston* and *New-York*, or any other part the shiper should choose—whoever would wish to favour them with their commands, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their property.

They likewise would wish to purchase a quantity of white BEANS and Cattle's HORNS, for which cash will be paid for any quantity at the opening of the River, delivered at *Hartford*.

Hartford, Feb. 9, 1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or less quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of less—Geneva, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Wines, London Porter, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas, of a superior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salt, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Codfish by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bl. or less—Leaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment.

Northampton, Jan. 14. 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Serin, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE for sale,

300 bushels coarse Salt,

by the Tierce or single Bushel. Also, a small assortment of Hollow Ware,

Northampton Jan. 26, 1795.

CASH GIVEN for

Shipping Furrs, Bees-

Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Feb. 2, 1795.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flanels of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wiltshores, Marcens, Durants, Velvets and Thicksets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravatts and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandana and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article required for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Said Hutchens wants immediately 30 doz. of MATS, made of bulls, about 30 inches over, for which he will pay a generous price in GOODS.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1794.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of NATHANIEL BLAKE, ISAAC DAVENPORT and JOHN M'LEAN, under the firm of NATHANIEL BLAKE and Co. is by mutual agreement to be dissolved the first day of April next.

Those indebted to said Company, are requested to call on the Subscriber, at their Store in Hartford and adjust the same by the first day of April next.

In order to make payment more easy to those indebted, the articles of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, White Beans, Flax, Butter and most kinds of the produce of this Country, and at the highest prices will be received in payment.

Those who have demands on said Company, may receive their dues by calling on the Subscriber at their Store in Hartford aforesaid.

To behalf of said Company,

NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Hartford, January 7. 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers, by book or note whose time of credit is out of contract, are informed that unless they settle the same by the 15th of February, they will be put in suit without further notice.—He also subjoins that he has just received a fresh supply of GOODS, suitable to the season, among which is plenty of Iron—Hollow Ware, a large share of which is Sugar-Kettles,—together with a few warranted Spinning Wheels,—he has also a few stray Sheep, that the owner may have, by proving property and paying charges.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 28, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DAVID RICE, late of Belchertown, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscribers, administrators on said estate—also, all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same.

DANIEL SMITH, Jun.
REBECCA RICE.

Belchertown, Jan. 30, 1795.

Take Notice,

THE Subscriber informs his customers and all those that have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same without further notice—or they may expect to read that melancholy moan, to the damage of the said Samuel, as he saith the sum of, &c.

SAMUEL POMROY.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 28, 1795.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he Still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about 14 or 15 year of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5, 1795.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize!

FIFTEEN thousand Tickets at 5 Dollars each, are 75 000 dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of Twelve and an half per cent. for the purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
1	of	100 0	is	10000
1		5000		5000
1		2000		2000
5		1000	are	5000
8		500		4000
15		200		3000
30		100		3000
48		50		2400
60		40		2400
80		30		2400
100		20		2000
149		10		1490
537		8		4296
4002		7		28014
5037 Prizes.				75000
9963 Blanks.				
15000				

The above Class will positively commence drawing, in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on Thursday the 9th of April next, and will continue from day to day, and be completed with *all possible dispatch*. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid on demand.

The strict punctuality with which the First Class of this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory assurance to every class of Adventurers, that the managers will be enabled rightly to adhere to the drawing of this; and afford to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing prospect of setting, at no very distant season, the desirable object for which the Lottery was granted,

Benjamin Austin, jun.
George R. Minot,
Samuel Cooper,
Henry Warren,
John Knoteland, } Managers.

A few of the above tickets can be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and SAMUEL CLARKE, Jan. Northampton.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of BURR and HARDING, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved.

ALL persons indebted to *said company*, are requested to call and settle by the first of March next, otherwise their account will be lodged with an attorney to collect, as they are about to leave the town soon.

A L S O,

For Sale, a small farm, containing about twenty-eight acres consisting of Woodland and pasturing, with a good dwelling-house, Barn, Store and Blacksmith's Shop almost new and all in good repair, near the centre of the town and upon the Stage road—said farm will well accommodate a Mechanic or Trader, and might be improved to advantage as a tavern.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers on the premises.

CALVIN BURR.
JONA. HARDING.

Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795.

10 Dollars Reward!

ON the night of the 29th inst. the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. one gold French watch, two English silver do. one almost new, *John Knowles* Dublin, maker,—a silver tacked in three parts, (handle and lid off) name borne by the name of *Pitkin*, engrav'd in front, two ruffled shirts, two pair of stockings, one patent worsted, the other silk and worsted, one vest Pattern, one yard and quarter of dark coating. Whoever will apprehend said thief or thieves and lodge them in safe custody, with the articles, shall receive the above reward, or 5 dollars for either separately, with necessary charges paid. by

SAMUEL STILES.

Windsor, *(Connecticut)* Jan. 21, 1795.

Wanted, as apprentices

to the TAYLORS business, two LADS from 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended.—Also a JOURNEYMAN to the same business, whose work will recommend him—Enquire of

POMROY and WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 7. 1795.

To be sold very cheap

a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Southerland, one third part of the purchase being paid in generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars —Enquire of SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, Jan. 14. 1795. 4t

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1795. [Numb. 443.]

THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, TO THEIR BRETHREN THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(Concluded from our last.)

Fellow-Freemen,

IT has been frequently asserted, it has even been maintained within the walls of the House of *Representatives*, that the existence of all *popular assemblages*, must inevitably terminate in the violation of law, and in the destruction of government. And why? Because they PROMOTE INQUIRY; because they produce INVESTIGATION.—A good government, and in danger from *associations of the people!* A constitution, the *conservation* and *security of the public interest*, and yet endangered by this very person *whose welfare is so specially promotes!* This is a contradiction too gross to be believed, a paradox too absurd to be credited. It was FREE INVESTIGATION that procured our emancipation from the detestible yoke of British thraldom; it was *free investigation* that established that liberty which now forms the enviable blessing, and the exalted birth right of the American citizen. It was *free investigation* that procured the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and it is *free investigation* that must ever form the only *sure* support of that constitution, and constitutes the only permanent basis for the preservation of the liberties of the people.

Fellow-Citizens! We owe to you, we owe to the purity of our cause, a faithful portrait of our fundamental principles. We feel ourselves the determined friends of public liberty, but we are equally the enemies of licentiousness and anarchy. While we sincerely express our warm attachment to the most sacred rights of humanity, with you we are the steady advocates of law, and social order.—Banish far from us, the hated voice of calomny, seldom with attention to the sentiments we shall ever continue to inculcate.

Civil Liberty is the right of the citizen freely to dispose of his actions, subject only to the restraint of the laws. It leaves to the complete mastership over all our actions that are in themselves indifferent, and only recognizes coercion, when such action is necessary to restrain us from the commission of injuries. Restraint commences at that point, where the liberty of one individual is incompatible with the liberty or happiness of another—it is dictated by justice, and constitutes law.

Restraint from the commission of injuries being necessary for the preservation of individual safety, forms one of the fundamental objects of the social state. Personal security, protection from violence, and enjoyments of civil rights, are claims of the citizen, which society is obligated to guarantee.—To give efficacy to these rights, society is vested with adequate powers, composed of an aggregation of the rights surrendered by individuals, for the safety and preservation of the *residuum*, These powers constitute the sovereignty of a State.

Legislation is a power of the sovereignty exercised for the sole purpose of promoting the public welfare. It is a declaration of the general will, through the medium of organs appointed by the constitution. Laws then pronounced, from a rule for the regulation of the conduct of the citizen; and obedience on the part of the citizen, forms the stipulated price for the protection he receives from the laws. It being necessary for the preservation of civil liberty, that limits should be prescribed for the regulation of human conduct, it is equally necessary for its security that the limits should be assigned to the law.

NATURE has placed the sovereignty of states in the individuals who compose them. Tyranny, which is ever founded upon artificial regulations, has vested it in the monarch, or the government. In *despot communities*, all the Magistrates are *responsable*, and the powers of the government *unlimited*.—In *Democracies*, whether they appoint or representative, the public functionaries are *responsible to society*, for the exercise of the powers with which they are entrusted.

In every free state, the sovereignty is vested in the people, and each individual is at once a legislature, and a sovereign. From the impossibility of *personal exercising* the sovereign powers, has arisen the necessity of *representation*.

The security of public liberty, has annexed *responsibility* to the person of the *representative*.

In every constitution, the power that is entrusted to the government, *more than what is necessary* for the safety and welfare of society, approaches within the verges of TYRANNY. Every degree of coercion *more than what is dispensible for the purposes of general, and individual preservation*, is so far a DESPOTISM. The legislature at that instant becomes a *tyrant*, and the people dwindle into *slaves*.

The *Legislature is the only Supreme Power* in a community, whose constitution is well organized—the *executive*, and *judicial* are functions subordinate to the legislative, still they are equally the organs of the *sovereign power*; equally Representatives of the *general will*; and equally *amenable to society*, for the faithful discharge of their respective functions.

The same reason that renders it indispensable for the sovereign, to delegate suitable organs for the manifestation of the general will, renders equally impossible in its collective capacity the exercise of its revisionary powers. *The responsibility of public functionaries* presupposes a *right of investigation into their proceedings*, it is a right appertinent to individuals, otherwise it would be incapable of exercise. It is a right subservient to every *collection of individuals*—because every association *must comprehend all the privileges*, and *properties* of the members of whom it is composed, and because it has a RIGHT *not susceptible of* RESTRAINT in the mode of its enjoyment.

The social state is founded, in immutable justice, it has its origin in the virtues and benevolence of the human heart—it is the common parent, that attaches its members to each other, by the endearing ties of common interest, and reciprocal affection—it creates a new relation among men, besides the general one of nature, pregnant with *duties*; and it affords the *necessary means* for their fulfilment. In the bosom of *society*, man acquires that KNOWLEDGE which is the source of the most exalted felicity, and forms his distinguishing characteristic—he enters into those tender connexions which form the charm, and the solace of civilized life, and are sources of the most happy enjoyment. In fine, he becomes enabled to display all the talents of the mind; to exert all the virtues of the heart. The GENERAL WILL, the supreme law of society, is the public good—Justice commands—Truth decrees—Virtue enforces, and Nature facilitates the principle.

REPRESENTATIVES of the PEOPLE! to whom the voice of your country, has delegated the precious trust of *preserving inviolate* her most sacred interests; ye whom the constitution has invested with the solemn authority of promulgating the general will, which always decrees the public safety—*Will* YE consent to become the assassins of the Law, by destroying the most sacred rights of the citizen, *freedom of speech and opinion*; rights which are claimed under their sanction, and enforced by their authority? *Will* YE become the *first violaters* of that constitution, through which you claim your delegated trust, by establishing yourselves into a *self created authoritative tribunal* which it does not recognize: by the *assumation of powers* which it does not *delegate*; by the exercise of authorities, which *it has not granted?*

What shall preserve public liberty, but the *resistance of an enlightened people?* What shall support the law, unless their authority? Who shall become the guardians of the social welfare, who the conservators of the constitution, but the people themselves? How has it happened that Athens and Sparta, once the celebrated seat of LIBERTY, once the boast of Philosophers, the pride of Greece, and the envy of mankind, have fallen the devoted victims of OTTERMAN TYRANNY.

Their *climate* is still the same, their *soil* equally fertile, and the *beams of the Sun* equally *luminous* and *splendid*, but the wisdom *of the Lacedemonians is entirely, and the* VIRTUE *of the Lacedemonians has been long* expired.—Why is it that over the extensive continent of Africa and Asia not the smallest vestige of Liberty can be discovered, however industrious the research? Is it because the *countenance* of the African has assumed a *sable cast?* Because the *complexion* of the Asiatic passes through a *russet variety of shades?* Is it because the Turks drink Sherbet, or the waters of the Nile overflow? NO; *the Empire of* DESPOTISM, * *founded in* VIOLENCE *and maintained by* FEAR, *has established its only permanent seat in* the ABJECT IGNORANCE OF ITS SLAVES. The Physical force of society can *only* be exerted for its own destruction, *when its moral powers have been totally dormant or extinct.* Remember that Greece and Rome, and Britain, NOW ENSLAVED, *were all once free.*

And *ye public functionaries, the responsible servants* and not the *masters of the people*, what can ye have to fear, from assemblages of your fellow-citizens? Have ye already formed the *rash attempt*, to violate the public constitution—and to *enslave your country?* For then, *and not till then* can ye have grounds of apprehension from the exercise of popular societies. An attempt to enslave a people *yet enlightened*, would too evidently terminate in the destruction of the conspirators, and cannot therefore be presumed—the insidious articles of corruption may possess a momentary influence, but will shrink from the all discriminating eye of a PUBLIC, *free the enlightened and unsuspected.* The throne of the monarch shall be prostrated to the Earth—the oppressions of tyranny shall have an end—constitutions are susceptible of amendment—and laws are subject to alteration—*but the* LIBERTIES, *the* RIGHTS *of the* PEOPLE, *are* IMMUTABLE, IMPRESCRIPTIBLE & ETERNAL.

By order of the Society,
DAVID GELSTON, *Presid't.*
Attest,
Jacob De La Montagnie, Sec'y.

* *Montesquieu, Esq. d. loire.*

From the MINERVA.

THE appeals of Congress in seventy five to the people of Great Britain, and those of the National Convention to the people of France, were not conceived in more glowing terms of animation or despondence, than the several addresses of the Democratic Societies. A person unacquainted with the true state of things in America, would imagine that we labored under the greatest oppression, or were in an actual state of revolution.

The good sense for which Americans are perhaps distinguished, had already begun to operate powerfully upon the members of these societies.—Many who had entered them, from that principle of curiosity, which is always excited by novel institutions, being once gratified, became indifferent, and either forsook, or neglected them. Others beguiled by the pleasing sound of liberty, and democracy, became members from the best of motives. But some of these, perhaps discovering, that the most diffusion of political information, to the public good, were rather the pretence, than real object of their leading men—that; like most other institutions they became subservient to party purposes, or the gratification and interest of a few individuals; they also retired in disgust, or attended with reluctance. Others again, men of respectability and science, probably received the fraternal kiss only to acquire influence upon some party occasion; and being once initiated, seldom or never attended again.

Of the refuse fome have adhered to thro' pride, or expectation of office—and this is not wonderful, because the passion for official consequence, it is well known, is so operative on the human mind, as frequently to create a competition even for dishonorable preeminence—others have stood to the present time at their post, from a perfuasion that the societies are harmless; others that they are useful, or necessary: but the greater part from party motives, or that spirit of opposition, that will not brook reproof.—Upon the whole, from one cause and another, our fellow-citizen democrats were fast returning to the bosom of their country—and taking again that true and only democratic station, which consisting in equality, places a freeman beyond the reach of jealous apprehensions—a rank in which if we would unite, only is doing our duty, and exercising with moderation, and liberality, the privileges secured by our happy constitution, is the most certain and honorable path to *Peace, Liberty* and *Safety*.

But it was at this time, unluckily, that the Chief Magistrate announced a censure against those societies, which was perhaps too much reverberated in Congress.

Far from thinking, that infallibility is the lot of any of the human kind, I believe, that if otherwise right it was at least bad policy, in the President, to make them the subject of his official communication. As to Congress, it was not surprising, that among such numbers, and where even party spirit is too conspicuous, they should have said more than was necessary, or proper. I have no doubt they did both—and in the warmth of debate gave just cause for offence.

The occasion was too favorable to escape the attention of the societies—It gave them a kind of resurrection—an alarm was sounded, from Penobscot to St. Mary's, followed by a serious declaration of rights and privileges, embellished with all the possible ornaments and flogition of language—rights, which no man denied, and privileges claimed by every American.—This was all declamation, if not intended delusion—the old cry of *mad-dog* and the *Church*—but well calculated to excite the apprehensions, and engage the passions of that honest class of citizens, who are more subject to irritation and surprize than temperance and caution.

I do not recollect that in a single instance freedom of enquiry, of speech, or the liberty of the press, has ever been *questioned*, or the first *legal right* to form societies *denied*—The abuse, or consequences of them, only have been the subject of fear and crimination, by those who have wished to avoid the calamities of anarchy or war.

I would by no means assert that these societies did directly *invite* the Pennsylvanians to insurrection, because I do not know the fact—on the contrary, I will believe, till it is proved that the greater part of the members would abhor so fatal an alternative, for the suppression of any evil, within the constitutional means of redress. But that frankness of which I dare to claim the merit, obliges me to say that I do believe sincerely, there are citizens in the United States, who with totally to subvert our federal government. And I do know that in all societies, even in Legislatures, a few, (and sometimes a single man of art, and intrigue) often have led unsuspecting honest-meaning men, to become the instruments of injustice, and designs they have detested when it was *too late*. There is certainly a violent presumption from the President's speech that those societies, or some of their members, afforded support to that unfortunate attempt in Pennsylvania—and far unjust. I must confess. I believe the conduct of societies at different times, was such as naturally to foster the seeds of sedition, and excite in the insurgents the *delusive hope*, that government would not receive the aid of the well affected citizens.

Our New-York Society had declared, "that to their fellow-freemen they appeal, that by their determination, by the voice of Justice, and their Country, they submit to stand or fall"—Then they ought to *fall* —for the voice of their country has determined against *them*—The *voice of their Country, is the voice of their legal*, their constitutional Representatives—I am sure they would not admit *my* voice, to be the voice of their Country—I should be sorry they would—for I do not admit *their's*, to be for me, the voice of the Country—neither would they admit the voice of ten thousand individuals, of each state, to be the voice of the Country. Why not? Because—it is down right political Heresy

and Nonsense—to receive the Idea of any voice of the Country—but that of our Legislatures, constitutionally elected to give the voice of reason—but if our Society meant to deny a Social connection—to unfranchise, or uncivilize themselves by appealing to their countrymen in their individual State of nature capacity—seen then I believe, they are condemned by nine tenths of those.

But our Society have condemned themselves—they declare, that—"the charge against them, is so weak, and futile as *scarcely*, to possess an attendant circumstance in its favor"—this is a plain admission that there are, some circumstances against them.—However as this may be deem'd nice criticism, or cautiousness in me—and as I really do not wish to irritate, but convince, I am willing to suppose, that this was an inadvertence, occasioned rather by the impulse of a warm imagination than solid Reflection in the original composition—and adopted by the Society from that inattention and inaccuracy which is common, where numbers are collected—I therefore pass on, to shew, that, *Democratic Societies in America, are unnecessary*. They are unnecessary—Because the Individuals who compose them have not acquired, one single right, which they did not enjoy previous to these associations—and, Because they have not obtained one single privilege which might not be exercised, or is not the birth right, or charter right of all their Fellow Citizens. If they have a right to associate, to diffuse knowledge—or to oppose Government, or watch over it—Every man in all America must have the same right—And what a ridiculous figure we should cut—We should have ten thousand Democratic Societies—amounting to 1,000,000 of people, to watch over an hundred, whom, we three days ago all convened to appoint to watch over and guard us!!!—A meeting of these Societies once a week, or fortnight, would amazingly promote agriculture, commerce and mechanicks!—The right of thinking, speaking, or publishing, is secured to every inhabitant of the American republic—and is universally acknowledged—the liberty of the press, has never been denied, or controverted by any one—The Diffusion of knowledge is commendable in every one—and objected to by none—and yet these are the topics, about which the foss fin has been founded from Massachusetts to Georgia.

They are unnecessary—Because, independent of the whole mass of the people, every individual of whom is a political Watchman, there will in the nature of men and things, forever exist in Congress, such a jealousy of rights, and Collision of sentiments, as will of themselves always forward, or secure usage—all the encroachments of date-designing, or openly ambitious men.

They are unnecessary—from the nature of our Government.

In Monarchies the Liberties of mankind are borne down by the weight of Sovereign authority—The people have no rights—The very air they breathe, and the light of Heaven, is not their own—They have not only no trust—for they may be despoiled of both, at the pleasure of the Prince—of his favorites—or even his Mistress—These Governments are the children of Accident or Usurpation—But as in this case, the people are robbed of rights which are natural rights, inestimable and unalienable—and as we hold that all power is in the people, or ought to be derived from them—and exercised for their benefit—I hold it justifiable, in the people, to endeavor to obtain those rights from such Governments—by any associations, or means within their power.

But in our government, which is a representative democracy, all power is, as it ought to be, derived from the people—they are the sovereigns—their delegates the servants.—We have formed a constitution, and have bound ourselves to observe it—to this constitution we are all equal parties, have a common interest—if our agents should do wrong, we have agreed in the mode by which they shall be chastised and therefore no individual, or associated individuals, till a new compact is formed, can possibly have a right, to assume an exclusive, or different mode from that which was adopted by common consent, for restraining those of our representatives who may be supposed to have offended.

They are unnecessary, because neither the state of our public concerns, nor the administration of our Government, have at any period since the adoption of the present constitution, required those *extraordinary expedients*—which can *never be necessary*, and have never been resorted to, but in a state of actual, or intended Revolution——I admit that in such case, as a temporary thing, they may be justifiable, and necessary—but compulsion even then

That we are not in a revolutionary State, will be acknowledged by all.—But if the democratic Societies, do seriously wish to subvert the present Government, they have adopted the proper expedient—But if this I am not convinced, nor do I believe—Why should they? Do we labor under any violent grievances? Are we governed by an hereditary Monarch? An aristocratical hereditary nobility, or a venal parliament, representing not an hundredth part of the community, and that unequally? Do we pay a land tax? Poll tax? Or any direct tax of consequence?—Or the contrary—Are not our liberties secured and defined by a charter of our own fabrication?

Is there a single magistrate or officer in the direction of our interests, who is not immediately chosen by ourselves, or in the way we have specified? Are they not even up to the President, amenable for their conduct?—Have we not frequent elections?—The eternal bulwark and security of our liberties, if we are honest and independent ourselves. Can they claim a hereditary or prescriptive right, to representation against our Will?—If they should be tyrants to-day, must they not be slaves to-morrow?

Is not the world at war?—Are we not exempted from this calamity, this scourge of the human race, this bobby-horse of monarchs and their minions? Do not our mechanics, and farmers, prosper to a degree never experienced in America, nor perhaps in the world?—In short, are not the very heavens and the earth ameliorated by the rapid population of our wilderness?—*What weakness then, my fellow citizens, hath possessed you*, that instead of returning the most sincere acknowledgements to our Supreme and Bountiful Benefactor, you should provoke his patience by a conduct so restless and ungrateful—by the establishment of institutions, which have excited so much unhappiness?—By institutions which, sanctioned by perpetuity, will, as sure as there is a heaven above, and an earth beneath, at some period or other, prostrate our constitution and laws—and involve this great and new happy empire, in all the miseries of ANARCHY, or CIVIL WAR.—I have seen enough of war—and that the Lord may avert so dreadful a calamity is the prayer of

WM. WILCOCKS.

Third CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held in the city of PHILADELPHIA, in the state of PENNSYLVANIA, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An Act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

SECT. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which has not been subscribed in pursuance of the provisions heretofore made by law for that purpose, be and the same is hereby further extended until the thirty first of December next, on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States." *Provided*, That the books for receiving the said subscriptions shall be opened only at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the creditors of the United States as have not subscribed and shall not subscribe to the said loan shall nevertheless receive during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, a rate per centum on the amount of such of their debt as have been registered or as shall be registered at the treasury conformable to the directions in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," equal to the interest which would be payable to them as subscribing creditors.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the twenty eighth, 1795.

GO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

EDM: RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

EDINBURGH, Dec. 13.

The brig Virginia, Captain Price, an American, which sailed from Port of Glasgow about three weeks ago, having got to the Westward of Ireland, sprung a leak, and put about to return on the 30th ult. but finding it impossible to keep the vessel from going down, the people were put into the two boats of the Virginia, which drifted for five days, exposed to the most dreadful weather. From such hardships, and small stock of provisions, a woman and her child died, the rest were in danger of dying raving mad. Having reached the island of Islay, they were dashed on the rocks, whereby about fifteen persons, sailors and passengers, were drowned. The Captain, second mate, and four seamen, the only survivors, have arrived at Greenock.

TROPPEAU, *(Bohemia)* Nov. 16.

The French General La Fayette, who was detained as a prisoner of state in the Austrian fortress of Olmutz in Moravia, found means on the 8th of this month to escape with one of the companions of his misfortune. The person who aided him in recovering his liberty is Bollman, a young doctor of physick, by birth a Hanoverian. The following is the account given of the circumstance:

The young physician had long formed the project of liberating La Fayette. With this view, he had passed some time at Vienna, whence he repaired to Olmutz with a travelling carriage and two very fine saddle horses. By means of the connexions he had formed at Vienna, he obtained permission to see M. de la Fayette, whose health was impaired by long imprisonment. He declared that it was absolutely necessary, and proposed that La Fayette should be allowed to go in a carriage, accompanied by his friend La Tour Maubourg, under the guard of an officer. This was granted. At the hour appointed, Bollman went on horseback to the gate of the castle; La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg, with an officer of the guard, went with Bollman into the carriage, took an airing and returned; Bollman mounted his horse at the gate of the castle and went away. These airings were several times repeated, until the prisoner and the physician had gained the entire confidence of the officer, who consented, one fine afternoon, to take an airing on foot. Bollman sent away the carriage, and ordered his servant to follow him with two saddle horses. Having got to a little distance, he and his servant feigned and bound the officer. La Fayette, and La Tour Maubourg mounted the two horses, and received a purse of money, with which Bollman was provided. He told them of a place where they would find a post chaise. He and his servant took another road, where he had also a carriage in waiting.

As soon as the escape was known, requisitorial letters were dispatched to stop the fugitives. We hear, however, that La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg have got to a place of safety; but Dr. Bollman was taken on the confines of Silesia, and conducted to one of the fortresses there.

LONDON, December 5.

Letters from Berlin, inform us, that M. De La Fayette was retaken the day after his escape; but his companion Bournonville late Minister of War in France, has eluded the vigilance of his persuers. These prisoners of state made their escape from the fortress of Olmutz, on the 8th ult. on two horses, without saddles. One of them took the road to the mountains of Freudenthal, and the other arrived at Troppau on the 8th, at eleven o'clock at night, where he stiled himself a Physician. The Government sent in persuit of them.

La Fayette has since been retaken not far from Olmutz, on the Austrian territory, and reconducted to the place of his detention. At the place where he was taken, a carriage and post horses were in readiness to conduct him out of the Austrian dominions. His fellow prisoner, who is the German Doctor Bollman, has been overtaken at Schweidnitz.

Dec. 24—A dreadful conflagration took place at Boston, in the night of the 17th Nov. which laid in ashes the whole buildings called the Palace of Werther; very little was saved of the papers deposited there, and of the library belonging to the public school. Several persons were killed and wounded, by the falling of a strong wall. Count Waterstetten, a young nobleman of distinction, was taken from under the ruins much wounded; he expired the same night.

PRINCE OF WALES'S MARRIAGE.

On Saturday evening arrived the mail from Holland; and also Mr. Mason, with dispatches from the British army in Holland; and Mr. Fabiany, from Brunswick. The latter brings an account of the marriage, by proxy, of his royal Highness the prince of Wales, and the princess Caroline of Brunswick which took place on the 3d inst.

Lord Malmesbury was the representative of the prince on this occasion. At noon on that day his lordship made his grand entree at the court of Brunswick. He was conducted thither in a very superb state coach, drawn by six white horses; eight servants in splendid liveries preceding it. Lord Malmesbury was first introduced to the duke; then to the duchess, and afterwards to the princess, who was publickly betrothed to the prince with the ring. In the evening there was a grand ball, when her royal highness received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion. An hour previous to the above ceremony, Major Hastop arrived at Brunswick, with a portrait of the prince of Wales, which Lord Malmesbury presented to the princess. Every account we receive shews how anxious this lady is to be beloved in this her adopted country. Her departure from Brunswick depends altogether on the time of the arrival of commodore Payne's squadron in the Elbe. The princess will not set out until she hears of its having reached Stad.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A paragraph in yesterday's paper seems to make a doubt which party in Congress have had the most merit in bringing about the present happy accommodation with *Great-Britain*, those who urged violent and irritating measures, the certain tendency of which was WAR, or those who recommended and supported conciliatory measures, the natural tendency of which was PEACE. Mr. MADISON's propositions could not otherwise circumstance, had they been carried into effect, than in liability, which after a loss of thousands of lives and a debt of an HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars, would have perhaps just set us down where we are, with a travesty of commerce and navigation; or, supposing us successful in a struggle, in a situation ten times worse. Mr. SMITH opposed these propositions not because our intercourse with *Great Britain* was as favourable as we might wish, and as we had a right to expect, but because it was not so bad as those propositions supposed—and because they would make it POSITIVELY WORSE and because they would stop up the best and cheapest means to improve it, namely, by negotiation.

Mr. SMITH expressly declared his opinion that our intercourse with the islands was upon an unfavourable footing, but he advised at the same time to attempt an amelioration of it by *treaty*. This is undertaken to be successfully done, and the event has confirmed the policy of the measure, notwithstanding the gloomy predictions of the other party who always infer, that the TAMENESS of the system, will was called, would excite the contempt and provoke the insults of that haughty nation. When therefore it is made a question to whom in our country such conduct is to those who fought an object at the expense of torrents of blood and millions of money, or to those who have obtained it without bloodshed or expense, any one in the least reflects must answer, TO THE LATTER.

The commercial propositions could have had no effect on the Treaty, because they were after a full discussion so unpopular, within the walls of Congress, as well as without, that they were abandoned even by the friends of them, long before Mr. JAY's departure; neither could the last page of commercial intercourse proposed by Mr. CLARKE, (not Mr. DAYTON, as erroneously mentioned) have had any effect, for that was rejected in the Senate: So far from that having contributed to the negociation, it is well known that Mr. JAY refused to go on the mission if that measure had succeeded. The proposed sequestration of debts had as little to do with the treaty, for after some debate, it was abandoned, long before Mr. JAY's mission.

The measures of Congress which, in operation with the disposition to negociate, have most probably had an effect in conformancing the treaty, were, the fortifications, organizing a select militia, increasing the revenues, and provided a naval force. To all these Mr. SMITH gave not only concurrence, but his AID. And in these too Mr. DEXTER must zealously united. It is needless to name THOSE WHO OPPOSED them with unwearied and

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LONDON PUBLIC DINNER.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. the Merchants trading to North America, gave a very splendid entertainment to Mr. Jay, the Envoy Extraordinary from the United States, at Free Mason's Tavern. The company was numerous and respectable, and they were honoured by the attendance of

The LORD CHANCELLOR,
Mr. PITT,
The Duke of PORTLAND,
Lord GRENVILLE,
Mr. DUNDAS,
Mr. PINCENEY,
Mr. HOPE, of Amsterdam, &c. &c. &c.
Mr. SAMPSON, the Chairman of the Committee, presided, and introduced several toasts suited to the occasion, which were received with the loudest acclamation. Among others, we recollect

The King and Constitution.
Prince of Wales.
Queen and Royal Family.

President of the United States.

May the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between Great-Britain and the United States of America, be the basis of permanent friendship between the two Countries.

May Britons and Americans never forget that they are of one family.

And Mr. JAY having given "An honorable Peace to the Belligerent Powers of Europe," the following was given in return—May the united exertions of England and America induce the Indian Nations to *bury the Hatchet* for ever."

Many excellent songs were sung in the course of the evening, and every person present seemed to feel the highest satisfaction from the consideration that so friendly a meeting should have taken place at so short a period from the time when apprehensions were entertained that the two countries would be involved in all the horrors of war.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.

DIED]—at Middlebury, Vermont, on the 18th inst. two twins, and daughters of Mr. John Skeldon. There was something singular in these babes; there was not more than five minutes difference in their birth—their features alike, their actions alike, so that their neighbors with difficulty, were able to make a distinction. If one was sick the other would be with the same difficulty; they were taken with the Canker-Rash the 13th Dec. the youngest was taken a few minutes first, the eldest died a few minutes after—They died on their birth day, and about the hour they were born being three years of age.

Tammany Democratic, versus Tammany Federal.

Last Monday evening, the Tammany Society met and resolved, that whereas that Society neither acknowledges political principles for its establishment, nor political objects for its pursuits, but is designed solely to connect American brethren in the indissoluble bonds of patriotic friendship, and it militates against its constitution to intermeddle in political questions, and tends to interrupt its harmony; whereas the address of the 6th January, was published precipitately, and in a thin meeting, and approves of the President's denunciation of self-created societies, of which this society is one, thus becoming a party against the house of Representatives in Congress, the best friends of the rights of the people—the said address does not express the candid and deliberate sentiments of this society, and is therefore considered as officious, inconsiderate, impolitic and unconstitutional;—therefore, resolved, that said address does NOT express the candid opinion and deliberate sentiments of the Columbian order.

To give the public some just ideas of the contradictory proceedings of the Tammany Society, as we understand them, it will be observed, that the society, is composed of opposite politics. One part of the members are attached to the present government and its administration—the other consists of members of the Democratic Society.

We know not which is most numerous, but at the meeting when the first address was ordered, the Federal members were most numerous. The address roused the opposite party, who, at the next meeting, collected their strength to overthrow the former proceedings. Violent debates succeeded, and confusion; and the society dispersed without doing any thing to effect. Last Monday evening, we understand, the Grand Sachem and most of the federal members purposely neglected to attend, and left their antagonists, masters of the field; when a counter address or declaration was passed by a large majority. We have given a fair statement of this business, as far as we have obtained information. If it is incorrect, we will readily amend it.

LONGEVITY.

A late memoir of Sweden, states, that there was lately found, during a period of nine or ten years, 2036 men and 3576 women above the age of 80; 212 men and 218 women between 100 and 105; 51 men and 36 women between 105 and 110; 12 men and 19 women between 111 and 120; one man aged 122, and one woman 124. Such is more temperate than any land in Asia or America in the same latitudes.

The population of Spain, by a return to government in the year 1787, was 10,268,150 souls. Of which number of persons of all denominations were 94,955.

FEB. 14.

The last advices from Corsica represent the island as ripe for insurrection under the new government. The French interest is strong and gaining strength. The English are alarmed at the former, and have taken off their forces at St. Fiorenzo. The French squadron at Toulon consists of 16 ships of the line and 10 frigates; and it is expected they will attempt to recover the isle.

The last advices from Spain represent the Court as much divided on the subject of continuing the war.

On Wednesday we published an account of the burning 500 houses, being the whole commune of Bedouin in France merely to punish the inhabitants for not delivering up the offender who pulled down a liberty pole, in the night, and who could not be found. The following circumstances as related by Goupilleau, a deputy, who traversed the commune to ascertain the facts; and wrote an account of the horrible affair on the ruins of the houses, are taken from a Paris paper of Dec. 6.

"Had you, says he to the Convention seen like myself the ruins of the commune of Bedouin, you would carry to your graves a frightful idea of the misfortunes of its inhabitants. I will tell you horrible truths. I will tell you that at Orange I have caused to be filled up a ditch which contained 500 dead bodies: and I have filled six others which would contain 12,000. I found schemes of proscription laid for men who had been neither arrested nor accused. You will learn with indignation, that the tyrants had guillotined a woman of 87 years of age, who had been a mere child for 6 years. A young man of 18 years old, experienced the same fate—he was guilty of no crime but having been a page to the tyrant, at the age of 10 years.

At the relation of these facts the convention manifested the most lively indignation.

Goupillon mentioned that there was a decree of the Convention authorizing such atrocities. He declared however that he had never participated in such horrors.—The convention rose in a body to express the same sentiment. They at the same time took measures to discover and punish the villain who had outraged the authority of the nation.

Lesiendre observed, that the Convention had given orders to its ancient committees to watch over the public safety.—Atrocities had been committed; the system of blood and horror had been spread with a preternatural activity over the whole surface of the republic; and your committees have given you no information of it. I declare them accomplices in the guilt of shedding innocent blood, for not having reported these things to the Convention. They will say perhaps they were not acquainted with all the villanies committed. How! Was drowning, cutting of throats and shooting carried on at Nantz for three months, and your committees not know it? Did the agents of the tyrant carry desolation into every family; a Lebon, cut throats with merciless rage, and these things not known? Perhaps some persons had the audacity to appear before you and make pompous eulogiums on the conduct of that monster!

Let him who abuses his powers be punished most severely. He is more criminal than ordinary assassins! Let us not be told we must base all our passions in the tomb of Robespierre. It is not passion, but humanity which calls for vengeance. Silence is a crime, when liberty and justice force you to speak—the crimes of villains ought to rouse the energy of all good men.

Rovere informs the Convention, that when he denounced the conduct of Maignet [the same who burnt Bedouin] to the committee of Public safety, Robespierre answered, he was well satisfied with Maignet, because he did much guillotining. The committee wrote to Maignet to it double his energy, *if possible*. Rovere demanded measures for the prisoners of Bedouin. A report was ordered on the situation of the inhabitants of that commune.

The convention authorized Lecointre to deliver the papers which concern the old committee—and they were sent to the committee of government.

The following extracts are samples of the language of addresses from every quarter of France, which fill the Paris papers, and which serve to exhibit the tyranny of Robespierre and his agents, the popular clubs, in a most frightful view.

After praising the conduct of the Convention, they say "We devote to execration the executors of Robespierre and the plunderers of the public. We applaud the Convention for shutting up the Hall of the Jacobins, and demand that there should exist NO POLITICAL ORDER, any more than a *religious order*." Our commune was long time oppressed with terror. Justice is the order of the day; but not for us," say the commune of Caune. "The fabricators of Robespierre continue their persecutions. Arbitrary requisitions, unjust taxes, tyrannical imprisonments; these are employed to crush the peaceful citizens of Caune. If we complain to the legislature we are treated as counter revolutionists, and many innocent citizens have perished on the scaffold. The committee have outlawed one of the fugitive citizens. Since the fall of Robespierre, the cut-throats always drunk with blood and wine, continue incessantly to preach the violation of law, of property, and the dissolution of the National convention. They cry incessantly, Long live the Jacobins! These monsters strive to render the revolution odious, by surrounding it with poniards and terror. But in vain! We have sworn eternal war with tyrants of every kind—we will suffer no infringement of the national authority."

We rejoice to find a system of justice and moderation prevailing in France. We see with pleasure and liberal extension of commercial previleges to neutral ships. Such conduct will command the respect, and the admiration of all true republicans.

Paris intelligence, received by the Joseph, Captain Gardner from Cherbourg, was late as the 10th December.

On the 8th, the committee of public safety reported to the Convention the victories of the army of the eastern and western Pyrenees; that the fortress of St. Fernando, Figuieres and Lye were taken, with a garrison of 9107 Spaniards as prisoner of war; 171 pieces of cannon; 200,000 lbs. powder; 10,000 quintails flour; 10,000 blankets; 20 000 suits of clothes; 25,000 quintails of fire wood, and 9000 live sheep. That the Spanish general Count de l'Union, and the other general officers were killed—that a thousand Spaniards fell by the sword in another combat. Decreed, that the army of the eastern and western Pyrenees continue to deserve well of their country.

On the 9th, the convention decreed that THOMAS PAINE, is not included in the decree which excludes foreigners from a seat in the Convention.

BOSTON, February 14.

A HORRID MURDER!

On Wednesday last, between the hours of twelve and one in the morning a most horrid murder was committed on the body of Capt. CHARLES FORBUSH, of Andover, by a Negro man of his own family, named Pomp. The family of the deceased consisted of his wife, a son, three daughters and the negro before mentioned. The son, and two of the daughters were from home. The deceased, and his wife, Rep-ar-ation, in the room of the lower floor, and the daughter in a bed-room adjacent. The negro had retired to his chamber without any signs of uneasiness known to the family. But between twelve and one, he got up, dressed himself, and first alarmed the daughter, by an attempt to get into the room; but finding the door fastened, desisted from the attempt. He immediately entered the room of the deceased, while both he and his wife were in a sound sleep, and struck him with the head of the axe upon his left temple, with such force, as to dash in the scull; and with a second blow, partly upon the left eye, and partly upon the cheek, drove in the bones—he expired immediately without a groan.

The blows awoke Mrs. Forbush, who instantly springing up, the negro left the room. The daughter also hearing the blows, and the screach of her mother, instantly ran in, and with her mother, attempted to raise up the body of the deceased, but finding no signs of life, made their escape by a back way, to the nearest neighbour to call assistance. In the mean time, to complete the horrid scene, the negro returned, took off his coat, turned up his sleeves, and with a knife, most inhumanly cut his masters throat. He then dragged the body from the bed, and left it naked on the floor. By this time, assistance came, and found the negro standing by the kitchen fire. Being asked what he had been doing, he readily confessed the fact, and delivered himself up.

Thus died Capt. Charles Forbush, in the 50th year of his age; who has left an afflicted family, and friends, to lament his untimely fate!

FEB. 18.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Feb. 3.

"There is nothing new here at present but the following, which I have just received from the custom house—that there are arrived in the *Chesapeake*, two French line of Battle ships, and three frigates; that they had on board an ambassador from the National Convention to the United States; and it is reported he has with him a new treaty between *France* and *America*. As several English ships of war have been lately cruising off our coasts, probably this French fleet may fall in with them; in this case we may soon expect to hear of an engagement."

CITIZEN HOUDARD, we learn, is appointed to be Minister to the United States from the French Republic; and CITIZEN LAFARGE, formerly consul here, to be Consul General. Reports from the southward, mention their arrival in the *Chesapeake*.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont,)* Feb. 9.

On Saturday the 24th ult. the following melancholy and surprising accident took place: The house of Mr. Roger Smith, of Grafton, in the lower part of this state, was unfortunately set on fire by three small children, the oldest being only 9 years of age, while the parents were both from home, by means of carrying a candle into the chamber, where there was a large quantity of undressed flax, laid up for drying, which was instantly absorbed with flames and consumed with all its contents, together with three children, who were found clasped together in one corner of the chamber; and after assistance was obtained, by means of throwing on snow, their bodies were considerably preserved from the fire, and on Tuesday following were decently interred.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 25.

Motions have been lately made in both Houses of Parliament, to address his Majesty in favour of negociating a PEACE WITH FRANCE—12 only of the House of Lords were in favour of the address, and 75 in the House of Commons. Lord GUILFORD made the motion in the Upper, and Mr. WILBERFORCE, in the Lower House.

A Paris paper of the 30th Nov. relates on the authority of a report of the Representatives, Charlier and Pochalle, made to the Convention, that altho' the citizens of Lyons were generally possessed of the principles of Justice and liberty, yet the country people are infected with fanaticism. A new sect of religionists has sprung up in the district of Montbrison. They are a compound of Judaists, Christians and other sects. They are remarkable for their extravagance; they quit their houses and fields to go to Jerusalem.

MARRIED]—Mr. *William Mosley*, of Amherst, aged 21, to Mrs. *Pamela Fairbanks*, of New-Salem, aged 45.

DIED]—at Southampton, on the 18th inst. Mrs. *Eleanor Clark*, wife of Mr. *Supply Clark*, in the 29th year of her age.—Also, Mr. *Nathaniel Lyman*, on the 19th inst. in the 61st year of his age.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Simeon Butler,

ALL parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Morses Geography, Pikes Arithmetic, Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor, Testaments, Psalm Books, Accompt Books of all sizes. Prompter, Ink Powder per dozen, Holland Quills per hundred, Stationary, &c.

He has on hand and keeps constantly for sale, a small assortment of Books, in most branches of Literature.

Also, continues the business of BOOK-BINDING as usual, nearly opposite the Court House, where all commands, in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Constant attendance given and every favor gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.

N. B. Coat and Vest Buttons by the Gross.

Northampton, Feb. 25. 1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or less quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of less—Geneva, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Wines, London Porter, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas, of a superior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pipes, Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salts, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Codfish by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerel, by the bl. or less—Leaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, will be put to settle immediately, unless prevented by payment.

Northampton, Jan. 14. 1795.

Take Notice,

§. 1st. Subscriber informs his customers

2. and all those that have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same without further notice—or they may expect to read that melancholy moan, to the damage of the said Samuel, as he saith the sum of, &c.

SAMUEL POMROY.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 28, 1795.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO.

A settled course of manners long established in a country, so as to become in the best company, a test of decency and good breeding, is a great security for good conduct in Society. A stranger in travelling through the United States, if he is their friend, will feel some occasion to regret that they have less of this advantage to secure their good conduct than most other countries in the same state of civilization. They are yet in their revolutionary state on that subject. Every reputable stranger of a good share of wealth and address, introduces a little revolution in the manner of the society where he establishes himself. They who are not fond of being often in a revolutionary state, would do well to enquire in the first instance, whether he is a man of a family; if he is not, there may be some reason to fear, that, like some politicians, he is for introducing the revolutionary state, to get rid of some established order, which opposes the indulgence of his own licentiousness. This enquiry will be more interesting to those who have families, in whose prosperity they feel their pride and their happiness deeply concerned. Licentiousness of conversation always accompanies, and very commonly introduces licentiousness of conduct. Let a child, particularly let a daughter be brought up in a family, or in a small society, where much licentiousness of conversation is indulged, and her mind will not long have very strong sentiments of virtue or modesty: What a wife —what a mother must she be, who has very feeble, or no sentiments of virtue or modesty! This reflection is frequently important to ladies and their friends;—there is no danger of their carrying it to an extreme, it is impossible. An affectation of virtue and modesty, where it does not exist, may be disgusting, the reality never is disgusting. They who cultivate them to the most refined perfection, find every step of the progress, attended with increasing respect and success. A lady never disregards them for a moment, even in her most intimate society, without real injury to herself. They are the ornament of all her other good qualities, and are the diamond of her embellishments: good sense, wit, beauty, good humor, without these lose half their lustre.

Any person who is impressed with the justice of these observations, and whose pride leads them to suppose that they have any influence at all over others, would do well at once, to establish it as a maxim for themselves, that they will always pay respect to the subject of these observations, in their own families, and in the societies which they most frequent, and that they will, as far as possible, frown out of countenance, all intruders who dare attempt to disgrace them; this is the only way of legislating on the manners of society.

SOPHRONIA.

NEW YORK February 6.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, held in Tammanical Hall, on Monday Evening the 2d February, 1795.

WHEREAS in consequence of a Resolution of the Tammany Society, passed at their meeting on the 19th Jan. last, there has been published a Political Address to the Citizens of the United States signed by the Grand Sachem and countersigned by the Secretary.

And whereas this Society acknowledges neither political principles for its *establishment*, nor political objects for its *pursuit*, but is founded on the broad basis of natural rights, and is solely designed to "Connect American Brethren in the indissoluble bonds of Patriotic Friendship."

And whereas, if it be not strictly against the Tammanial Constitution, it at least militates against the spirit and tenor of that Constitution for this society to intermeddle in political questions either by their actions, or the publication of their sentiments as a society, and tends directly to defeat its object, by interrupting Harmony, and destroying Friendship.

And whereas, the meeting before mentioned, considering the importance of its object was very thinly attended, (owing to the total neglect of any public notification respecting the business depending,) and still not withstanding the objections of a respectable minority order'd the address to be immediately published, without waiting for the decision of a full meeting, which might easily have been called.

And whereas the authors of the *address*, among *many other exceptionable things* decidedly approved of the Denunciation of the President of the United States against *self created societies*; But also becoming a *party* against the House of Representatives in Congress, the best friends and firmest supporters of the rights of the People.

And whereas the address in question conceived *in a hurry so mysterious*, and ushered in the world with a *precipitation so unprecedented*, cannot in reason, and does not in *fact* express the candid opinion and deliberate sentiments of this Society, and is therefore *condemned as grievous, inconsiderate, impolitic* and unconstitutional.

Be it therefore Resolved, as the sense of this Society, that the Address to the People of the United States, under the name of the Tammany Society, published on Wednesday the 28th January 1795. *does not express the candid opinion and deliberate sentiments of the Columbian Order.*

On motion ordered, That the preceding Resolution and Preamble, adopted by the Society at two successive meetings, (viz. on the 26th January last, and also at the present meeting) be signed by the President, Sachem and Secretary for the Evening and published, and that the Printers who published the *late Address* be requested to insert the same in their Papers."

By order of the Society.

COERTLAND VAN BEUREN,
Grand Sachem, pro. tem.

Attest, JOHN S. SEARS, Secretary pro. tem.

*Public Constitution.

The Printers throughout the United States who have published the late address are requested to give the above a place in their papers.

FOR SALE, BY

John Williams, & Co.

A QUANTITY of CLOVER SEED,
Who have on hand, a general assortment of

GOODS

For sale, on reasonable terms, for ready pay, or short credit.

They have lately received a few Vellom Modes and Ribbons.

Conway, Feb. 12, 1795

For Sale,

A FARM in the west part of *Westhampton*, containing 140 acres, with two houses, one barn and 100 of it under good improvement, with 300 APPLE TREES and many other fruit trees—the farm is well watered.—Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may have the whole, or one house and 20 or 30 acres.—For particulars—Enquire of

SOLOMON EDWARDS.
Living on the premises.

Take Notice,

ALL persons who were indebted to the subscribers by book or note, the first day of December last and have not since that time settled and paid their respective balances, are indiscriminately called upon, to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of April next.

Produce of all sorts—Ashes, Butter, Tallow and Bees Wax, old Pewter and clean comb'd Hogs Bristles will be received in payment.

JOHN WILLIAMS, and Co.
Conway, Feb. 12, 1795.

50 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN from the subscribers at Millers Falls on *Connecticut* river, in *Montague*, State of *Massachusetts*, out of a boat, on the night of the 13th of *September* last, one tierce of GOODS containing the following articles, viz.

7 3-4 yards of Forest Cloth—7 3-8 do. of Blue Broad Cloth—8 ¼ do. of Brown do.—16 ½ do. of dark brown do.—8 do. of fine Lamb Skin Coating—20 do. of Mixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elastic, red Striped—2 pair of Ladies Slippers—1 do. of Men's Shoes—9 pieces of Nankeen—1 do. black Calimanco—1 do. of brown Durant——1 second hand low crown'd cock'd Bever Hat—1 Ladies Bever do.—2 Nap'd Hats—2 doz. of Jack-Knives—1 doz. of Pen-Knives.

Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods returned to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, by applying to *Justin Lyman* in the City of *Hartford*, or to *Elias Lyman* at *Wethersfield*, in the State of *Vermont*,—or a reasonable reward for the goods only.

Said Lymans would likewise inform the Publick, that they shall continue the boating business as usual, and that they transact all kinds of commission business, and still continue to receive and forward goods to *Boston* and *New-York*, or any other part the shiper should choose—whoever would wish to favour them with their commands, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their property.

They likewise would wish to purchase a quantity of white BEANS and Cattle's HORNS, for which cash will be paid for any quantity at the mouth of the River, delivered at *Hartford*.

Hartford, Feb. 9, 1795.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize!

FIFTEEN thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 75 000 dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of Twelve and an half per cent. for the purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
1	of	10000	is	10000
1		5000		5000
1		2000		2000
5		1000	are	5000
8		500		4000
15		200		3000
30		100		3000
48		50		2400
60		40		2400
80		30		2400
100		20		2000
149		10		1490
537		8		4296
4002		7		28014
5037 Prizes.				75000
9963 Blanks.				
15000				

The above Class will *positively* commence drawing, in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on *Thursday* the 9th of April next, and will continue from day to day, and be *completed with all possible dispatch*. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid *on demand*.

The strict punctuality with which the First Class of this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory assurance to every class of Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the drawing of this; and afford, to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing prospect of effecting, at an early season, the desirable object for which the Lottery was granted.

Benjamin Austin, jun.
George R. Minot,
Samuel Cooper, } Managers.
Henry Warren,
John Keesland,

A few of the above tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and SAMUEL CLARKE, Jun. Northampton.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of BURR and HARDING, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved.

ALL persons indebted to said company, are requested to call and settle by the first of March next, otherwise their accounts will be lodged with an attorney to collect, as they are about to leave the town soon.

ALSO,

For Sale, a small farm, containing about twenty-eight acres consisting of Woodland and pasturing, with a good dwelling-house, Barn, Store and Blacksmith's Shop, almost new and all in good repair, near the centre of the town and upon the Stage road—said farm will well accommodate a Mechanic or Trader, and might be improved to advantage as a tavern.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers on the premises.

CALVIN BURR.
JONA HARDING.

Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795.

10 Dollars Reward!

ON the night of the 20th inst. the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. one gold French watch, two English silver do. one almost new, *John Knowler* Dublin, makers, one silver tankard in three parts, (handle and lid off,) arms borne by the name of *Pitkin*, engrav'd in front, two ruffled shirts, two pair of Stockings, one patent worsted, the other silk and worsted, one vest Pattern, one yard and quarter of dark coating. Whoever will apprehend said thief or thieves and lodge them in safe custody, with the articles, shall receive the above reward, or 5 dollars for either separately, with necessary charges paid, by

SAMUEL STILES.

Windsor. (*Connecticut*) Jan. 21, 1795.

Wanted, as apprentices

to the TAYLORS business, two LADS, 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended.—Also 2 JOURNEYMAN to the same business, whose work will recommend him—Enquire of

POMROY and WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1795.

To be sold very cheap,

a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Sunderland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars —Enquire of SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1795. 438 6w.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE for sale,

300 bushels coarse Salt,

by the Tierce or single Bushel. Also, a small assortment of Hollow Ware.

Northampton Jan. 26, 1795.

CASH GIVEN for

Shipping Furrs, Bees-Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Feb. 2, 1795.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flannels of good quality, assted Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildbores, Morcens, Durants, Velvets and Thickets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravats and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandanna and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Confiant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Said Hutchens wants immediately 36 doz. of MATS, made of bushes, about 30 inches over, for which he will pay a generous price in GOODS.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of NATHANIEL BLAKE, ISAAC DAVENPORT and JOHN M'LEAN, under the firm of NATHANIEL BLAKE and Co. it by mutual agreement to be dissolved the first day of April next.

Those indebted to said Company, are requested to call on the Subscriber, at their Store in Hartford and adjust the same by the first day of April next.

In order to make payment more easy to those indebted, the articles of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, White Beans, Flax, Butter and most kinds of the produce of this Country, and at the highest prices will be received in payment.

Those who have demands on said Company, may receive their dues by calling on the Subscriber at their Store in Hartford aforesaid.

In behalf of said Company,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Hartford, January 7, 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by book or note whatsoine of credit is out of consault, are informed that unless they settle the same by the 15th of February, they will be put in suit without further notice.—He also subjoins that he has just received a fresh supply of GOODS, suitable to the season, among which is plenty of Iron Hollow Ware, a large share of which is Sugar-Kettles,—together with a few warranted Spinning Wheels,—he has also a few stray Sheep, that the owner may have, by proving property and paying charges.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 28, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DARIUS RICE, late of Belchertown, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscribers, administrators on said estate—also, all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same.

DANIEL SMITH, Jun.
REBECCA RICE.

Belchertown, Jan. 30, 1795.

Take Notice,

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber in November last—two SHEEP, one marked with a halfpenny in the left ear, a crop and hole through the right ear, the other with a halfpenny on the left ear—with a hole in the right ear—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL GRAVES.

Williamsburgh, 9th Feb. 1795.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1795. [Numb. 444.]

From a late English publication.

"THE utility of inland navigation is now so generally acknowledged, and is satisfactorily provided by the beneficial effects of those which have been already completed, that it seems scarcely necessary to say any thing on the subject. The canal begun by the duke of Bridgewater in 1759, has so evidently shewn the great advantages to be derived from such works, and given birth to so many similar projects, that since that time more than forty acts of parliament have been passed for making and preserving canals, or for improving the inland navigation of this country; and several more petitions, for the same purpose, are now before parliament.

Inland navigation is highly beneficial to interiore, to trade and commerce, by lessening the communication between widely distant parts of the kingdom, reducing the price of carriage, and thus enabling the manufacturer to obtain his materials, fuel and necessaries of life, at a less rate, and the farmer to convey his produce to market at a less expence than by land carriage. In countries which have the advantage of canals, the old commodities are rendered more flourishing, and new ones established from day to day; in fashions a new idea of land has never existed before, and but very few inhabited. They render the country, through which they pass more rich and fertile; since every meadow or pasture thro' which they flow, doubles a verdure never seen in the withered and scorched spots that are at a distance from the banks of rivers and running waters. The merchants who reside in towns where they terminate, must also derive very considerable advantages from them, as they are enabled by them to export greater quantities of goods from places a distance from the sea, and to supply with ease, a greater extent of inland country with the commodities they export from foreign nations.

There are perhaps few of fits of inter-nal policy, which have so much called forth the powers and resources of the country as canals. They have not only been the means of enlarging our foreign commerce, but of giving birth to an internal trade, which with all the advantages attendant on foreign commerce, has far exceeded it in extent, value and importance. Superior to even the effects which these canals have had upon the trade to which they have given birth, has been their influence upon our industry, population and manufactures, that in many instances they have entirely changed the appearance of the countries through which they pass.

The reasons of this change are sufficiently obvious. As conformers, by means of canals, we are enabled to import manufactures at a less expence, we export with greater facility. Do the materials of a manufacture be dispersed, canals unite them, and at the same time supply the country employed in it, with every necessary at a cheaper rate; and the land owner, whether he considers the fertility of the soil, or the mines and materials in its bowels, certainly find his advantage from new markets, and from having a cheaper carriage for his produce and its manure.

The improvement has been now made for some years, and canals have been cut to an extent of near 2000 inland miles, to the advantage of the public, even where they have not been gainful to the individuals concerned in them.

To the cheapness of conveyance, compared with land carriage, may be added the advantages attended on an easy and frequent communication of the different parts of the country, during tempestuous seasons and times of war, by which merchandize can be imported and exported with perfect safety from boisterous weather or cruising enemies. Boatmen, though they have little experience in the finest part, are well acquainted with the art of managing and keeping vessels in rivers and canals; and however little inland navigation may be supposed to form mariners, no lives are lost in the peaceful element on which they are employed; the difficulty of boat navigation is oftentimes so trifling, as not to require a single hand more than are employed in land carriage. Safety, rivals in enemies, these are considerations on which the patriotic and philanthropic mind will dwell with pleasure, and the veteran mariner who has experienced nothing of life but its hardest and most brutalized toils, and in most dismal and frightful perils, will have a retreat in his old age, where neither storms nor famine, nor burning thirst, nor forlornness from society, nor want of natural evil, the spring of life, can more annoy him.

Good roads, canals and navigable rivers, by diminishing the expence of carriage, are the transcendant parts of the country more upon an equality with those, which are in the neighborhood of large towns; they are on that account the most beneficial of all improvements. They are advantageous to towns, by breaking down the monopoly of the country in their neighborhoods; and they are advantageous to all parts of the country; for though they increase home rival commodities, they open many new markets for their produce.

It is not more than 60 years, since some of the counties in the neighborhood of London petitioned Parliament against the extension of turnpike roads into the remoter counties, under pretence that from the cheapness of labor, the remote counties would undersell them in the London markets. The trade and cultivation of the counties in the neighborhood of London have, however, been improved since that time.

All canals may be considered as so many roads, on which one horse will draw as much as thirty horses do on turnpike roads, or on which one man alone will transport as much as three men and eighteen horses usually do on common roads. The public, therefore, would be great gainers, were they to lay out upon every mile of canal, twenty times as much as they expend upon one mile of turnpike roads; but a mile of canal can be often completed at a less expence than a mile of turnpike.

The United States of America possess an immense sea coast, the whole length of which is admirably situated for trade and abounds with excellent bays and harbors, while the inland parts of the country are interlaced with the noblest rivers, many of which are navigable for the largest ships for some hundreds of miles inland, and even to the very doors of the planters; so that but little art of improvement by canals are wanting to render that country the most convenient for commerce and inland navigation of any on the face of the globe.

The noble coasts, bays, rivers and products of America, have invited, for half a century, the maritime countries of Europe to engage in her trade; and the West India islands, following in the European states, have, by her, been chiefly supplied with the necessaries of life, and enabled to find income their produces. In vain by foul weather, that no part of the world is so well watered with springs, rivulets, rivers, lakes, lakes and thorough-fares, as the fertile countries of the United States. All parts of North America seem to have been formed by nature for the most intimate union. The facilities of navigation, render the communications between the parts of Georgia and New Hampshire infinitely more easy, and more practicable, than between the provinces and principalities, in France, Germany and Catalonia, in Spain. The canals projected at South Key, Susquehanah, and Delaware, will open a communication from the Carolinas to the western counties of Pennsylvania and New-York. The improvement of the Potowmac, will give a passage from the southern states to the western parts of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, even to the lakes. From Detroit on the Lake Erie, to Alexandria on the Potowmac, six hundred and seven miles, there are not two carrying places, which, together, do not exceed twelve miles. The canals to the Delaware and Chesapeake, will open a communication from South-Carolina to New Jersey, Delaware, the most populous part of Pennsylvania, and the midland counties of New-York. The United States of America will hereafter be contrasted into confederate large and fertile islands, communicating with each other at little expence, and with the uncertainty and danger of sea navigation."

Observations of Mr. SEDGWICK, on the NATURALIZATION BILL.

MR. Sedgwick having stated that his colleagues had prepared a motion with regard to the kind of evidence, that an applicant should exhibit, of the goodness of his moral character and of his attachment to the Government, he requested Mr. Gilbert to withdraw his motion, for the confideration of the other, which he did, and thereupon, Mr. Brewer moved that no alien should be admitted into the rights of citizenship, but on the oath of two credible witnesses, that in their opinion he was of good moral character and attached to the welfare of this country, which motion was seconded by Mr. Sedgwick who added the following observations.

He said, that the subject under consideration was certainly of great importance, and opened so extensive a field of discussion. The preference manifested, taken in conjunction with that already adopted, had led us into a perilous situation; the facility with which aliens may be admitted to the rights of citizenship. He would submit it to the consideration of the committee, some of the leading ideas which had occured in his mind on this subject.

America, he said, if her political institutions, should on experience be found to be wisely adjusted, and she should improve her natural advantages, had opened to her view, a more rich and glorious prospect, than ever was presented to man: She had chosen for herself a government, which left to the citizens as great a portion of freedom, as was consistent with a social compact. All believed the preservation of this government, in its purity, indispensable to the continuance of our happiness. The foundation on which it relied was general intelligence and public virtue; in other words, wisdom to discern, and patriotism to pursue the general good. He had pride, and he glories in it, in believing his countrymen were wise and virtuous than any other people on earth; hence he believed them better qualified to administer and support a republican government. This character of Americans was the result of early education, aided indeed by discipline of the revolution. In that part of the country with which he was best acquainted, the education, manners, habits and institutions, religious and civil, were republican. The community was divided into corporations, to many respects resembling independent republics, of which almost every man, the qualifications were so small, was a member. They had many important and interesting concerns to transact. They appointed their own town officers, enacted bye laws, raised money for many purposes of use and amusement. Here, then, the citizens early acquired the habits of temperate discussion, patient reasoning, and a capacity of enduring contradiction; Hence the means of education and information are instituted and maintained; public libraries are established and read; "whole are," said he, "the property schools for the education of republican citizens; they are to be planted the seeds of republicanism—It was will cultivate the plants which are to be reaped from these seeds you will gather an abundant harvest of long continued national prosperity."

Drawing information, he said, might be obtained by the experience of others, if in defect of it, we were not determined to be guided only by a visionary theory. "The ancient republics of Greece and Rome," said he, "are with what jealousy they guarded the rights of citizenship, as a final adulteration by foreign mixture". The Swiss nation, he said, in modern times, had not been less jealous on the same subject. Indeed no example could be found in the history of man, to authorize the experiment which had been made by the United States. It therefore have been adopted by universal practice as a maxim, that the republican character was to way to be formed but by early education. In fact indeed, to form this character, those propensities which are generally considered as almost irresistible, were opposed and subdued. And shall we, he asked, abandon the tall theorie, if at the subjects of all governments, despotic, monarchical, and aristocratical, are, as soon as they set foot on American ground, qualified to participate in administering the sovereignty of our country? Shall we hold the benefits of American citizenship so cheap, as to invite, nay, almost bribe, the disorientated, the ambitious and the avaricious of every country, to accept them?

We had he said on this subject not only example but warning——"Will gentlemen," said he, recollect the rage of ages, which ex fled in the country from which we came, between the Saxon, Danish and Norman emigrants, and the natives of the country? The cruelties, the oppressions, the assassination, in a word, the miseries to which this gave birth? Perhaps it might be said that in this instance the emigrants were hostile intruders—but the same events took place, in the decline of the Roman empire, between the emigrants who were invited to occupy the vacant frontiers and the ancient inhabitants; although the former ought to have been united to the latter by every principle of affection, and gratitude. By these and almost an infinity of other instances, it would not be rash to conclude, that by the undeviating principles of human nature, whenever the inhabitants of one country should be permitted to settle in another, by national affections, an union would be formed, unfriendly not only to the ancient inhabitants, but also to social order. Our own experience was not he believed, in opposition to the general observation. Although this reasoning was to his mind conclusive against a general and indiscriminate admission of aliens to the rights of citizenship, yet he did not with it should go to a complete exclusion.

It was said in support of what was termed our liberal policy, that our country wanted commercial capital—that we had an immense tract of vacant territory; and that we ought not, with the avarice of a miser, to reject to ourselves the exclusive enjoyment of our political treasures.

Mr. Sedgwick said he had never been convinced, that we ought to make so great a sacrifice of principle, for the rapid accumulation of commercial capital—He had never been convinced, that by any improvement of our own resources, it would not accumulate as fast as might be for the public benefit. We wanted much of equality. Property was in some fmfe power; and the possession of immense property, generated during passive, which seemed republican, and with impatience endured the relations of equal laws. Property was undoubtedly to be protected, as the only fure encouragement of industry, without which we should degenerate into savages. But he had never been convinced that the degrees with which he wished an accumulation of capital, in the hands of individuals, was founded on correct republican reflection. The ardent ambition inspired by the possession of great wealth, and the power of gratifying it which it conferred, had in many instances disturbed the public peace, and in not a few destroyed liberty.

The vacant lands which some with so much avidity wished to see in the occupation of foreigners, he considered as the best capital stock of the future enjoyment of Americans; as an antidote against the poison of luxury; as the nursery of robust and manly virtue, and as a preventative of a numerous class of citizens becoming indigent, and therefore dependent. Whenever the time should arrive, and might that period be very distant, when there should no longer be preferred to the poor a decent competence and independence, as the effect of industry and economy, which would generally be the case, when lands were no longer to be obtained, on their present easy and reasonable terms, then, that description of men, may perhaps the most happy and virtuous, would become miserable to themselves, and a burden to the community. Now the man who entered on the stage of life without property, had a reasonable assurance, that a few years of industry and economy, would give him independence, competence and respectability. The prospect gave relish and effect to his labors. He

planted himself on the frontiers, and cultivated in his posterity every useful and manly virtue—This was his treasure, and it was a glorious one.

Mr. Sedgwick said he considered America as in possession of a greater stock of enjoyment than any other people on earth. That it was our duty to husband it with care; yet he could not altogether exclude such virtuous individuals, as might fly here, as to an asylum against oppression. On the one hand, he would not dissipate our treasures with the thoughtless profusion of a prodigal; nor would he, on the other, hoard them, as in the unfeeling grasp of a miser. "Our glorious fabric," said he, "has been cemented by the richest blood of our country, and may it long continue to shelter us against the blasts of poverty, of anarchy, and of tyranny."

The present Mr. Sedgwick said, he believed the most insufficient time for the indiscriminate admission of all aliens to the rights of citizenship. A war, the most cruel and dreadful which had been known for centuries, was now raging in all those countries from which emigrants were to be expected. The most fierce and unrelenting passions were engaged in a conflict, which shook to their foundations all the ancient political fabrics in Europe. This contest was supported on the one hand by men who believed personal political distinctions were necessary to the great purpose of security; and on the other, by those who thought that society could be protected, and individuals secured, by a government without departments, and without checks; neither embracing the principles established here, where without privileged orders, distinct portions of power were to be deposited in different hands, in such manner that it was almost impossible for the mind even to conceive that the different departments should form an union for any mischievous purpose; and altogether impossible to believe that without such concurrence either alone should be capable of executing any wicked design.

Could, he asked, any reasonable man believe, that men who, actuated by such passions, had fought on grounds, so opposite, almost equally distant from the happy means we had chosen, would here mingle in social affections with each other, or with us? That their passions and or judices would subside so soon as they should set foot in America? Or that possessing those passions and prejudices they were qualified to make or to be made the governors of Americans?

He believed that the amendment now proposed by his colleague, in conjunction with that which had already succeeded, would on the one hand check the admission of foreigners in such numbers as might endanger our political safety; and on the other, that it would not exclude such meritorious individuals as might be willing to serve the apprenticeship which might qualify them to assume the character and discharge the duties of American citizens.

He concluded by saying, that he had always been opposed to the policy of the government on this subject—that his opposition had not been abated by reflection, but encreasing by the existing state of things in Europe.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the Second Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An Act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject.

FOR carrying into complete effect, the power given by the constitution, to establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:—

First. He shall have declared on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district or circuit court of some one of the States, or of the territories north west or south of the river Ohio, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years at least, before his admission, that it was, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

Secondly. He shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided within the United States, five years at least, and within the state or territory, where such court is at the time held, one year at least; that he will support the constitution of the United States; and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly. The court admitting such alien, shall be satisfied that he has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States five years; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Fourthly. In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility, in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, in the court to which his application shall be made; which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court.

SEC. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That any alien now residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, may be admitted to become a citizen, on his declaring on oath or affirmation, in some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided two years at least, within and under the jurisdiction of the same, and one year, at least, within the state or territory where such court is at the time held; that he will support the constitution of the United States; and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject; and moreover on its appearing to the satisfaction of the court that during the said term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the constitution of the United States; and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and where the alien applying for admission to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, on his moreover making in the court an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he shall be entitled to such admission; all of which proceedings, required in this proviso to be performed in the court, shall be recorded by the clerk thereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the children of persons duly naturalized, dwelling within the United States, and being under the age of twenty one years, at the time of which such naturalization; and the children of the citizens of the United States born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, shall be considered as citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the right of citizenship shall not defend to persons, whose fathers have never been resident in the United States: *Provided also*, That no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain, during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, without the consent of the legislature of the state, in which such person was proscribed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization" passed the twenty-eighth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG. *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, January the twenty ninth, 1795.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
EDM: RANDOLPH.
Secretary of State.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Last night at a late hour, Dispatches, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from the British army. Among other particulars, it is mentioned, that the French, on Tuesday last, made another attempt to cross the Waal, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

January 1.

The accounts of the French fleet seen at sea by Sir Edward Pellew in the Arethusa frigate, are incorrect. The number of the enemy he counted, was 21 sail of the line, 10 frigates, and several inferior vessels.

Sunday night advices from Portsmouth by express, state, that the utmost exertions are making throughout the Dock yards, Ordnance and Victualling Offices, for completing the equipment of the fleet at Spithead, and in Dock. Notwithstanding the scantiness of wind, and baziness of the weather, the Prince of Wales, of 98 guns, and the Hector, of 74 guns, went out of the harbour on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. and joined the ships at Spithead, all of which are expected to get under way in the course of two or three days, to join the Plymouth division off Torbay, and then proceed with the valuable convoys now lying there, 50 leagues to the westward of Scilly.

The Plymouth squadron will be 30 ships; so that the Channel Fleet, on this immediate cruise, will amount to at least 26 line of battle ships, in the highest condition, in which are six three deckers, a force sufficient to resist any number which the enemy can oppose to it.

Admiral Lord Bridport is expected to take the command of the fleet in the absence of Earl Howe, now at Bath.

OF PEACE.

Extract of a letter, dated Holland, December 25, brought over by the Mail, yesterday.

"The Dutch have certainly been endeavouring to negociate a seperate peace with the French, for which purpose they sent a person to Paris, who however was not successful till very lately. On the morning of the 17th the Prince Stadtholder received a courier, informing that the Convention were disposed to enter into a negociation of peace with this country, and that two deputies should be immediately sent to Paris for that purpose. The Stadtholder directly laid the business before the States General, who appointed Mr. Brantzen, formerly Ambassador at Paris, and Mr. Repelaar, Burgomaster of Dort, who were to set off for Boisle-duc, where two French Commissioners are arrived, with whom, no doubt, the business will be partly entered into."

The French have signified to the Dutch, that they are willing to treat for Peace with all the powers at war, on the basis of the *status quo* previous to the war. Our Court has consented to the Dutch making a separate treaty.

THE GRAND FLEETS

Of England and France, the former consisting of twenty five sail of the line, from the best information, and the latter twenty one sail, were at sea about the first of January—A meeting, therefore, is possible.

Treaties not founded from the Coalition.

WHEREAS the motives which induced his Prussian majesty to order a couple of 20 000 men from his army destined for the defence of the C——n empire, to march to Southern Prussia, have at present been removed by the happy occurrences which happened in those countries, his majesty being besides convinced, that, in order to procure the accomplishment of the anxious wishes of several of the States of the empire to obtain a speedy peace, his majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to oppose to the enemy the most vigorous preparations for war, and to prevent their further progress. His majesty, therefore, has come to a resolution, to order this corps of 20 000 of his troops to return to their former position on the Rvine, for the purpose of securing the German frontiers against the dangers with which they are threatened.

Given at Frankfort, on the Mayn, November 21 1794.

(Signed) HARDENBERG.

The royalists and republicans, by information from captain O'Neil, of the ship Knight, belonging to Burton, lately put into Cork, have had an engagement, with in fifteen miles of L'Orient, in which the republicans lost 8000, and the royalists 5000 men.

To *David Gelston*, Esquire, President of the Democratic Society, in the City of New-York.

SIR,

I Take the liberty to recommend it to your honor, to use your influence with the society over which you preside, to hire Mr. Thomas Greenleaf to print an Extra News-Paper in order to republish an address from the Democratic Society in Chittenden County, in the State of Vermont. If I am not much mistaken, not many years since, you hired an address from that, or some other Vermont society, published, on account of its superior excellence. It is on that ground that I advise you to republish this late address. Your society has exhausted all its froth, rancour, and nonsense, and the Vermonters will supply your failing treasury. Do not fail on any consideration; for the brotherhood in Vermont will be angry, if you don't serve them as well as you did before. Greenleaf will work cheap, I dare say. You may depend upon it, it is expected that you comply with this request, by many of your admirers.

With great respect, I am, Squire Gelston, Your's, &c. ETHAN ALLEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

By being secured against the probability of being involved in the wars of Europe, the causes which originated the violent parties of our country, have been removed. If we quarrel now, we shall quarrel about *names* and *theories*, and not about *things*; Americans at loggerheads about *opinions* and *ideas* of government? one party charge the other with designs on it, and both wish to introduce monarchy or aristocracy? a charge on the other hand is that another party with to overthrow the present government. Neither of these charges is true in a very extensive sense; the people who raise reports of this kind, know they are not true—it is a mere artifice to obtain or keep places of honor and emolument. Individuals are duped by fresh stories; but the body of the people remain unshaken.

The question of clubs is fairly before the public. If instead of writing for purposes, our ingenious men would turn their attention to the improvement of our country, by establishing useful institutions for education, by extending and securing our commerce, by cultivating our soil, founding manufactures and correcting our laws and morals, it is probable the virulence of party-spirit would soon subside; the distinctions of aristocrat and democrat, created for the most nefarious purpose, and which has converted innumerable friends into cold jealous party men and enemies, would soon give way to returning confidence and social affection. United harmony are our true interest, and those who would disturb these, must be unfriendly to the happiness of their country.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Fenwick, Esq. the American consul at Bordeaux, dated Paris, the 5th Nov. to John Johnson, Esq. American consul at London.

"It has just been decided in the council of the government, that American vessels shall go free, with all free goods, and orders are given not to interrupt or turn aside any, even grain loaded; also orders are given to adjust all claims on the republic for the embargoes at Bourdeaux, and all expences and demurrage for vessels stopped or turned into port, contrary to the laws of nations."

Signed, JOSHUA JOHNSON.

Extract of a letter from a respectable hatter in Cadiz, dated 27th Nov. to a merchant in this city.

"There was sometime ago talks of a rupture between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States; but we are happy to advise you that the best harmony is likely to subsist between these powers. The Algerines are fairly blocked up in the Streights; and while the Portuguese, their natural enemies, continue to guard the Gut, as they have done constantly since the late affair, the American flag in these seas may be considered the safest of all others."

NEWPORT, Feb 17.

When the alliance between *America* and *France* was signed, the family of De Grasse, was noble, heroic, and virtuous—happy in domestic concerns, and renowned in military atchievements. Among the heroes of *France*, Count De Grasse, was selected by the unfortunate Louis, to command the naval force, assigned for its assistance. The Count arrived on our continent, commanding the greatest naval force, which had then floated on our seas. He contributed to the capture of the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, and rendering many essential services to our cause; but failing against *Rodney*, he was dishonoured on his return home, and he is said to have died with grief.

On the late revolution, the remains of his family was persecuted as aristocrats—they fled to distant lands, in order to avoid humiliation, poverty, and perhaps death. The daughters of the unfortunate Count De Grasse, are now in *Boston*; and one of his sons commands a man of war under the King of *England*.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.

DISCOVERY of the PERPETUAL MOTION!

Some days since a *cunning man* arrived in a town from the Westward, who gave notice, that, after long and laborious study, he had actually discovered this grand desideratum, so long sought for by sages and philosophers.—An audience was collected by appointment, to view this *novel Machine*, so interesting to science, and the moment, to the proprietor affected, by means of a *concealed magnet*—Some gentlemen present were surprised, others doubtful—while a few considered it as something more than a *bona fides* trick—machinery was erected against a door, which communicated with another apartment, and some of the audience requested that this door might be opened. The proprietor modestly objected, but the apartment was entered—when *lo!* on a *high hill*, a boy was discovered (perhaps) *turning an iron Crank*, which proved to be neither more nor less than the *concealed magnet*—The *footprints*, after observing that he had come into a "*strange place*," decamped with some precipitation, to avoid a broke pond as the reward of his ingenuity.—Whether he meets to apply for a diploma, as a *Professor of Legerdemain*, we have not yet learned.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

By the papers annexed to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the balance due from the United States to the French Government on the first of January last was, exclusive of interest on loans, 12 millions 168 thousand livres: about 2 million 377 thousand and five dollars. The anticipated payments, to be paid to the French before they fall due, amount to 1,811 959 livres: a bout 362 392 dollars.

ALEIGH (says the Lansingburgh Register, of Feb. 17) owned by a gentleman on his journey to Canada, in which were 30,000 dollars in specie, on Sunday last fell through the ice on the North River, between Stillwater and Saratoga, and were left, in about 20 feet water.

NEWBURYPORT, Feb. 17.

We are sorry to hear that a misunderstanding took place in this town on Friday last, between two gentlemen, the effects of which produced a challenge on the one part, which was immediately accepted by the other. The place agreed on for the decision of the contest by the parties, was in a more part of the town. At the hour appointed, one of the gentlemen appeared with a pair of Pistols and (being uncertain whether they would expend their ammunition) it was thought advisable to take swords also. The gentleman and his second had not long been on the spot, before his unpossibly sent a small Dog, armed with sword and buckler by his side which made him look truly *ex militaribus*, the fight of whom had such an effect on the Dueller, that he smote the ground, and appeared quite mortified than if the brace of Balls had pierced his body, or the Poignard his heart.

SALEM, February 17.

Mr. Schmidt, a skilful paper maker, factorist at Hafenberg, near Luenberg, has made several sorts of paper from the seed pods of the Asclepias Syriaca. From the inner white skin of the capsule, mixed with a coarse paper, he made good writing-paper, tolerably white, and resembling Chinese paper. The plant was given him by Chamissary Schulze, who cultivated it for that purpose. From the outer green capsule alone, he made a greenish paper, which when sized was stronger than paper made of rags, and extremely close and even, and unsized was so strong and close as not to let ink through. From the stalks of the plant he made a paper very much like that made from linen rags, and scarcely distinguishable from it. The second kind above-mentioned will be found very valuable for parking paper, and, what is of some importance, paper made from this plant can be tendered at half the price of that made from rags. [This plant abounds in the Levant. Is found in Spain, and near Paris, and is found also in Canada.]

On an average of 25 years, the births in the City of Rome amounted annually to 3585, and the deaths to 6926.

BOSTON, February 18.

The western posts, which have so long been a bone of contention between the United States and Great Britain, and which are to be delivered up to the American arms, the June 1796, are four in number, viz.

Oswegatchie at the entrance of lake Ontario, where the British have a company of foot; and a custom House, to prevent illicit trade in furs, &c.

Niagara, on the same lake about 100 miles. This fort stands in a commanding situation, on a point formed by the junction of the river, and is a regular fortification, in good repair, and well garrisoned.

Detroit, about 300 miles east of Niagara, is situated on the east side of the streight, between Lake Erie and Huron, where there is a handsome town, regular fortifications, and a strong garrison.

Michilimackinack is to the northward of Detroit, about 350 miles, on an island between Lake Huron and Michigan, an extensive bed of grass el, susceptible of cultivation, but much remarkable for being the general depot and grand rendezvous of all the Indian traders, who meet in the month of June from every quarter, deliver their furs, and receive their outfits for the ensuing year. Besides these, Fort Miami, built by Colonel Campbell, is also within our lines, and will be given up.

Yesterday a bill respecting apprentices passed the House, to be engrossed.

Yesterday the House made choice of Captain Park Holland, and John Davis, Esq. Commissioners on their part to treat with the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

A bill came down from the Senate, for regulating and governing the militia of this Commonwealth, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose, which was read a first time, and this day ten o'clock assigned for a second reading.

A bill for introducing the Dollar, and its parts, as the money of accounts in this Commonwealth, came down from the Senate which was concurred in and passed.

Feb. 21.—The House since our last, have had the Stillitz Bill under consideration.

It was read a third time last evening, and passed to be engrossed. It is now in the Senate.

The National debt of the United States, amounts to 76,096 468 dollars; exclusive of 1,400,000, dollars due the bank of the United States. A sum not near so great as the loan in England for one year.

The State of Newyork, owes above Two Millions of Dollars in the funds of the United States.

The Land Speculation is all the rage at the southward now. The Legislature of Georgia has lately sold to a company, a tract supposed to contain 40 millions of acres, for 500,000 dollars! Mr. Gunn, Judges Wilson, and Pendleton, and Mr. Patrick Henry, are among the fortunate adventurers.

Every account evinces, that complete success has attended the negociation of Mr. Jay, notwithstanding the melancholy predictions which were rung in the people's ears on his appointment; and thus the wisdom and preference of the federal majority in Congress, is demonstrated, to a people too long insulted with empty declamation, and abused with falsehoods.

FEBRUARY 25

From France.—*DIRECT.*

Since our last, the brig *Ceres* Capt. Sumner, has arrived here from *Bourdeaux*, papers to the latter part of *Dec.* are received. There does not appear to have been any military events of consequence since the victory over the *Spaniards*, nor do any of the debates of the Convention wear an aspect of Peace with any of the powers. On the 15th Dec. Dubois Crance said, that now withstanding the successes of the armies of the Republic, a winter campaign was necessary to confolidate them:—and the Convention decreed that the furloughs granted for three months should expire in one month. The Convention appears still busy in repairing the rules made in the moral and political affairs of *France* during the system of terror. Carrier and his accomplices have been executed; and the *Robespierean* judges, accusers, &c. are in train of trial.

SENTENCE AGAINST CARRIER, &c.

The following is the substance of the sentence pronounced on Carrier, and his accomplices, in the French Revolutionary Tribunal, Dec. 25. 1794.

"Carrier, Representative of the People, convicted of having been the author of the horrors which have existed in the department of *La Loire* Inferior, and particularly at *Nantz*, against the safety of the people, and the liberty of the citizens, by giving orders to Philippe, to execute without trial numbers of insurgents, among whom were many women and children; by giving unlimited power to Lamberty to drown men, women and children, by giving orders to Haxo to exterminate the inhabitants of *La Vendee*, &c. &c.

"Grandmaison for signing an order to shoot *en masse* the prisoners; in being present at a drowning; in maltreating the victims who were destined to be drowned, &c. &c.

"Pinard, for executing arbitrary orders for massacreing innocent women and children, pillaging, and burning every thing in the parts where he commanded; and of having done all this with criminal and counter-revolutionary intentions; are condemned to the pain of death."

After the above sentence was pronounced, Carrier said, "I die a victim and innocent. My fall with shall be for the good of the Republic, and for the welfare of my fellow citizens."

Carrier's trial lasted several weeks, & in the course of it, there were developed crimes that would make the stoutest heart tremble, barely to contemplate. *Nero* was a milk sop to him.

RICH PRIZES.

By the brig arrived on Sunday, from *Bourdeaux*, in 45 days, we have information, that pews arrived there from *Cape Francois*, in 45 days, we have information, that pews arrived there from *Cape*, before she sailed, of the capture and safe arrival of thirty sail of an English Jamaica fleet.

CONGRESS.

The important subject of providing for the gradeal payment of the public debt, still occupies the attention of the great Councils of the Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY.

The anniversary of the birth day of our illustrious and beloved President, falling this year on Sunday, the epoch was celebrated at *Concert Hall*, on Monday last, by a large and respectable number of citizens. "The feast of reason, and the flow of soul" distinguished this celebration; which terminated in a Federal compliment of toasts, among which were the following:

The Day we now celebrate—As it is conspicuous in the calender of Freedom, so may it may be memorable in the tables of Gratitude.

The President of the United States—May he live forever in the affections of his countrymen, and in the virtues of his successors.

The Vice President of the United States—May this political luminary long continue to adorn the American horizon.

The Governor and Commonwealth—May the sons of Massachusetts be as distinguished for their attachment to the government established by the American people, as they once were for their opposition to the usurpations of monarchy.

The United States of America—May the olive branch of the federal Eagle be accepted by all nations abroad, and his arrows find a quiver in the heart of faction at home.

The French Republic—May she speedily enjoy in the bosom of Peace, those rights and liberties which she has dared to wrench from the grasp of despotism.

NORTHAMPTON, March 4.

An attempt to POISON the DUKE of YORK.

By an article in the London Evening Chronicle, we learn, that an attempt of the following nature, has lately been made to take off the duke of York by poison. The duke usually takes a glass of wine and bitters, in the morning; one evening, however, he received a hint to beware of his accustomed refreshment the ensuing morning, and was informed of the reason. In the morning, when his cup bearer brought in the liquor, the duke enquired if it was properly prepared; and being answered in the affirmative, instantly drew his sword, and compelled the unhappy man to drink it, who in consequence, suddenly expired.

On the 3 rd of January last the following persons slept together in one bed, in the town of Union, State of New-York, viz. One grand-father, one grand-mother, two fathers, two mothers, three brothers, two sisters, four uncles, two aunts, four children and two cousins; and but seven persons in the whole.

The Hon. Henry Latimer, Esq. is elected a Senator of the United States, for the State of Delaware.

The Hon. George Thatcher and Feleg Wadsworth, Esqrs. are re-elected Representatives in Congress, from this Commonwealth, for their respective districts.

The Hon. Phillip Van Cortlandt, Theodorus Baily, Ezekiel Gilbert, J. G. Van Allen, Henry Glen, Edward Livingston, Jonathan N. Havens, John Hathorn, John Williams, and John Winn, Esqrs. are elected Representatives in Congress for the state of Newyork. The five last are new members.

The Rev. Dr. Peters has, it is said, accepted to be Bishop of Vermont, to reside at Rutland.

On the 12th November, the intelligence was received at Amsterdam, that the KING of SPAIN had signed a TREATY of PEACE with FRANCE, on the 18th of October at Fontarabia; and that all hostilities ceased accordingly on the borders of Spain.

MARRIED]—at Hadley, on the 18th ult. Mr. *Lewis Goodale* of Amherst, to Miss *Lydia Fox* of Hadley.

FOR SALE, BY
Simeon Butler,
WRITING PAPER by the Ream.
Northampton, *March* 4. 1795.

To be sold cheap,
A small FARM, containing 60 or 80 acres, 30 acres under improvement, with a house and barn, situated 2 miles east of the meeting-house in Westhampton, on the county road, leading from said Westhampton meeting-house to Northampton—a good place for a Tradesman, especially a Shoemaker is very much wanted—Also, to be sold, one eighth part of a good SAW MILL, within half a mile of said Farm—for particulars, enquire of
SOLOMON CLARK, living on the Premises.
Westhampton, March 4. 1795.

Stebbins & Snow,
INFORM their customers, that with what GOODS they have lately been received, they can be supplied with a good assortment of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,
DRUGS and MEDICINS as usual—W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Raisins, Green and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Camphur, Castor, Salt, Salt-Petre, Sulpher, Bar-Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Shovels, Shovels and Tongs, Sheep Shears, 4 8 10 and 20d Nails, Slate Paper, Bed Cords, Halters, Seal Leather, heft Mill'd Deer Skins, Cow-Skin Whips, Violins and Strings, Novafeutis Grind Stones, Cod Fish, Pewter, Glass, and Crockery Ware.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, Children's Books, Almanacs, Account Books, Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Ink Powder, Blank Books, &c.

Wanted, a quantity of Ashes, for which 8d per bushel will be given.
South-Hadley, Feb. 27. 1795.

Bangs & Hayden,
HAVE just received and are now selling at their Store in Williamsburgh, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Butler, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugars, Tea and Spices, with a small assortment of English

GOODS,
suited to the present and approaching season—also, a small assortment of Crockery and Hard-Ware, 8d and 10d Nails, Dickinson's best made Furr and Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or most kinds of produce, or short approved credit.

N. B. They wish to purchase a quantity of good House Ashes, for which Goods at Cash price, or Cash will be given.
Williamsburgh, March 2. 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber, that pleasant situated and well improved FARM, whereon he now lives, in the Town of Williamsburgh, in the County of Hampshire, 8 miles from Northampton, on the County road, leading to Albany and Bennington, about 150 rods north of the meeting-house, containing 100 acres of excellent land for mowing or pasturing and a sufficient proportion of tillage, is well fenced, with a good convenient dwelling house and barn—Also another dwelling-house adjoining, with convenient out-houses for both—Also, a good House-Shed and Stables to accomodate a Tavern, which has been improved as such, for a number of years past and is an excellent stand, there is three good wells of water and upwards of 100 fine thrifty Apple Trees, the greatest part of which bears—Also, 30 acres of excellent wood land, lying within one mile of the above premises, it is needless to say any thing more, in recommendation.—Any person willing to purchase, may have a good bargain, by applying to
JOHN FROST, on the Premises.
Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

Take Notice,
THE subscriber, (for the last time) acquaints those indebted to him, that he expects to remove from this State, on the 20th of March next—all accounts remaining unsettled at that time, together with bonds and notes of hand, which are payable by contract, will (indiscriminately) be lodged in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.
SPENCER WHITING.
Washington, Feb. 1795.

Take Notice,
ALL persons that are indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, whose time of contract is out, are informed, that unless they settle the same, by the 15th of March, they will be put in suit, without further notice.
EZEKIEL WHITE.
Williamsburgh, Feb. 28, 1795.

Lost, between Hadley and Easthampton, a LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, some notes of some consequence to the owner. Whoever has found said Book and papers and will leave them at the Printing Office, Northampton, shall receive his billings reward, by SETH MOODY,
South-Hadley, Feb. 25. 1795.

Wanted, a journeyman
BLACKSMITH, a good workman, will find constant employ, by applying to
SOLOMON HAYWARD.
Windsor, *(County of Berkshire,)* Feb. 1795.

SUBLIME THOUGHT.

Said to be written by nearly an Idiot.

COULD we with ink the ocean fill,
Was the whole earth of parchment made,
Where ev'ry single stick a quill,
And ev'ry man a scribe by trade;
To write the love of GOD above,
Would drain the ocean dry,
Nor could the scroll contain the whole,
Tho' stretch'd from sky to sky!

On the REVOLUTIONS of COMMERCE.

THE immense variety of changes which have happened in political opinions, from the time in which it was fashionable in Europe to turn out for the purpose of wrelling the holy land from the power of the Saracens down to our own times, in which a sort of similar crusade has been undertaken, offensibly to reduce France to the true standard of faith in religion and politics; these changes, I say, are not more remarkable than the revolutions which have happened in the same period of time in the progress and extension of commerce.

How uncertain the possession of commerce is—how much it depends on good laws, on liberty, equality, and a general civilization, history sufficiently proves. By the bad governments prevailing in the Italian states, in Spain, Portugal, and Holland, those countries once so famous in the birth of Columbus, of Cabot, and in the possession of the noblest ships and navies in the world, of late times have become entirely lost, as it were, in the splendor of the British nation, comparatively but new in matters of this kind.

To a mind that contemplates the connection of effects with causes, it may be interesting to inquire how the British islands, have so suddenly risen to their lofty assuming tone in the world, by which they menace the ships of all nations, and undertook even to dictate to us, independent Americans, where we should or should not carry our flour, and where we should or should not go with a flag, become justly dear to all who prize liberty and the rights of human nature.

There are perhaps few of the present admirers of Britain and its politics, who are acquainted with the facts, that the fleet of six frigates, now ordering to be equipped by Congress in the infancy of our marine, amounts to double the tonnage of the whole boasted navy of England, as it stood in the reign of Henry VIII. that is, about 250 years ago. Even at the death of Elizabeth, in 1603, only 192 years since, the largest of that queen's ships consisted only of 1000 tons burthen, carrying but 340 mariners and 40 guns. The British navy, as it stands at present, chiefly dates from the commencement of the present century.

It may be a curious subject of investigation, to trace the causes of this great increase of the shipping of England. It must certainly be attributed to the increase of commerce, and this favored by the blindness or wickedness of other governments, who, neglecting their own interests, suffered Great Britain to improve upon their lethargy, till now, that by the folly, pride, and haughtiness of her government, the different nations are learning to regain their rights by changing their political systems.

That America hath been greatly imposed upon with respect to her share in maritime affairs, we needed not the late spoliations to convince us. The large proportion of our carrying trade till lately in the possession of Britain; her kind interference to carry our bulky articles in her ships to France and elsewhere, when we might as well have carried them ourselves; her late embassy to China perhaps to shut us out, if all were known, from the emperors ports; her Algerine alliance, and intrigues in Portugal and Spain; her exclusion of our ships till lately from the neighbouring islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitts, &c. where by their late memorials the planters state how much they stand in need of them; her attempts to take our seamen out of our ships on pretence of their being British born; her endeavors even to impress and make them serve on board their ships of war; these are all indications enough of American wrongs. According to the author of the Bone, we have sent "an angel of peace" (meaning Mr. Jay) as he insolently terms it to REPAIR OUR FAULT, that is I suppose to kiss the rod. No, Sir, I have confidence in our executive that he went not to REPAIR OUR FAULT, but to give Britain an opportunity to REPAIR HER'S, or else to announce to America that she refused it, and that it was therefore only left for her to do justice to herself.

SKETCHES OF THE TIMES.

London is of all places the most convenient and resorted for a man of small fortune; there every sort of necessary is to be had in the smallest quantities; and provided a man has a clean shirt and three pence in his pocket, he may talk as loud in the coffee-house as the squire of ten thousand pounds a year. No one asks how he lives or where he dined. It is not so in the country; your neighbors wanting that constant supply of news or amusement to be had in a great city, busy themselves in the minutest enquires, not only scrutinizing into the birth, parentage, education, and fortune, of their neighbors, but even retailing the articles of their daily housekeeping, insomuch that at the little chandler's shop in every village, it is exactly known how many eggs each inhabitant had in his last sunday's pudding.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

From a Correspondent.

THE Georgia business is of the most alarming nature. If it is not put a stop to, war, not only with the *Creeks* but with the *Spaniards*, is inevitable. The sale of the Western Lands of the United States will be totally defeated. Thus, an *increase* instead of a *reduction* of the public debt; an *extension of hostilities* with the most powerful Indian Tribes, instead of *peace*—and the loss of several millions of dollars by the inability of the United States to sell their lands, will be the fruits of the grasping and infatiable speculations of a few individuals. An enquiry into this business is indispensible, and if those who ought to cherish the tranquility of the United States, and who are among the peculiar guardians of its welfare and peace, are concerned in it, they ought to forfeit their stations, and their country's confidence.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Citizen in one of the Southern States, dated 7th January, 1795.

"We are informed that murderous depredations are carrying on *in Georgia, in Lands*, & that 'tis probable that State will dispose of millions of acres at a low price to many persons, some of whom are in high responsible situations. What may be the issue I know not; but it appears to me to be a business of great consequence, and involving immense mischiefs. It is a subject well worthy of consideration, and, if possible, of legislative interposition. If the Sales are made, Heaven and Earth will be moved to *involve the Union in a war with the Indian Tribes who occupy the Lands.*"

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated January 18.

"Our country is very quiet—the people seem perfectly convinced of their past folly, and on Thursday last a meeting of some of the principal insurgents took place at Parkinson's Ferry, in order to raise, by subscription, a sum of money to indemnify the sufferers by the late insurrection.—A committee of five person was appointed to repair to this place to wait on Gen. Neville, and the other sufferers, to ascertain the amount of their losses—they are expected this day. Marshal has subscribed 100 pounds, John Cannon the same sum, and Parkinson (who has returned) has also subscribed very largely."

ANECDOTE of Dr. FRANKLIN.

IN the year 1776, when Dr. Franklin with others, were appointed a committee by congress, to meet the British commissioners, concerning an accomodation with the colonies, Lord Howe, finding no disposition in the Americans to give up their liberties, by agreeing to dishonourable terms, ended the conference on his part, by "expressing his regard for America, and the extreme pain he would suffer in being obliged to distress those, whom he so much regarded." Dr. Franklin thanked him for his regards, and assured him that the Americans would shew their gratitude, by endeavoring to lessen as much as possible, all pain he might feel on their account, by exerting their utmost abilities in taking good care of themselves.

FOR SALE, BY
HUDSON & GOODWIN,
A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,
All Parts of
Webster's Institute,
In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.
They have also on hand, a variety of
BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.
They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Skins, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
Simeon Butler,
ALL parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Morses Geography, Pikes Arithmetic, Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor, Testaments, Psalm Books, Accompt Books of all sizes, Prompter, Ink-Powder per doz. Holland Quills per hundred, Stationary, &c.
He has on hand and keeps constantly for sale, a small assortment of Books, in most branches of Literature.
Also, continues the business of BOOK-BINDING as usual, nearly opposite the Court House, where all commands, in his line, will be faithfully attended to.
Constant attendance given and every favor gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.
N. B. Coat and Vest Buttons by the Gross.
Northampton, Feb. 25 1795.

Harvard College Lottery.
CLASS SECOND.
☞ *Not Two Blanks to a Prize!*
FIFTEEN thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 75 000 dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of Twelve and an half per cent. for the purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.			Dols.	Dols.
1	of	10000	is	10000
1		5000		5000
1		2000		2000
5		1000	are	5000
8		500		4000
15		200		3000
30		100		3000
48		50		2400
60		40		2400
80		30		2400
100		20		2000
149		10		1490
537		8		4296
4002		7		28014
5237 Prizes.				75000
9963 Blanks.				
15000				

The above Class will *positively* commence drawing, in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on *Thursday* the 9th of April next, and will continue from day to day, and be *completed with all possible dispatch*. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid *on demand*.
The strict punctuality with which the First Class of this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory assurance to every class of Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the drawing of this; and assured, to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing prospect of effecting, at an early season, the desirable object for which the Lottery was granted.
Benjamin Austin, Jun.
George R. Minot,
Samuel Cooper, } Managers.
Henry Warren,
John Kneeland,
A few of the above tickets may be had of DR. EBENEZER HUNT, and SAMUEL CLARKE, Northampton.

10 Dollars Reward!
ON the night of the 20th inst. the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. one gold French watch, two English silver do. one almost new, *John Knowles*, Dublin, maker,—a silver tankard to three pints, (handle and lid off) arms borne by the name of *Pitkin*, engraved in front, two ruffled shirts, two pair of stockings, one patent worsted do. other silk and worsted, one vest Pattern, one plaid and quarter of dark coating. Whoever will apprehend said thief or thieves and lodge them in safe custody, with the articles shall receive the above reward, or 5 dollars for either separately, with necessary charges paid, by
SAMUEL STILES.
Windsor, (*Connecticut*) Jan. 21. 1795.

CASH GIVEN for
Shipping Furrs, Bees-Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by
LEVI SHEPHARD.
Northampton, Feb. 2, 1795.

Take Notice,
ALL persons who were indebted to the subscribers by book or note, the first day of December last and have since that time settled and paid their respective balances, are indiscriminately called upon, to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of April next.
Produce of all sorts—Ashes, Butter, Tallow and Bees-Wax, old Pewter and clean comb'd Hogs Bristles will be received in payment.
JOHN WILLIAMS, and Co.
Conway, Feb. 12, 1795.

Wright & Stoddard,
HAVE for sale,
300 bushels coarse Salt,
by the Tierce or single Bushel. Also, a small assortment of Hollow Ware.
Northampton Jan. 26, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
John Williams, & Co.
A QUANTITY of CLOVER SEED.
Who have on hand, a general assortment of
GOODS
For sale, on reasonable terms, for ready pay, or short credit.
They have lately received a few Velvet Modes and Ribbons.
Conway, Feb. 12. 1795.

Wanted, as apprentices
to the TAYLORS business, two LADS, of 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended.—Also a JOURNEYMAN to the same business, whose work will recommend him.—Enquire of
POMROY and WRIGHT.
Northampton, Feb. 7. 1795.

To be sold very cheap,
a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Southerland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars Enquire of SAMUEL WARD.
Leicester, Jan. 14. 1795. 438 6w

CASH GIVEN for
Shipping Furrs, Bees-Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by
LEVI SHEPHARD.
Northampton, Feb. 2. 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1795. [NUMB. 445.]

50 Dollars Reward!
STOLEN from the subscribers at Mill on Falls on *Connecticut* river, in *Montague*, State of *Massachusetts*, out of a boat, on the night of the 18th of *September* last, one fierce of GOODS containing the following articles, viz.
7 3/4 yards of Forest Cloth—7 3-8 do. of Blue Broad Cloth—8 1/4 do. of Brown do.—6 1/2 do. of dark brown do.—8 do. of fine Lamb-Skin Coating—20 do. of Mixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elastic, red Serined—2 pair of Ladies Slippers—1 do. of Men's Shoes—9 pieces of Nankeen—1 do. of black Calimanco—1 do. of brown Durant—1 second hand low crown'd cock'd Beaver Hat—1 Ladies Bever do.—2 Nap'd Hats—2 doz. of Jack Knives—1 doz. of Pen Knives.
Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods returned to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, by applying to *Justin Lyman* in the City of *Hartford*, or to *Elias Lyman* at *Wethersfield*, in the State of *Vermont*,—or a reasonable reward for the goods only.
Said Lymans would likewise inform the Publick, that they shall continue the boating business as usual, and that they transact all kinds of commission business, and still continue to receive and forward goods to *Boston* and *New-York*, or any other part the proper should choose—whoever would wish to favour them with their commands, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their property.
They likewise would wish to purchase a quantity of white BEANS and Cattle's HORNS, for which cash will be paid for any quantity at the opening of the River, delivered at *Hartford*.
Hartford, Feb. 9. 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DAVID RICE, late of Belchertown, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscribers, administrators on said estate—also, all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same.
DANIEL SMITH, Jun.
REBECCA RICE.
Belchertown, Jan. 30. 1795.

Take Notice,
BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber in November last—two SHEEP, one marked with a halfpenny in the left ear, a crop and hole through the right ear, the other with a halfpenny on the left ear—with a hole in the right ear—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.
SAMUEL GRAVES.
Williamsburgh, 9th Feb. 1795.

Wanted, as apprentices
to the TAYLORS business, two LADS, 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended.—Also a JOURNEYMAN to the same business, whose work will recommend him—Enquire of
POMROY and WRIGHT.
Northampton, Feb. 7. 1795.

To be sold very cheap,
a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Southerland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars Enquire of SAMUEL WARD.
Leicester, Jan. 14. 1795. 438 6w

CASH GIVEN for CUTTON AND LINEN RAGS

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Leicester, Jan. 14. 1795. 438 6w

CASH GIVEN for
Shipping Furrs, Bees-Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by
LEVI SHEPHARD.
Northampton, Feb. 2. 1795.

To be sold cheap,
A small FARM, containing 60 or 80 acres, 30 acres under improvement, with a house and barn, situated 2 miles east of the meeting house in Wettampton, on the county road, leading from said Wettampton meeting house to Northampton—a good place for a Tradesman, especially a Shoemaker is very much wanted—Also, to be sold, one eighth part of a good SAW-MILL, within half a mile of said Farm—for particulars, enquire of
SOLOMON CLARK, living on the Premises.
Wettampton, March 4. 1795.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—
DEC. 8.

THE Consul General of the Commune of *Avignon*, writes, "that it would require volumns to relate all the horrors committed by the most detestable villain who ever appeared on the earth, by one of those monsters, which nature sometimes produces to scourge mankind, by the infamous MAIGNET, the friend, the correspondent, the co-deputy of COUTHON. *Justice!* cry all the citizens of the department of the *Vaucluse*.—Justice! Representatives, against the tigers who have torn out the entrails of our fathers, our mothers, our wives, our children, and our friends! Justice! against the Canibals who have drenched themselves in the blood of the purest patriots, and who, if you had not arrested the course of their crimes, would have buried the Republic under heaps of ashes, and the carcases of their fellow citizens!"

REMBEL, in a debate concerning plotting up the hall of the Jacobins, spoke as follows:—"Where has tyranny been organized? Where has it found supporters and satellites? At the *Jacobin Club*. Who has forced terror and despair into the hearts of all the citizens? Who has covered *France* with *Bastiles*? Who has rendered Republicanism so odious that slaves have rejected it? Have not the Jacobins done all this? They will not leave the impudence to deny it."—*(Applauded.)*

"If you now want the courage to speak out, I announce to you that you will have no Republic, because you hate Jacobins."—*(Applauded.)*

9th DECEMBER.

TRIBAUDEAU. We have just exercised a great act of justice in favour of several of our colleagues, but it yet remains for us to do justice to a man who has been one of the chief authors of our constitution, THOMAS PAINE.—That man who has done so much for liberty; he was driven from his seat by the intrigues of an impious faction, under the specious pretext of his being a foreigner, though he had become a citizen of *France*, by naturalization. He still exists, but in the most extreme misery. I propose that we declare he is not included in the decree which prevents foreigners from holding a seat in the Convention.

It was thereupon decreed, that THOMAS PAINE is not included in the above mentioned decree, that the Convention receive him again into her bosom, and that he is entitled to receive the arrearages of pay due to him as a member. *(Lively applauses.)*

PARIS, DEC. 9.

The famous denunciation against the old committees of Public Safety and General Welfare, circulates rapidly, and fixes the public attention. The people wait with impatience for a trial of this great affair, which will unveil that *calculated system* of crimes and tyranny, which has covered *France* with mourning, with tears, and dead bodies. The authors of such horrors must be punished. The stability, the prosperity of the Republic, the Public Safety require that the axe of the executioner should strike without mercy those execrable men, who have spread over our unfortunate and miserable country, all the scourges of hell.

Extracts from the address of the Public Accuser, to the Jury of the Revolutionary Tribunal, on the trial of CARRIER.

The late administrators of the revolutionary government, which was formed to establish liberty, have almost annihilated it. Their despotism despised all principles—all that has ever been held sacred in all ages of the world, humanity, truth, justice, modesty, nature, have been trodden under foot. Oh disastrous! Oh horrible days! When from one extremity of *France* to the other—resounded this fearful cry—" Terror is the order of the day." The land of liberty was covered with prisons and its guilds, hands of villains spread themselves over its surface. Property was laid waste; the most infamous robberies were consecrated under the name of *revolutionary taxes*; the public employments were disposed into the hands of knavery and ignorance; monuments of the arts were destroyed; the workshops of industry were made silent and desolate; the riches of the churches were stolen from the nation; the most absurd and disgusting scandals were prevalent, weak and honest men were shocked by the vices of those who should have enlightened them; infamous priests openly boasted of their long hypocrisy; and publicly declared they acknowledged nothing but nature. Atheism was proclaimed; the Convention, indignant, proclaimed the Supreme Being; his name was infamously abused to consecrate the tyrant and tyranny. The virtues and justice, said the monsters, are going to reign; and they established the reign of the most frightful and unbridled crimes.

Hordes of spies hovered round every commune, the citizens constantly trembled for their liberty; confidence was banished from society; friend mistrusted friend; a word, a gesture, became a crime. Hardly did we dare to appear by day light; and when during the silence of night the noise of a carriage was heard, every man supposed his executioners approached.—The father was torn from the embraces of his children; the husband from the arms of his wife; all together were often precipitated into a dungeon, there to languish in sorrow, the damp earth for their couch, a pestilential air, unwholsome food and barbarous treatment! What was their crime? their fortune, their birth, or having displeased some villain."

In a report lately made to the Convention, respecting the *Foundation* of the late Jacobin tyrants, we find the following Anecdote—" The celebrated LAVOISIER, the most benevolent of men, and the most learned Chemist of our time, requested of DUMAS, late Judge of the Revolutionary Tribunal, that he might be reprieved only fifteen days, in as to complete some experiments in Chemistry, useful to the Republic:—" *The Republic has no longer any need of Chemists,*" replied the barbarian, and LAVOISIER perished!!!

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL—Dec. 9.

Extracts from the Trial of CARRIER.

VELMIS deposed as follows: " I have seen," said he " the revolutionary convulsions of CARRIER at the popular society at *Nevers*; he had the air of a Mountebank, and at the same time of a tiger thirsting for blood." " You may brave Beg—s, you my brave Sans Culottes," said *Carrier*, " don't you know that all that the rich merchants possess belongs to you? It is time for you to enjoy it in your turn. Denounce them to me; the testimony of two good *Sans Culottes*, shall suffice to make the heads of all the great merchants toll in the bull."

The same witness declared, he had heard *Carrier* openly declare, that according to a calculation of the population of France, there were a *thousand inhabitants for every square league*; that it was demonstrable that the soil could nourish only *seven hundred*; that it was necessary to get rid of the overplus by killing all those rascals, the merchants, all the lawyers, bankers, &c. &c. He added, that the numbers of people in the cities were too great; that the inhabitants of *Lyons* for example, were to be reduced from 160,000 to 30,000, &c.

Another witness (a officer in the army of *La Vendee*) deposed, that there had been totally destroyed by *Carrier's* orders, *above four hundred peaceable willagers* in that part of France, and nearly all the inhabitants massacred or drowned.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

An official Reporter informed the Assembly, that some time before *Robespierre* acquired his monstrous extent of power, a project had been formed to unite the rivers *Loire* and *Saone*, by a Canal, which would have been of inconceivable advantage to the inland navigation. But that all the monied men and rich merchants in those departments, capable of prosecuting such a work as well as in almost every other part of the Republic, had been either *guillotined*, or *drowned*, or *shot*, or *fabred*, and the scheme had miscarried.

A member of the violent party cried out, " *because the rich are the enemies of liberty over the revolution.*"

Another member rose with vivacity. *Legislators! People!* said he, That is the false, the diabolical sentiment, which has covered France with blood, slaughter, robbery and confusion; that horrid, that wicked sentiment, is the cause of all our present internal wants and difficulties—that has dried up every source of wealth, comfort and happiness; that has annihilated our commerce, and all our curious and valuable manufactories, discouraged agriculture, and put a stop to almost all the useful and profitable labours of the citizens, by pointing out the capitalists, rich merchants and proprietors of manufactories as enemies to liberty, merely because they were rich. *(Loud and long continued applauses.)*

AGRICULTURE.

THE history of a forward species of wheat lately discovered in Virginia is a short one. A Mr. Ibell of the county of Carolina in that state, about seven years past, purchased a quantity of mixed wheat of a merchant, and having sown it, accidentally observed, when his wheat was in flower, a single ear, almost ripe: hence he conceived an idea that it might be a different species. To determine this, he carefully preserved the wheat produced by this solitary ear, which has now multiplied to such a degree, as that seven thousand bushels will be made at the next harvest; for it has been distributed into many hands.

But the character of this wheat, deserves greater attention; and as in all probability it has not yet entirely unfolded its qualities, it is much to be desired, that the best informed botanical knowledge, and the most accurate agricultural experiments, were united in its investigation.

The following observations arise from several trials upon different soils, made in the two last years; a term so short, that it would be dangerous to allow them an unsuspicious reliance.

The wheat is ripe from fifteen to twenty days before any other—the straw is shorter by one third, than that of any other kind, and the same proportion is maintained in the length of the ear.—But the ear always has a full and prominent appearance—The straw is encumbered with very little fodder.

The circumstance of its ripening so early, produces the following important effects.

1. It is never liable to be destroyed by the rust or smut—an effect, towards which the nakedness, and looseness of the straw, by allowing more freely the action of the sun and air, must considerably contribute. Upon this point the experiments appeared to be conclusive. The two last years were singularly unfavorable upon wheat in general, after it was in the ear, at the place where the experiments were made, and most so upon this particular species. But this bade defiance to the pestilence, & weighed above sixty pounds to the bushel, whilst all others suffered a loss of about one third in quantity, and did not in weight exceed an average of fifty-five.—The experiments were made in six different places. Upon new—old—flat—tight—poor and rich ground. The different species of wheat were sown on the same day contiguous to each other, early and late.

Remained to our next.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety five.

An Act for introducing the Dollar and its Parts as the Money of Account, in this Commonwealth.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of September next, the Money of Account of this Commonwealth shall be the Dollar, Cent and Mille; and all accounts in the Public Offices, and other public accounts, and all proceedings in the Courts of Justice, including Courts of Probate, shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the forms of Writs, or Processes, or instruments used in the Courts of Justice or Courts of Probate, or in any Public Office in this Commonwealth, in which any sum or sums are now required to be expressed in Pounds, Shillings or Pence, shall and may be altered to an equivalent sum in Dollars and parts of a Dollar, expressed as above mentioned: *Provided,* That this Act shall not be understood to vitiate or nullify any Account, Charge, or Entry originally made, or to be made, or any Note, Bond, or other Instrument expressed, in any Money of Account, existing at the time of passing this Act; but the same shall be reduced to Dollars and Parts of a Dollar, as herein before directed in any Suit or Declaration thereupon.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until the Laws for establishing Fees shall be revised and rendered conformable to the Money of Account intended by this Act to be introduced, it shall and may be lawful in taxing any Bill of Cost, or giving any Account or Bill of Fees in any case, by any Public Officer, to set down the particulars of such Bill or Account in the present Money of Account, the foot of said Bill or Account being reduced to the Money of Account by this Act established.

By the Governor approved Feb. 25. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. *Sec'ry.*

From a late LONDON PAPER.

ADDRESS *to the* PUBLIC.

WITH a heart overflowing in sensibility and gratitude, I now sit down to the most pleasing task, which I have experienced in the course of my life. Little did I imagine that the feeble efforts I have made in support of that cause which I deemed it my duty to promote to the utmost of my power, would have excited, in so great a degree, the most lively emotions of affectionate regard, in the bosoms of thousands, to whom I am unknown but by name. But so it has happened; and I feel myself labouring under a weight of obligation, which I am ardently anxious to discharge, as far as my ability will permit.

Untutored in any language but that of truth, I proceed without fear of the attacks either of prejudice or malevolence, to pay the debt I owe as far as I am able.

To Mr. Erskine and Mr. Gibbs, the two learned Councils appointed for my defence, I beg permission, in this public manner, to return my best and warmest acknowledgments. Any words in my power to use, would fall far short of expressing what they truly deserve, or what I really feel. I have however, this animating reflection in my mind; that every defect in my powers of expression, to do them justice, is abundantly compensated by the force and eloquence of their own respective exertions; and that their transcendent talents and integrity cannot fail to stand recorded not on the minds of the present race only; but will receive additional lustre in every progressive movement they shall make towards posterity.

To that publick, whose servant I have always been proud to acknowledge myself, I am equally at a loss for words to express the greatest sensations of my bosom. The feeling manner in which they have sympathized with my sufferings, while it gives a delight to my heart, which no language can describe, almost disables me, from the overflowings of that source of sensibility, to perform my duty. But the softness of nature gives way to the impetus of gratitude, and I beg leave to say to a generous public.

Be pleased to accept my thanks.

Acquitted by the unanimous voice of a jury of my country, from the charge of a crime at which my soul revolts, and my nature shudders, I find it impossible to express my gratitude to them in any degree adequate to what I feel. I must therefore entreat them for a moment, to suppose themselves in my situation, and conceive what they would have said to me, had I, in similar circumstances, been their arbiter, and given the same decision in their behalf. I have no doubt, but in the consciousness of the rectitude of their own hearts, they feel a greater reward than any in the power of mortal man to bestow. But what I can—I will—

Sincerely and fervently thank them.

Small indeed is the return for the preservation of life and honour. It is only the grateful effusion of a plain and a poor man: But it comes warm from the heart, and, like the widow's mite, is all I have to give.

Restored to my friends and country, after an absence of several months, in the course of which, all my family, (except myself,) descended into the peaceful tomb, I find my business ruined, and I have to begin the world again. I therefore take this opportunity of informing my friends in particular, and the public in general, that I intend to resume my former occupation, and to support myself as heretofore, by honest industry. I have not yet been able to find an eligible situation for opening a shop; but as soon as I can accomplish that, I shall take the liberty of making it known, and I have no doubt of receiving the encouragement and support, which injured innocence never yet has failed to obtain, in this generous and liberal island.

THOMAS HARDY.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Particulars of the storming of PRAGA, and Surrender of WARSAW.

The circumstances attending the storming of Praga, and those which preceded the surrender of Warsaw, have as yet been imperfectly related; we have now received the particulars, which make humanity shudder.

The suburb of Praga, separated from Warsaw by the Vistula, was defended by more than a hundred cannon, disposed upon 33 batteries.—It was under the fire of this terrible artillery that Gen. Suwarrow made his troops mount to the assault, in the same manner as he had done at the taking of Ismail. It will be recollected that it was Gen. Suwarrow who commanded at the taking of the Turkish fortress, where the Russians entered only by climbing over the dead bodies of their comrades as well as their enemies. The General gave the same orders in the assault of the suburbs of Praga; he enjoined his soldiers to give quarter to no one. The engagement lasted two hours, and this memorable day, the 4th of November, will be numbered among those in which human blood was shed in most abundance, even in these unhappy times in which we live. The number of unfortunate Poles, who perished by the sword, the fire, and the water, (the bridge over the Vistula having been broken during the action, are estimated at 20,000.—In the suburb of Praga, 12,000 inhabitants of both sexes, and all ages, were the victims of the first fury of the Russians, who massacred all whom they met, without distinction of age, sex or quality.—After this dreadful execution, no more hopes remained of saving Warsaw. The principal chief of the insurrection, Count Potocki himself, advised to treat with the Russian General, and for that purpose, repaired to head-quarters of the Russians, with propositions of peace, in the name of the Republic. But Count Suwarrow refused to hear him, observing haughtily that the Empress, his Sovereign, was by no means at war with the Republic; that the only object of his coming before Warsaw, was to reduce to obedience those Polish subjects, who, by taking up arms, had disturbed the repose of the State. He at the same time insinuated, that he should treat with none of the chiefs of the insurrection, but only with persons who, invested with legitimate authority, should come to speak in the name, and on the part of his Polish Majesty.

Count Potocki being sent back with this answer, it was resolved to send deputies from the Magistracy of Warsaw to the Russian Commander. During all this time the fire of the city did not cease playing upon the Russians in the suburb of Praga, who answered it but feeble.—The Deputies, Bezakowski, Strzakowski, and Makarowicz, having repaired to the head quarters, and the night of the 4th being spent under the acutest anxiety, they returned about noon on the 5th. They had been constrained to surrender the city at discretion into the hands of Count Suwarrow, under the single condition, that the inhabitants should be secure in their lives and property. The General having consented to this, added, "That, besides safety to their persons, and the preservation of their property, there was a third article, which without doubt, the Magistrates had forgotten to ask, and which he granted, *Pardon for the past.*"

The Deputies being returned into the city, a Proclamation was published to this effect:

"The Magistracy of the free city of Warsaw.

"The Deputies of the city of Warsaw, sent to Gen. Suwarrow, commanding the Russian troops under the city, having reported to the Magistracy that they were received amicably by his Excellency, the said General, who had declared his disposition for a capitulation; and also that they had obtained some preliminary articles, signed by him, by which he had promised the citizens, safety to their persons and property, and oblivion of all past wrongs—The Magistracy notifies the same to the citizens, wishing them to keep themselves quiet till the entire conclusion of the capitulation, and that they will cease their fire, his Excellency having ordered his men not to fire on their part."

In consequence of this submission of the city the Magistracy also informed the inhabitants of the desire of General Suwarrow, that all persons, inhabitants, should forrender all their arms, of every kind, before the signing of the capitulation, under promise of all arms of value, and fowlings pieces, being returned to the proprietors, after the re establishment of tranquility. All the inhabitants obeyed this order; but the soldiery then in the city refused. Their Chief, Wawrzeczki, and many members of the Supreme Council, refused to take any part in the capitulation. The difficulty gave occasion for more parley; which lasted all the 6th. The King demanded a week to labour at a pacification, but count Suwarrow would grant no more than two or three days, during which time they laboured to repair the bridge over the Vistula. In fine it was agreed that those of the military who refused to lay down their arms, should have liberty to go out of Warsaw. But the Russian general added a declaration, that "all who chose this alternative might be sure of not escaping any where else; and that when overtaken no quarter should be granted."

After the agreement was signed, the Members of the Supreme Council, and Generalissimo Wawrzeski, waited upon the King, in the morning of the 7th November, and remitted into his hands the authority they exercised at Warsaw. The same day the Magistrates informed the inhabitants that the capitulation having been signed, the Russian troops were about to enter the city; that the Russian General having promised observance of the most exact discipline, the Burgesses were enjoined to preserve order and tranquility, on their part; and the more securely to preserve tranquility, they ordered all houses to be shut.

The entry of the Russians followed on the 9th of Nov. in the manner we have before related.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

From the duke of Brunswick, to the king of Prussia.

IN a letter written to the king of Prussia by the duke of Brunswick, in January, 1794 and now published for the first time, in the earl of Lauderdale's letter to the Peerage of Scotland," we find a picture no less striking than true, of that miserable disjointed system, which has been followed by the combined powers in the course of the present war. The letter is inserted in a note and is thus introduced by his lordship.

"The authenticity of the following letter, I am well aware, from the nature of the contest, and the high authority it gives to the military doctrines I have stated, will be attempted to be held out a fiction. It must easily, however, occur to every considerate person, that great impropriety might attend by disclosing the channel through which it fell into my hands. This I must therefore decline doing; but I may with safety affirm, from a variety of circumstances, that I have every reason to suppose it genuine as a copy can have.

"The original is in French; and in the translation, language is a good deal sacrificed to precision."

Copy of a letter from the duke of Brunswick to the king of Prussia.

"THE motives, sire, which make me desire my recall from the army, are founded upon the unhappy experience that the want of connection, the distrust, the egotism, the spirit of cabal, have disconcerted the measures adopted during the two last campaigns, and still disconcert the measures taken by the combined armies. Oppressed by the misfortune of being involved, by the errors of others, in the unfortunate situation wherein I find myself, I feel very sensible that the world judges of military characters by their successes, without examining causes. Raising the siege or the blockade of Landau will make an epoch in the history of this unfortunate war: and I have the misfortune of being implicated in it. The reproach will fall upon me, and, the innocent will be confounded with the guilty. Notwithstanding all misfortunes, I would not have given way to my inclination of laying at your majesty's feet my desire of relinquishing a career which has been the principal study of my life; but when one has lost his labor, and efforts when the objects of the campaign are lost, and thereby no hopes that a third campaign may offer a more favorable issue, what part remains to be taken by the man who is attached to, the most zealous for, your majesty's interests and your cause, but that of avoiding further disasters? The same reasons now divide the powers which have hitherto divided them; the movement of the armies will suffer from it, as they have hitherto done; their motions will be retarded and embarrassed, and the delay of re establishing the Prussian army, politically necessary, will become perhaps a train of misfortunes for the next campaign, the consequences of which are not to be calculated. It is not war which I object to; it is not war which I wish to avoid; but it is dishonous which I fear in my situation, where the faults of other generals would fall upon me, and where I could never act according to my prospects. Your majesty will perhaps remember what I had the honour to represent to you the day before you departed Rehenwalde; I exposed all my embarrassments, my troubles and my misfortunes; I exerted all my efforts to prevent any inconvenience; unfortunately the event has proved the insufficiency thereof: it is therefore only the intimate persuasion I have of the impossibility I am in to effect what is right, which dictates to me the measure of requesting your majesty to appoint a successor to me as soon as possible.

"This measure, however afflicting to me is nevertheless a consequence of those folrowful reflections I had made upon my situation. Prudence requires I should retire, and honor advises it. When a great question, like that of France is considered by the terror of punishments and by enthusiasm, an unanimous sentiment and the same principle ought to prevail in the motions of the coalesced powers. But when, instead thereof each army acts separately and alone of its own accord, without a fixed plan, without unanimity, and without principles, the consequences are such as we have seen at Dunkirk, at raising the Blockade of Maubeuge, at the storming of Lyons, at the destruction of Toulon, and at the raising of the Blockade of Landau. Heaven preserve your majesty from your misfortunes! But every thing is to be feared, if confidence, harmony, uniformity of sentiments, of principles, and of actions do not take place of the opposite sentiments which have been the source of all our misfortunes for two years past. My best wishes always attend your majesty, and your glory will be my happiness."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.

Sunday last was the Birth Day of the President of the United States, when he entered in the *Sixty fourth* year of his age.

The Auspicious Anniversary was publicly celebrated with every expression of respect becoming the members of a free Republic towards the Father of his country. The members of both Houses of Congress; Foreign Ministers; the Reverend Clergy, and other citizens, and respectable foreigners, assembled at the House of the President, to offer their congratulations.

At noon, a Federal Salute was fired by a detachment of the artillery; immediately after both branches of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, preceded by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, the officers of the militia; and the members of the Cincinnati, went in procession from the State House, escorted by a military corps, to the House of the President of the United States, to present their felicitations on the occasion.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18.

Soon after the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Robinson gave notice that he should at an early day, bring before the house some questions relative to an improvement in the navy of England. His object was to enquire into the reason why the French ships sail faster than the English, and endeavor to apply a remedy.

Mr. Sheridan proposed to bring forward a proposition for restoring British subjects to the rights of Habeas Corpus Act, (which act was suspended the last session of Parliament for the purpose of enabling the ministry to imprison Mr. Tooke and others on a charge of high Treason.)

The conduct of Mr. Pitt in negociating a loan before Parliament was contested, and in guaranteeing the Imperial loan of six millions, will undergo a severe scrutiny.

It is curious to observe how few events which generally come under the denomination of NEWS, are furnished by the United States in a time of peace. If arrivals from Europe fail for three weeks, the whole American hemisphere is emanci—stand calm succeeds. The proceedings of legislative bodies keep the politicians awake; but porter houses and dram-shops become dull, and the war folks, who live on the news of blood and carnage, absolutely pine about as lifeless as antlers.—The speculating gentry too almost run out of employment for want of a rise and fall of prices, and often are at their wits end for news. Patience, good people.—Westerly winds cannot blow always. There is war enough going on in Europe. The war between the high and low is not yet ended—a few stones only are yet knocked out of the old Gothic fabrick of feudal tyranny. But the whole structure must come down, and great events will precede the general crash.

The favorite play and farce now performing at Copenhagen, is a French translation of "All in the Wrong," with "The Deuce to pay. The popular piece at Amsterdam is, "'Tis well its no worse." The School for arrogance," and "The Road to Ruin," were getting up in America; but by order of Congress, "Look before you Leap," and "How to grow Rich," have been substituted in their places. "The Countess," has been got up in Sweden, with the farce of "Cross Purposes," and at Petersburgh the standing favorite is, "Achilles in Petticoats" with the entertainment of "The Ephesian Matron." The performances in Genoa are, "False Delicacy," and "The Hypocrite," and at Geneva, they have been playing "The Fool," and "The Mermaid of Noidlers." In Flanders, "The Combat," has a continuation, and in Great Britain, the favorite is, "All's well that ends well."

The French stage exhibits now a magnificent ballet; at the critical point of which, the heavens open, and the gods descend. Their beautiful shifts but in three colours, and the thundering Jupiter wears most Democratically, the National Cockade.

The workmen at Hope Furnace, in the vicinity of Providence, R. I. have already cast 36 cannon, 18 and 24 pounders, for the defence and fortification of the United States. They are ornamented with the American Eagle, and are allowed by good Judges to be equal to any iron guns from the founderies of Europe. They are solid, and bored by water; this it is supposed adds to their strength, as they stand the severest proof, a number of them having been tried under the inspection of an Engineer appointed by Government for this purpose, who has expressed his entire approbation of them, and pronounces the metal to be of an excellent quality.

[From the Diary.]

Several contradictory reports having been circulated relative to the late news received by the sloop Maria, Captain Thompson, from Martinique, the Editor has been assiduous in his enquiry of the Capt. from whom he obtained the following information:

That a few days previous to his departure from that island, the first Lieut. of the British frigate Blanche, Capt. Faulkner, had arrived there in a small vessel from Antigua, (where his vessel then lay) with dispatches from Admiral Caldwell, giving an account of an action that had taken place a few days before, between the said frigate, and a French ship of 28 guns, belonging to and cruising off Point Petre.

Capt. Thompson was present at the period wherein the British officer declared, that both ships were left without a standing mast—having upwards of 150 men killed and wounded on each side—Capt. Faulkner was killed the first broad side, and when the French were about to board the Blanche, the Bellona of 74 guns hove in sight, and took them both into Antigua. The action commenced at 8 o'clock in the evening, and continued till 4 next morning. Capt. T. confirms the report prevalent here of the arrival of the French fleet at Guadaloupe. The Blanche mounts 32 guns.

February 25.

Extract of a letter from German Creek, Jan. 29.

"We had a treaty with the Cherokees the 11th of December, and the 8th inst. they fell upon a party of men from our fortification, and killed one and wounded two, without any loss on their side. This is the way that faithless and bloody tribe keep their treaties with us, we have some expedition that the Cherokees, Chickasaws and upper Cherokees, will go to war against the Creeks, as a party of the Chickasaws has already been out to war against them and has brot in five Creek scalps which I am in hopes will be some ease to our frontiers, if Congress will only give us the liberty of raising one hundred men, for the service, to join the tribes that intend going to war against the Creeks, I have not the least doubt but we can oblige them to make a permanent treaty with the United States, for one half the expence that the treaty of New-York cost. If congress should not think worth while to fall upon some other method for the protection of our frontiers than has been heretofore, I think that the inhabitants of this country will fall upon some plan for their own safety.

"The party of men above mentioned, that the savages fell upon, were out a hunting meat for the support of their families."

Increase of Christianity.

It is said that four hundred waggons will scarce contain the movables of the Elector of Cologne (who is a Bishop:) whilst a common pedler's pack would have contained all the property of the whole twelve Apostles!

Between 8 and 9 o'clock Thursday evening, a double framed house, in Robinson-street, near the College, took fire, and was wholly consumed. By the timely exertions of the fire-men and other citizens, it was happily extinguished without much injuring the adjoining buildings. We are sorry to add, that a woman somewhat advanced in years, who resided in the house, was unable to make her escape, and unfortunately perished in the flames.

March 4.

It is surprising that our Sister State, Massachusetts, has not yet become alsamed of her mode of electing Representatives for Congress. It requires the whole period of *two* years, in some districts, to get a choice, and some of the Gentlemen are hardly elected, at the time their seat is vacated. The over caution of requiring more than half the votes to be centered on one Candidate, not only exposes the state to great expence, loss of representation, and the derision of her neighbors, but it does not increase the chance of electing better men. Other States are just as well represented as Massachusetts.

Accounts from the West-Indies by the way of Philadelphia, confirm the report of the arrival of a French fleet at Grudaloupe. But we must agree with the writer in the Gazette of this morning, who suggests doubts as to the authenticity of the account, which says, a French ship was taken with 400 Engineers and 30,000 stands of arms on board. The ship may be taken; but it is very improbable that such a military apparatus should be *all* embarked on board *one* ship.

Received at Philadelphia, by express, from Head Quarters.

Extract of a letter, dated, Fort-Washington, Feb. 2. to a gentleman in this city.

"The Indians have by their deputies generally applied for a treaty of peace with the United States. You will see, by the official papers now transmitted, that preliminary articles are signed, proposing to meet for that purpose at Greenville, on the 15th of June next.

"The Indians say the Great Spirit has opened their eyes, and directed them to make peace with the United States; but I rather believe it was the glare of our bayonets on the 20th of August last that has thus illuminated their minds.

"The treaty is to be completed on the 15th June next, after which, should the war continue, we shall have 500 warriors left to combat with."

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, have agreed to appoint a Committee, to bring in a bill, for the purpose of removing the seat of government from Philadelphia.

It is not probable however, that the Senate and Governor will agree to this bill.

It is reported, (says the Philadelphia Gazette) that General Wayne has formed treaties with sundry tribes of Indians—and that consequently there is a prospect of peace with the nations to the West and North West of the United States.

Extract of a letter from an American captain at Martinique, dated 9th January, 1795, to a Merchant of Philadelphia—

"I weave or fourteen French frigates and transports with 4 or 5000 troops on board, are arrived here; The English with about 30 sail of ships of the line, frigates and sloops of war could only take two sail and one frigate, which they bought dear, losing the captain of their frigate the Blanche, most of their officers, and about 70 men. The French men lost all his masts before he struck, and very generously sacrificed himself to save the rest of the officer, and was towed in by an English 74 which was in company, where both the captains were buried; 2 transport is taken by squadron 74, and carried to St. Kitts with 300 troops.

They probably will not go to Guadaloupe before the Duke of York and his army arrives, and then, there is no doubt, but they will carry it."

PORTLAND, Feb. 25.

ALGERINE CAPTIVES.

"The contribution for the relief of the American Captives in *Algiers*, on the Federal Thanksgiving at Freeport, was upwards of *ninety dollars*; at Durham, *twenty dollars* Gloucester Gore, *twenty dollars*. Harpswell was to have a contribution, but we have not heard the result. Brunswick is waiting till their ministers return from a journey. The society of Friends in this neighborhood, are to contribute at their next meeting.—Will any good man withhold his hand from so good a work? Shall the freest people on earth shew less regard for the liberty of their countrymen, than all *other* nations, who have already redeemed theirs? Many have deferred their contributions, for fear others would do nothing. It is hoped, that the next post will bring them sufficient encouragement to proceed.

It has been proposed that the money should be lodged in the treasury of the United States. It may be changed into bills, and sent by the post. But we would be safer still to lodge it with the Collectors of imposts or Excise, and send their receipts on to the treasury."

There has not yet been any collection in Portland. There is no doubt, however but there will be, as it is not only the *general* but *universal* wish of the inhabitants. One gentleman has declared his intention of contributing at least *Forty Dollars* towards the benevolent purpose above mentioned.

The same spirit pervades the whole district of Maine. And this it is which has removed the objection that subsisted in the minds of many gentlemen of the Clergy viz. that their respective parishes would not readily contribute, because the contribution was not AUTHORIZED.

Do we wish for AUTHORITY to "relieve the distressed, and comfort those who mourn." We have it and from under the hand too of an all merciful God!

PORTSMOUTH, February 10.

On the evening of the 26 of Jan. past, between the hours of ten and eleven, the house of Mr. William Steele, of Conway, took fire, and was first discovered by Mrs. Steele (whose husband was absent in the woods) who immediately left her bed, and attempted to go in another room; on opening the door, she found the room all in flames; shut the door, and retreated to the apartment she had left, calling to three of her children who were asleep in the chamber to make their escape; and then with a peculiar presence of mind took her bed, and forced her way out of the house. The neighborhood was alarmed, and hastied to her assistance.—At this moment she recollected the three children upstairs and found that they were missing, her four other children having escaped from an adjoining bed room; but it was too late—they had expired in the flames, viz. three promising sons one of 13, another of 11, and the third of 9 years of age. By the exertions of the neighbors, part of the mutilated bodies were found that night in different places among the ruins, and a part the next day, which were decently interred. The whole contents of the house were consumed excepting two beds. The unutterable distress of the afflicted parents, the mournful recollection of this dreadful catastrophe, call forth the sympathetic tear, and must extort a sigh even from the petrified bosom of insensibility itself.

PECULIAR CHARACTER.

JEREMIAH KINNE, Esq. of Volentown, aged 93 years, within the last two months has broke and swingled 291lb. of flax. He has had 13 children, 85 grand children, and 137 great grand children. He made his own coffin some years since, and still keeps it in his house.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.

Latest from GAUDALOUPE.

As the accounts respecting Guadaloupe have been very contradictory; the following facts are thought worth notice.—The British evacuated the fort at *Basseterre* the 11th *December*, which gave the French complete possession of all *Guadaloupe*. The 4th of *January* a frigate sailed from *Point-a-Petre*, said to be bound for *Virginia*—her tender returned the next day, and informed that the frigate fell in with a British ship of the line, between *Guadaloupe* and the Saints—after an engagement of five hours, the frigate being dismasted, struck. The 6th and 7th a squadron of ten sail, mostly store ships, with two commissioners, arrived from France.—The largest and most valuable of the squadron was taken by a British 74 off the east end of the Island—She had (it was said) 600 men, with all the ordinance, stores and engineers on board.—The Commodore was imprisoned on his arrival for not fighting. The fleet brought in one battalion of French Grenadiers, and in my opinion, (as I saw them landed) about 600 other troops, chiefly people of color, who had been first off from Martinique, and *Grea-Zaloupe* by the British at the time of their raising the Islands.—They were in elegant uniform, and as fine looking troops as I ever saw. The 8th, the Concord and a sloop of war arrived from *Boston*.

FROM PHILAD. Feb. 20.

"The Treaty has not yet arrived, and we are in fears that it will not before the 4th of March; in which case it must remain unratified until November.

"There are very favourable prospects, that a Peace with *Algiers* will speedily be concluded; and our unhappy fellow-citizens there, be emancipated. Col. *Humphreys*, is there."

The Sessions of the Third Congress of the United States, close on Wednesday next.

SPRINGFIELD, March 9.

On Saturday the 28th ult. as Mr. *Henry Rogers*, an inhabitant of West Springfield, was driving his team with a load of wood, upon which he was sitting, it by accident over set, and he caught under it; he was bruised in so shocking a manner, that he survived but a few moments.

Mr. Rogers was in the 68th year of his age; and has left a large family to lamente his loss.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 23.

A gentleman who has arrived at Baltimore, from Europe, informs, that the keels of all the first rate ships of war to be furnished by the 83 departments of France, were laid; and that the building of these, and two frigates to each, was going on with great spirit—that the Convention are determined never to make peace with the present government of England—that they are determined to be masters of the sea.

The Hon. General Court of this Commonwealth, closed their session on the 24 inst. Upwards of fifty Acts, of a public or private nature, were passed, during the session.

APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph Habersham, Esq. of the state of Georgia, is appointed *Postmaster General*, of the United States.

JONATHAN JACKSON, Esq. of Massachusetts, is appointed *Comptroller of the Treasury* of the United States; and HENCH FRANCIS, Esq. of Pennsylvania, is appointed *Purveyor of Public Supplies*.

DIED]—At Hadley, on the 4th inst. Miss *Dorcas Hovey*, in the 97th year of her age.

ANECDOTE.

From a late English paper.

Last week, at Warwick, a marriage was celebrated, which is the lady's fourth within the last five years, and her third since her present husband first preferred his suit. On the decease of her first husband, this gentleman applied at the end of a fortnight, but unhappily was too late. On the decease of the second, he had an invitation to the funeral, and notwithstanding the opportunity this furnished, the lady was again engaged. It was, however, his good fortune to lose his second rival in the course of a few months; and on this occasion, he secured the promise of his bride in a few minutes after her late husband departed.

The late co-partnership of SAMUEL COOKE, JOSEPH LOCK and MOSES P. HOLT, was by agreement dissolved on the 26th of February last.—All persons having accounts with them, are desired to call on the subscribers for settlement, by the 20th of March, as he must leave the town by that time.

In behalf of said Company,
MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. Said COOK and HOLT will carry on the Boating business as usual.

Hadley, March 2, 1795.

The late co-partnership of SAMUEL COOKE and JOSEPH LOCK, was dissolved on the 26th of March last—All persons having accounts with them, are desired to call on them for settlement.

SAMUEL COOKE,
JOSEPH LOCK.

Hadley, March 2, 1795.

WHEREAS HULDAH my Wife, has eloped from my bed and board—this is therefore, to forbid all persons harbouring, or trusting her, on my account, for I will not pay any debt, she may contract, after this date; neither will I pay any thing for her support, or maintenance so long as she absents herself from me.

ELIJAH WAITE.

Ashfield, March 9, 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

CLERGY.

THAT ministers are but men, is an observation frequently enough made, though not so often realized; yet, if we were to judge by the restraints, which men, in their own mind, are wont to lay on those, who serve at the alter, we should suppose it necessary for a man to rise far above the reach of sense, in order to qualify himself for the sacred trust.

From such notions as these, many a young gentleman, of respectable talents, and honest sentiments, have avoided the clerical profession, for no other reason than, that "he felt like a man." This world was never designed to be a theatre for the displays of perfection; and so far is man from rising here to that summit, of which his nature seems capable, that he is not destined to become a purely rational animal. He is surrounded by sensible objects. From them he receives his first impressions, and by these compares his subsequent ideas.

From such a thing as this, made up of sense and reason, what are we to expect? Certainly not desires, that are uniformly detached from the world: but men must love and hate, rejoice and mourn, as objects affect them.

In this infancy of reason, he who is capable of ascending quite beyond the influence of this turbid atmosphere, and divest himself wholly of, sensual affection, if such an attainment were possible, would not be a proper instrument in this benighted world to instruct mankind to pursue the path of life.

We are taught in revelation to renounce the world; but no one, from this precept, ever thought it his duty to neglect entirely those means, that tend to the comfort, and convenience of life: why then to deny himself every innocent relaxation of thought.

If men are to renounce the world, in the absolute sense of the expression, before they can be qualified to instruct in the great duties of religion, ways and means must be devised to charm down angels to minister in holy things. The idea, that ministers are to exercise affections different from other men, and live other lives, has made many a wry face and sad countenance; but never a heart warmed with a true devotion; and men, in general, are uneandid enough to see even the appearance of sanctity in the clerical order, as a reproach to religion, and a discouragement to its friends.

But sadness and solitude are not the genuine fruits of devotion. The good man, of all others, has the smallest occasion to mourn. His professes are clear and luminous; and he trusts in a religion, that does not lead him to happiness through penance and mortification; but that which commands him to rejoice, that his name is written in Heaven. But with what propriety shall a man prepare himself to enter the holy warfare? It is certainly true, that he must "set his affections on divine objects;" and it is no less true, that every other man must, who expects a title to a heavenly inheritance. He must be "serious in a serious cause." An attempt to exhibit the laugh becomes the pulpit the poorest of all places. Men are not to be jeered into religion: but every energy of the understanding must be put into exercise to comprehend its momentous truths.

It is necessary for the clergyman, more than any other public character, to study purity of style in his composition, to avoid scrupulously every expression, that can be perverted to a ludicrous or a licentious idea. He should study a variety, both in the style and arrangement of his sermons; he should be able "to bring out of his treasure things new and old." In this way he would never preach to walls and benches, but to men and women, who merely vegetate at church, and return as empty as they came.

The pulpit is confessed the best stage for a brilliant and sublime composition. There are to be illustrated maxims of moral philosophy; and the sublime, comfortable doctrines of revelation; a subject as diffusive as the moral world is extensive.

In the common intercourse of life, let the clergyman act like other men, mingle with the people of his charge, partake of their honest employment, and innocent amusements, in short; let him cultivate a social, humane, and affable disposition.

As I confess I know of no situation in life, in which the virtues of the human character are more illustriously exhibited than in that of the honest clergyman.

His occupation, it is true, requires genius and study; but admits of that literary leisure, and exercise of domestic virtues, which to a man of sentiment, are more valuable than rubies. He is employed in building up a kingdom of greater extent and duration, than that of Alexander or Tamerlane. His duty calls him to the comfortless cottage of the indigent, to the house of woe, and to administer consolation to the mourner. By this he naturally acquires a habit of sensibility and compassion, "and learns the luxury of doing good."

From the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

I AM one of those citizens who rejoiced at the appointment and assisted in the celebration of the day of thanksgiving and prayer, in which the United States were yesterday engaged. The solemn and reasonable service which our countrymen paid to the Most High, produces the most pleasing reflections in every devout, lover of his Country. I will not pretend to draw an invidious contrast, between the dignified simplicity and rational devotion of American Christians in their religious services, and the Bacchanalian orgies, or nonmeaning superstition of some other countries on their Holy Days; but I will congratulate my fellow citizens upon the enlightened and edifying respect to the providence of God over their national concerns, which they have displayed on the occasion of this solemnity.

Having attended at the Presbyterian Church in Pine-Street, where the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Princeton, officiated for his brother the Pastor of that Church, I was extremely pleased with many striking sentiments in his discourse and with his eloquent address. The following Eulogy on the President of the United States, made such an impression upon my mind, that I requested a copy of it from the author, and transmit it to you for publication, as expressing the sentiments of millions of his fellow-citizens.

A. B.

"AMONG the favorable circumstances accompanying the establishment of the federal system, I cannot omit to mention the preservation of the life of the worthiest of our Citizens, and his acceptance of the chief magistracy, to whom America had before owed so many obligations, and who has, in so uncommon a degree, united in his favor the public sentiment and suffrage. His acknowledged talents, his disinterested patriotism, and his eminent services to the country, gave weight to his opinion in the public councils, contributed in no small degree, to the adoption of the Constitution, and have greatly promoted the stability, the tranquility, and the energy of its operation.

The goodness of God, in his providence over nations often appears in the characters which he prepares for their safety and defence. David, he raised up for the glory, Cyrus, he anointed for the restoration of his ancient and chosen people. I conceive, I recognize in this illustrious Citizen, the immediate hand of Heaven. Hardly can I imagine talents more fitted to our situation, both in war and in peace than those which distinguish and adorn his character. Do I depreciate by this merited eulogy, the talents of his fellow-citizens?—No—but where have we seen such a fortunate assemblage of caution and intrepidity, of patience and enterprize, of modesty and firmness, of cool and penetrating judgment and prompt decision, of love of the people yet superiority to popular clamour, and finally, of that *felicity* which the Romans so much valued in a General—A Christian will call it the *smiles of divine providence* that seem to render suspicions all his undertakings?—Will envy dash back these honest praises in our face, by saying that other citizens might have been found of equal talents? Be it so—But they have not been found. What tho' Rome might have possessed other Senators besides Fabius, who could have vanquished Hannibal? Or besides Fabricius who could have disdained the bribes of Pyrrhus? Shall Fabius or Fabricius therefore be robbed of the glory, with which they have been crowned by the consent of ages? I esteem it one of our chief merits and I count it one of the noblest acts of patriotism in Washington, to forsake the summit of fame on which he was placed, to accept the dubious fields of government, and, for the good of his Country, to put to risk a fame which history assured to him, untarnished and immortal."

The following image of our worthy chief magistrate delivered in the same discourse, is sublime and expressive. "Do we not owe to the mercy of God" said the Preacher, "the prudence and firmness displayed in the most trying and embarrassing circumstances, by that great magistrate who presides at the head of our government. I see him like a rock in the midst of the Ocean receive unshaken, the fury of all its waves. Violence, intrigue, faction, dash themselves to pieces against him, and fall in empty murmurs at his feet."

This metaphor appears so intimately striking and so just in its application, that it is above all praise.

I am Sir,
Your humble servant.
A. B.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.

On wednesday the Merchants of this city gave a very splendid dinner to ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, and to GENERAL KNOX, the late Secretary of War. The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the officers of the Federal Government, all the most respectable Merchants of this city, were present—The Company consisted of near one hundred and fifty persons.

After dinner the following patriotic toasts were drank.

1st. The United States, May they ever preserve the purity of their own political principles, uninfluenced by those of other nations.

2d. The people of the United States. May they love the people of all nations, without forgetting that they are *Americans*.

3d. The President of the United States—our Fabius in war, and our faithful Mentor in Peace. (Three cheers.)

4th. The Republic of France. May her brilliant successes be the harbingers of peace, good government and happiness to her citizens. (Three cheers.)

5th. Mr. Jay. Wisdom and Magnanimity to the rulers of all nations: may they, like us, prefer the Olive branch to Laurel Wreaths.

6th. The State of Pensylvania. Success to its Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

7th. General Wayne and the Western Army. May their victories be the means of introducing peace, civilization and happiness among our savage enemies.

8th. Our worthy Fellow-Citizens who served in support of the Constitution and Laws—the late Western Expedition. (Three cheers.)

9th. The Constitution and Laws. May nothing inconsistent with either, ever disgrace the name of Liberty.

10th. Peace and Neutrality. May a firm and impartial conduct ensure respect and justice to our national character and commerce, from all the nations of the world.

11th. Public Credit. May it be the character of Americans, to revere it as the basis of public and private happiness. (Three cheers.)

12th. Religion and Patriotism. May hypocrisy in either be detested and despised.

13th. American Commerce. Trade with all countries—War with none.

14th. May Peace, Safety and Happiness be the portion of the whole Family of Mankind.

15th. Gratitude; the polish of all the virtues. May those who have faithfully served us, be rewarded with the esteem and respect of all who love their country. (Nine cheers.)

VOLUNTEER TOASTS,

By Mr. Hamilton. The Merchants of Philadelphia—May they long continue to be distinguished by enlightened enterprize and rewarded by prosperous trade.

(After Mr. Hamilton and General Knox had withdrawn.)

Mr. Hamilton—May he enjoy in private Life that Happiness to which his Public Services have justly entitled him.

General Knox—May Prosperity be the Reward of his Virtues and Services.

The liberal hospitality of the merchants of Philadelphia, shone conspicuously on this interesting occasion. No sooner was the idea suggested of manifesting some mark of respect to our late Secretaries on their retreat from public Life, than the merchants crowded to the Subscription paper, anxious to participate in this expression of gratitude. A great many were however unavoidably excluded, from the impossibility of accommodating more than a limited number.

The Toasts were interspersed with convivial Songs, and the entertainment concluded with that harmony and good humour which characterize those who meet to express their esteem for patriotic virtues and to reward important services.

FOR SALE, BY
HUDSON & GOODWIN,
A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,
All Parts of
Webster's Institute,
In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Seins, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

FOR SALE, BY
Simeon Butler,
WRITING PAPER by the Ream.
Northampton, March 4, 1795.

Stebbins & Snow,
INFORM their customers, that with what they can be supplied with a good assortment of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,
DRUGS and MEDICINS as usual—W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Raisins, Green and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Camphor, Castile, Salt, Salt-Petre, Sulpher, Bar-Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Shovels, Shovels and Tongs, Sheep Shears, 4 8 10 and 20d Nails, Slate Paper, Bed Cords, Halters, Seal Leather, best Mill'd Deer Skins, Cow-Skin Whips, Violins and Strings, Nova-scotia Grind Stones, Cod Fish, Pewter, Glass, and Crocery Ware.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, Children's Books, Almanacs, Accompt Books, Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Ink Powder, Black Deeds, &c.

Wanted, a quantity of Ashes, for which 8/ per bushel will be given.
South-Hadley, Feb. 27, 1795.

Bangs & Hayden,
HAVE just received and are now selling at their Store in Williamsburgh, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Butler, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Bohea Tea and Spices, with a small allotment of English

GOODS,
suited to the present and approaching seasons—Also a small assortment of Crockery and Hard-Ware, 8d and 10d Nails, Dickinson's best made Furr and Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or most kinds of produce, or short approved credit.

N. B. They wish to purchase a quantity of good House Ashes, for which Goods at Cash price, or Cash will be given.
Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber, that pleasant situated and well-improved FARM, wherein he now lives, in the Town of Williamsburgh, in the County of Hampshire, 8 miles from Northampton, on the County road, leading to Albany and Bennington, about 170 rods south of the meeting-house, containing 100 acres of excellent land for mowing or pasturing and a sufficient proportion of tillage, is well fenced, with a good convenient dwelling-house and barn—Also another dwelling-house adjoining, with convenient out-houses—for both—Also, a good Horse-Shed and Stables to accommodate a Tavern, which has been improved as such; for a number of years past and is an excellent stand, there is three good wells of water and upwards of 100 fine thrifty Apple-Trees, the greatest part of which bears—Also, 30 acres of excellent wood land, lying within one mile of the above premises, it is needless to say any thing more, in recommendation—Any person wishing to purchase, may have a good bargain, by applying to

JOHN FROST, on the Premises.
Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

Take Notice,
THE subscriber, (for the last time) acquaints those indebted to him, he expects to remove from this State, on the 20th of March next—all accounts remaining unsettled at that time, together with bonds and notes of hand, which are payable by contract, will (indiscriminately) be lodged in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

SPENCER WHITING.
Worthington, Feb. 1795.

Take Notice,
ALL persons that are indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, whose time of contract is out, are informed, that unless they settle the same, by the 25th of March, they will be put in suit, without further notice.

EZEKIEL WHITE.
Williamsburgh, Feb. 28, 1795.

Lost, between Hadley and Easthampton, a LEATHER-POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, four notes of some consequence to the owner. Whoever has found said Book and papers and will leave them at the Printing Office, Northampton, shall receive for their lings reward, by SETH MOODY.
South-Hadley, Feb. 25, 1795.

Wanted, a journeyman
BLACKSMITH, a good workman, will find constant employ, by applying to
SOLOMON HAYWARD.
Windsor, (County of Berkshire,) Feb. 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1795. [NUMB. 446.]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION
For a day of public Fasting, humiliation and prayer.

THE Supreme Ruler of the universe, having been pleased, in the course of his Providence, to establish the independence of the United States of America, and to cause them to assume their rank among the nations of the earth, and bless them with liberty, peace and plenty; we ought to be led by religious feelings of gratitude, and to walk before him in all humility, according to his most holy law, but in the depravity of our hearts has, in many instances drawn us aside from the path of duty, so that we have frequently slighted our Divine and Merciful Benefactor; it is therefore highly incumbent on us, according to the ancient and laudable practice of our pious ancestors, to appoint the year by a publick and solemn Fast—that with true repentence and contrition of heart, we may unitedly implore the forgiveness of our sins, through the merits of Jesus Christ; and humbly supplicate our Heavenly Father, to grant us the aids of his grace, for the amendment of our hearts and lives, and vouchsafe his smiles upon our temporal concerns:

I have therefore thought fit to appoint, and with the advice and consent of the council, I do hereby appoint *Thursday*, the second day of April next, to be observed as a day of public Fasting, humiliation and prayer, throughout this commonwealth; calling upon the ministers of the gospel, of every denomination, with their respective congregations, to assemble on that day, and devoutly implore the Divine forgiveness of our sins—to pray that the light of the gospel, and the rights of conscience, may be continued to the people of the United States; and that His holy word may be improved by them, so that the name of God may be exalted, and their own liberty and happiness secured.—That He would be graciously pleased to bless our federal government; that by a wise administration, it may be a sure guide and safe protection in national concerns to the people who have established it, and who support it.—That He would continue to us the invaluable blessings of civil liberty; guarding us against intestine commotions; and enabling the United States, in the exercise of such governmental powers as are devolved upon them, so that the honor and dignity of our nation, upon the one hand be supported, and peace with the other powers of the world, upon safe and honorable terms, may be maintained.—That He would direct the administration of our federal and state governments; so that the lives, liberty and property of all the citizens, and the just rights of the people, as men and citizens, may be forever acknowledged, and at all times defended, by constitutions, founded upon equal rights, and by good and wholesome laws, wisely and judiciously administered, and duly executed.—That He would enable legislators, and magistrates of this commonwealth, to discharge the important duties incumbent on them, that the people may have good reason to find themselves happy and safe, and lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty.—That He would incline the natives of the wilderness, to listen to reasonable offers of peace, that tranquility and security may be established on the frontiers of our country. That He would graciously regard the lives and health of the people of this, and our sister states; and preserve them from contagious and wasting diseases:—to crown the ensuing year with plenty and prosperity, by his blessing on our husbandry, our fisheries, our commerce, and all the labor of our hands; to direct our minds with a sense of our entire dependence upon Him, and of his great goodness towards us; that when we may present ourselves before Him, at the close of the year, with our thank offerings, our prayers may by His grace, be prepared to us in a manner acceptable to Him.—That He would be graciously pleased to establish the French republic, and prosper others who are contending for the rights of men, and to dispose all nations to favor the same principles, and return to peace and friendship.—That He would, in his great mercy, remember the unhappy state of our fellow-citizens and others, who are groaning under bondage, in a foreign land; that He would soften the hearts of those who had led them captive, inclining that people to shew them favor during their captivity; and in His own due time open a door for their relief:—And finally, that He would overrule all confusions that are in the earth, to the speedy establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom, which consisteth in righteousness and peace.

And I do recommend to the people of this commonwealth, to abstain from all unnecessary labor and recreation on the said day.

GIVEN at the council chamber in Boston, this twenty eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

By the Governor,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

GOD save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our Lord, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety five.

An Act to secure to Masters and Mistresses, as well as to Apprentices and minor Servants, bound by Deed, their mutual privileges.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That minors under the age of fourteen years, may be bound by deed until that age, as servants or apprentices, by their father, and in case of his decease, by their mother, or by their guardian legally appointed; or having no parent or guardian may bind themselves, with the approbation of the Selectmen, or major part of them, of the town where such minors reside. And all minors of the age of fourteen years or upwards, may be bound by deed, as apprentices or servants; females to the age of eighteen years, or to the time of their marriage, within that age; and males to the age of twenty-one years, by their father, and in case of his decease, by their mother, or guardian legally appointed, having the minor's consent expressed in the deed; and any such minors having no father, mother, or guardian within the commonwealth, may by deed, bind themselves, with the approbation of the Selectmen, or the major part of them, of the town where they reside; *provided*, That in every case there shall be made out of the same form and tenor, executed by both parties, one to be kept by each, and where made by approbation of the Selectmen, they, after having examined the terms of the deeds shall express their approbation thereon, and sign the same. *Provided also*, That all considerations which shall be allowed by the master or mistress in any contract of service or apprenticeship, shall be secured to the sole use of the minor, thereby engaged. And all contracts which shall be made by any parent, or guardian, or by any minor, for him or herself, pursuant to this act, shall be good and effectual in law, against all parties, and the minors thereby engaged, according to the tenor thereof.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the right and duty of parents and guardians, and of Selectmen for the time being (where Selectmen shall give their approbation as aforesaid) binding minors as aforesaid, to inquire into their usage, and defend them from the cruelties, neglects or breach of covenant of their masters or mistresses; and such parents, guardians or Selectmen for the time being, may complain to the court of common pleas in the county, wherein such master or mistress is an inhabitant, against him or her, for any personal cruelty, neglect, or breach of covenant; and the court after having duly notified the party complained against, shall proceed to hear and determine such complaints, with or without a jury, according as the allegations of the parties may be:—And if the same complaint shall be supported, the court may render judgment that the said minor be discharged from his or her apprenticeship or service, with costs against the master or mistress, and award execution accordingly; in which case the deed of service or apprenticeship shall be deemed void from the time of rendering such judgment, and the minor may be bound out anew: But if such complaint shall not be supported, the court shall award costs to the respondent, against the parent, guardian or Selectmen, where the complaint of the Selectmen shall be without probable cause and execution accordingly.

Be it further enacted, That if any servant or apprentice bound as aforesaid, shall depart from the service of his or her master or mistress, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county where such servant or apprentice may be found, on complaint made to him by the master or mistress, or by any one in his or her behalf on oath, to issue his warrant to the sheriff, his deputy or any constable within the county, directing him to apprehend such servant or apprentice, and to bring him or her before the said justice, who upon the hearing, shall order said servant or apprentice to be returned to the place of his or her duty; or to commit him or her to the common gaol of the county, there to remain for a term not exceeding twenty days: unless sooner discharged by his or her master or mistress: and the justice's warrant, for returning such servant or apprentice to the place of his or her duty, directed to any officer or other person, by name, shall authorize him to convey any such servant or apprentice to such place, notwithstanding it may be in any other county in the commonwealth; and the costs of the process and commitment by the said justice, shall be paid by the master or mistress, to be recovered by him or her on the deed or covenant, and when recovered of the guardian, the same with all further costs he may be held to pay, shall be a proper article of charge in his guardianship account.

Be it further enacted, That if any servant or apprentice, bound as aforesaid, shall be guilty of any gross misbehavior, wilful neglect, or refusal of his or her duty, the master or mistress may complain thereof to the court of common pleas in the county where of he or she is an inhabitant; and the said court, after having duly notified such servant or apprentice, and all persons covenanting on his or her behalf, and the selectmen for the time being, of the town, (where selectmen shall approve as aforesaid) shall proceed to hear and decide on such complaint, with or without a jury, as the allegations of the parties may be; and if the said complaint shall be supported, the court may render judgment that the master or mistress shall be discharged from the contract of service or apprenticeship, and every article thereof, obligatory on him or her, with costs: and award execution for costs accordingly, against the parent, guardian, or minor, where the minor shall engage as aforesaid, for him or herself; and any servant or apprentice whose master or mistress shall be discharged as aforesaid, may be bound out anew.

And be it further enacted, That no covenant of apprenticeship entered into by any minor without parent or guardian, for the purpose of such minor's learning, or being instructed in any trade or mystery, and made to any master and the wife of such master, or to the executors, administrators, or assigns of such master, shall be binding on such minor, parent or guardian, after the decease of the master; but on the death of such master, the said covenant shall be deemed void from that time; and in any such case, any minor may be bound out anew in the manner herein before prescribed.

In the House of Representatives, February 27. 1795.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, February 27. 1795.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

By the Governor approved, February, 28.
SAMUEL ADAMS.

True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

AGRICULTURE.

[Concluded from our last.]

2. BEING ripe before cockle has arrived to a vegetative state, it is never affailed by that enemy. And it is probable the seed of the wild onion, may feel a shock from the same cause. As to cheat it did not make its appearance among this wheat, but it is to be expected, if this, like other wheat, is liable to degenerate into that weed.

3. If vegetables extract much of their food from the atmosphere, as the experiments of Doctor Priestly, seem clearly to prove; and if more of this food is obtained, when the air is condensed by a degree of moisture, than when it is in a state of rarefaction, it results, that this wheat cannot equally impoverish the soil, with any other species; because it comes to maturity before the heat of summer has driven down vegetables, to pasture themselves almost exclusively, upon the store of food absorbed by the earth.

4. Admitting this theoretic argument to be inconclusive, it will not weaken the force of another, which is experimental. Clover was sown upon foot of the six lots of this wheat, and also upon the kinds contiguous to it: the clover, and where there was no clover, the weeds, succeeding this wheat, surpassed in growth the clover and weeds, succeeding the other kinds, so greatly, that their superior luxuriancy was distinguishable, almost as far as they could be discovered. And though this effect should be attributed to the removal of the forward wheat from the ground, earlier than the other, or to any other cause; yet it must be acknowledged, that it will have a preservative influence upon the fertility of the soil.

5. Where the climate will admit of the cultivation of the artificial grasses, the last observation deserves considerable attention. And it is adviable by others directed to the same object. Before as well as after the forward wheat was cut, the growth of the clover sown upon it greatly exceeded that of its neighbour; and it also came up better. Whether this is ascribed to the lowness of the wheat, and its not being burdened by any operative weight of fodder, or to any other cause, it is yet an effect as recommendatory of it to northern climates, as its safety against rust is to southern. The product of the grass, both for hay and pasture is greater; and it also acquires a strength of constitution capable of withstanding the summer heats. These, it almost universally survived, whilst the contiguous clover, debilitated by being oppressed with a greater burthen of straw, and to a late period, perished generally in great quantities, and in spots entirely.

6. If Indian corn is cultivated to a considerable extent, it usually suffers at harvest. The harvest of the forward wheat is over, when the corn is yet young, and therefore recoverable: whereas it often happens that it sustains irretrievable injury, by arriving at an advanced state during the neglect incident to the latter harvest. This also produces a pressure of time, forcing the husbandman to work his corn at improper seasons, so as greatly to diminish the crop.

7. When potatoes, or other vegetables which are gathered late in the fall, are used as a fallow crop, the repugnancy of this wheat to the rust, must be highly recommendatory; because late sowings are ever most liable to this misfortune.

With respect to the straw, which, including the fodder, is inferior in quantity more than one third, to that of other wheat, it occurs to observe:

1. That this circumstance produces a saving of at least one third of the labor, of cutting—gathering up—carting—stacking and thrashing.

2. That the wheat never lodges.

3. That it may almost in every instance, be cut by the scythe.

4. That the straw is not liable to be damaged by the rust.

5. That the grain, before and after the wheat is cut, is not liable in equal risque from rain, with the latter wheat; because the straw dries faster, and is gotten in sooner.

It will be objected, that this circumstance diminishes the great fund for manure. To this it is answered, that the straw is only an offal of the crop; that no crop can be cultivated for the sake of that offal; that the impoverishment of the soil by the growth of the straw, is probably regulated by the quantity produced. That this argument unites with the reasons before given, to sustain an inference, that it will require the whole surplus of straw, the surplus of injury to the soil, beyond produced by the latter wheat, to repair the forward. And that though it be admitted that any given quantity of land in the latter, will produce more straw than the same quantity in the forward; it does not follow, that the same effect would flow from a given quantity of labor; because the savings of labor, being equal to the deficiency of the straw, may be converted to the increase of the crops and thus more than compensate the deficiency.—Besides, if these arguments are just, they exhibit an article of agricultural economy, of great importance. The whole labor of removing the surplus of straw, produced by the latter beyond the forward wheat—of converting it into manure—and of restoring it to the soil, is saved, and nothing is left by the soil from the saving, because the latter wheat does not take this surplus from the soil.

The shortness of the ear is the next object of consideration, as it obviously prognosticates a diminution of the crop.

It is evident that an ear, one third longer, if well filled, must produce the most wheat. But it cannot be concluded from hence, that an equal quantity of land, or of labor, will produce more latter than forward wheat. Because,

1. As to the land, it may bear being sown one third thicker in forward than in latter wheat; and if so, the objection arising from a deficiency of straw, is also removed. But if with an equal quantity of seed, the crop of grain will be equal, and the land can bear a proportion of the forward feed beyond the latter; it follows that the crop per acre of the forward wheat will be the greatest, whilst it will impoverish the soil less, by reason of being separated from it sooner. Nor is this improbable, because all the exclusive casualties, to which the latter wheat is liable, ought to be taken into the computation. And because the grain of the forward wheat is almost invariably best filled and heaviest.

2. Should this expectation turn out to be groundless, as to an equal quantity of land; yet it may be safely affirmed, that an equal quantity of labor, would at least produce an equality in the crops, both as to grain and straw. More ground might be kept in tillage, because it would be less impoverished. An improvement in the fertility of the soil would be effectuated; and all the exclusive calamities to which the latter wheat is liable, avoided.

To form a comparative average of these rival crops, would require a long succession of accurate experiments, as the only means by which a just computation of the exclusive calamities, so inimical to the latter wheat should be made. During the two years experiments before mentioned, the forward wheat had the advantage of the latter in every respect, and in all soils. The crop was greater by the acre—in increase—for the labor—heaviest—and the straw was the most valuable. But these results, though related, are not to be relied upon, to refer another result in the case of both kinds arriving to a state of complete perfection.

The grain of the forward wheat is harder than that of any other, with which it has been compared—it is large—plump—white—and produces flour both in quantity and quality, equal to the best latter white wheat—This hardness of the grain, conspires with the inferior growth of the straw and fodder, to lessen the liability of the forward wheat, to sprout in the field, either before or after it is cut. An effect to which its ripening in cooler weather contributes. It is very probable that this species of wheat, would be an useful acquisition to those countries which have summers so short, or climates so humid, as to cause many impediments to the culture of wheat. Should it succeed, labor would be lessened, and the crops rendered more certain; such a probability forces the propriety of introducing it into Great-Britain; because, whilst it might benefit that country, it might open a temporary branch of commerce to this of considerable importance. And if, as is probable, it should be found that our climate and soil operated particularly against the degeneracy of the wheat, its exportation for seed might be a trade of considerable duration.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1th. 1795.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven Hundred and Ninety five.

An Act for appointing Inspectors of Lime.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That there shall be chosen in each Town in this Commonwealth where Lime is imported by water, at their annual meetings, an Inspector of Lime, whose duty it shall be to inspect all Stone Lime imported or brought into their respective Towns or Districts in Casks for sale, and who shall have power when they think it expedient to open any cask containing Lime to view the same; and it shall be their duty to see that the law intitled, "An Act ascertaining the quality of Stone Lime, and the size of Lime Casks, and for repealing all Laws heretofore made relative thereto," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, be in all respects observed; and to prosecute all offences against the same, and they shall be under oath for the faithful performance of their duty. And such Inspector shall have right to demand and receive of every importer of Stone Lime, as aforesaid, for every cask of Lime inspected as aforesaid, the sum of *three pence*, and no more.

Be it further enacted, That each Town within this Commonwealth in which Lime is manufactured, at their annual meeting, shall also chuse Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to inspect all the lime manufactured within said Town at the time it is filled at the kiln, and brand each cask in which the same is put with his name, the name of the said Town, and the word *Inspected*. And he shall receive *five cents* from the Proprietors of the kiln for each cask so branded. And all Inspectors appointed in pursuance of this Act shall be under oath for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in them.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1795.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Sp'kr.*

In Senate, February 27. 1795.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Presid't.*

By the Governor approved *Feb. 28.*

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. *Secretary.*

FAYETTE.

The London Analitical Review contains the following article relative to M. Fayette, by which it appears that he has published "*A statement of his own conduct and principles.*" It cannot fail to prove interesting to Americans and we therefore extract it.—

The marquis is represented as indifferent about his fate, and being now entirely detached from the soliciting interests and prejudices of the passions, his mind is said to have resumed the serene dignity of its native independence, and thus being enabled to take an impartial review of his former conduct, he has determined to judge how far that has corresponded with, or deviated from the rules of integrity and justice.

"My character (says he) is become a feathered shuttlecock which both parties beat to each other, in the wantonness of play, deeming the side disgraced on which it should happen to fall. A strange combination of unfortunate circumstances not only overpowered my most spirited and well meaning efforts, in resisting the horrid despotism of licentiousness, but also drew upon me the vengeance of a society, whose principles, like those of religion, are degenerated from their primitive purity, to the species of despotism they effect to detest, but yet exercise in the humour of every whim, to those degrees that exalt capriciousness from a state of ridiculous insignificance, to the serious importance of criminality.

"The institutors of this society were men of unblemished integrity, and formed it upon principles so noble, in an hour of such imminent danger, that the genius of France seemed to have taken its residence with them, and consequently the confidence of the people, who considered it as the idol of political principles.

"The apprehensions of danger abating the gross & weak, indulging the variety natural to them, picked up principles for fashion sake, though ignorant of their nature. Pleased with the novelty, they strutted into view, in all the coxcomb fopperies that the extravagance of whim and colors could afford, displaying themselves with the anxious ambition of deformed people, seemingly regardless in what sense you noticed them, provided they were but noticed. Mere profession being then deemed a sufficient qualification to entitle a man to become a member of this society, it soon began to swell up with cumbersome combustibles, who though considered as poor harmless expletives, were deemed a great acquisition by some, who, through an over fondness for themselves, were proud to see the numeration table well filled, without well considering the power of numbers, nor the infinite variety of purposes they were liable to produce, nor yet how far weak men were liable to be duped into wicked agencies."

After this attack upon the jacobin club, the Marquis proceeds as follows:

"The vital sparks of liberty, (physically speaking) in its infant state, has nothing so much to dread as a superabundance of idiotic phlegm, for though it derives its corporal strength therefrom, yet when it forces its way into the sacred presence-chamber of reason, all the charming structures, and scenes of order, are demolished, and a fulmination of chaotic distraction ensues, which transforms the whole of the noble system into so dangerous a monster that its destruction becomes necessary to the honor and safety of its own former species.

"Such was the monster which lately broke loose from the chains applied by reason, and rushed forth in the open face of day, furiously overturning all things that bore any appearance of resistance, and marked its career with blood and destruction, confounding the innocent with the guilty in one promiscuous ruin.

"The legislative body terrified at the rudeness of such desperate outrageousness, suffered itself to be dictated into measures, which the necessity of the moment only could justify, or rather apologize for.

"It was my misfortune to oppose the progress of such violence, with the utmost spirit I was master of, and my overthrow was the consequence of the contest. Reduced to the necessity of yielding my neck to the murderer's knife, or of availing myself of the alternative which the law of nature and reason afforded, I preferred a submission to any law, rather than to the blind vengeance of a fury, which was governed by no law. My enemies rejoiced at my escape.——it gave persecution the important appearance of vigilance, and also gave their unjust or pretended suspicions an apparent justification."

Whatever reasons the marquis may have to detest that party to whose resentment he fell a sacrifice, yet he here declaims against the old government of France, with his accustomed energy.

"In those arithmetic days, the industrious husbandman was not to enjoy the fruits of his honest labour, and the infantile wants of a despotic government gaped for a large share of his golden harvest.—The refined modes of aristocratic affidnity, were ingeniously adapted to collect another share, with all the aggravations of insolence. Another share fell to sacerdotal drones of all degrees from the haughty prelate, to his pampered eminence the cardinal.

"The herbs of the field, and what was ever deemed refuse to the human appetite, were thought good enough for peasants; their nutrition supported corporeal strength to a certain degree, from which resistance was not to be feared. To touch the fatted calf, lamb, or capon, amounted to something like sacrilege in him——his betters were ready for dinner—his rich vineyard was barren to him—his charitable eminence wanted more wine than he could waste himself.

"To turn our eyes from this wretched scene, to the court, we might see a swarm of parasitic shadows, or forms, whose nature it was to glitter with gaudy colors, in the sunshine of the royal smile, and vanish in the gloom of a frown; a fanciful airy group—mere enigmas of entity—such as fancy presents to us in the mummery scenes of a dissempered dream, incessantly mocking each other, in the grateful antics of nods, bows, fascinating smiles, and curtesies, &c."

Such are still said to be the sentiments of the marquis, and no one can ruminate upon his former actions, or his present fate, without feeling a degree of indignation against that prince, who contrary to every idea of justice and humanity, subjects him to all the rigors of an unmerited imprisonment.

Extract from a sermon preached by the Rev. AZEL BACKUS, September 27, 1794, to the Free-Masons at Litchfield.

"THE generality of men cultivate friendship, on the same grounds that Herod and Pilate became friends, in opposing Jesus.

"Men *herd*, instead of *associating* together, by that spirit which Christ reprobates as repugnant to true love and virtue. Such combination may answer *political*, and worldly prudential purposes; but they disgrace the name of *friendship*, as they have not a spark of that disinterested and noble Christian virtue, which seemeth not his own.

"This *stipulated commerce* of friendly acts; this mock benevolence, *received*, chills the growth of the cause of humanity, friendship, and philanthropy, and all that is generous in the soul. A man who exercises it makes *himself* a centre, and withes all to gravitate towards *himself*; he views his friend, and even his Maker, as the *tools* by which he keeps a boot his smifter ends."

"*GENTLEMEN*,

"IN obedience to your polite request, I appear in the chair. As I am conscious that you did not invite me with an expectation that I would offer you the full incense of flattery, I with to meet you on the ground of that *blunt honest* one, only *speaks right on*, and whose words are the equivocal index of his heart.

"I pretend to none of your secrets. So far as the principles of your Society lead you to visit the sick, and in prison; to perform the duties of hospitality to the stranger; to comfort the afflicted, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, to relieve the widow and the fatherless, and to dry the orphan's tear, I revere it, as I revere every thing that seconds the cause of humanity.

"I acknowledge, also, that I dispute, even with you, those narrow spirits who censure you for your particular secrets, and slander *the order* for the *disorderly walk* of some of its members. It is a disgrace to the rational part of the creation, that so many centuries have elapsed, and that they have not yet learned to distinguish principles from men who professedly embrace them.

"Our holy religion suffers on the same score from the corrupted illeberality of ignorant, superficial sceptics, and theology of sneering buffoons.—But I am not ashamed to plead the cause of religion still; tho' it has its *mysteries*, and many of its *professors* disgrace it. Disgrace it, did I say? They cannot disgrace it; it will hew its way through all its enemies, and defeat the wisdom of all its foes, though millions of painted hypocrites, by professing to meddle with the holy and awful Art of the Covenant, shall perish with the touch."

"The rage of the present time is for general disorganization, and the distribution of all that has the marks of antiquity. Nothing will stand against the general wreck, but real truth and real virtue. Not that the greatest disorganizers think so, nor doth their heart mean so. Many who have boasted of *conquering*, have set their feet on the neck of real *morality*.

"Whether your institution be feudal, patriarchal, or antediluvian, it matters not; just so far as real benevolence enters into its principles it will stand, and no farther."

"Unless a spirit of misrepresentation has belied your Institution, an inward *unction* is as great an inconsistency as an outward *christian*. It is believed that it has not made *good men worse*; would to God it had made *bad men better*."

"The world has its prescriptible demands on your *every day conduct*, as much as it has on the professors of religion. As you profess benevolence, it is important that you let your light shine as well as *they*. There is one material difference, however, between us. If Masons do not live agreeably to their benevolent laws, they will sink into contempt, in spite of all their external parade. But religion will unite its way thro' hosts of false profession, as it is founded on the word of God."

"While the Jesuits have been long since banished, to their merited oblivion, for their odious offences in the policy of the nations that embosomed them—The Masons have *hitherto*, maintained a character harmless in this respect. I need not tell you, that your glory and defence depends on keeping this character inviolable. The spirit of liberty has the eyes of an Argus—*Cloths cannot vale among a free people.* Should you convert your society into a *political Cabal*, the jealousy of a free and enlightened people will search it out, and evil will return on your own heads; you will be viewed and treated with the same contempt as has befallen *Democratic Clubs, Clerical Influence*, and *Aristocratic Combinations*. Should you convert your *festivals* to *Bacchanals*, you will set yourselves in the same point of light that the Church of Corinth was set, by St. Paul; when they perverted their eucharist and love feasts to scenes of intemperance & revelry. Would you *bring* your Society into *general repute*, it can only be done by each member of the Fraternity, exhibiting in his own life a speaking proof of the Excellence of the Institution."

EXTREME PARSIMONY.

A few days ago died at Finner, in Middlesex, Daniel Dancer Esq. a man who united this earthly stage not more remarkable for his worldly riches, than for his having lived in an apparent state of extreme poverty. Such was the eccentricity of his character, that, though scarcely allowing himself the common necessaries of life, he has left property to the amount of about a year to Lady Tempest and Captain Holmes. During his last sickness, Lady Tempest accidentally called upon him, and finding him lying up to the neck in old rags without even a shirt, remonstrated against the impropriety of such a situation; when he replied, that having come into the world without even a shirt, he had determined to go out in the same manner. She then requested him to have a pillow to raise his head, and he immediately ordered his old servant named Griffith, to bring him a truss of hay for that purpose.

He would never afford his old horse any more than two shoes for his four feet, deeming three for his hind feet an unnecessary extence.

Superlatively penurious was he in his disposition, that rather than expend a penny, he had recourse to the pot liquor of Lady Tempest's kitchen, of which he would swill so enormously as to be obliged to roll himself on the floor to sleep.

His house, of which Captain H. is now in possession, is a miserable building, and has not been repaired for half a century; though poor in external appearance, it has, however, been recently discovered to be immensely rich within; Capt. H. having at different times found large bowls filled with guineas, and parcels of bank notes hoard under the covers of old chairs.

He generally had his body girt with a hay band, to keep together his tattered garments; and the stockings he usually wore had been so frequently darned and patched, that scarcely any of the original could be seen, but which, in dirty or cold weather, was usually covered with pieces of hay, that served as substitutes for boots. His whole garb, in short, resembled that of a miserable mendicant, begging charity from door to door.

The trite adage "What's bred in the bone, &c." was fully verified in this man, who seems to have been the principal branch of a *thrifty tree*, every item of which being of a similar texture.

He inherited a considerable property by the death of a sister, who exactly resembled him in temper, and who, had she lived in the dark ages of Gothick Superstition, would probably have been taken for a witch, and burnt at the stake in consequence. She seldom quitted her obscure silence, except on being roused by the hirers and their hounds, when she would ally forth armed with a pitchfork, in order to check the progress of the intruders on her brother's ground; on which occasion, she had more the appearance of a moving bundle of rags than of a human being.

EVACUATION OF TOULON.

[The following is an Extract from an account of the Evacuation of Toulon, written by a French Emigrant, an Officer in the English Artillery.]

EVERY body is acquainted with all this famous evacuation; therefore I shall not be expected to repeat the relation of the sad event, nor to give my opinion of the causes which brought it about.

However I was in one of the advanced redoubts on the Eastern side, on the same night in which our fate was decided at the opposite extremity. A little before day-break, we received orders to evacuate our post, and to fall back into the town. On our arrival, I heard of the fatal plan of a general evacuation; my despair may be easily conceived. I immediately ran to collect together my friends, who insisted on my throwing off my uniform and putting on a dress suited for plunder and disorder. This luckily precaution saved my life. The malcontents within the town began to make a stir, and threatened to intercept us in our retreat. We now made all possible haste to get together our most precious effects, and began our march towards the port; where I was a witness of the most awful spectacle perhaps ever seen on earth.

Almost at the same instant, all the vessels, magazine, and arsenals, were in flames. The conflagration was so dreadful, that all nature seemed disordered: neither the heavens nor the earth were discernible; and the sea was one vast continued blaze; it formed the picture of Hell. It was difficult to judge of objects or distances; and the heat of the atmosphere was insupportable. But all this is nothing in comparison with what remains to be described. The town and port of Toulon are in a circular form, from which two branches extend to the right and left by two irregular windings, and terminate by a junction at the extremities. The Republicans had lately made themselves masters of nearly all the right side. The port too first had become a sure mark for them; and they poured upon us incessant showers of bombs, grenades and bullets. On the other hand, the allies, having maintained their station on the east side, appriled that insurrection was making its appearance in their rear, kept up a tremendous fire on the town, in order to intimidate the malcontents, and cover the embarkation. However the revolt had begun in the arsenal, and in the town; and the parties were firing on one another on all sides. A dreadful confusion now began to prevail in the port, and, urged by fear, all were pressing to that part. Goods piled upon the banks were every where seen, and groups of men and women running they knew not where, and unthinkingly jostling each other. Incessant cries filled the air, and repeated shrieks were heard on all sides, to add to the horror of this scene, rendered most completely terrific by the sparkling of the fire, the crash of ruins, and the roaring of the waves, which appeared like a liquid fire.

A great number of boats now covered the sea, and were tossing about on its surface: The most active had soon left the shore, and exerted themselves with their oars, to hasten their escape: A long range of these boats was seen, which extended till out of sight, discovering, by its continuity, the course towards the squadron; other boats were filling, and moving on by degrees. Of these, some that were too heavy laden, instantly went to the bottom and covered the sea with wrecks; whilst others, which were not filled, were pursued by those who had thrown themselves into the water, imploring their assistance.

Such was the shocking scene which opened upon me when I entered on the quay, carrying an infant in my arms, and followed by a number of frantic women.

We jumped into a boat, at the very moment it was pushing off; but scarcely had the oars begun to move when I experienced what it is totally impossible for me to describe.—On a sudden, I found myself violently thrown from my seat; it seemed as though I were dragging in fire;—the air which surrounded me, was become *material*; and my whole frame received a general shock.—I thought I was passing rapidly through an immense space. My eyes, however, were closed: my ideas, became faint—and a most dreadful thundering completely deprived me of my senses. Such in short, is the confused remembrance, left by this extraordinary phenomenon, which was as quick as thought.—I recollect, my last idea was that I was about to finish my existence, and that this hurly burly was nothing more than the passage of death.—I have since learnt, that it was the explosion of a vessel laden with powder, which destroyed a great many people, and probably, alas! my friends, of whom I have hitherto been unable to find the smallest trace.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Tuesday afternoon the two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die*. The first Session of the next Congress, agreeable to the Constitution, will commence on the first Monday of Dec. next.

Summonses are issued to the Senators of the United States to convene at the Seat of Government the Eighth day of June next.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

The plan of a winter campaign, determined on by the French, is probably the consequence of the resolution of the combined powers to continue the war with spirit, as announced in the speech of the British King to the Parliament. The French have now the advantage over their foes, and they are politic enough not to wait the whole winter for them to bring forward reinforcements. They will push their advantages, & endeavour to disconcert the plans of their enemies, before they are in a condition to carry them into effect.

The object of Col. Humphrey's voyage to America is not public; but conjectures tell us, it is to effect a negociation with the Regency of Algiers for the release of our fellow-citizens who are prisoners. It is said that a peace with those pirates is to be purchased, not with money, but with military apparatus. The Dutch purchase a peace with them in the same manner.

By the brig Ceres, arrived at Boston from Bourdeaux, papers are received to the latter part of Dec. The information in general is, that the French have determined on a winter campaign—Furloughs for 3 months had been abridged to ex. Carrier and his accomplices have been executed. The sentence against him included the charges of shooting, drowning & innocent people without trial, as has been before stated in this paper.

This day the House of Assembly passed the bill for the establishment of Public Schools in this State, and appropriating the annual sum of *thirty thousand pounds* for their support.

March 11.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter dated Baltimore, 5th March, 1795.

"Captain Blaney has just arrived here. He is a special messenger from Mr. JAY to our executive, with dispatches containing the TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE between this Country and Great Britain. Captain Blaney left London the 17th of December, in the ship Thomas, Captain Vickery, and arrived at Norfolk on Friday last. To morrow morning he leaves this town for your city. He does not appear to be acquainted with the particulars of the treaty."

On Saturday arrived the brig Lydia, Capt. Shackerly, in 56 days from Amsterdam. Letters have been received from thence as late as the 7th of January. We have seen those addressed to a respectable house in this city. They at different dates, state the progress of the French:—That at one time, they crossed the Rhine, and the Waal, and drove in the posts established there. In last letters afterwards reported at Amsterdam that they had recrossed those rivers; but the postscript to the last letter of the 7th of January, declares all hopes of stopping the progress of the French to be entirely at an end, and that they would undoubtedly be in the city in the course of two or three days—No disfinctances had taken place among the inhabitants, who, on the contrary, were calmly waiting their fate.

Capt. Shackerly informs, that on the 20th January, in lat. 46, 36, long. 17, he fell in with a fleet of French ships of war, consisting of 21 sail of the line, and 15 frigates, several of which, were 74's cut down, carrying very heavy metal; that he was boarded by the frigate Themse, who took one French passenger from him; and that the Capt of the Thames, informed him that they had taken, in their cruise, among others, a fleet of 22 sail of vessels from Cork, bound to the West Indies with provisions. Same day Captain Shackerly spoke the ship Peggy, Captain Ellicot, from Philadelphia bound to Bourdeaux; also, the schooner Rambler, from Boston, bound to France.

HARTFORD, March 16.

Last Wednesday evening arrived at New-York the ship Diana, Capt. Emmery, from Bristol—London papers to the 8th of January are received by this arrival; they contain nothing material.

A pair of Oxen were lately killed and sold in the Philadelphia market, that weighed 2045 lb. The gentlemen who killed them paid 300 dollars for them, and sold the beef, in a few hours, to a profit entirely to their satisfaction.

NORTHAMPTON, March 18.

DANIEL BUCK, Esq. is chosen Representative for the eastern District of Vermont, in the room of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Esq. by a majority of near 300 votes.—N. B. *Mr. Buck is a federalist.*

Easy method of ascertaining the force of gunpowder.—Ye sportsmen draw near!—You will thank us, we apprehend, for communicating the discovery of Dr. Francesco Baioi, a physician of Pisa, in Tuscany, to augment the strength of the powder one third, in proportion to its grains.

To every pound of powder add four ounces of quick lime, fresh and well pulverized; let the whole be shaken till the mixture is perfect, and afterwards kept for use in a close stopped vessel.—We leave the chemists to decide upon what principle the lime acts, in strengthening the powder. The experiment is certain. In the sports of the field, several gamekeepers have tried it, with astonishment at the additional force given to their fowling pieces.—But it is necessary to give notice, that the powder used in priming, must be unmixt with lime.

DIED]—At Westfield, in the morning of the 9th inst. Deac. *Paul Whitney*, A. M. æ. 82, one of the Deacons of the Church in that place, a man of a noble and honest heart; and, though without place or title, was capable of doing honour to his country in any office.

For Sale.

A LARGE and commodious two-story dwelling HOUSE, together with a BARN, and other out buildings, and eighty acres of LAND, lying in Cummington, on the great road leading from Boston to Albany, an excellent stand for Trade or a Tavern, and has been occupied by a trader several years—the above farm will be sold separately, or with four or five hundred pounds worth of English and West India GOODS, as may suit the purchaser, very reasonable, and a credit given on good security.—Enquire of

JOSEPH LAZELL, living on the Premises.

Cummington, March 18, 1795.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE a quantity of good

Clover-Seed

for sale, on low terms for Cash—they have a general assortment of dry

GOODS,

on hand, among which are a few fashionable Vellom Modes and Ribbons—they have this day received from Boston, a few articles in the Grocery line, which they offer to their customers and others, on low terms for ready pay, or short credit.—Also, about 30 doz. Ivory Combs, of various prices, for sale by the doz.

Wanted, a quantity of clean Cotton and Linen Rags and good Geese Feathers. Cash given for Pork and Lard.

Conway, March 4, 1795.

Garden Seeds.

A NEW assortment of GARDEN SEEDS warranted of last years growth, to be sold at the Store of

ROBERT BRECK and SON.

Northampton, March 18, 1795.

Dying Blue.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he carries on the business of DYING LINEN yarn blue, at the house of Mr. *Supply Clap* in Northampton, the colour is made with Indigo and is durable; those that will favour him with their custom, may depend on the best exertions, and sincerest thanks, of the publick's humble servant,

FRANCIS POMEROY.

Northampton, March 18, 1795.

FOR SALE, by

Andrew Wood,

a quantity of CLOVER-SEED.

Hawley, March 18, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the lands in the town of Russel, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the state, county, town and school taxes, for the years 1793 and 1794—originally laid out as follows, viz.

	School tax.	State.	Town & Cos.	
	No.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
N. Lawrit.	58	5	5 2	10 2
John Sacket.	52	4	4	9
C. Mosley.	46	2	2 3	8
Daniel Bagg.	45	6	7	1 3 2
John Fowler.	42	1 3	1 4 3	2 9
D. Hubbard.	41	3	3 2	8 2
James Ashley.	77	2 2	2 3	2 2
Luke Noble.	79	3	3 1	9
T. Pender.	86	1 2	1 2	4
Reubet Gunn.	93	3	3 2	8
Joshua Loomis.	92	3	3 2	8 2
Thomas Noble.	94	5	5 2	11 2
T. Phelps.	95	2	2 1	4 2
D. Gunn.	121	5 3	5 3	
T. Waller.	120	1	1 2	2 2
D. Ingersol.	104	2	2 2	7 2
M. Ashley.	102	4	4 2	10
E. Martindal.	101	2	2 3	5 2
Daniel Root.	100	1	1 2	3 2
John Sacket.	98	2	2 2	5
David Ingersol.	2	1	1 2	2
James Noble.	96	1 2	2	4
Joseph Dewey.	1	1	1 2	3
David Ingersol.	2	1	1 2	2
T. Rust's heirs.	3	2 2	2 3	4
Elihu Fowler.	4	2	2 3	5
D. Root.	5, 6, 7	1	1 3	5
David King.	8	1	1 2	3
Samuel Loomis.	9	2	1 2	4
Benj. Sexton.	11	1	1 2	3
James Dewey.	12	3	3	4
Samuel Root.	13	1	1 2	3
Thomas Noble.	15	3	3 2	4 2
D. Hubbard.	19	1	1 5	10
Benj. Loomis.	20	2	2 2	5 2
John Fowler.	21	1	1	2
J. Bancroft.	22	1	1 2	3
T. Shephard.	23	2 2	2 2	8
N. Phelps.	24	1	1 3	2 2
J. Dewey.	25	1	1 2	3
S. Fowler.	26		4 3	
Aaron Phelps.	29	1	1 2	
Abigail Bagg.	30	1	1	2 2
John Sacket.	63	2 1		
J. Loomis.	59	2 1	1	4
E Shephard.	58	1 3	3	1 2
Daniel Bagg.	57	2	2 1	7 2
J. Sacket.	56	1	1 2	4
E. Martindale.	55	1	1	2 2
N. Loomis.	54	1 2	1 3	4
J. Fowler.	53	2	2 1	5
E. Mellen.	52	2	2 1	5
Moses Noble.	48	3	1	4
J. Fowler.	43	2	2 1	7
D. Sacket.	40	3	3	
C. Mosley.	42	2 2	2 1	5 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the thirteenth day of April next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Azariah Mitchell, innholder in said Russell, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with the interest and charges.

EPHRAIM CLARK,

Collector for Russell for 1793 and 1794.

Russell, March 3, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1795. [NUMB. 447.]

POETRY.

The OLD BACHELOR.

I'M weary of a single life,
I really wish I had a wife;
My years consume in care and pain,
And nature proves I've liv'd in vain.
I've staid so long thro' doubt and fear,
The girls now fly me like a deer;
And when I ask a pretty maid,
If she of wedlock is afraid,
Or Betsey will you be my bride?
She laughs as if she'd split her side.
Good Lord must I endure such scorn!
I wish I never had been born!
Or had I shun'd this deadly woe,
By wedding forty years ago.
But well they may revile at me,
I'm out the same I us'd to be,
My beard is long, my head is grey,
My eyes are *sore*—my teeth decay;
My shirt is dirty, and much worn,
My coat is old my small cloaths torn;
My shoes, alas! they have no soles;
My stockings have five hundred holes;
And all these woes, and ills of life;
Are nothing but the want of wife;
Please God I live, and tarry here,
I'll have a wife before a year.
But should I unsuccessful prove,
In all the fond intrigues of love;
Should all despise me and my pelf;
I'll go, BE GAR and hang myself.

TIM CRUSTY.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

BY THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, upon oath, That certain ill-disposed persons have, without due authority, unlawfully intruded upon and surveyed, and are attempting to seize and settle, certain lands situate within the County of Luzerne, in violation of the rights and the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, as settled and declared by the decree of the Commissioners, or judges, of the United States, at Trenton, on the 30th day of Dec. 1782; and also in contempt of the laws and judicial proceedings of this Commonwealth: And whereas it appears to me expedient, as well for preserving the public peace, as for affording a just protection to the property of the real owners of the said lands, that the said ill disposed persons, their aiders and abettors, should be warned of the danger to which they inevitably expose themselves, and the tranquility of the state, by perseverring in such unlawful conduct; and that, collectively and severally, they should be enjoined forthwith to desist therefrom: Therefore I have issued this Proclamation, hereby enjoining all persons whomsoever, as they regard their own safety, and the public welfare, to forbear from intruding upon, surveying, occupying, and settling any of the lands in the county of Luzerne aforesaid, or any other lands within this Commonwealth, unless the same be done peaceably, and in a due course of law; And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and other public officers, according to the duties of their respective stations, are hereby directed vigilantly to enquire after, and by all lawful means to prevent, any proceedings of the illegal nature and dangerous tendency herein before set forth.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, the twenty sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Commonwealth the nineteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor:
A. J. Dallas
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PARIS, December 6.

The crimes of which the members of the revolutionary Committee of *Nantes* have been guilty, *have depopulated a considerable part of the French territory*. They have caused *to perish in the midst of torments, patriot citizens* and *virtuous men*; The desolated Banks of the *Loire*, witness against them; and history will transmit their names with horror to posterity. If these execrable crimes remain unpunished, we have only to draw a funeral veil over the altar of justice, and in mournful silence, wait the dissolution of the Republic, and the return of servitude.

One charge against the old committees of Public Safety is, that during the forty days that *Robespierre* absented himself from the Committee immediately preceeding his fall, there were guillotined in *Paris*, four hundred MORE persons, than had ever been guillotined before in the same space of time.

DEC. 10. All is tranquil in this city; we continue to progress with confidence under the standard of the Convention, since it is no longer governed by the factions, and to pursue with ardour those Villians who have covered *France* with misery and cruelty, and who yet pretend to excuse their crimes, by saying, they acted under an authority, which it is known they held in chains: As if there could be any power in the world which had the right to permit those assassinations, plunderings and robberies of every kind, of which our country has been the theatre; as if there could exist any authority on earth, which had the right, to *immerse a whole people into a bath of blood*. (Bain de-Sang) to overturn the holiest laws of nature, and to replunge it, as it were, into that Chaos, from whence the great governor of the universe first drew it.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL,
Sitting of the 8th Dec.

Antonia Quentin-Fouquier Tainville, aged 47 years, born at Herouan, district of St. Quentin, Ex-Procureur at the Chatelet, Ex-public Accuser at the Revolutionary Tribunal in *Paris*, has appeared before his judges.

He is accused of having wickedly, and with criminal designs, arrangely, and in every manner prevaricated in the functions of his office, of having seconded and favoured the fiberticide and counter-revolutionary projects and plots of the enemies of the people and the republic, and of having, himself, conspired, as author or accomplice, against the interior safety of the state, and the French people—of having consequently aimed at the dissolution of the National Representation, the destruction of the Republican government, and the re-establishment of royalty—of having fought, by murder and terror, to produce an arming of the citizens, one against the other, and excite a civil war.

He is accused of having caused to be condemned and executed many persons, without presenting an act of accusation against them, or observing in their favor any formalities, ordered by the law.

In many cases he substituted one person for another, so that persons who were never tried or condemned, were yet put to death, and many who were condemned, are now at liberty.

One article of the accusation mentioned a citizen, whom he condemned and executed for writing to him to demand his liberty. It appeared to *Fouquier*, that the petitioner was in haste, and that he ought to be satisfied. Thus he amused himself with misery, and by a refinement of cruelty, sent this victim to the scaffold, with a cart full of assassins, and habited like them in a red shirt, though he had never been charged with any such crime.

Having several times ordered one of the sergeants of the hall to take out of prison for trial, a man whom he named, and being told by the sergeant, that there were several of the same name, in the same prison, he answered, "then bring them all." They were accordingly all brought out, condemned and executed, without any accusation against either of them.

A Secretary of the tribune declared, that he one day, saw *Fouquier Tainville*, in the lobby with the Jurors. They were passing jokes on the *guillotine* and the *guillotized*. *Fouquier* said, so many a day, that will give us from four to five hundred each *decade*, and the Jurors applauded.

After the affair of *Danton, Camille des Moulins*, and the rest, began the custom of arraigning forty prisoners at once, but it was not fully adopted, until ROBESPIERRE, and his partisans thought proper no longer to disguise their horrible intentions. At that epoch FOUQUIER caused to be constructed all round the hall a number of benches rising one above the other, like the gallery of a theatre, up to the cornice of the ceiling, so as to receive a greater number of victims at a time.

They were usually taken without distinction from all the prisons, and the number commonly tried and condemned at a time, was, from 60 to 70. The evening before, or the morning of the trial, the act of accusation was given to some of the prisoners; it was often never signified to them at all, no witness questioned for, or against, and no official defender allowed them.

Often, for want of a victim, some innocent spectator was seized in the hall, placed instantly among the accused, and condemned!

After they had spread the report, that an attempt had been made to assassinate *Robespierre* and *Collot d'Herbois*, they packed up about 80 persons for trial. Few or no witnesses were heard in that affair. The accused taken at hazard from different prisons, did not even know one another. *L'Admiral*, the reputed assassin, had never seen the unhappy family of *Renaud*. They were however, all charged with the attempt to assassinate *Robespierre* and *Collot d'Herbois*, *Dumas*, the President, holding the bill in his hand, said to each of the accused, "Do you know any thing of this conspiracy." They all answered "no." If any of them attempted to make an observation, "you have no longer the right of speaking" replied *Dumas*. If they insisted, they were condemned immediately. This operation began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was finished at 11 or 12. The jurors then retired into their chamber, and in a quarter of an hour returned, and made their declaration, *on their oaths, and conscience*, that all the accused were guilty of the attempt to assassinate *Robespierre* and *Collot d'Herbois*.—The prisoners were not permitted to be present when the President pronounced judgement on them, for fear they might in despair, be guilty of some excess.—They were all assembled in the prison, a secretary read over the sentence to them, and they were immediately conducted to the guillotine!

These bloody scenes would no doubt have excited shame and remorse in the breast of any other man. But *Fouquier Tainville*, on the contrary, has been known to make merry, and boast of the prodigious number of victims, which he every day sacrificed, to complain and regret that he could not sacrifice more; to promise himself the pleasure of being soon able to do it, and with a horrid effrontery appear to receive the most sensible pleasure from this inconceivable hope, and the more speedily to realize it, he employed the most criminal manœuvres, and such unheard of measures, that it seemed as if the important sword of the law and the scepter of justice, moved by his terrible hands, had been, in effect, the fire brand of fury, and the sanguinious poignard of cruelty.

He was lovefled, during eighteen months, with the painful obligation of pursuing and punishing crimes; but honored at the same time with the holy and consolatory power of raising his voice in favor of innocence, of defending it and of protecting it.—He was, however, capable of the cruel pleasure of confusing these two duties, and taking them in an inverse sense.

Take Notice,

ALL persons who were indebted to the subscribers by book or note, the first day of December last and have not since that time settled and paid their respective balances, are indiscriminately called upon, to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of April next.

Produce of all sorts—Ashes, Butter, Tallow and Bees Wax, old Pewter and clean comb'd Hogs Bristles will be received in payment.

JOHN WILLIAMS, and Co.
Conway, Feb. 12, 1795.

The late co-partnership

of SAMUEL COOKE, JOSEPH LOCK and MOSES P. HOLT, was by agreement dissolved on the 26th of February last.—All persons having accounts with them, are desired to call on the subscriber for settlement, by the 20th of March, as he must leave the town by that time.

In behalf of said Company.
MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. Said COOKE and HOLT will carry on the Boating business as usual.
Hadley, March 2, 1795.

The late co-partnership

of SAMUEL COOKE and JOSEPH LOCK, was dissolved on the 26th of March last—All persons having accounts with them, are desired to call on them for settlement.

SAMUEL COOKE.
JOSEPH LOCK.
Hadley, March 2, 1795.

Take Notice,

THE subscriber, (for the last time) acquaints those indebted to him, that he expects to remove from this State, on the 20th of March next—all accounts remaining unsettled at that time, together with bonds and notes of hand, which are payable by contract, will (indiscriminately) be lodged in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

SPENCER WHITING.
Worthington, Feb. 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL persons that are indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, whose time of contract is out, are informed, that unless they settle the same, by the 15th of March, they will be put in suit, without further notice.

EZEKIEL WHITE.
Williamsburgh, Feb. 28, 1795.

Lost, between Hadley

and Eastampton, a LEATHER-POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, some notes of some consequence to the owner. Whoever has found said Book and papers and will leave them at the Printing-Office, Northampton, shall receive six shillings reward, by SETH MOODY.
South-Hadley, Feb. 25, 1795.

Stebbins & Snow,

INFORM their customers that with what GOODS have lately been received, they can be supplied with a good assortment of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,

DRUGS and MEDICINS as usual—W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Bohea, Green and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Camphor, Castor, Salt, Salt-Petre, Sulpher, Bar-Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Shovels, Shovels and Tongs, Sheep Shears, 4 8 10 and 20d Nails, Slate Pencils, Paper, Bed Cords, Halters, Seal Leather, best Mill'd Deer Skins, Cow Skin Whips, Violins and Strings, Nova-Scotia Grind Stones, Cod Fish, Pewter, Glass, and Crockery Ware.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, Children's Books, Almanacs, Accompt Books, Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Ink Powder, Black Deeds, &c.

Wanted, a quantity of Ashes, for which the highest buthel will be given.
South-Hadley, Feb. 27, 1795.

Bangs & Hayden,

HAVE just received and are now filling at their Store in Williamsburgh, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Butler, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Segars, Tea and Spices, with a small assortment of English

GOODS,

suited to the present and approaching seasons also, a small assortment of Crockery and Hard-Ware, Sd and 10d Nails, Dickinson's best made Furs and Fish Hats, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or most kinds of produce, or short approved credit.

N. B. They wish to purchase a quantity of good House-Ashes, for which Goods at Cash price, or Cash will be given.
Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
Simeon Butler,

WRITING PAPER by the Ream.
Northampton, March, 4 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber,

that pleasant situated and well improved FARM, whereon he now lives, in the Town of Williamsburgh, in the County of Hampshire, 8 miles from Northampton, on the County road, leading to Albany and Bennington, about 150 rods north of the meeting-house, containing 110 acres of excellent land for mowing or pasturing and a sufficient proportion of tillage, is well fenced, with a good convenient dwelling house and barn—Also another dwelling-house adjoining, with convenient out-houses for both—Also, a good Horse Shed and Stables to accommodate a Tavern, which has been improved as such, for a number of years past and is an excellent stand, there is three good wells of water and upwards of 100 fine thrifty Apple Trees, the greatest part of which bears—Also, 30 acres of excellent wood land, lying within one mile of the above premises, it is needless to say any thing more, in recommendation.—Any person wishing to purchase, may have a good bargain, by applying to

JOHN FROST, on the Premises.
Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

To be sold cheap,

A small FARM, containing 60 or 80 acres, 30 acres under improvement, with a house and barn, situated 2 miles east of the meeting-house in Westampton, on the county road, leading from said Westampton meeting-house to Northampton—a good place for a Tradesman, especially a Shoemaker is very much wanted—Also, to be sold, one eighth part of a good SAW-MILL, within half a mile of said Farm—for particulars, enquire of

SOLOMON CLARK, living on the Premises.
Westampton, March 4, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,
All Parts of
Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.* as usual.

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Scies, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Dr. *SMITH's* DISCOURSE,

On the *DIVINE GOODNESS* to the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A DISCOURSE on the subjects of *National Gratitude*; delivered in the third Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 19th of Feb. 1795, recommended by the PRESIDENT of the United-States, to be observed throughout the same as a day of general *Thanksgiving and Prayer*—By SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, D. D. Vice President of and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Divinity, in the College of New-Jersey.

Oh! that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!——Psalm cvii. 21.

THIS verse is the chorus* of a psalm designed to offer to God the praise of a devout and grateful people for the goodness of his providence towards their nation, and individually towards themselves in various situations of life. It is therefore a proper introduction to our present duty. "Let us sacrifice the sacrifices of thanksgiving, and declare his works with rejoicing."

Thanksgiving to God for public, or for private blessings is an act of worship as reasonable as it is pious—because, as the whole course of nature is arranged and moved by him, *every good and perfect gift*, which we enjoy, must flow to us from the immediate direction and benificence of his providence. Surrounded continually with many proofs of the divine goodness, and partakers of many of its fruits, thanksgiving ought to form a part of our daily devotions. But singular instances of personal or national felicity require public and solemn acknowledgements. Connected by fraternal relations with the whole family of mankind, it is our duty to rejoice in their happiness, as well as to sympathize with them in their misfortunes. But, united with our country by more intimate ties, it is especially our duty to bring our vows and offerings of praise for her prosperity before the throne of eternal mercy. To this glorious office we are now invited by her voice speaking through that illustrious and excellent magistrate who adds to all his other virtues a sacred regard to religion, and who has ever shewn an exemplary and humble acknowledgement of divine providence, even in those moments, so glorious to himself, when the human heart, elated by the splendor of success, is most apt to forget its dependence upon God.

Although it is the business of the philosopher to trace the relations of causes and effects, and though every event in society, as well as in nature, may be referred to some adequate cause incorporated into the system of the universe; yet does not this impair our obligations to God, the first mover of all, or diminish the reasonableness of our present duty. He who created the universe, who gave to all things their respective powers, and arranged their combinations, foresaw also their results, intended every end, and prepared, in the general system, the necessary means to accomplish it. Short-sighted indeed is the man who terminates his view on the means, and who does not discern in them the superior direction of that Infinite Being from whom they have derived their existence and their agency. When therefore I retrace our mercies, however a speculative mind may be able to refer them to political, or to natural causes, it is our duty to direct our gratitude ultimately to the Supreme Disposer of all events, who, in the plan of the universe, had prepared, and in the train of his providence has conducted these causes to a happy issue.

It will be impossible, in the time allotted for a single discourse, to go into a detail of all our public blessings; and I forbear, at present, to point out the chastisements or the threatenings of Divine Providence which have been mingled with them, and which should awaken within us an humble and holy circumspection of conduct, and preserve us, in our prosperity, from an undue elation of mind. I shall confine my view to a few of the most obvious and important subjects of national gratitude, that are either peculiar to the time, or have been suggested by some striking circumstances in the conduct and opinions of the present age.

The subjects then to which I shall call your attention, at present, and on which I would awaken your gratitude are, the excellence and success of the federal government—the continuance of peace with the powers of Europe, and the prospect of returning peace with our savage neighbours—our internal tranquility, and particularly the suppression of the late unhappy insurrection.—And lastly, that which, in the enumeration of national blessings, ought always to hold the chief rank, our enjoyment of the christian religion in its purity, unshackled by power, uncorrupted by fraud.

I. In the first place, the existence and success of the federal government.

Although this system was framed by men of acknowledged patriotism, and distinguished talents; yet, as it is so difficult in theory to embrace and reconcile the infinite diversity of interests and opinions that exist in an extensive country, to seize the proper springs of human action, and by a single impulse, to move ten thousand wheels, the forces and tendencies of which are hardly subject to calculation, and as in operation every political theory is liable to be deranged by unforeseen accidents, government, at first is a measure merely of experiment. It requires time to verify, or to correct its principles. These observations justify me in going so far back as the establishment of the federal government, and calling it up at present as a subject of acknowledgement to heaven. The experience of six years entitles us now to call it a blessing. It has more than realized the expectations of every friend to public order who wished to see energy infused into the laws, of every real patriot who hoped to see public credit redeemed, and the prosperity of the nation established on a firm basis, and even of every enthusiast for his country who fondly plotted in the name of an American. Under the former system, the exertions of the states were divided, unequal, dilatory, and feeble. No common principle of union and energy pervaded them, and concentrated the efforts of the whole. The supreme council of the republic, divested of power, could only recommend their duty to the citizens, and supplicate from them their tardy, their jealous, their parsimonious, & reluctant aids. America resembled a giant paralized, and laid upon his back, who can move but one limb at a time, and that feebly and irregularly, and who, robbed of his strength, can use his hands only to beg a precarious assistance of his children.

Public credit was expiring—general industry languished—the resources of the nation were inactive and unexplored—the soldier was defrauded of the dear bought reward of his dangers, and his toils—the faithful patriot who had sacrificed his possessions to the liberty of his country was oppressed with want—and foreigners who, thro' admiration of our heroism, had been led to trust our integrity, were beginning to turn their admiration into contempt. That proud and irritated nation whose fetters we had broken, triumphed in our disgrace—the friends who had trusted us in our extremity complained of our injustice—and the adherents of monarchy laughed at the imbecility and faithlessness of the people.

It has frequently been asked, whence it could arise that men who had acquired so high and just a reputation as those patriots who had conducted our revolution, should frame a system of government that on experience has been found so inefficient and injurious? Illustrious men! I venerate their memory—But they were deceived by that noble enthusiasm which they felt in their own souls, they were deceived by that elevated and sublime virtue which was displayed at that time by the whole mass of the people. Advice was free—the public will anticipated the resolutions of the legislature—every citizen contended who should serve his country best, and who should make to it the most illustrious sacrifices. Those great legislators forgot that this was only a temporary virtue—they forgot that it is the character of great and generous passions to draw every other principle to their service, and to elevate human nature to their own dignity. In the transport of liberty they fondly hoped that it was the virtue, not of the occasion, but of the people—that it was familiar to their country—and that, when she should be emancipated it would be eternal. They framed therefore a system of government adapted only to patriots, and heroes,—a government, that did not contemplate those unjust, and selfish principles which take possession of the human heart in the ordinary state of society, and which cannot be made to bend to the public good but by the force of the laws, hence resulted the imbecility of our former federation, and the numerous evils that were growing upon us apace under a system that was chiefly advisory, and that had not within itself the efficient springs of action, nor the power of compulsion—But let us remark the change that has taken place, and with gratitude to heaven let us remark it, since the new system has been established.

The first benefit that has accrued, and that is, indeed, the foundation of almost all others, is the resurrection of public and individual credit. Confidence in the laws, and confidence among the citizens has been restored; millions that were lying dead in the hands of the possessors, were suddenly revivified, and brought into active, and extensive operation. What has been the consequence? A face of prosperity was instantly diffused over the whole continent. Instead of that torpor that benumbed the hands of industry, enterprize was reanimated—agriculture began to flourish—commerce was extended—the extremities of the globe were explored by our merchants—and India and China saw with astonishment in their ports the ensigns of a new nation which seemed to have suddenly sprung out of the earth. Improvements are rapidly extending themselves. Roads of communication are stretched in every direction—canals are opened—rivers are united—the forests are extirpated—the earth subdued under the active toils of the husbandman, yields a double increase to his vows. The arts have been reproduced—new ones have been created—the limits of cities have been enlarged—new ones have been built—labour and industry are every where renovating the face of nature. Were all the improvements of a few years within the United States collected together, so that they could be contemplated under one view, how would they beggar the utmost efforts of despotism? Despots, like the Roman emperor, or the Russian czar, may drain their empire to raise by force one splendid capital encompassed by deserts, and by inactive and disconsolate vassals—liberty can rear a thousand flourishing cities, every where filled with happy and industrious citizens, surrounded by fertile and cultivated fields. She diffuses population and strength, improvement and wealth throughout the whole republic. The empire of the despot is like the monstrous image of Nebuchadnezzar, the head of which was of gold, but it was supported by legs and feet only of iron and clay. The republic resembles the Jupiter of Phidias, where you behold gold and ivory, majesty and beauty, proportion and symmetry in every part. What thankfulness do we owe to God, whose providence presides over all, for the liberty which we enjoy. And, when we compare our present situation and prospects, with the desolations of the late cruel war waged upon us by tyrants, or with that state of imbecility and languor which afterwards succeeded under a puny and paralytic government, what praise is due to that wisdom which has conducted us in our extremity completely through the storm, and placed us in our present state? You now see the laws active and respected—the tribunals enlightened and impartial—the republic respected, her friendship courted, her wisdom admired by all nations; and her example copied by one of the most powerful upon earth—Would to heaven, that that great and heroic people had copied also a larger portion of her moderation!

This government contains an admirable balance of liberty, and of energy. Resting on the free elections of the people in all

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* *The whole Psalm is constructed agreeably to the rules of that species of poetry by bards and antiquaries of which we find so many examples, not only in this book, but in the parts of the ancient scripture, and which, from the manner of conducting their ode in the public worship, became the peculiar character of the Hebrew poetry. Their inditers seem to have been generally divided into two bands. One band began with a strophe containing some devout sentiment—the other made its responses by an antistrophe which was constructed in different ways; but, most frequently, it contained some answer or antithesis to the strophe, or introduced some similar and related sentiment; or it was repeated the same sentiments with some variation in the expression—an example of which we have in the verse immediately following the text.—"Let them sacrifice the sacrifices of thanksgiving and declare his works with rejoicing." The former part of how-ever was commonly played and sung by a first band,—the latter part seems to be the response of the second band. Frequently two were added to these, which was either by the introduction of a separate band, or by both uniting in the music at the same time. The structure of this part seems to be different in different psalms. In general, perhaps, it was not constructed with that artificial correspondence or reduplication, that appeared in the rest of the composition. The form of the psalm from which the text is taken, and of several others is a sentiment that appears to contain the burden of the song, but is frequently repeated in the course of the psalm.*

Nothing can be more contemptible than the criticism of Thomas Paine on the subject of the Jewish poetry. in that book of his which he has chosen to entitle, the Age of Reason; a book more fraught with errors on the subject both of religion and of ancient literature than any of the same size with which I am acquainted in the English language. He has said somewhere, as some person has told him, that many parts of the Hebrew scriptures are written in verse; for of this he could know nothing from his own acquaintance with the original language, or even with the English translation, which he glories either never to have read, or to have forgotten. Yet he attempts to prove from the passage in the translation, which he quotes wrong that, because there are ten syllables together which fall into regular feet, according to the rules of English versification, therefore, the original must have been in Hebrew metre. This is a species of criticism which no man who was not consummate in impudence as well as in ignorance, could have attempted to palm on the public. Who ever thought before him, that a literal translation of verse in one language would fall into verse, of a totally different measure, in another? Are ten syllables which he produces from the first verse of the prophecy of Isaiah—"Hear O ye heavens, and give ear O Earth"—If he had read his bible, he would have written it with nine syllables, "Hear O heavens, and give ear O earth." But to demonstrate that it will make a part of a good English couplet, he adds a verse of his own, "For God himself who calls aloud from earth." By the same rule of criticism, I can prove that Thomas wrote his book in verse. For, if you take the next eight syllables of his preface, and add eight more, of at least as good poetry as his own, you will have the following lyric couplet.

"Another influence I shall quote."
Religion's odious to a fot.

Now this is a proof of the same kind with his, that Thomas Paine wrote in verse." It is probable, indeed, as I have said, that a great part of the Hebrew scriptures are written in some kind of poetic measure or rhythm. Critics however are not able to determine whether their poetry consisted in combinations of long with short, or of accented with grave syllables, or not; because the pronunciation of the language is totally lost. The most judicious are inclined to think, that it consisted rather in certain contrasts or resemblances that took place between the verses or objects in different lines, together with a similar structure of period in each.—See Lowth's de sac. poes. heb. prælect. and prelim. dissert. to translation of Isaiah.

its departments, and supported only by their attachment, there refulte the highest security that their happineſs will be cherished, and their rights protected. But a single republic is not calculated to act with promptneſs and vigour over an extenſive territory, this defect is remedied by the union of many diſtinct and ſovereign ſtates in one political ſyſtem. Each ſtate is calculated to maintain and promote the intereſt and felicity of its own citizens—the general government protects and defends the whole. The general government like the heart, diffuſes the vital principle through every member. But if it acted alone, this current, would flow with a languid motion to the remoter parts, the reſpective ſtates therefore, like the vigorous muſcles of an athletic body, aſſiſt to propel it, with warmth and force, to the moſt diſtant extremities.

Happy under this admired frame of policy, the principal evils, againſt which we have to guard are thoſe of conſolidation, and thoſe of diviſion. Conſolidation would end in tyranny—and diviſion would expoſe us to deſtructive and perpetual wars. To the former of theſe evils, we are perhaps leſs expoſed than to the latter. The influence, the intereſts, the vigilance, and, I may ſay, the pride of the individual ſtates, are our ſecurity againſt it. Diviſion is a calamity which we have more reaſon to fear. And I ſee, with infinite regret, that obſtinate factions are beginning to be formed. To what degree they may proceed in decompoſing and diſſolving the preſent harmonious ſyſtem can be known only to God, and to poſterity. But, next to ſlavery, I depreciate its diſſolution at the worſt of evils. If we would effectually guard againſt it, we ought to be no leſs cautious of weakening the federal government, than vigilant againſt the inſidious approaches of tyranny. On this ſubject the Amphictyonic confederacy in Greece affords us an inſtructive example. The jealouſy of the ſtates which compoſed that league, gradually detracted from its authority, till at length it was deprived of the power neceſſary for the general intereſt. Ambitious demagogues, that they might acquire influence at home, impelled the people to reſiſt its decrees. The council of Amphyctions was at length diſſolved by the contempt into which its authority had fallen. It was re-united only on particular emergencies by ſome common and imminent danger that threatened Greece. Then you might ſee it a theatre of rath and haſty treaties made and obſerved with Macedonian faith. Cemented for a moment by fear or by intereſt, they were always broken by caprice or by intrigue. The ſtates which compoſed it were engaged in perpetual wars; and, finally, it became the tool of a tyrant by whom they were ſucceſſively enſlaved. Such, alſo, are the unhappy conſequences which I anticipate from a diſſolution of our union. We ſhall become the prey of one another, the ſport of foreign intrigue, and at laſt, perhaps, the victims of foreign ambition.

When we contemplate theſe dangers, with what ardent gratitude ſhould we raiſe our hearts to the throne of the Eternal for our preſent tranquility and union? With what fervor ought we to addreſs our prayers to *him*, to the controul of whoſe providence all events are ſubject, that he would graciouſly preſerve to us theſe eſtimable bleſſings—that he would eradicate the ſeeds of faction wherever they are beginning to ſhoot—that he would endue our councils with wiſdom, and with moderation—and that he would continue to a remote poſterity that happy federation under the influence of which we have already begun to enjoy ſuch an unuſual ſeries of public and private felicity?

When we recollect the difficulties that attended the organization of this government by the convention, and its reception by the ſtates, we are led more particularly to recognize in it the direction and good providence of God. The jarring intereſts that were to be compromiſed—the jealouſies that were to be allayed, or ſatisfied—the pride that was to be reconciled—the powers that were to be veſted in the government—the right and extent of taxation—the eſtabliſhment of the executive—the organization of the judiciary—the conſtitution of the legiſlative ſo as to give an equal repreſentation of the people, and yet ſecure the ſovereignty of the ſtates.—Theſe, and innumerable other difficulties which cannot here be detailed, but which would neceſſarily ariſe in arranging ſuch a vaſt and complicated ſyſtem, long held the convention in balance.—They were ready to abandon their work in deſpair, when, ſuddenly, a luminous wiſdom diſembroiled their embarraſſment, a ſpirit of conciliation compromiſed all intereſts and opinions. Shall I not juſtly aſcribe this happy iſſue to the mercy and direction of heaven? For, although the philoſopher and politician may be able to develope the cauſes that conſpired to produce the event, yet, are not the ſprings of all cauſes in God? Does not he hold in his hand their eternal chain and guide, by an inviſible energy and wiſdom, their infinite relations and reſults? Among the favourable circumſtances accompanying the eſtabliſhment of the federal ſyſtem, I cannot omit to mention the preſervation of the life of the worthieſt of our citizens, and his acceptance of the chief magiſtracy, to whom America had before owed ſo many obligations, and who has, in ſo uncommon a degree, united in his favour the public ſentiment and ſuffrage. His acknowledged talents, his diſintereſted patriotiſm, and his eminent ſervices to his country, gave weight to his opinion in the public councils, contributed, in no ſmall degree, to the adoption of the conſtitution, and have greatly promoted the ſtability, the tranquility, and the energy of its operation.—The goodneſs of God in his providence over nations, often appears in the characters which he prepares for their ſafety and defence. David he raiſed up for the glory, Cyrus he anointed for the reſtoration of his ancient, and choſen people. I confeſs, I recognize in this illuſtrious citizen the immediate hand of heaven. Hardly can I imagine talents more fitted to our ſituation, both in war, and in peace, than thoſe which diſtinguiſh and adorn his character. Do I depreciate, by this merited eulogy, the talents of his fellow-citizens?—No—but where have we ſeen ſuch a fortunate aſſemblage of caution and intrepidity, of patience and enterprize, of modeſty and firmneſs, of cool and penetrating judgment, and prompt deciſion, of love of the people, yet ſuperior to popular clamour, and finally of that *felicity* which the Romans ſo much valued in a general—a chriſtian will call it the *ſmiles of divine providence* that ſeems to render auſpicious all his undertakings?—Will envy daſh back theſe boaſt praiſes in our face, by ſaying that other citizens might have been found of equal talents? Be it ſo.—But they have not been found. What though Rome might have poſſeſſed other ſenators beſides Fabius, who could have vanquiſhed Hannibal? Or beſides Fabricius who could have diſdained the bribes of Pyrrhus? Shall Fabius or Fabricius therefore be robbed of the glory with which they have been crowned by the conſent of ages?—I eſteem it one of our chief mercies, and I count it one of the nobleſt acts of patriotiſm in him to forſake his ſecure ſituation on the ſummit of fame, to accept the dubious helm of government, and, for the good of his country, to put to riſk a reputation which hiſtory aſſured to him, untarniſhed and immortal.

(To be concluded in our next.)

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

REVIEW of the SESSION of CONGRESS.

THE proceedings of the ſeſſion of Congreſs which will this day terminate, are too intereſting to our fellow citizens to be paſſed over in ſilence. We have the more pleaſure in briefly reviewing them, as we find that the good which has been done this Seſſion is chiefly owing to thoſe ſame patriots who prevented the miſchief which was near being done at the *laſt*.

The moſt prominent meaſure of the preſent ſeſſion, are an authority of the Preſident to ſtation troops at Pittſburgh, the naturalization bill, the military eſtabliſhment, the act for calling forth the militia, to ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions, a proviſional relief for the good citizens whoſe property was deſtroyed in the Weſtern country by the inſurgents, ſome further regulations for the ſecuring of peace on the frontiers by reſtraining the lawleſs inhabitants of thoſe regions, a proviſion to facilitate a loan for the Algerine negociations, and the act for the further ſupport of public credit and *the redemption of the public debt*. The ſituation of the Weſtern country ſo evidently called for the firſt meaſure that it was agreed to without oppoſition in both houſes.

The *naturalization bill* was introduced by a member whoſe chief object appeared to be the excluſion of foreigners from the commercial advantages enjoyed by American citizens, but a more enlarged and beneficial operation was given to it after it got into the houſe of repreſentatives, where it was ſo modified as to exclude foreigners from a participation of political rights, until a long term of probation and the proof of good moral character, and principles ſhould entitle them thereto.

The *military eſtabliſhment* has been extended more adequate to the effectual defence of the frontiers by encreaſing the pay and bounty. The ſame ſpirit which for ſeveral years has ſtimulated to an attempt to ſubſtitute militia altogether to regulars for the frontier operations, induced an attempt at this ſeſſion to reduce the Weſtern army; but the recent example of its ſucceſs, its decided ſuperiority over militia in many reſpects, and particularly in the article of *expence*, made a defeat of the attempt almoſt a matter of courſe. The advantages derived from that army have been confirmed by the application for peace by the Indian tribes who were the moſt hoſtile before they were chaſtiſed by it; the impoſſibility of withdrawing our forces at the moment of victory, would have been only equalled by the ridiculous affectation of thoſe who pretend that a ſmall army is inconſiſtent with our liberties.

The act providing for calling forth the militia to ſuppreſs inſurrections, is varied from the former law, by leaving it to the diſcretion and reſponſibility of the executive to judge of the exigency, inſtead of requiring, as in the former act, a certificate of a judge. The remedy will thus not be more prompt but leſs liable to be obſtructed by the reluctance or heſitation of a judge to give the neceſſary certificate.

The act for the relief of the Weſtern citizens whoſe property was deſtroyed by the inſurgents, was as juſt as it was political, and will be attended with an obviouſly good effect. The ſufferers are however conſidered as bound to proſecute the offenders and recover what they can, which they are to account for; the proviſion made for them by Congreſs being only to afford them a temporary aid, and to indemnify them againſt any future loſs, in the event of their failing to recover, of which however there is little proſpect, the offenders being ſaid to be competent.

To ſecure peace on the frontiers, a reſtraint of the whites is found indiſpenſable; the ſales of lands by the ſtate of Georgia will encreaſe the neceſſity of vigorous reſtraints, or war with the moſt formidable tribes will be unavoidable. This is among the moſt difficult items of legiſlation; *ſound* policy conſtantly withholding thoſe regulations which can alone cure the diſeaſe.

There are few objects more deſirable than the liberty of our fellow citizens now in captivity at Algiers, and the ſafety of thoſe who may navigate hereafter in the vicinity of the Mediterranean. To obtain both theſe objects Congreſs have at the preſent ſeſſion, with alacrity, concurred in ſuch meaſures as have been recommended by the executive, to give full effects to his operations, and a flattering hope is entertained that they will be crowned with ſucceſs.

Among the laſt in order, though among the firſt in importance, is the *act for the redemption of the public debt*. This meaſure was introduced at an early period of the ſeſſion by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, on whoſe motion it was reſolved by the houſe, that further proviſion ought to be made for the reduction of the debt.

Though the report of the committee, appointed to prepare a plan, was made early in the ſeſſion, it encountered ſo much oppoſition, and from thoſe who had always been the moſt clamorous for a reduction of the debt, that it was near the cloſe of the ſeſſion before the report was agreed to; and had it not been for the perſevering efforts and repeated exertions of that member, and a few others, this buſineſs, intereſting as it is to the nation, would have been for the preſent defeated. While the continuation of the neceſſary revenues for this purpoſe was under diſcuſſion, the then Secretary of the Treaſury, Mr. Hamilton, ſent in a very able report, which, in addition to a variety of valuable matter, evinced the neceſſity of theſe revenues, without however diminiſhing the oppoſition to them. This report recommended to Congreſs ſeveral important points, ſome of which were incorporated in the act for the reduction of the debt. By that act, a *Sinking Fund* is conſtituted, compoſed of the ſurpluſſes of revenue—of the bank dividends, and of the proceeds of the Weſtern lands, when ſold. This fund will not only ſuffice to pay off ſo much of the ſix per cent. and deferred debt as the government has the right to redeem, but will leave an overplus for purchaſes of ſtock in the market.—To prevent the miſapplication, or diviſion of this fund, from its intended uſe, the monies belonging to it are *veſted in the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund, as property in truſt*, to be applied to the diſcharge and redemption of the debt; and the faith of the government is ſolemnly pledged, that they ſhall be *inviolably applied to that purpoſe, and no other*.

Tho, this proviſion was the beſt in the act, and the key-ſtone of the ſyſtem, it was oppoſed with a warmth which could only have been expected from thoſe who wiſhed the debt never to be diſcharged: and which aſtoniſhed, by the quarter from which it came. The invariable experience of thoſe countries which are groaning under enormous debts, ought to have admoniſhed every reaſonable mind, that to leave the monies of a *Sinking Fund* liable to be diverted, on every occaſional exigency, from the purpoſes of its inſtitution, would be to defeat every ſerious effort to get out of debt.

The reaſonableneſs of the thing, and the exertions of the friends of the ſyſtem, prevailed over an oppoſition, founded on a pretended zeal for the liberty of the houſe of Repreſentatives, to do and undo at its pleaſure. Fortunately, a ſyſtem eſtabliſhed which does no leſs honour to the wiſdom and patriotiſm of its promoters, than it reflects luſtre on the government of the United States. To eſtabliſh a *Sinking Fund inviolable* and unalienable, which is to be *ſteadily* applied to the reduction of the national debt, until the whole of it be diſcharged, and which fund is competent *a ſhort period of years*, is a great and glorious meaſure, the example of which is firſt given by the United States to the nations of Europe.

The ſale of the weſtern lands will, it is hoped, hereafter conſiderably increaſe the ſtrength of the Sinking Fund. A bill for opening land offices in the territories north and ſouth of the Ohio, was reported to the houſe, but the delay produced by the oppoſition, which has been mentioned, occaſioned a poſtponement of it to the next ſeſſion. But this fund will not yield much to the ſpeculations in the territories ſold by Georgia ſhould draw adventurers to that quarter: It is imagined, however, and not without reaſon, that the energetic meaſures contemplated by the government of the United States, will altogether diſcompoſe the projects of the purchaſers of that territory.

A new militia ſyſtem was alſo brought forward; but a difference of ſentiment on a fundamental principle, and the intereſts of the ſeſſion, induced a poſtponement to the next Congreſs: In the mean time, a thouſand copies of the bill are printed, in order to be diſtributed throughout the States.

Several other matters engaged the attention of Congreſs, during the preſent ſeſſion, which acts have paſſed for ameliorating the revenues of the United States; and affording additional benefits to commerce and navigation; thus a ſeſſion has cloſed, with a much harmony as has been witneſſed ſince the eſtabliſhment of the government, and may truly be ſaid to have been as beneficial to the nation as any former ſeſſion.

March 3.

LONDON, January 8.

The fate of Holland has probably been decided by this time, as it was determined by General Walmollen, who is commander in chief of the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops, in the abſence of the Duke of York—in concert with General Harcourt—that a general engagement with the French ſhould be hazarded on the laſt day of the old year.

The allied forces amounted to fifty thouſand effective men—thoſe of the enemy were computed at one hundred thouſand, but ſo circumſtanced from ſituation and diſpoſition, as to warrant a hope, that the deciſion would be highly advantageous to the general cauſe of the allies, and ſave the ſalvation of Holland.

In this belief, we are warranted in ſaying, that the beſt informed men from Holland now in England are exceedingly ſanguine; and they do not heſitate to declare, that they entertain no doubts for the ſafety of their country.

A few days, perhaps a few hours after this appears, it will be known how far they are juſtified in their preſumptions.

GORCUM.

This place may now be conſidered as the key of Holland: and the following account of the true poſition of the French near that fortreſs is inſerted, leſt the well informed part of the public ſhould be amuſed with falſe hopes, and leſt into a fool's paradiſe, by cunning or deſigning men.

The French are in poſſeſſion of Bommelwaert, on the iſland ſide formed by the confluence of the Meuſe and the Waal, ſave only the caſtle of Loevenſtein, a fortified houſe, where Count Byland is confined for life, for the forrender of Breda.

This place is ſurrounded only by a ditch. Gorcum may be bombarded from thence across the river, and that town is neither caſemented nor ſtrong in itſelf, independent of the inundations.

Having croſſed the Waal at Bommel, after the Dutch had loſt all their gun boats, &c. and part of their regiments at this place, they occupied the digue, or road upon the back of a ditch about eight feet high, along the Waal, towards Gorcum about three hours, as they call it there, about nine miles to that town.

Gorcum was the place where the principal column of the Pruſſians marched towards Amſterdam in 1787, and it was taken after a very ſlender reſiſtance. From thence to Rotterdam is four hours, and to the Hague about ſeven hours journey.

Hence the abſurdity of the idle report that gained ground on Tueſday, of their being repulſed and driven across the Waal by General Dundas; becauſe our troops in that caſe, muſt have attacked them on the dike, and have marched across a plain covered with water, or perhaps frozen over.

AMSTERDAM, December 30.

Every thing has been in confuſion here ſince the forces of the French in their general attack of the 27th, on our out poſts from Bergen-op-Zoom, to the Rhine. The cities, we underſtand, is to be immediately removed hither from Utrecht. God grant that this precaution may be unneceſſary. All is over, if a thaw does not befriend us!!!

ROTTERDAM, January 1.

We are in the greateſt conſternation;—there is every reaſon to believe that the French have taken Gorcum and Theil. The Stadtholderians are preparing for flight.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

A London paper of January 3, contains the following:

A letter from Thorn, dated Dec. 9, ſays, "It is well known, that during the reſidence at Warſaw, the death of the Prince Primate, brother to the King of Poland, happened to take place there. It was rumored that he died of poiſon; and we have ſince received the following additional particulars reſpecting his death.

"The Prince Primate of Poland was arreſted by the Chiefs of the Revolution of being a traitor to the State, and received ſentence of death. Koſciuſco, however, wiſhing to ſave him from the ignominy of a public execution, waited perſonally on that Prince, preſenting to him in one hand, the fatal doom, and a cup of poiſon in the other, leaving him at it his pleaſure to chuſe either. The Prince choſe the cup of poiſon, and having made his will, he drank it up, died, and was, in a private and plain manner, committed to the grave."

"The importation of French brandies in *American bottoms*, agreeable to treaty, has already reduced them ſpirits to 32s. per gallon."

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the brig *Eliza*, Capt. Nory, 29 days from Kingſton (*Jam.*) who informs, that a few days previous to his ſailing, a veſſel had arrived from the Gold Coaſt, and brought accounts of a French 50-gun ſhip and two frigates having arrived there, and deſtroyed all the ſettlements on the Coaſt, burnt all the ſhipping, and liberated the ſlaves.

At their laſt ſeſſion, Congreſs paſſed 53 acts, and it was remarked that the ſeſſion was *leſs ſtormy* than any of the preceding ſeſſions.

The leader of the oppoſition had, the ſeſſion before, been reduced to the neceſſity of aſſuming a very reſpectable ſtation, and ſeeing from the poſt where he was placed by his own meaſures, he ſeemed to loſe the confidence of his own party. The following was the fact. Mr. M——— had vehemently oppoſed, during the preceding ſeſſion, referring the queſtion of ways and means to the Secretary of the Treaſury. During the laſt winter's ſeſſion, he obtained a majority of the houſe of Repreſentatives in his favor, and the queſtion of ways and means was referred to a ſelect committee, of which Mr. M——— was one. Here he had an opportunity of offering his own ſyſtem to the houſe—it was expected of him—the houſe had a right to expect that the man who oppoſed a reference of this buſineſs to the Secretary of the Treaſury, ſhould originate a plan for their conſideration. He ſhrunk from the reſponſibility of this meaſure—no definitive plan could be drawn from him, and the great Mr——, who, during the firſt Seſſion of Congreſs under the preſent conſtitution, had raiſed expectation in the Eaſtern States, that had ſo tired in Congreſs, is almoſt loſt even to his own party.

NEW-LONDON, March 16.

Volunteers March 4, 1795.

On Monday laſt, the 2d inſtant, the following melancholy accident happened in this place: Mr. John Gallup, jun. (eldeſt ſon of Capt. Isaac Gallup) with one of his ſons was falling a pine tree in a ſwamp, which was about 14 inches diameter, the tree after being cut off at the ſtump, when falling, lodged on the limb of another tree, and the top part beyond where it lodged being heavier than the butt, it poiſed up 15 or 20 feet, the limb broke, and the tree fell or fell back of the ſtump 14 or 15 feet, and while ſaid Gallup was making his eſcape from the tree in the ſame direction in which the but fell back, it ſtruck him with his face to the ground, and lay upon him almoſt from head to feet about 10 or 12 feet from the ſtump.—He expired in a few minutes.—He was about 35 years of age, and has left a widow and a number of Children to mourn his loſs.

BOSTON, March 16.

Intelligence from GUADALOUPE:

By Capt. Brown,

"It ought to be mentioned," that the Fink frigate was manned in four or five hours with whites, mulattoes and blacks; in conſequence of the arrival of two brigantines, mounting each for 22 pounders, at Point-Petre, from the fleet of tranſports, informing, that they were near at hand. That the whole deſign of the Pink's going out, was to engage the Blanche at a diſtance from the iſland; which, at the ſame time, would draw the other Britiſh ſhips of war to the ſcene of action, and by this manœuvre admit the tranſports with ſafety. This arrangement had the deſired effect; for, while the frigates were engaged, the fleet of tranſports did actually arrive, except one, which was diſcovered by a Britiſh 74. The above is from Capt. Brown, who adds, that the brigantines above mentioned had on board the principal part of the military ſtores for the troops, and that in conſequence of the arbitrary proclamation at Martinico, ſeven hundred of the inhabitants had arrived at St. Bartholomew's, who were ſeen by Capt. Brown.

Capt. Brown farther adds, that the new invented ſhot were tried, while he was at Guadaloupe; and that one ball after having glanced the water three times, ſtruck an old wreck, to which it ſet fire immediately, and in this way 15 or 20 wrecks were deſtroyed round the iſland.

Was informed, that the Preſident, at Guadaloupe, was arreſted, with intention to be ſent to France, by the new commiſſioner, arrived with the tranſports.

FROM AUTHORITY DIRECT.

We are informed, that the executive of the United States has received no official papers whatſoever, reſpecting the commercial treaty with Great-Britain.—Information has been received that the treaty was tranſmitted by a veſſel bound for the continent—which veſſel not having been heard of, is ſuppoſed from the length of time which has elapſed, to be loſt. Duplicates were ſent by the Britiſh packet for November, which was detained until the latter end of that month.—No account has yet been received at Halifax of her arrival. The December and January mails are alſo due. We hope in a few days to have ſome ſatisfactory intelligence on this important ſubject to lay before our readers, who will obſerve that the ſenate is to meet early in June, for the purpoſe of taking this intereſting buſineſs into conſideration.

THE SNOW STORM,

which commenced on laſt Friday morning, raged with more violence, for ſeveral hours, than has been experienced from the moſt ſurious tempeſts of ſevere ſeaſons. At about two o'clock, the wind roſe, and continued with encreaſing vigor, till half after five, when it was in its full ſtrength. The gale blowing from the N. E. did conſiderable damage, to the Long-wharf. Several burthenſome veſſels, impelled by the vehemence of the tide, entirely cruſhed many of the coaſting craft, which lay neareſt to the wharf. Two or three were ſunk, and ſome diſmaſted; as were two ſhips, and a ſchooner, loaden with rum and molaſſes. A brig, lying at Chatleſtown-wharf, drifted againſt the bridge, broke down the railing, and injured ſeveral of the piers. An eſtimate of the damage, done by the tempeſt, muſt amount to a much larger ſum, than has been ſtated to the public.

FEDERAL FRIGATES.

A ſchooner, in twelve days from *Georgia*, arrived here on Thurſday laſt, loaden with live oak, for the frigate, to be built in this town. Three other veſſels, we are informed, are ſoon to follow for this place. In company with the ſchooner, failed a ſhip for *Baltimore*, a brig for *Philadelphia*, and a brig for *New York*; all loaden with timber, for the frigates, building in thoſe cities.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Tueſday, the 3d of March, 1795.

RESOLVED, That the ſecretary of ſtate be requeſted to receive propoſals from any perſon or perſons ſkilled in the art of Stenography, or capable of reporting debates with accuracy, and to report the ſame to this houſe, at the commencement of the next ſeſſion, with his obſervations and opinion reſpecting the qualification of the ſaid perſon or perſons for the ſaid duty, to the end that this houſe may be enabled to appoint one or more perſons as officers of the houſe, for the valuable purpoſe aforementioned.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, clerk.

Department of State,

March 5, 1795.

*** *Propoſals will be received by the ſecretary of ſtate, in purſuance of the foregoing reſolution.*

HANOVER, March 18.

At Colcheſter, Vermont, laſt Monday night the houſe of——Stanton Eſq. innholder, was conſumed, with all its contents, excepting a few and two beds, which were ſaved by the exertion of a traveller, the owner being abſent on a journey. The whole loſs is ſaid to be not leſs than FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NORTHAMPTON, March 25.

In the Britiſh H. of C. Mr. Fox, thus ſpeaks on the treaty—"the United States have juſt obtained a VERY ADVANTAGEOUS treaty of amity and commerce with this country—a treaty, as far as he had heard of it, *which juſtice and policy would have dictated in any time*, but which he feared the difficulties in which the miniſters had involved themſelves, rather than their juſtice or policy induced them to give."—The marquis of LANSDOWNE, on the ſame day in the H. of L. after a ſeries of inveſtives againſt the Britiſh miniſtry, ſaid, he approved of their American treaty; and WISHED TO GOD, THEY WOULD RETRACT THEIR ERROR WITH FRANCE, AS WISELY AS THEY HAD DONE WITH OUR AMERICAN BRETHREN."

From a London paper.

The workmen in the dock yards at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, by orders from the admiralty, work by torch light, to expedite the repairs—ſo urgent is the occaſion for the equipment of a moſt formidable fleet notwithſtanding the advance of the ſeaſon.

MARRIED]——on the 10th inſt. Mr. *Robert Hazzard*, to Miſs *Suſanna Jeffreyſon*.—Alſo, Mr. *Lemuel Wait*, to Miſs *Rowa Allis*, all of Whately.

The OLD MAID,

To TIM CRUSTY.

DEAR MR. CRUSTY.

I READ, laſt week, your ſad complaint,
And, la! it almoſt made me faint;
To ſee you plong'd in gulf deſpair,
And how you kicked and ſcrabbled there.
O if you'd only let me know,
I'd had you thirty years ago:
When I was blooming bright as May,
And you were young, and ſpry, and gay.
I'm ſure tis' wicked quite and wrong,
That we ſhould live apart ſo long;
That we ſhould ſhrivel up and die,
And not "*encreaſe and Multiply*"——
The wiſeſt ſure and firſt command
That we to do ſhould take in hand.
"*You're not the ſame you uſed to be*"——
Well—juſt ſo, ſir, it is with me—
I've ſcarce a tooth in all my head,
And one ſheet only to my bed.
My face has forty wrinkles in't,
My cap and tongt out of print.
But, ſir, what you reſolve to do,
I'm ſure I like as well as you;
And cannot think what harm 'twould be,
Should you conclude to marry me.
Should you be either deaf or dumb—
I'd cure you up for time to come;
In ſhocking holes I'd take up ſtiches,
And waſh your ſhirt & mend your breeches;
Nay, make your bed and keep out cold,
And tuck you up when you grow old;
I'd make you look ſo ſmart and clever,
You'd want to live with me forever.

But, don't, dear, pray don't hang yourſelf,
I'd rather have you *ſwote* by half;
No, ſpare the uſe of rope or garter,
Nor *drown*—to go to HELL by water.
But pluck up courage—ſore I'll troſt ye,
And change my name to BETTY CRUSTY;
I'll then, for ſake of rhymy tinkle,
I'll ſign myſelf, yours——

BETTY WRINKLE.

ANECDOTE.

A certain divine, about to change his congregation, mentioned that ſubject from the pulpit. After ſervice was over, an old negro man, belonging to the congregation of who was one of his admirers, went up to him and deſired to know the motive of his leaving his firſt flock: The paſſon anſwered, "he had a call." "I maſſa, returned the negro, who call ye?" "God Almighty," anſwered the paſſon. "I maſſa, he call ye?" "Yes, Jack, he called me." "*Maſſa*, what you get here?" "I get 200l." "And what you get yoder place?" "Why I am to get 400l." I, maſſa, God Almighty call you till he blind from 400l. to 200l. you no go."

All perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of *Elijah Wells*, late of Conway, county of Hampſhire deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettlement, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

RUTH WELLS,
ELIJAH WELLS. } Executors.

Conway, March 18, 1795.

WHEREAS *HULDAH* my Wife, has eloped from my bed and board—this is therefore, to forbid all perſons harbouring, or truſting her, on my account, for I will not pay any debt, ſhe may contract, after this date; neither will I pay any thing for her ſupport, or maintainance ſo long as ſhe abſents herſelf from me. ELIJAH WAITE.

Aſhfield, March 9, 1795.

Liſt of the LETTERS in the Poſt-Office, Northampton, March 15, 1795.

THOMAS Smith, Eſq. Chesterfield 3—Lt. Col. Jacob Bates, Middlefield—Mead Lyman, Eaſthampton—Tupper Sufield, Stage Driver—Appleton Robbins, Granby—Seth Dwight, Williamſburgh—Jedediah Thayer, Ware—Benjamin Hubbard, jun. Worthington——Andrews, Eſq. Amherſt—John Wing, Conway—Job Whitney, Deerfield—Nathaniel Stone, Eſq. Cheſterfield—Amos E. Stillman, do.—Elijah Hunt, Eſq. Northampton—Elisha Fuller, Ludlow—Joſeph Morton, Amherſt—Cotton Harden, Williamſburgh—Col. William Lyman, Southampton—Ira Draper, Northampton—Abraham Strong, Eaſtampton—Hugh Kelſey, Cheſter—James Morſe, Cheſterfield—Col. John Bradith, Worthington——George Hebert, Deerfield—Aſahel Judd, Hadley——Joſeph Clapp, jun. Eaſtampton—Benjamin Hibbard, Granby—Philemon Heaton, Ludlow—Gen. Seth Murray, Hatfield—William Colſon, Northampton—John Strong, jun. Weſtampton——John Strong, Senior, do. 2—Lewis R. Sturges, Hadley—Lydia Stiles, Granville.

White and Burr,

WANT to purchaſe 10,000 bl. and 5,000 half bl. white OAK STAVES, delivered at or within 10 miles of their Store in Worthington, for which good pay will be made.—Any perſon wiſhing to contract to get or deliver them or part of them, are deſired to make their terms known.—They pay caſh for any quantity of clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS, on delivery. They have alſo for ſale, a handſome aſſortment of European and Weſt India

GOODS,

which they offer on as good terms as at any Store in the Country, without diſtinction. They leave thoſe to judge, who have frequented their Store, the inducement to call again, and thank them for their firſt inclement.—All kinds of Country produce received in payment—Alſo, old Gold, Silver, Pewter, Copper and Braſs and the full value allowed.

Worthington, March 7, 1795.

Loſt between Northampton and Hatfield, a large SABLE TIPPET. Whoever has found ſaid Tippet and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be hand ſomely rewarded.

EBENEZER HUNT.

Northampton, March 24. 1795.

Came into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, 1ſt of November laſt, two SHEEP, artificially marked——the owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EBENEZER BURROUGHS.

Williamsburgh, March 20, 1795.

Advertiſement.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 25th of February laſt, an indented Apprentice, by the name of *Enoch Bardwell*, between 19 and 20 years of age, his hair black and complexion dark, about 5 feet and an half high, had on when he went away, a light colored coat, waiſtcoat and overhalls.—Whoever will take up ſaid Lad, and return him, or give information where he may be had, ſhall be entitled to one cent reward, without any charges paid; and all perſons are hereby cautioned againſt harboring him, as they may expect thereſor, to incur the penalties of the law.

ELEAZER FLAGG.

Conway, March 4, 1795.

We the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampſhire, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Silah Clap*, late of Montgomery deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—eight months from the 4th of January laſt, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and ſupport their claims; we hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs on Monday, the 13th of April next, and on Monday the 17th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock P. M. of each of ſaid days, at the dwelling houſe of the deceaſed.—No accounts will be allowed after the expiration of ſaid terms.

JOEL LYMAN,
ELISHA EDWARDS,
SAMUEL BURT, jun.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to ABIGAIL CLAP, *Admin.*

Southampton, March 20, 1795.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A CONSOLATORY REPLY *to the* BACHELOR'S LAMENTATION.

PRAY Mr. PRINTER condescend,
To gratify a female friend;
Who constant does your Paper read,
To learn events by fates decreed.
I've read a doleful tale of late
And grieve for the sad mourner's fate!
A BACHELOR, distress'd—forlorn!
Hath lately made his feelings known!
Poor Man! Your sufferings I bemoan,
Since blinded error leads you on!
Sad Pilgrim! You have journey'd long;
And reason bids you now return.
Attend to reasons soothing voice,
And make a wife and happy choice:
Search out a fair one who can guide
You steady, down life's wafting tide.
Your fitting Sun is almost gone,
Like *Israel's Troop* You've journey'd long.
The Quails and Manna have despir'd,
And youthful blessings have not pris'd.
Conviction strong your mind doth haunt,
And now your follies you repent!
Your tatter'd flockings, elbows bare,
Your grisled beard, and silver'd hair
Are emblems of your sad condition!
And much excite female compassion.
Then lay your tatter'd garments by,
And to some female quick apply;
Put on the garb by virtue made,
And you will win some charming maid.
She'll well economize her part,
Mend all your clothes and ease your heart.
For e're is human we believe,
But more divine—is to forgive.

LONDON, December 24.

Thursday se'nnight arrived at Port Glasgow, Mr. George Price, the commander of the ship Virginia of Petersburgh, Virginia, with his second mate, carpenter, and three seamen, being the only survivors of the crew of this vessel, lately lost on her passage from Clyde to America. The circumstances attending this disaster, as communicated by Capt. Price, are truly affecting, and make a melancholy addition to the list of misfortunes which the late stormy weather has produced.

On the 19th of November last, the Virginia sailed from the Clyde in ballast, having seven passengers on board, viz. a Mr. Murdoch, of Paisley, his wife, two children, a sister-in-law, a maid-servant, and a Mr. Dixon, besides the master and the crew, in all 21 souls; and by Monday the 24th ult. had got so far on her passage as lat. 56 N. long. 19 W. when about six in the evening, they discovered that the ship had sprung a leak, and soon after had five feet water in her hold; this induced the master to bear away for Ireland, the wind blowing hard from the N. N. W. but though both pumps were constantly going, the water gained on them till the following Wednesday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, when it had increased to about seven feet, and was still increasing. The passengers and crew were now so much fatigued and exhausted, that they could pump no longer; and, as the ship must inevitably sink in a short time, they resolved, as the only possible means of safety, to take themselves to the long boat.

Accordingly having provided themselves with a few necessaries, such as bread in bags, some barrels of porter, (for by this time their water casks were all flown) they all embarked in the boat, passengers and crew; but had not left the ship above fifteen minutes when a sea broke into the boat, which had nearly filled her, and in terror and confusion they threw the bread and porter, and every article of provision overboard, to keep her from sinking. In this deplorable situation, more than 400 miles from any land, the prospect was dreadful; they continued however, scudding with one sail before the wind, which blew excessively hard, but providentially was still from the west, and continued so until about two o'clock in the afternoon of the following Saturday, when they discovered the Irish land, and made every effort to gain it: But the wind shifting to the southward, they were forced to bear away for Illay; during this night they suffered the most severe hardships from the violence of the sea, famine and cold; the next morning the servant girl and one of the seamen were found dead; Mrs Murdock almost so, unable any longer to suckle the infant at her breast; Dixon, the passenger, and three of the crew insane, and totally bereft of reason. About twelve o'clock on Sunday they saw Illay, and about four in the afternoon nearly gained the shore, and attempted to land in a place of safety, on the northwest side; but the wind proving unfavorable, blowing a tempest, with a prodigious swell of sea, and a strong contrary tide, they were swept upon a reef of rocks, where they all perished, except the master, his second mate, carpenter, and three seamen, who narrowly escaped by grasping and scrambling up the rocks. It was in vain the survivors attempted, by reaching down, to save the sufferers; the surge was so dreadful that in a few minutes the boat was dashed in a thousand pieces.

When every hope of saving any of the rest was vanished, the master and the five men, on proceeding a short way from the shore, with the little life that remained, fortunately descried a gentleman's house at a small distance; fortunately they saw, for had it been twice as far off, they must have perished of downright hunger and fatigue, for they had now been nearly five days and five nights without tasting food or drink of any kind. This house proved to be that of Alexander Cambel, of Ormsey.—Here they met with every attention and care for eight days, during which time all the dead bodies, but one, were found, and decently interred. The ship, when last seen from the boat, was lying over with her lower yards in the water.

For Sale.

A LARGE and commodious two-story dwelling HOUSE, together with a BARN, and other out buildings, and eighty acres of LAND, lying in Cummington, on the great road leading from Boston to Albany, an excellent stand for Trade or a Tavern, and has been occupied by a trader several years—the above stand will be sold separately, or with four or five hundred pounds worth of English and West-India GOODS, as may suit the purchaser, very reasonable, and a credit given, on good security—Enquire of

JOSEPH LAZELL, living on the Premises.

Cummington, March 18. 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL persons who were indebted to the subscribers by book or note, the first day of December last and have not since that time settled and paid their respective balances, are indiscriminately called upon, to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of April next.

Produce of all sorts—Ashes, Butter, Tallow and Bees-Wax, old Pewter and clean comb'd Hogs-Bristles will be received in payment.

JOHN WILLIAMS, and Co.

Conway, Feb. 12, 1795.

The late co-partnership

of SAMUEL COOKE, JOSEPH LOCK and MOSES P. HOLT, was by agreement dissolved on the 26th of February last.—All persons having accounts with them, are desired to call on the subscriber for settlement, by the 20th of March, as he must leave the town by that time.

In behalf of said Company.

MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. Said COOK and HOLT will carry on the Boating business as usual.

Hadley, March 2, 1795.

The late co-partnership

of SAMUEL COOKE and JOSEPH LOCK, was dissolved on the 26th of March last.—All persons having accounts with them, are desired to call on them for settlement.

SAMUEL COOKE.
JOSEPH LOCK.

Hadley, March 2, 1795.

Take Notice,

THE subscriber, (for the last time) acquaints those indebted to him, that he expects to remove from this State, on the 20th of March next—all accounts remaining unsettled at that time, together with bonds and notes of hand, which are payable by contract, will (indiscriminately) be lodged in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

SPENCER WHITING.

Worthington, Feb. 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL persons that are indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, whose time of contract is out, are informed, that unless they settle the same, by the 15th of March, they will be put in suit, without further notice.

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 28, 1795.

Lost, between Hadley and Easthampton, a LEATHER POCKET-BOOK,

containing sundry papers, some notes of some consequence to the owner. Whoever has found said Book and papers and will leave them at the Printing-Office, Northampton, shall receive six shillings reward. by SETH MOODY.

South-Hadley, Feb. 25. 1795.

Wanted, a journeyman

BLACKSMITH, a good workman, will find constant employ, by applying to

SOLOMON HAYWARD.

Windsor, (*County of Berkshire*,) Feb. 1795.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE a quantity of good

Clover-Seed

for sale, on low terms for Cash—they have a general afforment of dry

GOODS,

on hand, among which are a few fashionable Vellom Modes and Ribbons—they have this day received from Boston, a few articles in the Grocery line, which they offer to their customers and others, on low terms for ready pay, or short credit—Also, about 30 doz. Ivory Combs, of various prices, for sale by the doz.

Wanted, a quantity of clean Cotton and Linen Rags and good Geese Feathers. Cash given for Pork and Lard.

Conway, March 4. 1795.

Garden Seeds.

A NEW assortment of GARDEN SEEDS warranted of last years growth, to be sold at the Store of

ROBERT BRECK and SON.

Northampton, March 18. 1795.

Dying Blue.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he carries on the business of DYING LINEN yarn blue, at the house of Mr. *Supply Clap* in Northampton, the colour is made with Indigo and is durable; those that will favour him with their custom, may depend on the best exertions, and sincerest thanks, of the publick's humble servant. FRANCIS POMEROY.

Northampton, March 18. 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Andrew Wood,

a quantity of CLOVER-SEED.

Hawley, March 18. 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the lands in the town of Russel, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the state, county, town and school taxes, for the years 1793 and 1794—originally laid out as follows, viz.

No.	*School tax.* Lot.	*State.* £.	s.	d.	*Town & County Tax.* £.	s.	d.
N. Lovell,	58	5			5	2	10
John Sackett,	52	4			4		9
C. Mosley,	46	2			2	3	8
Daniel Bagg.	45	6			7	1	3
John Fowler,	42	3		1	4	3	2
D. Hubbard,	41	3			3	2	8
James Ashley,	77	2	2		2	3	2
Luke Noble,	79	3			3	1	9
T. Fowler,	86	1	2		1	2	4
Reuben Gunn,	93	3			3	2	
Josiah Loomis,	92	3			3	2	8
Thomas Noble,	94	5			5	2	11
J. Phelps,	95	2			2	1	4
D. Gunn,	121	5	3		5	3	
J. Willer,	120	1			1	2	2
D. Ingersol,	104	2			2	2	7
M Ashley,	102	4			4	2	10
E Marriedal,	101	2			2	3	5
Daniel Rose,	100	1			1	1	2
John Sackett,	98	2			2	2	5
James Noble,	96	1	2			3	4
Joseph Dewey,	1	1			1	2	3
David Ingersol,	2	1			1	1	2
J. Root's heirs.	3	2	2		2	3	4
Eldad Fowler,	4	2			2	3	5
D. Root. 5. 6;	7	1			1	2	4
David King.	8	1			1	2	4
Samuel Loomis,	9	2			2	2	4
Benj. Sexton,	11	1			1	2	3
James Dewey,	12	7			7		4
Samuel Root,	13	1			1	2	3
Thomas Noble,	15	7			7	2	13
D. Hubbard,	19	1			1	5	10
Benj. Loomis,	20	2			2	2	5
John Fowler,	21	1			1		7
T. Bancroft,	22	1			1	2	4
T. Shephard,	23	3	2		2	2	8
N. Phelps,	24	1			1	3	2
J. Dewey,	25	3			4		2
S. Fowler,	26				4	3	
Aaron Phelps,	27	1			1	2	
Abigail Bush,	80	1					2
John Sackett,	63	2	1				4
J. Loomis,	59	2	1		1		
E Shephard,	58	1	3			3	1
Daniel Bagg,	57	2			2	1	7
T. Sackett,	56	1			1	2	4
E. Martindale,	55	1				1	2
N. Loomis,	54	1	2		1	3	4
J. Fowler,	53	2			2	1	5
E. Willer,	52	2			2	1	5
Moses Noble,	48	3			3		2
J. Fowler,	43	2	2		2	1	7
D. Sackett,	40	3			3		
C. Mosley,	42	2	2		2	1	5

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of May next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Azariah Mitchell, innholder in said Russell, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges.

EPHRAIM CLARK,
Collector for Russell for 1793 and 1794.
Russell, March 3. 1795.

Stebbins & Snow,

INFORM their customers, that with what GOODS have lately been received, they can be supplied with a good assortment of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,

DRUGS and MEDICINS as usual—W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Raisins, Green and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Camphor, Cather, Salt, Salt-Peter, Sulpher, Bar-Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Shovels, Shovels and Tongs, Sheep Shears, 4 8 10 and 20d Nails, Slate Paper, Bed Cords, Halters, Sole Leather, best Mill'd Deer Skins, Cow-Skin Whips, Violins and Strings, Nova-Scotia Grind Stones, Cod Fish, Pewter, Glass, and Crockery Ware.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, Children's Books, Almanacs, Accompt Books, Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Ink Powder, Blank Deeds, &c.

Wanted, a quantity of Ashes, for which Cash per bushel will be given.

South-Hadley, Feb. 27. 1795.

Bangs & Hayden,

HAVE just received and are now selling at their Store in Williamsburgh, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Butler, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugar, Tea and Spices, with a small afforment of English

GOODS,

suited to the present and approaching season—Also a small afforment of Crockery and Hard Ware, 6d and 10d Nails, Dickinson's best made Furr and Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or most kinds of produce, or short approved credit.

N. B. They wish to purchase a quantity of good House Ashes, for which Goods at Cash price, or Cash will be given.

Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler,

WRITING PAPER by the Ream,

Northampton, March, 4 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber,

that pleasant situated and well improved FARM, whereon he now lives, in the Town of Williamsburgh, in the County of Hampshire, 8 miles from Northampton, on the County road, leading to Albany and Bennington, about 150 rods west of the meeting-house, containing 110 acres of excellent land, fit for mowing or pasturing and a sufficient proportion of tillage, is well fenced, with a good convenient dwelling house and barn—Also another dwelling house adjoining, with convenient out-houses for both—Also, a good Horse-Shed and Stables to accomodate a Tavern, which has been improved as such, for a number of years past and is an excellent stand, there is three good wells of water and upwards of 100 fine thrifty Apple-Trees, the greatest part of which bears—Also, 30 acres of excellent wood land, lying within one mile of the above premises, it is needless to say any thing more, in recommendation.—Any person wishing to purchase, may have a good bargain, by applying to

JOHN FROST, on the Premises.

Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, AT

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Sheet, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

To be sold cheap,

A small FARM, containing 60 or 62 acres, 30 acres under improvement, with a house and barn, situated a mile east of the meeting-house in Westhampton—on the county road, leading from Northampton meeting-house to Northampton—a good place for a Tradesman, especially a Shoemaker is very much wanted—Also, to be sold, one eighth part of a good SAW-MILL, within half a mile of said Farm—for particulars, enquire of

SOLOMON CLARK, living on the Premises.

Westhampton, March 2. 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1795. [Numb. 448.]

Dr. *SMITH'S* DISCOURSE.

(Concluded from our last.)

ANOTHER cause for which we are this day called to render praise to almighty God is the continuance of peace with the powers of Europe, and the *prospect* of its speedy re-establishment with the savage tribes who have so long been at war with their depredations.

Peace is an inestimable blessing to a young and growing country not yet enervated by luxury, nor sunk into effeminacy and sloth. These vices indeed sometimes require the purifying flame of war to purge them off; and the state emerges from its convulsions regenerated, as it were, and new-created. But are sound tranquility in order to repair the loss which we incurred in effecting the revolution. We need it to relieve the people from that load of debt which was the price of our freedom. We need it to augment our population, to cultivate to immense heights of unimproved industry, to promote our commerce, to diffuse the arts, and to hasten the progress of literature and manners towards perfection. A war, in our present situation, particularly with Europe, would be to us one of the most fatal calamities. Not to speak of the evil of an accumulated national debt that oppresses the people, that overloads the springs of government, that checks public enterprize and improvement, and must necessarily long hold a young country in a state of infancy and depression. Our own remembrance of the miseries of the late war with Britain will teach us to estimate its evils in the desolation of our cities—in the ruin of our agriculture and commerce—in the confiscations and oppressions that spread distress throughout the United States—in the loss of our friends and fellow-citizens by battle, captivity, imprisonment, and contagion. O Britain! by prison-ships, those vaults of contagion, those dungeons of infernal cruelty and torture, the eternal reproach of thy unfeeling, still fill our souls with horror at the recollection. These cruelties that robbed us of our brothers, effect us infinitely less for their loss than for the *manner* of their death.—

It is the *manner* of savage warfare likewise, which, though less pernicious to the public at large, renders it peculiarly dreadful to individuals who lie exposed to its inroads. The continual uncertainty of death from an enemy who seeks his prey by stealth, the indiscriminate murder of sex and of every age, the atrocious barbarity with which they sacrifice their victims, and the fiend-like cruelty with which they inflict and enjoy the torments of the sufferers, while they should make us all times fervently deprecate an Indian war, ought now to increase the fervency and ardor with which we return our thanks to Almighty God for our present prospects of peace.

He has humbled us before them in the native dust. He has permitted them to spread devastation and blood over a tract of a thousand miles. He has made them the rod by which he has chastised us. Yet may he say to us as to his ancient people, "For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee." Lately, he has turned our defeats into victory; and the humbled savage, abandoned by that unfriendly power which had inflamed his animosities, supplied his arms, and directed his operations, begins to turn his thoughts on peace.

But, as I have suggested, it is a still greater mercy, that we have been preserved from being sucked into the gulph of European politics and wars. We are so interwoven by commercial relations with the system of Europe, that we are necessarily thrilled by their quarrels, and are in a small danger of being sometimes obliged to take part in them. It is but lately that we have been reduced to a most delicate and hazardous crisis by the haughtiness and violence of one nation, and by the malicious attempts of the minister of another.* Has not the former, affecting a tyranny, and dictating a new law of nations upon the ocean, committed the most injurious and insolent spoil upon our commerce? Has she not treated our citizens with every contempt that could flow from hatred and contempt? Has she not built fortifications? has she not claimed dominion within our territories? Is she not known to have excited that ferocious war that has so long afflicted our frontier—to have kindled against us the rage, instilled the councils, and concentrated the force of the savage tribes? Is it not plain, that the meditated hostilities? That she had already conceived the purpose of attacking us, and only waited the opportunity to carry it into execution? What her violence could not do had been almost effected by the artifices of a bold and infatuated minister. Contrary to the rights of our sovereignty and the obligations of our neutrality, he equipped hostile armaments in our ports—He ensnared our citizens under the banners of his nation—He endeavoured to excite the people to rebellion against their own government.—In projects so daring and atrocious he was supported by a party in the republic, not inconsiderable in numbers and influence, who attempted, in the perfidy of their favourite design, to brave all the constituted authorities of their country, and who were clamorous for war. Different motives seem to have adopted this party. Some were, and others affected to be, influenced by mistaken gratitude to a nation struggling for its liberties which had rendered us the most necessary and efficient aids, while we were contending for the same glorious object.† Some, I fear, were governed by a deplorable ambition which hoped to mount into notice and distinction only by the confusion and miseries of their country.—Others, fired by a generous indignation against their government from which we have received so many injuries, were willing to retaliate its insolence and crimes.—But, shall we, in pursuing either reparation or revenge, inflict too-fold injuries on our own country? It is lawful, say they, it is laudable to detest, and to nurse in the hearts of our children, a military rage against a nation that has been willing to destroy us, and that still harbours against us the most hostile resentments. This maxim, my brethren, is contrary to the spirit of our holy religion. But, religion apart—be it as they will—let every American have been led by his father, like Hannibal, to the altar, to swear eternal hatred against the enemy of his country—should he not, like Hannibal, wait the proper moment to avenge her wrongs? Should he not at least be compelled by necessity alone to wage a distressing war?

The causes I have mentioned seemed to be impetuously urging us to a desperate crisis when the goodness of heaven interposed to arrest the danger. For shall I not ascribe to the truest inspiration and direction of the Most High, the wisdom and moderation of the councils of America? Shall I not ascribe it to a merciful providence over us that the hostile plans of Britain have been all blasted on the plains of Belgium? Do we not owe to the mercy of God the prudence and firmness displayed, in the most embarrassing circumstances, by that great magistrate who presides at the head of our government. I see him like a rock in the midst of the ocean, receive unshaken the fury of all its waves. Violence, intrigue, faction, doth themselves to pieces against him and fall in empty contrasts at his feet.

Let us render praise to the Eternal who, in the midst of these imminent dangers,

* *On this subject, when I feels restore the measures of transactions which are inexcusably said to govern our political parties, it is be asked to which party I attach myself, I say, to neither, but to the people of America.*

† *But not to mention that those to whom we were most directly indebted knew all they obliged to flee their country, or have paid under the guillotine, they seem to have forgotten that those evils were the result, not national friendship, but of national interest, and that the claims of gratitude therefore, extend no farther than is equally conspirant with our own interest.*

Say between the progress of society and human towards perfection—for I am not partial to looks thick evidences and ignorance intimately connected with virtue.

the manners of men, and to produce the most happy effects on society. Taught from their infancy *to do justice, to love mercy*, and to respect the laws of their country as *the ordinance of God*, they are prepared to become good citizens. Impressed with the fear of a holy and eternal power that takes cognizance of human actions—directed continually to that righteous tribunal where virtue will meet with the most illustrious rewards, and vice shall suffer its deserved punishments—instructed to believe that God regardeth the heart, the principle and fountain of conduct, can they enjoy stronger motives to purity of life? Or can human wisdom impose on immorality and disorder more effectual restraints?

This holy religion we enjoy, freed from the degenerating influence of civil*, or of ecclesiastical domination. *They* corrupt in the church whatever they touch. Among us truth is left to propagate itself by its native evidence and beauty. Stripped of those meretricious charms that, under the splendor of an establishment, intoxicate the senses, it possesses only those modest and simple beauties that touch the heart. It recommends itself by the utility of its effects. Wealth and power are apt to inflame the pride, and foster the indolence of the priesthood, in whose hands religion then degenerates into a lifeless form, or into a frivolous system of foppery and superstition. But in America, a diligent and faithful clergy resting on the affections, and supported by the zeal of a free people, can secure their favour only in proportion to their useful services. A fair and generous competition among the different denominations of christians, while it does not extinguish their mutual charity,† promotes an emulation that will have a beneficial influence on the public morals.

The lawgivers of antiquity, convinced that virtue is essential to the prosperity, and even to the existence of free governments, and finding in their religions only ceremonies instead of precepts, were often obliged, in order to supply the defect, to have recourse to an austere and rigorous discipline of labour and obedience, that they might prepare their youth to become citizens. To these they added inspectors of the public manners,‡ whose duty it should be to preserve them from degenerating, or to bring them back to their original standard. These advantages, sought so earnestly by the greatest efforts of legislative genius among the ancients, are all happily procured to us by the christian religion. Her instructions take possession of the heart from our most tender years—She formsthe morals of the citizens under the sacred authority and care of the church—She teaches the purest system of virtue that was ever taught on earth—She adds to virtue the most powerful sanctions that were ever known among men. And what these legislators with difficulty and but partially accomplished by their customs of the public manners, she more effectually attains by the moral discipline, and the useful emulation of the different sects.

Lately, there has sprung up a sect of political empirics who pretend to deny the necessity or utility of religion, and who would willingly disband it from the state, as they have eradicated it from their hearts. These item of infidelity which was once thought to be cold and gloomy, has at length shewn itself to be furious and inflamed. In one nation, where it could act out its spirit, we have seen the apostles of atheism more fanatical than the disciples of Omar, who endeavoured to destroy all the monuments of art and genius, and more bloody than the votaries of Moloch who worshipped their infernal idol in the blood of men. Blaspheming the living and eternal God, have they not consecrated their impious temples dedicated to a false and misguided reason with hecatombs of human victims? I may now speak freely on this subject. Those of my humble and imitative countrymen who adopt their opinions implicitly from this nation, and who so forcibly bend after every revolution of party in its capital, will not now deem it profane to un-niche Danton, Brissot, & Robespierre, or to drag Marat from his pretended godship in the pantheon, where madness and folly had placed him. These men disdaining the examples of other ages, & mad with rage against religion, endeavoured to extirpate it from the republic. The more effectually to insult its worship, they instituted a farce in the temple of reason. Was it God, the eternal reason, who framed the universe, whom they meant to adore under a new title? No—God did not form apart of their system—The people were not able to comprehend so multiform and abstracted an idea. But, filled with admiration of their own abilities, it was this which they canonized in their heated imaginations.* Each man carried his ridiculous deity in his own brain. 'Twas its visions and whimsies that he deified—O Egypt! the scorn of ages for the contemptible worship of reptiles and monsters! Did thy temples ever contain so many monsters, such fantastic and reproachful mockeries of divinity, as did these strange temples of reason!

Blessed Saviour! are these the substitutes which infidelity invents for the purity and glory of thy holy religion? Are these the works of those strong and superior minds who affect to despise thy humble birth; thy innocent and instructive life! the confessions of thy mercy! the sacrifice of thy cross! the hopes of immortality which thou hast revealed, and which thou hast verified by thy resurrection! The errors of the human imagination, when it departs from thee, are among the strongest proofs of the truth and excellence of thy gospel! —Ever, may we cherish it as the dearest, the most sacred treasure that heaven has conferred on mortals!

But, could these pretended philosophers, these noted politicians, succeed in their attempts to eradicate the principles of religion from the minds of men, what would be the consequence on the conduct of life, and the order and happiness of society? The general mass of mankind can never be made to embrace the principles of a sound and extensive morality by the evidence of reason alone.—Their minds are too limited—Their occupations are too numerous.—They must receive them from authority.—And no authority is so competent to this end as that of religion. Can their passions be restrained by the delicate force of taste, of sentiment, of honor? No—they must be subjected to the power and controul of a supreme legislator who is able to punish and reward.†—If then, you remove the precepts and sanctions of religion, what limit can you prescribe to the passions of the multitude? What will restrain them from hastening whitherforever pleasure invites, whithersoever want stimulates, or revenge impels? Lust, riot, debauchery; theft, robbery, oppression; treachery, poisoning, assassination would be the fruits of a general atheism. Do these politicians rely upon the power of *conscience* to controul the vicious tendencies of human nature?—Conscience derives its force chiefly from a future state, and from presenting to the mind the power and justice of God. Remove those ideas, and feeble, indeed, in the mass of the people, would be its remonstrances against the temptations of interest, the influence of example, the force of the passions. Without religion the whole fabric of public morals, and of social order, would tumble to pieces. But, thanks be to God! he has implanted the religious principle so deeply in the human heart, that it is impossible for impious politicians ever to eradicate it. The storms of a revolution, or the violence of an atheistical and fanatical faction, may shake it for a moment, but afterwards, it will strike its roots deeper, and grow with more vigour and luxuriance. And, I doubt not, that nation is yet destined to be the theatre of a pure, and enlightened piety.

Let us render to God the sacrifices of thanksgiving because we enjoy the institutions and the gospel of Jesus Christ, and enjoy them in so much simplicity, and so much purity. We enjoy the law of truth and holiness revealed by him from heaven —The promise of the forgiveness of sins, and of mercy from God to the guilty who are penitent—and the assured hope of life and immortality, which he alone hath brought to light. For a single theorem in geometry, did an ancient philosopher, in the rapture of discovery, offer an hundred victims to the deity who had illuminated his mind —What sacrifice shall we pay to God for truths the most glorious and consolatory that have ever been made known to the world? Shall we bring him thousands of rams, or ten-thousands of rivers of oil? No—these would be a poor offering—And God, in pity to our poverty, condescends to accept our gratitude and praise in the room of all. "He that offereth praise, "saith he, glorifieth me." Let us join in the song of the angels who announced the birth of the Saviour.—"Glory to God in "the highest! and on earth, peace and "good will to men!" Let us re-echo in the church the aspirations and the triumphs of heaven.—"Alleluiah! Salvation, and glory, and honor, and power unto the Lord our God! AMEN.

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* *Unchristable contentions usually spring from the exclusive possession of emoluments and privileges by one party.*

† *Such as the Areopagus at Athens, the senate and the old men of Sparta, and the senate at Rome.*

A DESCRIPTION of a MONUMENT designed to perpetuate the Memory of AMERICAN LIBERTY.

THE GODDESS is represented descending in a car drawn by four horses, darting through a volume of clouds, which conceals the summit of a rainbow. Her form is at once expressive of dignity and grace.—In her right hand she bandishes a flaming dart, which, by dispelling the mists of Error, illuminates the universe; her left is extended in the attitude of calling upon the people of America to listen to her voice.—A simple *pileus* covers her head; her hair plays unconfined over her shoulders; her beat brow expresses the energy of her character; her lips appear partly open, whilst her awful voice echoes through the vault of heaven, in favor of the rights of man.—Her drapery is simple: She is attired in an ancient *chlamys*, one end of which is confined under her zone,—the rest floats carelessly in the wind; the cothurnus covers her feet.

Saturn is her charioteer, emblematical of the return of the golden age; he has just checked the horses, upon his arrival on the Atlantic shore.—Immediately as the car alights upon the summit of a lofty rock, various groups are seen issuing from the different apartments at its base, to hail the descent of the Goddess, by whose beneficent influence, they are at once animated into exertion.

The first compartment is consecrated to Poetry and History.—*Apollo*, attired in the characteristic dress of that deity, is seated with his lyre in his hand, and his countenance glowing with the sublimity of his song.—*Clio* is employed in recording the hymns with which *Apollo* salutes the arrival of *Freedom*; whilst the INDEPENDENT STATES, which are blest with its influence, appear upon a globe which is placed beside her.

In the second, *Philosophy*, without whose assistance *Liberty* would soon be obscured by ignorance, is represented as presiding at this memorable epoch.—He appears in the character of a venerable sage, with a grave and majestic aspect.—He is seated, dressed in the consular habit, and leans upon the altar of *Justice*.—As he is an infinite friend of *Truth*, he is seen tearing off the false veil which has so long concealed the science of government, expressed by a female figure, who stands near him, in the character of *Policy*.—On his head he wears the *modius*, an ornament given to *Jupiter*, by the Egyptians, as a symbol of perfect wisdom.——The fasces are in his hand.—Anxiety appears painted on the countenance of *Policy*, who is engaged in rooting a gigantic figure (designed to represent *National Error*) to combat the oppressors of his country.—Her head is shaded by a small pair of wings; her right arm supports a roll of geographical charts; and a robe of exquisite thinness assists the velocity of her motion. The figure below, already aronsed at the voice of *Liberty*, eagerly seizes on his arms, which lie near him, and prepares, at the instigation of *Policy*, to abandon the tranquil occupations of agriculture, for the hazards and tumults of war.—His form is muscular and robust; his attitude is thrown excitedly over him; the disorder of his hair, and the fierceness of his countenance, inspire *Despotism* with terror, and show that he is prepared to assert the cause of *Freedom*.

The adjoining group represents *Neptune*, seated between two rivers;—he appears exhorting *Mercury* (who stands near him) to take American commerce under his protection, and to increase the glory of the American flag.

At the powerful voice of *Liberty*, NATURE, whose simplicity had been made to give way for the introduction of the meretricious refinements of *Art*, appears starting to life, burst from the bosom of the earth, and seems about to resume her ancient dignity.—A dewy mantle, studded with stars, is supported by her right hand; with her left she is employed in expressing streams of water from her flowing ringlets, allegorically emblematic of the source of rivers.

The last groupe represents *Minerva*, the patroness of the arts and sciences.—In order to delignate the country to which they owe their origin, she is seated on a fragment of an Egyptian obelisk, and holds the *papyrus* in her left hand.—Near her stands *Genius*, with a flambeau in one hand, and a butterfly, the emblem of immortality, in the other,—expressive of the grand principles of fire and animation.—His countenance is fixed in an attitude of silent attention, whilst the Goddess communicates her sublime inspirations. Behind her appears the genius of the children of *Freedom*. Behind her appropriate emblems.—A pair of wings shades her shoulders; the *caduceus* is in her right hand, and, with the *cornucopia* in her left hand, and, with the right, is pointing to the Declaration of Independence, inscribed upon a marble lump.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

WHEN Dr. Donne, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, took possession of the first living he ever had, he took a walk into the church yard, where the sexton was digging up a grave, and throwing up a skull, the Dr. took it up to contemplate thereon and found a small spring or headnail sticking in the temple, which he drew out secretly and wrapt up in the corner of his handkerchief. He then desired the grave digger if he knew whose skull it was? He said he did; declaring it was one man's who kept a brandy shop, a hard drunken fellow, who one night having taken two quarts of the comfortable creature was found dead in his bed next morning. Had he a wife? Yes. What character does she bear? A very good one, only neighbours reflect on her because she married the day after the husband was buried, though to before she had no great reason to grieve for him. This was enough for the doctor, who, under pretence of visiting his parishioners, called on her. He asked her several questions; and among others, what sickness her husband died of? She giving him the same account he had received before, he suddenly opened the handkerchief and said, in an authoritative voice, "Woman, do you know this nail?" The woman struck with horror at the unexpected demand, instantly confessed the deed.

FACETIOUS LETTER,

From George Alexander Steere, to Dr. Miller, of Dorchester, Yarmouth Gud.

DEAR SIR,

WHEN I parted from you at Dorchester, I imagined, long before this, to have met with some oddities worth acquainting you with. It is grown a fashion of late to write lives:—I have now, and for a long time have had, leisure enough to undertake mine, but want materials for the latter part of it: For my existence now cannot properly be called living, but what the painters term STILL LIFE; having ever since February 13, been confined in this town gaol for a London debt.

As a hunted deer is always thought by the happier herd, to am I adjudged by the company, my share taken off, and no supper left me, save what my wife can spare me out of hers.

"Deserted in my utmost need,
By those my former bounty fed"

With an œconomy, which till now I was a stranger to, I have made shift to wind out my little garrison; but then it has been with the aid of my good friend and alies—my clothes. This week's eating finishes my last waistcoat; and next I must atone for my errors on bread and water.

THEMISTOCLES had so many irons to furnish his table; and a whole city but the charge of his meals. In some respects I am like him; for I am furnished by the labours of a multitude. A wig has lasted me two days—the trimmings of a waistcoat long—a pair of velvet breeches put me in a shape, and a ruffled shirt has found me in shaving. My coat I swallowed by degrees—the sleeves I breakfasted upon for a week, the body, skirts, &c. served me for three months. My silk stocking have paid my lodgings, and two pair of new pumps enabled me to smoke several pipes. It is incredible how my appetite (a sharper like) rises in proportion as my necessities make their terrible advances. Have I could fay something droll about a good stomach; but it is ill jesting with edge tools, and I am sure that's the thespeaking about me. You may think I can have no sense of my condition, that while I am thus wretched, I should offer at ridicule: But, Sir, people constitutioned like me, with a disproportioned levity of spirits, are always most merry, when they are most miserable; and quicken like the eye of the consumptive; which are always brightest the nearer a patient approaches to dissolution.——However, Sir, to shew you I am not entirely lost to all reflection, I think myself poor enough to want a favour, and humble enough to ask it here, Sir. I might make an encomium on your good nature and humanity, &c. but I shall not pay so bad a compliment to your understanding, as to endeavour, by a parade of phrases, to win it over to my interest. If you could, any night at the concert, make a small collection for me, it might be a means of obtaining my liberty; and you well know, Sir, the first people of rank abroad will perform the most friendly offices for the sick: Be not, therefore offended at the request of a poor (though a deservedly punished) debtor.

G. A. STEVENS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

For the consideration of the Public.

ON Monday next we are to exercise one of our most valuable and important rights to wit—that of saying who shall fill the stations of Governor, Lt. Governor and Senators the ensuing year.—How regard our own and the interest of our country we shall elect those who have the capacity to discern and the inflexible firmness to pursue the true interests of the people, we shall elect those and those only who have sympathetic feelings with ourselves; men who realize the weight of the duties they require, and are willing to fulfil their share of the public burthens; with this view I beg leave to submit the following list as the most deserving our notice and confidence viz.

For Governor, SAMUEL ADAMS,
Lt. Governor, MOSES GILL,
Senators, JOHN HASTINGS,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
DAVID MEAD,
SOLOMON STODDARD,
JUSTIN ELY.

If we elect these men, we may be assured that the true principles of our government will be preserved in their utmost purity; that equal rights will be protected and secured and the public happiness promoted.

A real Republican.

MR PRINTER,

PLEASE to mention in your paper, for the information of the Electors in the county of Hampshire, that

JOHN HASTINGS,
SAMUEL HENSHAW,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
WILLIAM BILLINGS, and
JUSTIN ELY, Esquires,

will be presented generally voted for on Monday next, to represent this county in the Senate of this Commonwealth, the year ensuing. *Hampshire.*

To the free Electors of the County of Hampshire.

THE time of election for Senators approaching, it is of much importance, that we should elect characters for that honorable station, who will serve us with the most ability and integrity.—It is respectfully submitted to your consideration, that the following persons will fully answer the above description, viz.—

DAVID SEXTON,
JOHN HASTINGS,
WILLIAM SHEPARD,
SAMUEL HENSHAW, and
THOMAS DWIGHT, Esqrs.

The Characters of these gentlemen are generally known, and upon enquiry, by those who are not personally acquainted with them, may satisfy themselves that the people will be honorably and faithfully represented by them. An Elector.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

Yesterday arrived the brig Lavinia, Captain Jones, from Kingston, Jamaica.—Several ships, Capt. Jones informs, had returned to Jamaica from the coast of Africa, without any slaves, the settlements having been dismantled or destroyed by a squadron of French ships of war.

March 23.

Yesterday arrived here in 26 days from St. Marc, the schooner Minerva, Capt. Andrade, who informs that a large body of Republicans, amounting, it was supposed, to about 6000, having been collected to attack that place, Major Brisbrane, on the 21st of February, at the head of about 800 men, marched out to meet them. When an engagement ensued, which terminated in the flight of the British forces, with the loss of their General and about 30 other officers and men killed—that the English camps were broke up on the 22d, that on the 23d, when he sailed, the French were within one mile of the town, which he believes would fall into their hands in a few days, being unable to resist so great a superiority.

In the Minerva came thirty seven passengers.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

In Christiana Hundred, in the county of Newcastle and state of Delaware, a fociety is formed in the name of the "Amicable Association," for the purpose of adjusting all controversies between individuals, relative to debts, damages or personal injuries, without having recourse to legal courts. The society formed this institution at the recommendation of the Apostles, Messengers of the Quakers, and the utility of the thing itself.

It is with satisfaction, we can annually renew our congratulations on the prosperity of our country. An increase of *five millions of dollars*, in the exports of the United States, during the year past, is a fact that must excite emotions of gratitude and pleasure in the bosom of all real patriots.

These sentiments will be contracted by reflecting on the dangers we have probably escaped, by the wife policy, our government has pursued in this difficult crisis.—Had we been a party in the present war, instead of exporting 30 millions of dollars a year, and adopting a system for reducing our public debt, we should have had good luck to make our productions answer our own consumption, and we should have been increasing our debt at the rate of perhaps ten millions a year. At the same time, we should not have been able to supply France with many articles, of which she is in absolute need. It would have been the greatest misfortune to France, to have involved America in this war.

March 25.

Extract of a letter from John Holland, master of the Snow Harriot, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Cowanesa, Feb. 4.

"I am very desirous of getting away as fast as possible, if, please God I am spared from the maleda fever, as it is raging very bad among the Americans. There is so few left that it is hardly possible to bring the vessels home. The American colours have been half-mast every day, except one, for six weeks.

"It is the same disorder that was in Philadelphia, well at night, dead in the morning. There was a sloper-cargo died yesterday: he was well and hearty when arrived, and has been six days in port. I take every precaution that lies in my power. I keep my people on board, being a few of good healthy men, by which I am in hopes we shall escape it. The men of war build 155 men in the space of ten days."

HARTFORD, March 30.

New Hartford, March 18, 1795.

"The night past, the dwelling houte of Mr. John Spencer of this town was consumed by fire, together with all its contents, stores of provisions, &c. His son, about 18 years of age, whom he looked upon as the chief support of his declining years—his daughter, of about 16 years of age, and Theodosia Cleveland, daughter of Mr. Ezra Cleveland of Bristol, of about 15 years of age, who that night occasionally lodged at Mr. Spencer's house, all perished in the flames—His wife in attempting to relieve her children was much burned, but it is thought is in a fair way of recovery. A lad about 13 years old who lodged in the same bed with the young man that suffered, providentially escaped unhurt.—A solemn call to the benevolent for their sympathy and assistance!"

BOSTON, March 21.

The last accounts from *Europe*, are to *January* 8.—Walk was still the "*order of day and night.*" The details will be continually arriving.

The ship that brought the Treaty to *Norfolk*, had 94 days passage from *London*! DAVID BLANEY, Esq. was the confidential bearer of the Treaty.

Capt. VICKERY, who commanded the ship that brought the original COMMERCIAL TREATY from *England*, says, that it was considered there as highly favourable to *America*.

The *United States*, it is expected, will speedily be at PEACE, WITH ALL THE WORLD—LAUS DEO!

His Excellency JOHN T. GILMAN, is unquestionably re-elected Governor of *New-Hampshire*.

The *Dollar* and its *Decimals*, is, by law, the money of account in *New Hampshire*. It ought to be, in every state.

The Governor of *Virginia* has taken measures to prevent any infringement on the neutral rights of the *United States*, in the resisting the British frigate *Thetis*.

The Legislature of *New York*, has now the subject of ameliorating punishments of crimes before them.

An splendid military parade in *Charleston* (S. C.) the 10th ult. the 28th regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. LEE, formed *en conseront*, and the Officers, preceded by his Excellency the GOVERNOR, Major General PINCKNEY, Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON, and their aids-de-camp, summoned by beat of drum, took the oath, "*To support the Laws and Constitution of that State, and of the United States.*" The scene was solemn and affecting.

The exports from the port of *Charleston*, (S. C.) from *October*, 1793. to *September*, 1794, amounted to *Three Millions, eight hundred and sixty nine thousand, and twenty one dollars!*

THE PRESIDENT'S birth day, has this year been celebrated with unusual federal *eclat*. In several parts of *Virginia* it was celebrated on *Sunday*—and the day saluted both by the French and English armed vessels there.

Submission to the Laws is now the *order of the day*" in the late insurgent counties of *Pennsylvania*.

The noted insurgent, DAVID BRADFORD, has elcaped into the Spanish territory. *There let him live.*

Extract of a letter from LAZARUS LOVELL, *master of the brig Friendship, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Amsterdam—and published by his special request.*

"Jan. 31. In lat. 28. 30. long. 63. had a brisk gale at S. W. Just at day break saw a sail to the windward, in the appearance of a sloop, lying to, with her head to the Southward, but which immediately wore ship and stood for me, having a signal of distress, which there was no running from; and although the length of my passage required my embracing every fair wind, I shortened sail, until the vessel came up; she proved to be the schooner Rachel, of Sullivan, Henry Grant, master, laden with boards, and having on board the Gentleman who loaded her, and his Daughter, who had intended going to see some relation who lives in Newton; and one man more, being four in all. They had left Mount-Desert with four days provision, bound to Boston, and was drove off without either a book or quadrant. They had been out 16 days—5 days before I spoke them they shipped a sea in her mainsail, laying to, which broke the main-mast off 6 feet above deck, and boom in the crotch; they had their jib, which appeared good bent in room of a fore-sail; being all the sail they could then set. I swung them from my peak-down-haul, all the beef, bread and water I could spare, which with what little they had saved, was enough for them comfortably to subsist on for 20 days, in which time I doubt not but they arrived where they could get a further supply. While I was conveying the provision on board, it rained hard; but the young woman was so rejoiced that she kept on deck notwithstanding. I pitied her from my heart; and told them, that if they were willing she should return, I would further relieve them by lessening their number, and take the girl with me to Philadelphia, and that if I did not return to Boston myself, I would provide a passage for her, so that she might go safe to her friends; to which the father answered, he should be glad to have it so—I then sent my boat on board, but the young woman, being about 15 or 16 years old, I supposed was afraid to venture among strangers—she told my mate she had rather stay with her father—he asked her if she was not hungry; she answered some what so, for she had not eat any thing for almost two days, before eating a piece of bisquit I sent them. I lent them a good Hadley's quadrant and book, to be left in Boston, if they returned, and told them my longitude; they then bore away for Antigua. They had not lost much of their deck-load, and I saw several small spars on deck, and doubt not but they could make sail when they got a little recruited."

March 26.

St. DOMINGO.

Intelligence communicated by a person, who left St. Marc on the 1st February.

The situation of St. Marc continues the same. The plot said to have been discovered in that town, was nothing but a contrivance of the English government and its abettors the French aristocrats, in order to injure those Frenchmen who are sincerely attached to their mother country, and detest the present Government. Some individuals were incarcerated, but nobody was transported to Jamaica.—They wanted a pretext for pillaging the property of those who abhor and detest the British. All the inhabitants who are suspected of bending towards democracy are watched, traced and daily outraged; if they complain, they are told, that they may pack up and go; if they apply for passports, the price, of which is fixed according to the supposed wealth of the applicant, a passport costs from 50 to 200 joes.

It is impossible that the English should long maintain themselves at St. Marc; for their whole force consists only of 40 English soldiers, the men of the battalion of Dillon, 200 men, the wreck of the battalion of Artois, Provence and Artillerists, 300 men of the royal militia, 300 men forming three companies, called emigrants and composed of the inhabitants from the different cantons of the northern province, between 12 and 1500 negroes taken from the plantations, the proprietors of which are absent, from a legion commanded by Desfources, a man of color of Cape Francois: in all 2490 men called soldiers.

The men of color and negroes, who harrafs the town of St. Marc, continually occupy the mountains of La Colline, De Mathieux and Fond Baptiste; they have lately taken a poll on the heights of Mont Roux, and made 28 prisoners. The English commander took poffeffion of Bourg de Verettes, after the Spanish had evacuated that place.

The English frigate stationed at St. Marc, has captured a french privateer from the Cape, commanded by Mallinc, a man of color.

General LAVEAUX, is at Cape Francois, and Papens commands at Port de Paix.

ASTRONOMY.

William Herschel has applied his powerful optick apparatus to Venus, and strange to tell, has discovered that all the information we have hitherto received concerning its mountains, its diurnal rotation and the position of its axis, is founded in errors, or, which is scarcely probable, that the planet itself is changed. With every requisite variation of power and circumstances, by a numerous series of observations, the doctor found in general that the horns were of equal length, and extended beyond the extremities of the diameter; the line of seperation between the light and dark hemispheres was without indentation; no mountains were at any time visible; spots were very seldom seen, and then very undefined and variable; neither the time, rotation or position of the axis could be determined; and the light was brighter round the limb in a very narrow circle. The diameter of the planet reduced to the earth's mean distance is 18. 79.

NORTHAMPTON, April 1.

A letter from a gentleman in the Genefee Country, to his friend in this town, contains information of the death of *ISRAEL CHAPIN*, Esq.—that he expired on the 7th ult.

The Sans Culottes Society of Charleston have resolved to go in mourning ten days for the brave Dagommier.

The Democratic Society of Philadelphia have AT LAST discovered and resolved, that public schools are well calculated to teach men their rights and to secure the blessings of independence and republicanism. This is admirable! But public schools, will assuredly be fatal to private political clubs! The only State in the Union that has had public schools from its first settlement, is almost the only one that is not infested with *clubs* and *antifederalism*.

DIED]—In this town, on Wednesday last week, Mr. *John Wright*, aged 82 years.—On Saturday evening, Widow *Martha Clark*, in the 63d year of her age.—At Hadley, last week, Mr. *Asaph Cook*, aged 88 years.—Mr. *John Smith*, aged 79, his Wife died 12 days before him—they lived together, upwards of 51 years in the married state.

Just Published, and for sale by the Printer hereof,

A Sermon, preached at

Worthington, at the Ordination of the Rev. JONATHAN LAW POMEROY, by DAVID PARSONS, A. M.

March 1795.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, which may be depended upon as good, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, a few rods north of the Burying Ground—by the widow

EASTHER WRIGHT.

Northampton, March 28, 1795.

For Sale,

A STORE, two stories high, opposite the Meeting-House in Easthampton, on the County road—an excellent stand for a Trader—Enquire of

NOAH JANES.

Easthampton, March 29. 1795.

Powder

FOR Sale, at the Store, under the Printing Office.

Northampton, March, 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber,

about 20 acres of Land in Westhampton, lying southerly of Paul Clark's on the road, well situated for a Trader or Tradesman—Enquire of Paul Clark, near the Premises.——Also, another piece of Land in the long division, (so called) in Northampton, bounded easterly on the road that leads from Landlord Edwards's, to Southampton, and runs west, through said Edwards's inclosure to Westhampton, line, being upwards of 40 rods in width. The above tract of Land will be sold reasonable and payment made east.—Enquire of BENJAMIN CLARK.

Northampton, March 25. 1795.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the BRACKSMITHS business, a smart active LAD, about 15 years of age—Enquire of

MEDAD LYMAN.

Easthampton, March 31. 1795.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age—Enquire of

LEMUEL NICHOLS.

Dalton, March 17, 1795.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER—In perusing your paper of the week before last, I found the mournful duty of a discontented BACHELOR, which without doubt, has made much sport for the married people. But as a consolation to BACHELORS, please to give a place for the sentiments of a real one.

LET Husbands boast & at me rave,
I never will their pleasures crave;
Though they declare they knew no bliss,
No sure substantial happiness,
Till they had fought and found a bride,
And Hymen's knot was firmly tied.
Yet penitent from each brow, I see,
Hangs trouble and anxiety;
Contentment is a stranger there,
No peace, or comfort, all is care;
The fruits that crown the husbands bed
Are horns, projecting from the head;
Thus jealousy with too much ground,
In ev'ry husbands breast is found—
Not so the BACHELOR, at his ease,
Goes when he will, comes when he please;
No woman's clack with horrid noise,
Shall check the progress of his joys,
Or damp his spirits, spoil his pleasures,
Or drain his of his earthly treasures.—
No brawling brats disturb his rest,
Anger ne'er rises in his breast;
No clashing sounds of woman's tongue,
That through the husband's ear has rung
Like chariots, rattling o'er the ground,
Can e'er within his dwelling sound;
But peace and plenty crown his life,
Without that Lizzy-shing, a wife.
He lives, nor knows no sorrow there,
But henpeck'd husbands live in fear.

BILL CRONY.

An ACT in addition to an act defining the general powers and duties, and regulating the office of sheriffs.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the justices of the several courts of common pleas, be, and hereby are authorized and required, in the term of said court, which shall be held in course in the several counties, on, or next after the last Tuesday of *June* annually, to consider of the sufficiency of the security given by the sheriffs in their respective counties; and in case they shall find and determine the same to be insufficient, they shall cause a record to be made of such determination, by the clerk, and shall also cause the sheriff, whose security shall be found insufficient, to be served with an attested copy of said record; and shall require him to procure and give new security to the satisfaction of said justices, on or before the term of the court next following the term in which said insufficiency shall be recorded as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any sheriff shall neglect to give security, as required by the 1st to which this is an addition, or shall neglect to give the new security which may be required by the justices of the court of common pleas in his county, pursuant to this act, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the commonwealth, the sum of *one hundred and fifty dollars*, for each month's neglect, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; and it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to prosecute for the same; and the name of such sheriff, neglecting to give or renew his security, as aforesaid, shall be certified by the court of common pleas, in his county, to the governor and council; and, also to the attorney general; and the governor, with the advice of council shall thereupon remove such sheriff from his office, and appoint some other person in his stead; unless reasonable cause to the satisfaction of the governor and council, shall be assigned for said neglect, and unless such sheriff, whose name and neglect shall be certified, as aforesaid, shall give or renew his security, as the case may be to the satisfaction of the governor and council, within twenty days after the said certificate shall be made as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that that part of the first enacting clause in the act to which this act is in addition, by which all services done by any sheriff, in case of neglecting to give security after the time therein limited, are rendered null and void, be, and hereby is repealed.

In the house of representatives, Feb. 26, 1795.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In senate, Feb. 27, 1795.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

By the governor approved *Feb.* 27.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True copy. Attest,

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE a quantity of good

Clover-Seed

for sale, on low terms for Cash—they have a general assortment of dry

GOODS,

on hand, among which are a few fashionable Yellow Modes and Ribbons—they have this day received from Boston, a few articles in the Grocery line, which they offer to their customers and others, on low terms for ready pay, or short credit—Also, about 30 doz. Ivory Combs, of various prices, for sale by the doz.

Wanted, a quantity of clean Cotton and Linen Rags and good Geese Feathers. Cash given for Pork and Lard.

Conway, March 4, 1795.

Bangs & Hayden,

HAVE just received and are now selling at their Store in Williamsburgh, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Butler, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugar, Tea and Spices, with a small assortment of English

GOODS,

suited to the present and approaching season—also, a small assortment of Crockery and Hard-Ware, 8d and 10d Nails, Dickinson's best made Furr and Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or most kinds of produce, or short approved credit.

N. B. They wish to purchase a quantity of good House Ashes, for which Goods at Cash price, or Cash will be given.

Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler,

WRITING PAPER by the Ream.

Northampton, March. 4 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber, that pleasant situated and well improved FARM, wherein he now lives, in the Town of Williamsburgh, in the County of Hampshire, 5 miles from Northampton, on the County road, leading to Albany and Bennington, about 150 rods north of the meeting-house, containing 110 acres of excellent land for mowing or pasturing and a sufficient proportion of tillage, is well fenced, with a good convenient dwelling house and barn—Also another dwelling-house adjoining, with convenient out-houses for both—Also, a good House-Shed and Stables to accomodate a Tavern, which has been improved as such, for a number of years past and is an excellent stand, there is three good wells of water and upwards of 100 fine thrifty Apple-Trees, the greatest part of which bears—Also, 30 acres of excellent wood land, lying within one mile of the above premises, it is needless to say any thing more, in recommendation.—Any person wishing to purchase, may have a good bargain, by applying to

JOHN FROST, on the Premises.

Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

To be sold cheap,

A small FARM, containing 60 or 80 acres, 30 acres under improvement, with a house and barn, situated 2 miles east of the meeting-house in Westhampton, on the county road, leading from said Westhampton meeting-house to Northampton—a good place for a Tradesman, especially a Shoemaker is very much wanted—Also to be sold, one eighth part of a good SAW-MILL, within half a mile of said Farm—for particulars, enquire of

SOLOMON CLARK, living on the Premises.

Westhampton, March 4, 1795.

Garden Seeds.

A NEW assortment of GARDEN SEEDS warranted of last years growth, to be sold at the Store of

ROBERT BRECK and SON.

Northampton, March 18. 1795.

Dying Blue.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he carries on the business of DYING LINEN yarn blue, at the house of Mr. *Supply Clap* in Northampton, the colour is made with Indigo and is durable; those that will favour him with their custom, may depend on the best exertions, and sincere thanks, of the publick's humble servant, FRANCIS POMEROY.

Northampton, March 18, 1795.

Wanted, a journeyman

BLACKSMITH, a good workman, will find constant employ, by applying to

SOLOMON HAYWARD.

Windsor, (*County of Berkshire,*) Feb. 1795.

List of the LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton, March 1st, 1795.

THOMAS Smith, Esq. Cashier. 3—Lt. Col. Jacob Bates, Middlefield—Medad Lyman, Easthampton—Tupper Suffield, Stage-Driver—Appleton Robbins, Granby—Seth Dwight, Williamsburgh—Jedediah Thayer, Ware—Benjamin Hebbard, jun. Worthington——— Andrews, Esq. Amherst—John Wing, Conway—Job Whitney, Deerfield—Nathaniel Stone, Esq. Chesterfield—Amos E. Stillman, da.—Elijah Hunt, Esq. Northampton—Elisha Fuller, Ludlow—Joseph Morton, Amherst—Cotton Hayden, Williamsburgh—Col. William Lyman, Southampton—Ira Draper, Northampton—Abraham Parsons, Easthampton—Hugh Kelley, Chester—James Morse, Chesterfield—Col. John Bradish, Worthington—George Hebert, Deerfield—Asahel Judd, Hadley—Joseph Clapp, jun. Easthampton—Benjamin Hibbard, Granby—Philemon Heaton, Ludlow—Gen. Seth Murray, Hatfield—William Colton, Northampton—John Strong, jun. Westhampton—John Strong, Senior, do. 2—Lewis B. Sturges, Hadley—Lydia Stiles, Granville.

FOR SALE, BY

Andrew Wood,

a quantity of CLOVER-SEED.

Hawley, March 18. 1795.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the lands in the town of Russel, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the state, county, town and school taxes, for the years 1793 and 1794—originally laid out as follows, viz.*

	School tax. No. Lot.	State. £.	q.	Town s.	d.	County. £.	s.	d.
N. Lewis,	58	5		5	2	10	2	
John Sackett,	52	4		4		8		
Grandsley,	46	2		2	3	4		
Daniel Bagg,	45	6		7		13	2	
John Fowler,	42	1	2	1	4	3		
D. Hubbard,	41	3		3	2	6	2	
James Ashley,	77	2	2	2	3	2	2	
Luke Noble,	79	3		3	1	9		
T. Pender,	86	1	2	1	2	4		
Reuben Gunn,	93	3		3	2			
Josiah Lamis,	92	3		3	2		8	3
Thomas Noble,	94	5		5	2		11	
T. Phelps,	95	2		2	1		4	2
D. Gunn,	121	5	3	5	3			
T. Willer,	120	1		1	2		2	2
D. Ingersol,	104	2		2	2		7	2
M. Ashley,	102	4		4	2		10	
E. Martindale,	101	2		2	3		5	
Daniel Root,	100	1		2	1		2	2
John Sacket,	98	2		2	2		5	
James Noble,	96	1	2	2			4	
Joseph Dewey,	1	1		1	2		3	
David Ingersol,	2	1		1	1		2	2
T. Root's heirs,	3	2	2	2	3		4	
Eldad Fowler,	4	2		1	3		5	
D. Nott,	5, 6, 7	1		1	2		4	
David King,	8	1		1	2			
Samuel Lewis,	9	2		1	2		4	
Benj. Sexton,	11	1		1	2		3	
James Dewey,	12	7		7			4	
Samuel Root,	13	1		1	2		4	
Thomas Noble,	15	7		7	2	1	3	
D. Hubbard,	19	1		1		5	10	
Benj. Lewis,	20	2		2	2	5	2	
John Fowler,	21	1		1			7	
J. Bancroft,	22	1		1	2		4	
T. Shephard,	23	2		2	2		8	
M. Phelps,	24	1		1	3		2	
J. Dewey,	25	1		4			2	2
S. Fowler,	26			4	3			
Asenath Phelps,	27	1		1	2			
Abigail Bebb,	80	1		1			2	2
John Sacket,	63	2	1				4	
T. Lewis,	59	2	1		1			
T. Shephard,	58	1	3		3		1	2
David Bagg,	53	2		2	1		7	2
G. Sacket,	51	1		1	2		4	
E. Martindale,	3	1		1	2		2	2
N. Lewis,	1	1	2	1	3		4	
T. Fowler,	53	2		2	1		5	
E. Willer,	52	2		2	1		3	
Moses Noble,	48	1		1	2			
T. Fowler,	43	2		2	1		7	
D. Sacket,	40	3		3				
C. Moseley,	42	2	2	2	1		5	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of May next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Asariah Mitchell, innholder in said Russell, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with a'l intervening charges.

EPHRAIM CLARK,

Collector for Russell for 1793 and 1794.

Russell, March 3, 1795.

The late co-partnership of SAMUEL COOKE, JOSEPH LOCK and MOSES P. HOLT, was by agreement dissolved on the 26th of February last.—All persons having accounts with them, are desired to call on the subscriber for settlement, by the 20th of March, as he must leave the town by that time.

In behalf of said Company.

MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. Said COOK and HOLT will carry on the Boating business as usual.

Hadley, March 2, 1795.

White and Bass

WANT to purchase 10,000 lbs. of 5 000 half lb. white BASS, to be delivered at or within 10 miles of their Store in Worthington, for which good pay will be made.—Any person who has a quantity to get or deliver them or part of them, are desired to make their terms known. They pay cash for any quantity of clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS, on delivery. They have also for sale, a handsome assortment of European and West India

GOODS,

which they offer on as good terms as at any Store in the Country, without distinction. They leave those to judge, who have frequented their Store, the inducement to call again, and thank them for their liberal patronage.—All kinds of Country produce received in payment—Also, old Gold, Silver, Pewter, Copper and Brass and for which value allowed.

—Worthington, March 7, 1795.

We the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Selah Clark*, late of Montgomery deceased, represented insolvent—eight months from the 4th of January last, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims; we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on Monday, the 13th of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling house of the deceased.—No accounts will be allowed after the expiration of said terms.

JOEL LYMAN,
ELISHA EDWARDS,
SAMUEL BURT, jun.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to ABIGAIL CLAP, *Admx.*

Southampton, March 20, 1795.

Advertisement.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th of February last, an indented Apprentice, by the name of *Ezra Bardwell*, between 19 and 20 years of age, his hair black and complexion dark, about 5 feet and an half high, had on when he went away, a light colored coat, waistcoat and overhalls.—Whoever will take up said Lad, and return him, or give information where he may be had, shall be entitled to one cent reward, without any charges paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring him, as they may expect them for, to incur the penalties of the law.

ELEAZER FLAGG.

Conway, March 4, 1795.

A LARGE and commodious two-story dwelling HOUSE, together with a BARN, and other out buildings, and eighty acres of LAND, lying in Cummington, on the great road leading from Boston to Albany, an excellent stand for Traders and Tavern, and has been occupied by a tavern several years—the above Land will be sold separately, or with four or five hundred pounds worth of English and Webster GOODS, as may suit the purchaser, very reasonable, and a credit given, on good securities—Enquire of

JOSEPH LAZELL, living on the Premises.

Cummington, March 18, 1795.

All persons having any just demands against the estate of *Elisha Wells*, late of Conway, county of Hampshire, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

RUTH WELLS, } Executors.
ELIJAH WELLS, }

Conway, March 18, 1795.

The late co-partnership of SAMUEL COOKE and JOSEPH LOCK, was dissolved on the 26th of March last—All persons having accounts with them, are desired to call on them for settlement.

SAMUEL COOKE.
JOSEPH LOCK.

Hadley, March 2, 1795.

Lost between Northampton and Hatfield, a large SABLE TIPPET. Whoever has found said Tippet, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

EBENEZER HUNT.

Northampton, March 21, 1795.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, 18 of November last, two SHEEP, artificially marked—the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EBENEZER BURROUGHS.

Williamsburgh, March 20, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1795. [NUMB. 449]

Surrender of AMSTERDAM, &c. to the FRENCH.

AMSTERDAM, January 19.

OUR city is in the greatest agitation ever since last night. There are universal rejoicings at the late sudden events, and the streets resound with applauses. The National colours are displayed on the town house, and all hats are decorated with National cockades. The Tree of *liberty* is planted before the Town House, which is guarded by some French Hussars, who arrived in town.

The city of Utrecht surrendered last week to the French, upon condition, that they shall preserve liberty of religion, safety of persons, and property. Immediately after some French troops entered the town, being evacuated by the troops of the state.

JAN. 20.

Yesterday, this town was *literally* taken possession of by thirty French Hussars. Immediately after their arrival the Tree of liberty was planted in various parts of the town. The people immediately mounted the National Cockade, and nothing but a general joy, Vive la Republique! Vive la Liberté! &c. were heard in the streets. On Saturday D. de KEALLERPORE, (a gentleman who had been lately banished from the town) arrived here, with a letter from the French General, which prepared the regency for the reception of the French army. Five thousand men, with Gen. *Pichegrue* at their head, entered this evening. Much to the honour of the French troops, and of the people at the head of affairs here, no kind of riot has taken place; not a single citizen has been injured, either in his person or property, and at present, joy the most enthusiastic pervades the whole town:

The French are at length completely triumphant masters of *Amsterdam*; in a few days they will give laws to all *Holland*. Since Sunday, the 18th, near 40,000 men have entered the capital and the adjacent cities, and these, we understand, are only the van of the French army, as the whole number of troops destined for these provinces amount to 100,000 men. *Haarlem, Leyden, &c.* after the example of this city, are before hand with the victors, and at the moment I am writing, have all submitted.

The Patriots here acted so thoroughly in concert with the French, that the Orange party found new constituted authorities, while they were doubting whether the French had advanced as far as Utrecht. The inhabitants on their waking in the morning beheld the National Colours waving over the *Hotel de Ville*, and instantly their tri-coloured cockade was worn throughout the city.

The revolutions of this city are stamped with a character totally different from all others recorded in the history of preceeding ages.

That of *Paris* was distinguished by the avidity and tranquility with which it was effected, considering the obstacles presented to it by the extent of the country, and the powers enjoyed by the throne; but that which has just taken place here, possesses in it something nearly miraculous. Not one drop of blood has been shed—not even insult been offered or the smallest violations of property been attempted. All parties are equally safe, and no circumstance seems more honor on the Dutch Patriots than their conduct in a situation where reprisals might have been excuseable. Apprised of the event that was to occur, the inhabitants united to protect the magazines, and maintain the police. Songs and dances are every where witnessed—*Amsterdam* in fact appears as if a fair were held in it; no occupation has been interrupted; and the different articles for sale are cried about in the streets, as if nothing extraordinary had happened.

The only novelty that exists is in the square and front of the *Hotel de Ville*, where the Tree of Liberty has been planted, round which, the French troops are placed, as fast as they arrive, as also, the French and Dutch General Officers, and the new Magistrates.

The French *regime* is of course in part established. *Imprimis. De Vessel* is principal Officer of the city, under the title of *Mayor*; the names of the others you will find in the following Proclamation, which was yesterday issued.

PROCLAMATION

OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF AMSTERDAM.

"BRAVE CITIZENS,

"We *G. Pereys, S. Wiselaar, J. A. Gogel, J. Thun, D. Van Lier, J. Oosting, E. Vanderstuis, P. Doerrault, J. Van Hoffen, P. J. B. P. Vander Aa*, forming your Revolutionary Committee, hail you with vows of health and fraternity.

"By the mighty aid of the French Republic, and by your own energy, you have cast off the tyranny which oppressed you. You are once more in possession of your rights.

YOU ARE FREE, YOU ARE EQUAL!

"Your tyrants have fled from their posts.

"Fellow-Citizens, you may follow with confidence and security, your usual occupations.—Your persons, your properties, shall be protected.

"We propose to you to name 25 your Provisional Representatives, the following Burghers. Be assured that they will watch over and protect your Rights, your Interests, and your Liberties.

The citizens whom we propose are:

N. Van Staphorst, J. Van Pieterse, A. P. Leyden, T. Tiffingh, J. Van Eys, W. Vander Vourt, J. Teyler Junia, J. W. J. Van Dam, S. Bos, G. H. De Wilde, H. T. Cate, Karel d'Amore, H. Van Castrop, R. L Sheimmelpening, N. Breukelaar, G. Vander Zoo, D. Vanaken, J. L. Hendriks, M. Van Maurick, J. Galberg, L. Van Lang.

"Chuse, fellow-citizens, these Patriots as your Representatives, that in the name of the People of *Amsterdam*, they may forthwith enter upon the Administration of your affairs.

"We once more hail you, worthy fellow citizens. By your own patriotism, with the aid and under the guidance of such Representatives, order, tranquility and happiness, will reign in this city. The Frenchmen who are among us conduct themselves, indeed, like brethren. Every idea of plunder, of rapine, or of injustice of any kind, is unknown to them. Fraternity with them, as with us, is the SOLE ORDER OF THE DAY.

"In the name of the Revolutionary Committee, P. J. B. VANDER AA."

Amsterdam, the 19th Jan. 1795, and The First Day of Dutch Freedom.

French Official Account.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Jan. 27.

CAPTURE OF AMSTERDAM.

The people, among whom the report of the capture of *Amsterdam*, had been circulated, assembled round the Hall of the Convention in such numbers that the Members could with difficulty reach their seats.

GENOT, from the Committee of Public Safety, appeared in the Tribune, amidst the loudest plaudits. He read the following letter, dated *Amsterdam*, from the deputies with the army of the *North*:—

"Treasures, magazines, arsenals dockyards, vessels," they say, "all are ours. We cannot compute the advantages of this glorious conquest. It gives us in the affairs of *Europe*, a preponderancy, of which it is impossible to calculate the effects and result. Two of us are to depart to *Paris*, to give you more ample details and particulars.

"Every where we have been received with the greatest fraternity. We have sent detachments to take possession of all the towns and strong places. The Dutch Army was reduced to 10,000 men. The States-General have already dispatched orders in consequence, to make no longer resistance. The *Stadtholder* and family have fled and left us quiet possessors of the whole."

It was proposed to decree, that the army of the North had not ceased to deserve well from their country; A member observed, it would be more apposite to say, *the Heroes of the North.*

CHARLIER opposed the amendment, because it was well understood *that every French Soldier was a Hero.*

LEYDEN, Jan. 19.

In order to preserve tranquility in the interior, the town of Leyden has just given an example, which, in all probability, will be followed by that of Haerlem, and by the other towns of this PROVINCE.

Yesterday the Burghers required of the Members of the Regency, now infested with the Magistracy, the re-establishment of the city guards, disbanded by the Prussian Troops in 1787.—Some of the principal citizens were requested to represent this matter, and accordingly addressed the Burgomasters assembled, in a speech, to that effect. This was assented to, and orders issued in consequence thereof; arms were given to the citizens, whose primary object has been to preserve order and tranquility, which has not been one moment interrupted. The day passed without the least disturbance; and we understand two Deputies have been sent to the French Army, informing it of the new order of things.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The surrender of *Utrecht* is confirmed; our letters, however, state, that it took place under articles of capitulation, which extended to the whole of that province.

FEB. 7.

Three vessels with a great number of prisoners on board, arrived yesterday morning at *Dover* from *Flushing*, from which place they sailed last Tuesday. At that time the French were not in possession of the town, but it was hourly expected that it would be surrendered to them. Six men of war, three of which were of the line, were at anchor in the harbour.—Major MEADE, (late of the 87th regiment) who also left *Flushing* on Tuesday, and arrived in town yesterday, brings the following intelligence:

On Sunday last, the French summoned *Bergen op Zoom*, the garrison of which consisted of 4,000 men, including the 87th British regiment, the numbers of which might be estimated at about 620. This celebrated fortress was at that period in the most perfect state of defence, not only with respect to troops, but also as to provisions and military stores. But Gen. Le MAIRE, who commanded the French army before it, having sent to the Governor, a Proclamation which had been issued by the States General, requiring in *their names (in consequence of the* STADTHOLDER *having absented himself)* all the garrison towns of the *United Provinces*, to surrender themselves to the French. Articles were immediately proposed by the Governor, which were as readily acceded to by the Commander of the French forces, with the exception of one, which was proposed for permitting the British troops to return to *England*.—The refusal of this occasioned some delay, during which Major MEADE left the place, he being, in consequence of promotion in another regiment, which had some days previously been notified, no longer considered as one of its garrison, and received leave of absence accordingly.

From *Bergen op Zoom*, Maj. *Meade* proceeded to *Flushing*, which was not on his arrival absolutely in the power of the French, but where two of their commissioners had arrived to receive the surrender of the whole island of *Walcheren* and its fleet.

FEB. 9. Some later accounts than those which we stated on Saturday evening, were received yesterday from *Zealand*, being brought by a boat which made its escape to *Dover* from *Flushing*, which place it left on Friday last, at which time the whole of the island of *Walcheren* was occupied by the French, who came over from *Cadsand* in ten boats each of which carried fifty men. This is therefore, probably the last intelligence that will for some time, be brought direct from the *United Provinces*, unless it be by some neutral vessel, as the whole of their coast is now decidedly in the hands of the French.

FRENCH NAVY.

The Capture of Amsterdam, has added to the French Navy the following ships, viz.

Ships.		Guns	Total Guns
10	of	74	740
24	of	64	1636
2	of	56	112
7	of	54	378
1	of	44	44
7	of	42	280
14	of	36	504
15	of	24	360
3	of	18	54
7	of	16	112
7	of	12	84
1	of	10	10
11	of	6	66
109			4580

Williamstadt had been taken possession of by the French previous to their summoning *Bergen op Zoom*; and it was understood at *Flushing*, that such other of the principal towns as had not then admitted them, would open their gates on their appearance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETITIONS FOR PEACE.

The following cities and towns, have already petitioned, or agreed to petition, the House of Commons for Peace: The city of *London*—the borough of *Southwark*—the cities of *York, Carlisle, Norwich*, and *Salisbury*—and the towns of *Manchester*, and *Hull*.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 29.

This morning Earl *Howe* made the signal for getting under weigh, by noon the whole fleet were under sail, and having a fresh breeze from the north-east, they were, by sunset, all clear of Wight.

FALMOUTH, JAN. 27.

About an hour ago, arrived here, Capt. YESCOMBE, late of the *King George* Packet from hence to *Lisbon*, which was taken several months ago, together with Mr. MOORE, his steward, after a passage of 82 hours, from *Brest* harbour. They broke prison, and seized an open boat, the wind being favourable, they came quick and safe; from their account, several more, in different boats, are boonly expected, particularly Masters, Doctors, and Officers. They affirm, that the French fleet, consisting of 35 sail of the line and 12 frigates, (exclusive of the *Revolutionnaire*) sailed from *Brest*, the 16th of December last, and are not yet returned. That 12 sail of them, all line of battle ships, were completely manned and victualled for six months, the rest were only victualled for six weeks. Their intentions and destinations entirely unknown.

TORBAY, FEB. 1.

This instant the Grand Fleet under Earl *Howe*, are all returning to *Torbay*, having been no further than the *Eastlane*, owing to heavy gales at W. S. W.

Accounts, we understand, were received last night at the Admiralty, of the return of a division of the French fleet, consisting of 12 sail of the line, to *Brest*, on the 30th ult. in a shattered condition. The remainder of the French fleet, it is reported, but we believe on flight grounds, is gone into *L'Orient*.

SUMMARY.

In addition to the above particulars of the escape of the Stadtholder, to England—the capture of Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, &c. we can say, that the last official letters from the *British army*, were dated at *Duren, Jan.* 23, and that they had retreated across the *Yssel*:

That no detail of particulars of the capture of the Dutch navy is given; but from the *Stadtholder's* escaping in a boat, it is supposed he could not bring off any of the navy:

That the STADTHOLDER escaped with the greatest difficulty from *Holland*—the populace, having befet him on his flight to the boat; which he did not attain, until his body-guards had cut their way through them.—

That motions for Peace with the *French* had been repeated in the Eng. Parliament, in the Lords by the Duke of *Bedford*, and in the Commons by Mr. *Grey*, and negatived by very large majorities:

That all the great towns were petitioning for Peace:

That the Petition for Peace from *Manchester* was signed by 25,000 names;

That the minority of the English Parliament was increasing; and from 40 had got to 90 odd;

That the French fleet had returned in-

to *Brest* and *l'Orient*; and the English fleet into *Plymouth*:

That the French had taken the forts round *Mannheim*; and in the capitulation of *Fort du Rhine*, the French Commandant states, "*hostilities are not to be carried on beyond the right bank of the Rhine.*"

And that Gen. PICHEGRU, after having secured *Amsterdam*, and the other cities of the United Netherlands, is to canton his armies for the winter.

Further Particulars of Operations previous to the fall of *Amsterdam*.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 13.

The Foreign Ministers at the Hague, as well as the Court, are preparing for their departure.

The affair which took place between the Allies and the French on Friday last at Heusden, was probably one of the most bloody and obstinate engagements which has happened since the commencement of the present campaign. Of 4000 Austrians who came into the field, not more than 7 or 800, it is said, escaped. On that day the French attacked the Allies at three several points at the same time: At Heusden only, they were successful; the decided victory, however, which they gained at that place, was the signal of retreat to the British army. Immediately after the victory had declared for the French, the English began their retrograde march.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

We yesterday stated, that, although we had not received our private letters, we were convinced, from the hasty perusal which we had given to the foreign papers, that the ultimate advantage in the conflicts which had taken place in Holland, had been in favour of the French: our opinion, unfortunately, is but too fully confirmed.

Of the action, which took place on the 8th inst. we stopped the press to make brief mention yesterday; the following are the particulars of it, which were brought by Col. CALVERT, at a late hour in the evening:

The enemy having, as we some days since announced, cross'd the Waal, an attack was directed to be made on a division of their army which had taken post at Gueldersalen, being about midway between the Waal and the Rhine. This accordingly took place on the 8th, and the contest was most obstinate. So much so, indeed, at first, on the part of the French, that they had at one time actually taken part of the flying artillery, attached to our calvary; these however, were very gallantly retaken by the 42d Highlanders, and the 7th light dragoons. The Allies were at length successful, and the enemy, after having suffered severely, were at the conclusion of the action, compelled to retreat to the banks of the Waal, under the guns of Bommel.

Major Gen. Sir ROBERT LAURIE, very much distinguished himself on this occasion, and was slightly wounded on the head by a French dragoon, who forced his way through the ranks, apparently with the intention of cutting him down, but who soon fell the victim of his own temerity.

The loss of the foreign troops engaged on our side, is not mentioned, that of the British is estimated as we yesterday stated, at about 150 men killed and wounded, among the latter of whom, besides Sir ROBERT LAURIE, are Lt. Colonels, BULLER and HOPE; Capt. W. ELLIOT, 33d foot; DUNCAN MUNROE, 78th ditto; Lt. LAMONT, 42d ditto.

The 42d and 78th regiments, suffered most; the weight of the action having fallen on them, and the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments.

This partial repulse of the French, however, on the 8th, was but of little avail, and only attended, as has ever been the case in similar instances, to give to their subsequent efforts added energy. In fact, the incursion which they made from Bommel, seems to have been but a feint to conceal their more serious intentions in another quarter. On the 10th, having crossed the Waal, near Nimeguen, with a force supposed to consist of nearly 70,000 men, they attacked the Austrians in their different posts, on that side of the river, with such impetuosity and success, as totally to defeat them, and drive them across the Rhine, to Arnheim, which the French were bombarding, when the accounts came away.

JAN. 17.

The greatest part of the British forces are endeavouring to retreat into Germany, which we most sincerely wish that they may reach: we are sorry, however, to be obliged to say, that many of the best informed people, on military subjects, entertain great fears for their safety.

JAN. 19.

The generous behaviour of the French when the Germans evacuated the Rhine Fort, before Mantheim, is highly spoken of. According to agreement, whatever property was left on the spot on the 25th at noon was to belong to them; but instead of converting this agreement to their own advantage, they assisted the Germans in parking their equipage, and got it away, before the time.

JAN. 26.

We have received a variety of letters from our Correspondents in the principal towns, the most interesting of which, our readers will perceive in this day's Courier. They are altogether so numerous that we must content ourselves with giving merely a sketch of the intelligence compriled in the others.

One from Helvoet is the most important. On Tuesday last, the French were at its gates, and the last vessel that could be got off, quitted it, viz. the John and James, a cutter. On board of this, upwards of 250 fugitives took their passage, which sailed until Sunday. We need scarcely add, that their sufferings were extreme, when we state that they had only water to supply them for two days.

All the clothes and the stores for the army were left at Helvoet, and we are sorry to add, that the hospital at Screvedale, consisting of about 600 British sick, as well as that formerly established at Goriuchem, afterwards conveyed to Rotterdam, and in consequence of the arrival of the French at the latter city, on its farther removal to Helvoet, was abandoned to the enemy. The sick in the latter are the most to be pitied, as they were on their way on the road in open carriages, and of course are now without resource.

Rotterdam was summoned on the 18th, at which period it demanded articles of capitulation, all of which were agreed to except one, which required permission for the Allies to remove their stores and effects.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, DEC. 23.

Courtois, in the name of the Commission appointed to examine the papers of *Robespierre* and his accomplices, in a report, the reading of which took up four hours, developed the plan of the conspirators, who, to use St. JUST's expression, were to march forward to their object thro' blood and tears. He pointed out the leaders of the conspiracy, their accomplices, and their agents; naming particularly Collot d'Herbois, Lebon, Maignet, Barrere, and in general all the members of the old Committees of Public and General Safety. He was frequently interrupted by the loudest applauses. The Committee ordered the report to be printed, and sent to the departments and the armies; and also to be referred to a commission of twenty-one, to examine whether or not there was ground for accusation against the members of the Convention named in it, as engaged in the conspiracy.

Saladin, reported from the commission of twenty-one, appointed to enquire whether or not there was ground for a decree of accusation against Collot d'Herbois, Billaud Varennes, Barrere, and Vadier, that the commission had not received the necessary papers from the Committee of Public Safety.

On the 3d. CHENIER, presented a report from the Committee of Public Instruction, and a list of the men of science and letters, among whom are to be divided 300,000 livers, voted by the Convention for the encouragement of philosophy and literature, at the rate of 3000 livres each.

FOURCROY, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a report on the 2d. that have contributed to the defence of the Republic, and on a new mode of tanning leather, discovered by citizen Armand Seguin, by which the process is rendered infinitely shorter, and less expensive than formerly.

8 NIVOSE, 28 DEC.

THE SON OF LOUIS CAPET.

LEQUINIO spoke against the Royalists, and observed, that there would always be disorder as long as there existed a rallying point for the friends of Royalty. "I therefore move," exclaimed Lequinio, "that measures be proposed by your Committees for sending out of the Republic the last vestige of Royalty that exists among us." Unanimously Decreed.

10 NIVOSE, DEC. 30.

REPEAL of the DECREE against the ENGLISH, SPANIARDS, and HANOVERIANS.

BRIVAL—"The Laws of the 7 Prairial and the 24 Thermidor, enacting that no English, Hanoverians, or Spaniards, shall be made prisoners, are contrary to all laws, and to all the rights of nations and of war, it is contrary to the sentiments of our brave soldiers, who know how to conquer their enemies, but not to assassinate the vanquished. I move that the National Convention repeal both those laws."

The repeal was decreed, amidst the loudest plaudits.

BOURDON *de l'Oise* proposed, that any Citizen condemned to death, to irons, or transportation, for his opinions, and not executed before the 9th of Thermidor, (July 9th,) should be instantly set at liberty.—Decreed amidst loud applauses.

On the 18 January after a long debate, it was decreed that citizens who possess specie may lend it out of the country, on condition of bringing back the value of it, in commodities of the first necessity.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The money actually paid by this country to the King of Prussia, from April to Sept. last, for nothing, is one million, two hundred thousand pounds. The Dutch have also paid a large sum to the same swindler.

JAN. 22. According to the statement of the Secretary at War, in the House of Commons, yesterday, Great-Britain will have in her pay the ensuing campaign, Two hundred and Twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty six men! The military expense will be 6,652,744l. sterling.

JAN. 24. Yesterday a Common hall was held at Guildhall, which consisted of the Lord Mayor, about a dozen Aldermen, one hundred Common Council men, and five Thousand Livery men, when a petition to Parliament for a speedy Peace was voted by a great majority.

List of the Peers who voted in favour of Peace on the motion of the Duke of Bedford, on Tuesday last.

Duke of Bedford
——Norfolk
——Leeds
Marquis of Abercorn
Earl of Guilford
——Lauderdale
——Albemarle
——Thanet
——Suffolk
——Buckinghamshire
——Clarendon
——Shaftesbury
Viscount of Maynard
Lord Lovel and Holland
——St. John.

Proxies, the Duke of Grafton, and the Earl of Derby.

The Marquis of Lansdown, the Earl of Tankerville, and the Bishop of Landaff retired from fatigue before the question was called. The Duke of Northumberland was prevented by indisposition from attending.

ANOTHER MOTION FOR PEACE.

FEB. 7.

Yesterday in the House of commons, Mr. GREY made his motion, "*That the government now in France is competent, to enter into and conclude, a negociation for Peace with Great Britain.*" This brought on a long debate. Mr. *Dundas* moved the *previous question*, which passed, for the *previous question* 190—against it, 60.

SINGULAR WORDS.

Dr. Hinee, of Cambridge, has, in a diary for the ensuing year, proposed a question, namely—"There is a word in the English language, to which if you add a syllable, it will make it shorter." Short is the word referred to—which if you add er, it will then be shorter. This is a paradox; for the word, by being made actually longer, becomes really shorter. And now, vice versa, to contrast with the above, I shall now name two or three words, which by being made shorter in one sense, become longer in another. Plague is a word of one syllable; take away the two first letters, and there will be a word of two syllables remaining; by which it appears the ague is four fifths of the plague: we have three other words of this kind, viz. teague, league, and prague.

There is a word in the English language of five syllables, from which if one syllable be deducted, no syllable remains—monosyllable.

The two longest monosyllables in our language are strength, and strengths, and the very longest word honorificabilitudinitatibus. But this is an obsolete phrase, and it is not to be found in any vocabulist, I know of," Bailey excepted, who has borrowed it from the Latin, in which language it has a letter more, viz—honorificabilitudinitatis.

Heroine is perhaps as peculiar a word as in any language; the two first letters of it are male, the three first female, the four first a brave man, the whole word a brave woman: it runs thus; he, her, hero, heroine.

We have a term for a beggar, which may be divided without the transposition of a single letter, with only the addition of an apostrophe, so as to make a complete simple sentence; and such a sentence as a person of this description may generally address himself withal: the term is mendicant, and the sentence arising from its division—mend I can't—which most of them may too truly assert.

We have had several dissyllable words, which read the same backwards as forwards, such as aga, ala, refer, etc. But we have very few which constitute a different word by a reverse reading; there are these, lever, ever, repel, fever, which read backwards make revel, ever, leper, reve; and ara, by dissolving the dipthong, which of its syllables there can't be expected to make the Latin, and, by adoption, English word lunica.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The late destruction of the Sierre Leone Company, having excited the curiosity of the public, some farther account of its rise and progress may be acceptable to your readers:—

In the year 1789a Plan of a free Community, at Sierre Leone, upon the coast of Africa (with an invitation to all persons desirous of partaking the benefits thereof) was drawn up and published in London for themselves, and in behalf of their associates, by

Augustus Nodensfield, from Sweden,
Charles Bernard Wadstrom from Sweden,
Gilbert Barrel, from America, and
Johan Gottfried Swartz, from Prussia.

They, there, call forth all the friends of humanity to combine themselves, to form and promote a community, whole basis was to stand on *real religion and universal freedom.* Their code of laws are divided into twelve branches, viz. Religion, Education, Health, Judicial, Economical, Produce, Manufactures, Commerce, Military, Finance and Foreign affairs—Their ramifications anatomically (their own expression) arranged and indeed the observation though them are truly ingenious and philosophic. There is something flattering, although not altogether perspicuous, in the following conclusion to one of their arrangements.

"The strength of society consists in the order and connection of those ones in one form or body, and the perfection of it is according to the ordination and subordination thereof, the form of society derives all its excellence and beauty therefrom. For what is the form without strength, or strength without life? Consequently the more numerous and various the parts, and the greater the harmony subsisting among them, the more perfect and complete is the whole;—like the human body whose components are innumerable, but whole action is unanimous."

"The highest or supreme council in the community consists of 4 principal men, viz. (1) the Chief over the celebration of the people, (2) the Chief over the celebration of the country, (3) the Chief over the Interior order, (4) the Chief over the Exterior order——They have written in large Characters *Glory to our King* in the Community that *The Lord Jesus Christ.* There are four boards and every board consists of three chambers, with all their different powers and jurisdictions particularly specified.

When treating on the action and reaction of the two supreme powers they say "all government consists more or less of three general forms either distinctly or combined, viz. monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. The first of these is truly laid aside by our constitution; the Lord himself standing in that relation; the two latter are blended on the nicest equilibrium by forming each on an exact balance to the other." There are unconnected strips of their plan; and upon a perusal of the whole it will be allowed to be founded on most humane principles, altho, at the same time, it cannot be denied that it is more ingenious than solid, and more whimsical than rational.* Alas, unhappy people! they boasted of the permanency of their community, as they had no political connection with any country; and that their internal government was the nearest aim of human invention. Altho they were not protected, they were never oppressed by any of the English settlements on the coast; they had a very large capital, and were flourishing until they had met with this late disaster. They were kind and affectionate to the negroes and abhorred the idea of purchasing them. They lastly bought a considerable tract of land, upon the Boulon Shore, from the King of Norbana, whose son they sent with his consent, to be educated in England, under the care of Mr. Thornton, member for Southwark.

It is believed Mr. Dawes was their Chief Governor, when they were attacked by the French; a man who although of ability and integrity was very unfit to defend them, as his religious principles rendered him averse to fighting.

**These secretaries are called Swedenborgers from their following the doctrine of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg.*

Joiners.

WANTED to hire, two journeymen JOINERS, for Six Months.

Also wanted, an apprentice the above business, two or three Lads, who have been tried to business. Enquire of the Printer.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB 4

KING'S MESSAGE.

Mr. PITT said, he had his majesty's command to deliver his most gracious Message to the House.

The message was to the following effect:

His MAJESTY thinks proper to acquaint the House that he has received assurance from the EMPEROR, of his disposition to make the most vigorous exertions against the common enemy, in the ensuing campaign: But his IMPERIAL MAJESTY is capable of his inability to carry his wish into effect, without the aid of a loan raised on the credit of his hereditary dominions, guaranteed by this Country, the extent of FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, which sum, if raised, will enable his IMPERIAL MAJESTY, to send into the field, an army consisting of *two hundred thousand* effective men, to co-ops rate in support of the Common Cause.

His MAJESTY also thinks it proper to state, that a Loan on similar terms, to a larger extent, would enable his Imperial Majesty to employ a yet greater force provided his resources were more extensive.

His MAJESTY likewise thinks it necessary to mention, that whatever sums have been advanced in the course of the last campaign, will be included in this affair; and that in case any unforseen circumstances should occur in the prosecution of the war, which may render additional supplies necessary, his Majesty will not fail to communicate to the House the result of his arrangements as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the object in view.

His MAJESTY therefore relying on the Zeal and Exertion of his faithful Parliament, has the utmost confidence, that they will adopt such measures as shall be most conducive to the interests of this country, and the best calculated to establish on a secure and solid ground, the general Peace and tranquility of Europe.

On Saturday the King gave orders that Kew Palace should be fitted up for the reception of the Stadtholder and family, where they will reside till Hampton Court is ready for them.

PORTSMOUTH, (*Eng.*) JAN. 13

Arrived at Spithead, the Betsy, of Boston, PATRICK FLETCHER, from Havre-de-Grace. He reports, that trade was little there, owing to the late decree of the Convention. That he lead in the newspapers there of the return to Brest, of the French fleet, which had experienced much distress from a severe gale of wind, in which the Revolutionaire, of 120 guns, was driven on the coast of the French command near Brest, and entirely lost. The rest were saved by the other vessels.

AGRICULTURAL MISCELLANY.

From The MASSACHUSETTS SPY."

To the PUBLICK.

A Method to prevent the CANKER WORMS *destroying* APPLES-TREES

AS soon as the frost goes off, and the fresh is out round the roots of the trees, take course twining land, lay it round the roots of the trees, about ten or twelve inches high, as steep as you can make it lie, and the bugs cannot crawl up but will roll down, from time to time, until they are worried out, and will gather in heaps round the sands at the roots of the trees. If your orchard be near the bare, your fowls will be out early in the morning and will pick them up. If there comes a rain, or high winds, you must right the lands up again. Attend it well, and there will not be one in an hundred get up. Take planters, and go about dusk, and you will be satisfied whether it will answer.

A FRIEND to the PUBLICK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

The following interesting intelligence was copied from papers with which we were favoured by Capt. JONES.

KINGSTON, February 10.

His Majesty's ship Iphigenia, Capt. Gardner, with four or five of the captured Republican privateers, is hourly expected at Port Royal.

It seems that the ship Achilles, the arsenal of which our firmed a former account of the depredations of the French on the African coast, reached Sierra Leone a fortnight after the enemy's departure.

The whole of the settlement, for a range of two miles from the sea coast into the country, was in ruins; on part of the nurseries houses and stores remaining but the bare walls, nor a vessel, whether coasting or otherwise, to be seen.

The settlers were extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of their governor, who, both when first in by habit and constitution for the place of a congregation of methodists than the post he then held, was particularly so on the first appearance of the enemy, and, on a shot being fired from the frigate, which struck his own house, immediately hauled down the colours with his own hands, plainly resigning himself and his fault to the will of Providence.

A battery of 20 twenty four pounders and stores well filled with musquetry and ammunition, one would have imagined, should have enabled the meek apostle to make a vigorous defence, if not beat off the enemy; but in vain did a deputation of the settlers press for the opening of the magazines, and the free blacks from Halifax volunteer their services to man the batteries. Their ruler being better read in scripture than tactics, only recollected that "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," and quietly gave up the place to the mercy of the Sans Culottes, who rewarded his forbearance by carrying off every thing that was worth removing, and destroying all the rest. In one schooner alone they found twenty five tons of ivory, a quantity of gold dust, and some other valuable articles.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated 12th of March, to a gentleman in this City.

"Having written you lengthily yesterday, I take up my pen now, merely to inform you that an English schooner has this day arrived from Grenada, with the intelligence, that the French had landed there and were in possession of near three fourths of the island——the confirmation it occasions here you can easily imagine."

BOSTON April 1.

The important intelligence of the revolution in the government of Holland, effected by the French and Dutch patriots, has been received here with the greatest heartfelt satisfaction. The event was notified by a discharge of cannon, by the citizens of Oliver's Dock, on Monday; and yesterday by the patriots of Charlestown where several federal salutes were fired.

Earl FITZWILLIAM, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in his speech to the Irish Parliament, [JAN. 22.] says, "I have it also in command to inform you, that his Majesty has concluded a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been his Majesty's object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both States. As soon as the ratification of this treaty shall have been exchanged, and I shall have received a copy of it, I will direct it to be laid before you, in order that you may consider if it will be necessary to make any provisions for carrying into effect a treaty, in which the commerce of this kingdom is so materially and extensively interested.

M. BLANCHARD, the celebrated Aeronaut and Balloonist, is now on a visit to this town. If duly encouraged, this enterprizing Foreigner, will present to the citizens of Boston, a display of those exhibitions, which have astonished and delighted Europe—and in the cause of philosophy and science, who shall doubt the liberality of Bostonians?

NEW LONDON, April 2. V

Capt. Hurd from St. Eustatia, informs that Mr. Gould of St. Kitts, a gentleman of veracity with whom he did business, advised him that he had seen letters from the windward containing the intelligence of Grenada being taken by the French. He likewise said that as the attention of the English fleet at Guadaloupe was called to Grenada, it was conjectured and believed the French would slip down the other side of the island, and attempt Dominique. The French have a small fleet and many men; the English a large fleet and no men.

NORTHAMPTON, April 8.

On Monday last, in consequence of the late glorious news of the surrender of Amsterdam to the French and Dutch patriots, and the total revolution effected in the republic of the United Netherlands, through splendid successes of the French arms, without the loss of one drop of blood, a number of the citizens, inhabitants of this Town, gave a civic Feast at Pomeroy's Hotel, when the following Toasts were drank.——

1st. The French Republic.—may they continue to wage the free of Liberty until it leaves shadow the whole earth and the branches reach the skies.

2d. May the Revolution in the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, be a restitution to equal rights and liberty in mind.

3d. The United States of America, from the example of other nations, may they be impressed with the expediency of frequent recurrence to the principles of the late Revolution, and their happy Constitutions of Government.

4th. The National Convention of France—may they continue firm in their patriotism deserve well of their country and the whole world of mankind.

5th. The President and Congress of the United States. 3 *cheers.*

6th. Governor Adams and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 3 *cheers.*

7th. Gen. Pichegru and the French army of the North. 3 *cheers.*

8th. A speedy liberation to those of our Brethren who are prisoners at Algiers.

9th. The patriots of Poland.

10th. May all the nations of the earth embrace each other as Brethren. 5 *cheers.*

11th. The virtuous Minority in the British Parliament, and the friends to a fair and equal Representation of the people in Great-Britain.

12th. A speedy reduction of the public Debt. 3 *cheers.*

13th. May the universal diffusion of truth and philosophy be a Tomb for the pernicious policy of all arbitrary Governments.

14th. The memory of all those who have fallen in defence of the rights and liberty of Mankind.

15th. The County of Hampshire—Health and Fraternity. 6 *cheers.*

After which a number of volunteers were drank.

Liberation to the Marquis La Fayette.

The memory of the late John Hancock.

The whigs of seventy-five.

Gen. Jourdan.——

Lt. Gov. Gill.——

The fair daughters of America. 3 *cheers.*

May every man be effimated in exact proportion to his Abilities and the application of them to promote the Public welfare. 9 *cheers.*

The company was numerous, and the day concluded with the utmost decency and Good-Humour—festivity and joy brighten'd every countenance—every breast was modulated to the responses of universal philanthropy and peace.

In the evening the Hall of the hotel was beautifully illuminated, and exhibited an appearance emblematic of the present enlightened and happy æra in the annals of the world.

The following are the votes given in, on Monday last, in this town, for Governor, Lt. Governor, and Senators, for the year ensuing, viz.

For Governor—*Samuel Adams*, 56—*Increase Sumner*, 67.

Lt. Governor—*Moses Gill*, 119—*Nathaniel Gorham*, 4.

Senators—*John Hastings*, 123—*William Shepherd*, 96—*Samuel Fowler*, 113—*Samuel Henshaw*, 101—*Justin Ely*, 61——*William Billings*, 82—*Solomon Stoddard*, 26 *David Sweet*, 25—there were a few scattering votes.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Salem to his friend in Boston, dated Wednesday Morning, April 1

"Capt. POOR of Newbury, arrived last evening at Cape-Ann, 13 days from Martinique, he says, that St. LUCIA and GRENADA are TAKEN BY THE FRENCH—with it may be true."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The Female MONITOR, No. 1.

Character of a JILT.

OF all the different species of odious women, perhaps there are none more justly deserves our contempt than those denominated Jilts. These generally have their origin from the most exquisite beauty, occasioned by the numerous train of admirers, this enchanting magnet never fails to attract. To all the gives a faint glimmering hope, yet still keeps them in suspence, alternately caressing them with the fondness of a distracted lover, or frowning with the rage of a termagant, till wearied by assiduity and distressened by her coquetry, the wife desert her, and leave her to enjoy the full scope of her coquetry with a levy of fools and coxcombs. For a while she may dominere over the witness; but the delusion is short, they soon discover the mirror and retire from her sight, piqued at their own folly and the detestable conduct of the fair. Thus the draws upon herself the contempt of all who are wise enough to evade the illusion—She becomes utterly unfit for society or peaceful solitude. In company she pives pain to the whole, feigns herself offended and is despised by all her female acquaintance. In retirement her own heart is almost insupportable to her, agitated by incessancy and fired with vain ambition. Too late she perceives she is planning her own destruction, when her wrinkled visage proclaims the approach of old age, and hoary hairs incircle her head—Then grow wise and leave her to end an unhappy life in misery without the sweetening solace of a partner or a child to alleviate her footsteps.

Much farther might I be justified in carrying my observations, but prudence grasps my pen and demands a pause—The persons who are pointed at, the subjects of the foregoing cases, will undoubtedly be enraged at the writer, and I sincerely crave their pardon if I have talked them too severely. It is not my wish to torment their minds, but to place a mirror before their eyes that they may view their hearts delineated to themselves, and discover their errors before they are so inlarated as to despise and reject the meddled and well meant reproofs.

Observe.

FOR sale in *Barkland*, on the County road, about 100 acres of excellent LAND, with a new convenient dwelling house, two barns and pot-ash on the same, produced the last season, it is judged, more that 30 tons of hay, with a good proportion of plowing and pasturing, a young orchard, with other fruit trees, agreeably situated and well watered,—Also, about 2 miles westerly, on said county road, a new dwelling house, one nearly completed, one and an half story high, a large shed with stabling for horses, and room for 4 or 5 tons of hay, 1 acre and 30 rods of good land, an agreeable stand for retailing or innholding, is occupied as such at present; the other a small house, with a convenient garden-spot, a good stand for mechanics.—A Blacksmith is much wanted.——One half of a new forge in good repair, within 30 rods of the two first mentioned houses.——Also, about 100 rods south of said forge, 37 acres of good warm land, as well situated and timbered for coaling, for the use of said forge as any to be found, about 6 acres chopped and burned, the greater part cleared and sowed with winter grain and hay-seed.

For further particulars—Enquire of JOHN SAFFORD, on the first mentioned premises.

He also informs all those indebted to him on book, that unless their accounts are settled previous to the first of August next, they will find them lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect, without further notice, from J. SAFFORD.

March 31, 1795.

For sale, at my store in

Ashfield, in addition to a good assortment of spring GOODS, rod. and 20d. Nails, Old and New Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Metheglin, a good assortment of Pewter, Bar Iron, German and Blistered Steel, an assortment of Looking Glasses and Crockery, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo of a superior quality, Furr and Wool Hats, Glass Bottles, Straw Augers, Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Cart Boxes, Sadlers Ware, excellent Wool Cards, Windsor Tobacco one yard long, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Cloth Shoes, Iron Shovels, Pork by the bl. and shall dressed Flax.—Wanted, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Tow Cloth, Check'd Linen, Bees Wax, old Pewter and Brass, Geese Feathers, old Rags, and even Cash, for which the highest price will be given in the above articles.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. One or two covering horses, and a vigorous Jack to sell or let, for the season. Choice Clover Seed, for pay next summer. S. N.

March 25. 1795.

Oliver Pomroy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he carries on the Cabinet and Chair making Business, a few rods north of the court house, where his customers may be supplied on the shortest notice, with the following articles, viz. Desks and Book Cases, Secretary's and Book Cases Wardrobes, Plain Card Tables, Commode do. Circular, do. Breakfast Tables, Commode, do. Oval, do. Tea Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboard Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. Bureau Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. High Chest on Chest, Night Tables, Easy Chairs, Banister, do. Slat Back, do. Elbow, do. Scobies, Firn Screens, Clock Cases, Cradles, Headsteads, High, do. Field, do. Tea Trays, Tea Chests, Store Desks, Bason Stands, Picture Frames, Wine Coolers, Coffins, Cloths Presses, Butler's Trays, Window Blinds, &c.

As he has worked two or three years in the city of Philadelphia, and is acquainted with the newest fashions, he flatters himself, that he shall give satisfaction to all those who favor him with their custom.

Northampton, April 6, 1795.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice negro boy, named Noah Gomar, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, had on when he went away a claret coloured coat, gray waistcoat and brown thickset overalls, and wore a scull cap. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber shall be entitled to one cent reward and no charges paid. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harbouring said Boy, on the penalty of the law. JOSEPH HUTCHENS.

Northampton, April 7, 1795.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act providing for the payment of Costs, in Criminal Prosecutions, and for preventing unnecessary Costs therein."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same. That the charges of supporting prisoners, committed by due process of law, unable to support themselves, who have since the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, now are, or hereafter may be confined in any goal, upon charge, or conviction of crimes and offences committed against the said commonwealth, shall be, and hereby are made the proper charges thereof: provided however, that in no case shall there be allowed by the commonwealth, more than at the rate of five shillings a week for any such prisoner, or more than the actual charges incurred for his support, being less than that sum: and the said charges shall be examined, allowed and paid, as follows, to wit: the goal-keeper of each goal in the commonwealth, shall render on oath to the court of general sessions of the peace, of the county, at each term thereof, an account of the charges incurred for the support of prisoners, in the respective goals committed as aforesaid, stating therein the time when each prisoner was committed, for what offence, how long held, and when discharged, (if discharged) and shall exhibit the warrants of commitment, and discharge, and leave copies thereof with the said court; and in the same account, the said goal-keeper shall credit all monies and effects whatever, received, or to be received of the prisoner, or of any person on his account; and the said court shall examine the said account, and inquire what part thereof the prisoner may be able to pay; and for such part as he shall be found unable to pay the said court shall make a reasonable allowance to the said goal-keeper, to be paid out of the county-treasury.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every county treasurer shall, and may charge to the commonwealth, not exceeding the rate aforesaid, the several sums he shall so pay out of the county treasury, with two and a half per cent. for their services, and shall include the same in the accounts which they are required to render to the treasurer of the commonwealth, in and by the act, to which this is an addition; and the said payments shall make part of the debt of said accounts against the commonwealth, to be settled, allowed, and discharged, as in said act is provided.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every county treasurer, in addition to the accounts required by the act aforesaid, to be exhibited, to make out and exhibit, on the first Monday in *June* next, to the governor and council, a general account of their proceedings, pursuant to said act, therein crediting the commonwealth for all monies by them respectively received by warrants on the treasury, or for fines, forfeitures, and bill of costs, and from whom, and in the same account charging the commonwealth for all payments by them actually made before that time, and the balance due, if any, to credit the commonwealth, in a new account; and every county treasurer shall at the same time, make out and transmit as aforesaid, an account of all sums due, and to whom, on any bills of cost, allowed and taxed by the supreme judicial court; and also an account of all fines, forfeitures and bills of cost, within their counties respectively, which belong to the commonwealth, and which may be then remaining unpaid, and from whom the same shall be due; and shall afterwards, on the first Monday of *June*, annually, make out and exhibit a like general account with the commonwealth, of their receipts and payments for the year preceding, accompanied with like statements, as above mentioned, of the balances remaining due, bills of cost allowed and taxes, and fines and forfeitures remaining unpaid, as aforesaid; and shall be further held to make out and exhibit, such other statements, accounts and returns, as the governor and council shall judge to be necessary or expedient for a just and appropriate settlement of said treasury transactions with the commonwealth, under this act, and the act to which it is in addition, and as the governor and council shall from time to time require.

And be it further enacted, that an act passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, entitled, "an act providing for the support of poor persons, while confined in goal, upon charge or conviction of offences against this commonwealth," be, and hereby is repealed.

In the house of representatives, Feb. 26 1795.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In senate, Feb. 27, 1795.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, president.

By the Governor approved *Feb. 27.*

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun Secretary.

Just Published, and for sale by the Printer hereof,

A Sermon, preached at Worthington, at the Ordination of the Rev. JONATHAN LAW POMEROY, by DAVID PARSONS, A. M.

March 1795.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE a quantity of good

Clover-Seed

for sale, on low terms for Cash—they have a general assortment of dry

GOODS,

on hand, among which are a few fashionable Vellom Modes and Ribbons—they have this day received from Boston, a few articles in the Grocery line, which they offer to their customers and others, on low terms for ready pay, or short credit—Also, about 30 doz. Ivory Combs, of various prices, for sale by the doz.

Wanted, a quantity of clean Cotton and Linen Rags and good Geese Feathers, Cash given for Pork and Lard.

Conway, March 4, 1795.

Bangs & Hayden,

HAVE just received and are now selling at their Store in Williamsburgh, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Butler, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugar, Tea and Spices, with a small assortment of English

GOODS,

suited to the present and approaching season—also, a small assortment of Crockery and Hard-Ware, 8d and 10d Nails, Dickinson's best made Furr and Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or most kinds of produce, or short approved credit.

N. B. They wish to purchase a quantity of good House Ashes, for which Goods at Cash price, or Cash will be given.

Williamsburgh, March 2, 1795.

White and Burr,

WANT to purchase 10,000 bl. and 5,000 half bl. white OAK STAVES, delivered at or within 10 miles of their Store in Worthington, for which good pay will be made.—Any person wishing to contract to get or deliver them or part of them, are desired to make their terms known.—They pay cash for any quantity of clean COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, on delivery. They have also for sale, a handsome assortment of European and West India

GOODS,

which they offer on as good terms as at any Store in the Country, without distinction. They leave those to judge, who have frequented their Store, the inducement to call again, and thank them for their kind encirement.—All kinds of Country produce received in payment—Also, old Gold, Silver, Pewter, Copper and Brass and the full value allowed.

Worthington, March 7, 1795.

We the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Selah Clap*, late of Montgomery deceased, represented insolvent—eight months from the 4th of January last, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims; we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on Monday, the 13th of April next, and on Monday the 17th of August next, at two o'clock P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling house of the deceased.—No accounts will be allowed after the expiration of said terms.

JOEL LYMAN.
ELISHA EDWARDS.
SAMUEL BURT, jun.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to ABIGAIL CLAP, *Admin.*

Southampton, March 20, 1795.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active BOY, 15 or 15 years of age. Enquire of

LEMUEL NICHOLS.

Dalton, March 17, 1795.

List of the LETTERS in the Post Office, Northampton, March 15, 1795.

THOMAS Smith, Esq. Chester, 3—Lt. Col. Jacob Bates, Middle-field—Medad Lyman, Easthampton—Tupper Suffield, Stage Driver—Appleton Robbins, Granby—Seth Dwight, Williamsburgh—Jedediah Thayer, Ware—Benjamin Hubbard, jun. Worthington———— Andrews, Esq. Amherst—John Wing, Conway—Job Whitney, Deerfield—Nathaniel Stone, Esq. Chesterfield—Amos E. Stillman, do.—Elijah Hunt, Esq. Northampton—Elisha Fuller, Ludlow—Joseph Morton, Amherst—Cotton Hayden, Williamsburgh—Col. William Lyman, Southampton—Ira Draper, Northampton—Abraham Parsons, Easthampton—Hugh Kelley, Chester—James Morse, Chesterfield—Col. John Bradith, Worthington—George Hebert, Deerfield—Ashel Judd, Hadley—Joseph Clapp, jun. Easthampton—Benjamin Hibbard, Granby—Philemon Heaton, Ludlow—Gen. Seth Murray, Hatfield—William Colson, Northampton—John Strong, jun. Westhampton——John Strong, Senior, do. 2—Lewis B. Sturges, Hadley—Lydia Stiles, Granville.

Advertisement.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th of February last, an indented Apprentice, by the name of *Enoch Bardwell*, between 19 and 20 years of age, his hair black and complexion dark, about 5 feet and an half high, had on when he went away, a light colored coat, waistcoat and overhalls.—Whoever will take up said Lad, and return him, or give information where he may be had, shall be entitled to one cent reward, without any charges paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring him, as they may expect therefor to incur the penalties of the law.

ELEAZER FLAGG.

Conway, March 4, 1795.

To be fold by the subscriber, about 20 acres of Land in Westhampton, lying southerly of Paul Clark's on the road, well situated for a Trader or Tradesman—Enquire of Paul Clark, near the Premises.—Also, another piece of Land in the long division, (so called) in Northampton, bounded easterly on the road that leads from Landlord Edwards's, to Southampton, and runs west, through said Edwards's inclosure to Westhampton, line, being upwards of 4 rods in width. The above tract of Land will be sold reasonable and payment made easy.—Enquire of BENJAMIN CLARK.

Northampton, March 25, 1795.

For Sale.

A LARGE and commodious two story dwelling HOUSE, together with a BARN, and other out buildings, and eighty acres of LAND, lying in Cummington, on the great road leading from Boston to Albany, an excellent stand for Trade or a Tavern, and has been occupied by a trader several years—the above Stand will be sold separately, or with four or five hundred pounds worth of English and West India GOODS, as may suit the purchaser, very reasonable, and a credit given, on good security—Enquire of

JOSEPH LAZELL, living on the Premises.

Cummington, March 18, 1795.

Garden Seeds.

A NEW assortment of GARDEN SEEDS warranted of last years growth, to be sold at the Store of ROBERT BRECK and SON.

Northampton, March 13, 1795.

All persons having any just demands against the estate of *Elijah Wells*, late of Conway, county of Hampshire deceased, are required for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

RUTH WELLS,
ELIJAH WELLS. } Executors.

Conway, March 18, 1795.

Dying Blue.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he carries on the business of DYING LINEN yarn blue, at the house of Mr. *Supply Clap* in Northampton, the colour is made with Indigo and is durable; those that will favour him with their custom, may depend on the best exertions, and sincerest thanks, of the publick's humble servant, FRANCIS POMEROY.

Northampton, March 18, 1795.

Wanted, a journeyman BLACKSMITH, a good workman, will find constant employ. by applying to SOLOMON HAYWARD.

Windsor, (*County of Berkshire.*) Feb. 1795.

Powder

FOR Sale, at the Store, under the Printing Office.

Northampton, March, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to the different proprietors of the town of Russell, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the state, county, town and school taxes, for the years 1793 and 1794, originally laid out as follows, viz.

	School tax.	State.	County.	Town.
No. Lot.	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.
N. Lacmis,	58 5		5 2	10 2
John Sacket,	52 4		4 2	8
C. Mosely,	46 2		4 2	8
Daniel Bagg,	45 6		7 3	13
John Fowler,	42 1	3	1 2	5 2
D. Hubbard,	41 3		3 2	6
James Ashley,	77 2	2	3 2	7 2
Luke Noble,	79 5		3 2	8
T. Fowler,	26 1	2	2 2	5
Reuben Gunn,	93 3		3 2	8
Joshua Lemis,	92 3		3 2	8
Thomas Noble,	94 5		3 2	8 2
T. Phelps,	95 2		2 2	6 2
D. Gaze,	121 5		3 2	8 2
J. Waller,	120 1		2 2	5
D. Ingersoll,	103 2		2 2	6
M. Ashley,	102 4		2 2	7 2
E. Martindale,	101 2		2 2	6
Daniel Root,	100 1		2 2	5
Luke Sacket,	98 2		2 2	6
Moses Noble,	96 1	2	2 2	5
Joseph Dewey,	1 1		1 2	3
David Ingersoll,	2 1		1 2	4
T. Root's heirs,	3 2		2 2	5
Eldad Fowler,	4 2		2 2	6
D. Root,	5 6	7	1 2	5
David King,	8 1		1 2	5
Samuel Lemis,	9 2		1 2	6
Benj. Sacket,	11 1		1 2	4
Thomas Dewey,	12 1		1 2	3
Samuel Root,	13 1		1 2	4
Thomas Noble,	15 3		1 2	7
D. Hubbard,	19 1		1 2	4
Benj. Curtis,	20 3		1 2	5 2
John Fowler,	21 1		1 2	4
T. Bancroft,	22 1		1 2	4
T. Shephard,	23 2	2	2 2	8
N. Phelps,	24 1		1 2	4
T. Dewey,	25 1		1 2	4
S. Fowler,	26 1		1 2	4
Aaron Phelps,	27 1		1 2	4
Abigail Bush,	80 1		1 2	4
John Sacket,	63 2	1	2	5
T. Lemis,	59 2	1	2	5
E. Shephard,	58 1	3	3	12
Daniel Bagg,	57 2		2	8
T. Sacket,	56 1		1 2	4
E. Martindale,	55 1		1 2	4
N. Lemis,	54 1	2	1 3	6
T. Fowler,	53 2		2	8
E. Weller,	52 2		2	8
Moses Noble,	48 3		1 2	7
T. Fowler,	43 2		2	7
D. Sacket,	40 3		3	12
C. Mosely,	42 2	2	2	8

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of May next, a sufficient part of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Asariah Mitchell, innholder in said Russell, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges.

EPHRAIM CLARK,
Collector for Russell for 1793 and 1794.

Russell, March 3, 1795.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, which may be depended upon as good, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, a few rods north of the Burying Ground—by the widow

EASTHER WRIGHT.

Northampton, March 28, 1795.

For Sale,

A STORE, two stories high, opposite the Meeting House in Easthampton, on the County road—to excellent stand for a Trader—Enquire of

NOAH JANES.

Easthampton, March 29 1795.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, 1st of November last, two SHEEP, artificially marked—the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EBENEZER BURROUGHS.

Williamsburgh, March 20, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Andrew Wood,

a quantity of CLOVER-SEED.

Hawley, March 18, 1795.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active LAD, about 15 years of age. Enquire of

MEDAD LYMAN.

Easthampton, March 31 1795.

WHEREAS *HULDAH* my Wife has eloped from my bed and board—this is therefore, to forbid all persons harbouring, or trusting her, on my account, for I will not pay any debts she may contract, after this date; neither will I pay any thing for her support, or maintainance so long as she absents herself from me. ELIJAH WAITE.

Ashfield, March 9, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[VOL. IX.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1795. [NUMB. 450.]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

An Act to enable creditors to receive their just demands out of the goods, effects, and credits of their debtors, when the same cannot be attached by the ordinary process of law.

WHEREAS the goods, effects and credits of persons are oftentimes so attached, and deposited into the hands of others, that the same cannot be attached by the ordinary process of law, to satisfy such judgements as may be recovered against such person: for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That any person or persons, body politic or corporate, entitled to any personal action, except detinue replevin, actions on the case for slanderous words or malicious prosecutions, or actions of trespass for assault and battery against any person or persons, other than body politic or corporate, having any goods, effects, or credits, to enable creditor deposited in the hands of others, that the same cannot be attached by the ordinary process of law, may cause not only the goods and estate of the person against whom such action lies, to be attached in whose hands & possession forever they may be found, by an original writ, to issue under the seal of the court of common pleas, signed by the clerk, and attested by the first justice of the said court, not a party thereto, and of the form following, to wit:

——— ss.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the sheriff of our county of , or his deputy, *greeting:*

L S

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of A. B. of C. within our county of D. (*addition*) to the value of dollars, and summons the said A. B. if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our justices of our court of common pleas, next to be holden at in and for our county of , on the day of , then and there in our said court to answer unto E. of C. within our county of H. (*addition*) in a plea of , to the damage of the said E. F. as he saith to the sum of dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages; and whereas the said E. F. saith that the said A. B. has not in his own hands and possession, goods and estate to the value of dollars aforesaid, which can be come at to be attached, or in his custody to, and deposited in the husband possession of I. K. of , (*addition*) trustee of the said A. B. goods, effects, and credits, to the said value: we command you therefore, that you summon the said I. K. if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our justices of our said court to be holden as aforesaid, to the end, if any he has, why execution to be issued upon such judgment as the said E. F. may recover against the said A. B. in this action if any should not issue against his goods, effects, or credits, in the hands and possession of him the said I. K.; and have you there this writ with your doings therein:

Witness L. M. Esq. at the day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and

N. O. clerk.

And the officer to whom such writ may be directed, shall serve the same by attaching the goods and estate of the principal in the hands and possession, of the value required, if so much can be found in his precinct, by reading the said writ to him, or by leaving an attested copy thereof, at his last and usual place of abode, if he had been an inhabitant or resident within this commonwealth, at any time within three years, next before the issuing out such writ, and by reading the same to each of the trustees, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at such trustee's usual place of abode? and in case the principal has not been an inhabitant or resident as aforesaid, a service made on the supposed trustee or trustees in manner as aforesaid, shall be deemed a sufficient service; which service shall be made fourteen days at the least before the day of the sitting of the court, to which such is returnable; and the goods, effects, and credits of the principal in the hands and possession of his trustee or trustees, at the time such writ was served upon him or them, shall stand bound and be held to satisfy such judgement as the plaintiff shall recover against the principal; and when the trustees named in such writ do all dwell in one county, such writ shall be made returnable in the county where all the trustees dwell; but when the trustees do not all dwell in one county, such writ may be made returnable in any county in which any of the trustees dwell.

And be it further enacted, that if the principal shall be absent from the commonwealth when such writ shall be served, the court shall continue the action two terms, that he may have notice, unless the principal after the service of the writ and before the sitting of the court shall have come into the commonwealth; in which case, it shall be in the discretion of the court whether to continue the action or not; and when the principal does not appear in his own person or by attorney to answer such suit, the trustees or any of them having goods, effects, or credits of the principal, in his or their hands or possession, may appear in his behalf, and in his name plead, pursue, and defend to final judgment and execution.

And be it further enacted, that if any person trustee shall come into court the first term and declare that he had not in his hands or possession at the time the writ was served on him, any goods, effects, or credits of the principal, and shall thereupon submit himself to an examination upon oath, and if upon such examination the said declaration shall appear to the court to be true, the court shall award him his legal costs, and issue execution therefor; and if such trustee shall at the time of the service of such writ, dwell in any county other than that in which the said writ is returnable, the court shall allow him such further costs, as with his legal costs, shall under all the circumstances of the case, be a reasonable compensation to him for his time and expences, in appearing and defending himself against such suit; and every person resident in the county where such writ shall be duly returned, who being summoned as aforesaid shall neglect to appear at the return thereof, and submit to an examination as to the supposed goods, effects, or credits in his or her hands, and having no reasonable cause to the contrary, in the opinion of the court, where the suit shall be, shall be liable for all costs afterwards arising in such suit, to be recovered and paid out of his own goods and estate, in case judgment shall be finally rendered for the plaintiff, and unless such costs shall be duly recovered against the goods, effects or credits of the principal, in the hands of a trustee: and if several persons residents in such county, being duly summoned as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear at aforesaid, then judgment and execution against them jointly, shall be awarded for such costs. And persons resident in other counties than where the writ is returnable shall not be liable for any costs arising on the original process herein provided.

And be it further enacted, that where the plaintiff doth not support his action against the principal, and judgment shall be rendered that he take nothing by his writ, the court shall award costs against him, as well in favor of the principal as in favor of such of the persons summoned as trustees severally who have personally appeared in court and submitted themselves to an examination upon oath as aforesaid, and several executions shall issue therupon accordingly. And where all the supposed trustees, or any one, or more of them, come into court and are discharged upon examination, on oath as aforesaid, or when the suit shall be discontinued by the plaintiff against them, or against any one or more of them, the plaintiff may notwithstanding proceed against the principal, to trial, judgment, and execution. Provided nevertheless, That costs shall not be awarded in favor of any trustee against whom the suit shall be discontinued as aforesaid, unless he come into court the first term, and declare that he had not in his hands or possession any goods, effects, or credits of the principal, at the time of the service of the original writ, and thereupon submit himself to an examination, upon oath, and such declaration be adjudged by the court to be true.

And be it further enacted, that when the plaintiff shall recover judgment against the principal, and there shall be one or more trustees summoned, who shall not have come into court and discharged themselves upon oath of being trustees, as supposed in the writ, and against whom the suit shall not be discontinued; the court shall award execution against the goods, effects, and credits of the principal, in the hands and possession of every such trustee as well as against the body, goods, and estate of the principal, and the form of the execution may be as follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

{L. S.} To the sheriff of our county of , or his deputy, *greeting:*

WHEREAS D. S. of R. within our county of S. (*addition*) by the consideration of our justices of our court of common pleas, holden at within and for our county of , aforesaid, on the Tuesday of , recovered judgment against R. F. of , in the county of (*addition*) aforesaid, for the sum of debt or damage as the case may be and costs of suit; and whereas, by the consideration of the same court, execution was likewise awarded for the same sums, against the goods, effects, and credits of the said R. F. in the hands and possession of A. B. of , (*addition*) and C. D. of , (*addition*) trustees of the said R. F. as to us appears of record, whereof execution remains to be done: we command you therefore, that of the goods, chattels, or lands of the said R. F. in his own hands and possession, and of the goods, effects, and credits of the said R. F. in the hands and possession, of the said A. B. and C. D. jointly and severally, you cause to be paid and satisfied unto the said D. S. at the value thereof in money, the aforesaid sums, being in the whole, with more for this writ, and therefore also to satisfy yourself for your own fees; and for want of goods, chattels, or lands of the said R. F. in his own hands and possession to be by him shewn unto you, or found in your precinct, to the acceptance of the said D. S. and for want of goods, effects, and credits of the said R. F. in the hands and possession of the said trustees, to be by them discovered and exposed to you, to satisfy the several sums aforesaid, with your own fees, we command you that you take the body of the said R. F. and him commit to our goal in , in our county of aforesaid, and detain in your custody within our said goal, until he pay the said sums aforementioned, with your fees, or that he be discharged by the said D. S. the creditor, or otherwise by order of law. Hereof fail not, and make return of this writ, and of your doings therein, into our court of common pleas, next to be holden at within and for our county of on the Tuesday of next.

Witness W. C. Esq. at the day of in the year of our Lord, 17

J. S. clerk.

And the form of the execution aforesaid shall be the form of a writ of execution upon a judgment recovered by virtue of this act, in the supreme judicial court, *mutatis mutandis.*

And be it further enacted, that when any execution, issued as aforesaid, shall be returned not fully satisfied, by reason of the trustee not discovering and exposing sufficient goods, effects and credits of the principal, by reason of the officers not finding sufficient goods and estate of the principal to the acceptance of the plaintiff, to satisfy the same, the plaintiff may sue out against the trustees named in such writ of execution, or against any one or more of them jointly or severally, a writ or writs of scire facias in due form of law, requiring the defendant in such writs of scire facias named, to shew cause if any they have, why judgment for the sums remaining unsatisfied should not be re-entered against them; and if any one or more of the defendants in such writs of scire facias named, the same being returned duly served, shall come into court, and declare that he or they had not at the time of the service of the original writ upon them, any goods, effects or credits of the principal, in their hands or possession, and thereupon submit to an examination upon oath, and if upon such examination the supposed trustee or trustees shall appear not to be chargeable, the court shall render judgment against him or them, if resident in the county where the original process was returnable, as the case may be, for costs only, and if not resident in such county, then the supposed trustee so discharged, shall have costs; but if upon such examination it shall appear to the court that the said trustees or any one or more of them, defendants as aforesaid, had goods, effects or credits of the principal in his or their hands at the time of serving the original writ as aforesaid, other than such as he or they have discovered and exposed to be taken to satisfy the execution, on the first judgment, then the court shall enter up judgment, against him or them to the amount of the sums returned unsatisfied upon the said execution, if there shall appear upon such examination to have been goods, effects or credits to that amount in his or their hands, not discovered and exposed as aforesaid; but if not, then the court shall enter up judgment against him or them to the amount of the said goods, effects or credits in his or their hands not discovered and exposed as aforesaid. Provided nevertheless, that where any trustee has come into court upon the original process, and being examined upon oath as aforesaid, and upon such examination it has appeared to the court, that such trustee had goods, effects or credits of the principal in his hands at the time of serving the original writ, such trustee shall not be again examined upon the scire facias, but judgment shall be rendered upon his examination had as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, that if any trustee upon whom the writ of scire facias shall be served, shall not appear, but shall be defaulted, he having never been examined upon oath under the original process, he shall be deemed and taken to have had in his hands and possession, at the time of the service of the original writ, goods, effects and credits of the principal to the amount of the judgment rendered against him, and judgment shall be rendered against the trustee accordingly. And where there shall be more than one defendant in any such writ of scire facias, the court may enter up joint or several judgments according to the circumstances of the case; and upon all judgments rendered upon such writs of scire facias, executions shall issue in common form against the goods and estate, and for want thereof against the bodies of such person or persons against whom judgments shall be so rendered.

(Remainder in our next.)

From the WESTERN STAR.

The COUNTRY LAWYER——No. 1.

THE subject of this publication, is a proposed reform in the Judicial department of this Commonwealth. The writer of these numbers appeals to the candour and unprejudiced judgment of the good people of Massachusetts—and he will feel himself obliged to the several Printers of News papers in this State, if they will insert, in their respective papers, the several Numbers of the COUNTRY LAWYER—that he may thereby be enabled to spread out, to the view of a discerning public, a plan, which many have thought was calculated to promote the happiness of the people. At the last May Session, a Committee of the House of Representatives was raised, to take into their consideration the state of the Judicial department of this Commonwealth, and to report thereon.—After that Committee had met, they found it necessary to become acquainted with the state of the business in the Supreme Judicial

Court: and accordingly requested an order of the House of Representatives, to the Clerk of that Court, to lay on the Speaker's table a list of the continued businefs therein, and of the number of entries at the then laft terms of holding that Court in the refpective counties. This order was complied with; and on the tenth day of June laft, Mr. *Cushing* gave the lift to the Speaker—by which it appeared that the number of entries and continuances was as follows, to wit:

Numb. of Counties.	*Numb. of Entries.*		
Suffolk 13	*Civ.* 2	*Crim.*	Suffolk 96
Eflex 60	2		Eflex 61
Middlef. 77	1		Middlef. 41
Worceſter 70	3		Worceſt. 55
Hampſh. 42			Hampſh. 24
381			277
York 45	2		York 39
Cumberl. 25	2		Comb. 21
Lin. H. & Waſhin. 54	5		L. Han. & Waſh. 51
Berkſhire 17	2		Berkſh. 21
Briſtol 12	1		Briſtol 20
Barnſta. D's. Co. 14	1		Barnſta. &c. 13
Plymouth 42	3		Plym. 33
590	24		413

So that adding 381, the number of continuances in thofe five Counties whereto the Supreme Judicial Court fets twice a year, to the whole No. 590, and you have 971, for the whole number of continuances: and adding 277, the number of entries in thofe five counties, to the whole number, which is 413, and you have 752, for the whole number of entries, in the Supreme Judicial Court for one year. This document is the bafis of the calculations which have been made, and which will be fubmitted in the next number. That Committee, that fets for, three of the five, were of opinion that the bufinefs could not be tranfacted, in the Supreme Judicial Court, without an alteration, and that two more Judges fhould be added to that bench; that three fhould conftitute a quorum; fo that they might go on two circuits at the fame time—A report was made accordingly—this report was oppofed by the other two of the Committee, who were of opinion, that the origin of the evil was in the Courts of Common Pleas—the report was not accepted, and the Committee were enjoined to fet again. The Committee then reported a plan to divide the Commonwealth into four diftricts, making Berkſhire, Hampſhire, and Worceſter one; the old Colony a feconds; the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlefex, and Eſſex a third; and the diſtrict of Maine the fourth; that in each of thefe circuits fhould be eſtabliſhed a Circuit Court of Common Pleas, to conſiſt of three Judges, of law talents, whofe fupport fhould arife from the entry fees, and other fees paid in Court; that the Jurifdiction of this Court fhould be final in perſonal actions to the amount of £. 50; with a right of review, in that Court, in perſonal actions, where the damages adjudged fhould not exceed the fum of £. 50:—This report was accepted, and the further conſideration of it, referred to the winter Seſſion. Early in that Seſſion a motion was made, to have the fubject taken up—The Houſe of Repreſentatives, alleging a want for the conſideration of the report; and after a debate of part of two days, by a majority of exactly four out of five, a Committee was called to bring in a bill—This Committee, that is to fay, four of them, were oppoſed to that part of the plan which the Committee at May-Seſſion had conſidered as the eſſence of the reform, and a bill was accordingly reported, giving a right to appeal in every inſtance—this bill was printed—on its ſecond reading, a motion was made to inſert in the bill, a proviſion reſtricting the right of appeal, as the original plan had intended, and giving the right of review—this motion was loſt, and the bill failed of courſe—it was agreed on all hands, that a reform was neceſſary, yet as the members, had not, all of them, had time fully to contemplate the ſubject, they wiſhed for a longer time that the ſenſe of the people might be had upon it—during the period of the Seſſion while this buſineſs was under conſideration, no pains were ſpared, by thoſe intereſted in a continuance of the old abuſes, to prevent the paſſing of the bill—it was repreſented as a plan of the Lawyers, to promote their own perſonal intereſts—the old cant term of "*The order*" was conjured up again, and not a little *Billingſgate* was poured out on the occaſion—Since which time a written ſpeech has been handed to the Editors of the *Independent Chronicle*, by a Senator, which many people ſuppoſe he wrote for the *worthy* member from Cohaſſet, endeavouring to make it be believed, that the reform was calculated for the emolument of the Lawyers only, and not of the people at large—There has been a time, my countrymen, when men were able to make themſelves men of conſequence, by making an outcry againſt Lawyers. The writer of theſe remarks is a Lawyer; and the firſt propoſer of this plan was alſo a reſpectable Lawyer who is now out of practice.—However, it is to be hoped, that the people of Maſſachuſetts will coolly, and without prejudice, weigh its merits: and not approve or condemn it, on account of any thing foreign thereto—If it is a ſyſtem calculated to promote the particular, private profit, of any claſs of men, God forbid that it ſhould take effect; but on the other hand, if 'tis a ſyſtem that will have a tendency to place the judicial concerns of this Commonwealth on a fair and an honourable footing, and purify the fountains of public juſtice, it will finally meet your approbation, and be adopted by you, notwithſtanding it may be recommended to you by one of "*the order*."

In my next Number I ſhall endeavour to point out ſome of the evils, and the cauſes of thoſe evils, exiſting under the preſent arrangement, as alſo the conſequences reſulting therefrom.

BOSTON, April 6.

By Capt. Williams, *of the ſchooner* Fanny, *which arrived on Wedneſday laſt, in 14 days from Guadaloupe, we received the following* Important Proclamations, *if juſtified by the Commiſſioners at that Iſland.*

DECLARATION

Of the Commiſſioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Windward Iſlands.

To all the Neutral Nations trading with ſaid Iſlands.

EIGHT hundred Republicans, and two French frigates, have conquered the Iſland of Guadaloupe; eight thouſand men, choſen troops, ſix line of battle ſhips, and twelve frigates, muſt yield to that courage, virtue, and love of one's country, that animate a Republican breaſt.

With ſo inconſiderable forces, but entirely devoted to the triumph of liberty and equality, we have overcome all obſtacles, and finally drove from this fertile, and now free country, the remainder of the Engliſh pilfering horde.

The vile ſatellites of GEORGE, thoſe infamous promoters, and ſupporters of all kinds of robbery, aſhamed of their defeats, and unable to reſiſt a Generous enemy, endeavour to ſatisfy their inſatiate avidity, by pinndering, under frivilous pretexts, neutral veſſels. Nay: They exhauſt all the reſources of craft and perfidy, in order to rob them with impunity, and they are going on in the footſteps Charles Gardon, commander at St. Lucia, John Vaughn, of glorious memory in St. Euſtatia, and Benjamin Caldwell, pretend to color this their plunder, by an inſignificant proclamation, which declares the Iſland of Guadaloupe in a ſtate of blockade—yes if it was poſſible to block up ſuch an extenſive Coaſt!

What moment do they chooſe for iſſuing ſuch an extravagant proclamation? Have not our ſhoops of war and private armed veſſels, within theſe few months, taken, ſunk, or burnt, eighty eight of their veſſels? (Which may eaſily be proved, by the ſentences rendered in the court of commerce, of this Iſland, and the regiſters, and other papers belonging to ſaid veſſels.)—Are we not ready to attack their own colonies, and there convince them of the impoſſibility of ſuch a blockade.

But rob they muſt! That is the great principle of the Engliſh military ſyſtem. In ſuch a corrupted Government no preferment can be obtained, but for money; and money muſt be had, no matter by what means: If they cannot get it from their enemies, they are baſe enough to turn pirates, and ranſack neutral veſſels, who are not able to defend themſelves.

From this ſketch of the ſordid intentions of the Engliſh, the dignity and independence of neutral powers requires, that they ſhould be upon their guard, and provide againſt the perfidious vexations, which this pretended blockade prepares their trade.

We do therefore on our ſide, formerly declare, that we ſhall never deviate from the principles of equity and benevolence, which have directed all our operations, during and after the taking of this Iſland; And that all neutral veſſels ſhall here be well received, and protected, as far as it lies in our power; we aſſure them, that the Engliſh rhodomontates inſpires us only with perfect contempt, and that our enemies ſhall ſoon have reaſon to repent of their raſhneſs and inſolence.

This our preſent declaration, ſhall be officially tranſmitted to the reſpective Governments of the Iſlands of St. Bartholomews, St. Croix, and St. Thomas, and further to the Congreſs, and the Legiſlatures of the different States in America, through the means of the French Miniſter in Philadelphia.

Fort of Liberty, the 3d day of ventoſe, (21ſt of Feb. ſtile of the ſlaves,) in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible. (Signed)

VICTOR HUGHES,
GOYRAND ET LEBAS.

DECLARATION

Of the Commiſſioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Commanders in Chief of the Britiſh forces, *Vaughn, Caldwell, Thompſon, Stewart* and *Lindſey*.

TIME and the defeat of the Engliſh forces at Guadaloupe had weakened the remembrance of the henious crimes, by which the vile ſatellites of GEORGE had ſullied the windward Iſlands.

It might reaſonably have been expected, that the ſudden reſult of the inſamous GREY and JERVIS, ſhould have made their ſucceſſors aware of ſuch cruelties, and engaged them to keep a conduct entirely the reverſe; but we have been miſtaken.

They prove to be as barbarous as thoſe above mentioned cannibals.—They have lately ordered to be put to death ſome ſoldiers of the Republic, their priſoners in St. Lucia. Cruelties like theſe call forcibly upon us to avenge our brothers and to make uſe of reprifals.

In conſequence of which, we do hereby give ſolemn notice to the Commanders in Chief of the Britiſh forces in the windward Iſlands, that from and after the date of this our official declaration, the aſſaſſination of each and every individual Republican (of whatever color he is, and in whatever Iſland it may happen) ſhall be expiated by the death of two Engliſh officers our priſoners. The GUILLOTINE ſhall at the firſt perform this act of juſtice.

We do further declare that any Frenchman, who at the moment of the landing of an army of the Republic, commanded by one of us, or by any of our Subſtitutes, ſhall not join againſt our common enemy, is outlawed, and his property forfeited to the Republic. All thoſe Frenchmen are declared traitors to their country, who have accepted of any employment under the Engliſh Government. The law having already pronounced againſt thoſe who emigrated before the capture of the colonies, as well as againſt the wretches who delivered them up, and who are in the ſame predicament with thoſe that ſold Toulon and the Iſland of Corſica, where the punic faith of the Engliſh ſhone in its full luſtre; and this law which inflicts the pain of death ſhall here continue in full force.

We do further ſignify to all the Commanders and Agents of the Britiſh Government, that citizen Mariner, Commander at St. Lucia, is an Officer in the French ſervice, and that the citizens Maſſade, Lieutenant in the navy, and Lambert are our Delegates in that Iſland, and inveſted with our power.

We have ordered this our preſent declaration to be ſent by a flag of truce to the above mentioned Commanders of the Britiſh forces, and to be tranſlated into Engliſh, and diſtributed in all the colonies.

Port of Liberty, the 3d day of ventoſe (the 21ſt February, ſtile of the ſlaves) in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible. (Signed)

VICTOR HUGUES, GOYRANDET LEBAS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

6 NIVOSE (26 Dec.)

CLAUZEL—" Fathers of the country, to ſpeak of the dangers that threaten you, to defcant on the means of extricating you, is neceſſarily the way to occupy your whole attention.

" I propoſed to you, laſt decade, that the principal leaders of the Robeſpierre faction, of that of Chaumette, Vincent and Hebert are ſtill in exiſtence; that they have defended thoſe men or this tribunal, and that they had always acted in concert with that tyrant, till a happy miſunderſtanding between them convinced you, that you ſhould get rid of them altogether.

" We muſt inform the people, that while the National Convention is occupied in framing plans for their happineſs, the men of rapine are actually ſeeking to prepare, and to foment a revolt, in order to bring about the ſyſtem of pillage and of blood, in which they exalecſed for more than fifteen months. We muſt teach good citizens the means with which theſe revolters contrived to undo liberty, that has coſt us ſo many ſacrifices, and this handful of Ruffians will diſappear at the firſt glance of the people, as the pygmies vaniſh at the ſight of Hercules.

" Monſters, your hour of domination is paſſed away; our armies know you; you are the execration of nature: all France, except a handful of rogues, abhor you! What family is there, whoſe blood you have not ſhed? From Antibes to Cherbourg, from Cherbourg to Bayonne, all aſk why the maſters of Carrier have not yet partaken of his fate? Let the Committees print the letters which you wrote to authorize the murders of the atrocious Lebon! Let them tell us whether, ſince the 27th of July, all the ſatellites of the Army of Robeſpierre have not been under your rebellious ſtandards?

" We know that ſome days before the 9th of Thermidor, Robeſpierre contended with his accomplices who ſhould hold the reins of deſpotiſm. We know well, that the ſanguinary decimvirs trembled at the ſuperiority which Robeſpierre had over them, not in perfidy, but in proportion, fought a compromiſe with him to the right of tyrannizing over their country. We have not forgot, that the diviſion did not then happen between the parties, before the morning of the 8th of Thermidor, when the ſeven tyrants ſaw that the ambitious tyrant had ſignified to the Jacobins his firm reſolution to annihilate them, and no longer to ſuffer them to partake of his power. Thus, in out-lawing ſeven of the Decimvirs, the chief error of the conſpiring *Commune* ſeems to have been thinking the party of Robeſpierre ſtronger than that of Billaud and his accomplices: for no one now doubts that there were two conſpiracies to deſtroy the national repreſentation, and with it the Republic.

" One was compoſed of the members of the commune, the other of the deputies themſelves divided into two parties.

" The weakeſt, or the moſt timid, neceſſarily fell the firſt; the ſecond, ſaiſing itſelf unparalleled, naturally declared itſelf the mortal enemy of its rival. This is the ordinary method of proceeding with all conſpirators, who endeavour to ſecure to themſelves arbitrary power.

" Thus falls to the ground all the effort which the ſeven hope to derive from the decree of outlawry, pronounced againſt them by the rebellious commune.

" Repreſentatives of the people, it is not evident to you as well as to the whole republic, that the accomplices, the perpetrators of Robeſpierre ſtill infeſt France? Call to mind that they wiſhed to be entruſted in their functions, after the death of their chief; that Billaud found fault with the ſcope of the decree, which confined to them the right of arreſting; and that, imitating the expreſſion of the fallen tyrant, he was heard to cry out in this aſſembly, "Sure I hear a ſuccour!"

" How can you expect that all the powers of Europe will ſo for you for peace and alliance, if you ſuffer to remain in the Senate the Chiefs of that faction which has lacerated the Republic? Who could then their reciprocity in their engagements? But perhaps you will ſay, Convention, that all the factious men, who combine in the Convention, will find their tomb in it.

" Theſe men will never be confined. Look into Hiſtory, and you will find, that once ſeated in power, tyrants will ceaſe quit it, till they deſcend into the grave.

" Repreſentatives of a great nation! Is your ſolicitude for Liberty leſs ardent than that of the States of the *ci devant* Languedoc for the inhabitants of Gevaudan?

" A wild beaſt had devoured a woman and two or three children; fearful that the news arrived at *Montpelier*, before the commandant ordered three regiments to go and deſtroy it.

" Thouſands of victims have been immolated by the fury of the Decimvirs; all *France* was covered with mourning and conſternation during their tyranny: The greateſt of all crimes, the uſurpation of the ſovereignty of the People, has been committed. So many atrocities will not remain unpuniſhed.—No—for you are juſt.

" I propoſe, 1ſt. That your Committees to morrow make you a report on the repreſentatives denounced by Lecointre and by all *France*.

2dly. " That the committee of legiſlation preſent you to morrow with the project of a law, tending to confine the powers of the Revolutionary Tribunal; but at the ſame time to keep up all the Judges and Jurors who had acted before the 10th of Thermidor."

The propoſitions of Clauzel were adopted in the midſt of the loudeſt plaudits.

Several Voices—" Let the ſpeech be printed."

DUHEM—" I deſire to be heard."

Several Members—" to the Tribune."

DUHEM—" I will not go there; I will not ſubmit myſelf to be agonized by your follies.—

(Murmurs)—The tribune of a free man is wherever he may happen to be.

" I think that the principles and the decrees of the Convention will be found to oppoſe the printing of this ſpeech, as they might the delivery of it (Murmurs) and I will prove it. A great number of perſons know, and particularly my Colleagues who are Members of the Committee, that theſe Committees are occupied day and night in diſcuſſing this affair. The denunciation bears at moſt upon thirty or forty other Members, as upon the ſeven accuſed.

" I only invoke juſtice, and that all parties may be heard. Duhem have anſwered the manner in which I voted in the affair of Carrier.—I voted according to my conſcience, and I would do the ſame in the affair. The Committees are inquiring into it, and if Clauzel, whom I conſider

* *Baviere, Billaud, Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, Villard, Amar, David, and Vadier.*

as an infamous calumniator"—(Violent Murmurs.)

CLAUZEL—" I deſire to be heard in reply to Duhem."

DUHEM—" It Clauzel, who has the audacity to tell me to my face, that I held correſpondence with the Emigrants in *Switzerland*, does not prove the fact, I believe that I will myſelf calumniate him."

The Aſſembly, and all the Tribunes, manifeſted ſymptoms of indignation.

DUHEM takes off his cravat.

A Member—" I vote that Duhem the aſſaſſin be called to order." (Loud plaudits.)

Several Voices—" To the Abbey! to the Abbey!"

DUHEM—" A man who declares himſelf an aſſaſſin, ought not to ſit in the Convention."

DUHEM—" You ſhall not with impunity aſſaſſinate the people.—(Hiſſes prevent him from proceeding.

DUHEM—" I think that a Repreſentative of the People, who had the atrocity to declare himſelf an aſſaſſin, ought to be excluded from this Aſſembly, at leaſt for three months, & ſent to the Abbey. (Loud plaudits.) We have known for a long time, that aſſaſſination was your favourite expedient, which you never failed to put in execution to attain your ends. You dare to ſay that you will aſſaſſinate the French people! Have you not already done it in putting to death their Repreſentatives? Are you not ſatisfied with the blood of 40 or 50 of your Colleagues? (Duhem ſmiles.) I propoſe that Duhem be confined to the Abbey."

A great number of voices—" To the Abbey, to the Abbey!"

The Preſident then put it to the vote, and a great majority was for Duhem's being ſent to the Abbey. (Loud Applauſe.)

However,

LEGENDRE—moved *the order of the day*.

CLAUZEL—" I ſupport the propoſition of Legendre for the order of the day. Duhem pretended, that I had accuſed him of a correſpondence with the emigrants of Switzerland; there was lately an explanation on this ſubject in the Committee of General Safety; many of my colleagues confeſſed, that there had been read in the Committees a paper which proved, that the Jacobins had held a correſpondence with the emigrants of Switzerland; but I never ſaid that any of my colleagues, Duhem or any other had any part in that correſpondence.

BOURDON DE L'OISE—" I move that we go to the order of the day, in order to end a debate, which muſt be afflicting to every patriote."

The Convention paſſed to the order of the day.

HAGUE, Jan. 20.

"Utrecht and Amſterdam are in the hands of the enemy, and they are expected here to morrow. Our whole court, with Lord St. HELENS your Ambaſſador, left this laſt Sunday for Scheveling, a circumſtance that has not little turned the minds already againſt the STADTHOLDER's family; ſo that we have every reaſon to believe a rupture will ſoon take place between this country and England. We expect that all communication will be ſoon ſtopped between the two countries, this is probably the laſt mail that will be ſent off by the preſent route."

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Hopes were ſtill entertained, that a part of the Dutch fleet would be brought off, as a number of the officers and ſeamen, were attached to the houſe of Orange, and affirms the paſſage was ſtill open, or at leaſt ſay they might be deſtroyed. Againſt this probability, however, there was the certainty of a ſtrong and moſt vigilant oppoſition among the burghers, who had ſtationed themſelves into a committee of obſervation, and had pledged themſelves to prefere for France, the navy, arſenals, and public property of all kinds, entire, upon condition that private property ſhould be held ſacred; that the Republic ſhould be made independent; and that the magiſtrates ſhould be freely choſe by the People. Theſe were the only terms they demanded from the French; and upon theſe they propoſed to enter into an alliance, and to agree that their navy ſhould co operate with the fleet of France, againſt the Engliſh, whom they called the common enemy.

Admiral KINSBERGEN remained in the Texel with the Dutch Fleet in Commiſſion. It is ſuppoſed that he will declare in favour of the majority of his countrymen.

JAN. 22.

We are happy in being able to confirm the aſſurance we gave yeſterday, of his Serene Highneſs the STADTHOLDER having reached this country, his ſon, the HEREDITARY PRINCE, is alſo arrived.

When they arrived at Harwich, on Sunday afternoon, it was with difficulty they could get to land, owing to the quantity of ice. Numbers of Dutch ſeamen were on the beach, but did not ſhew the leaſt anxiety to aſſiſt the boats: The Engliſh boatmen leaped into the ſea, and brought the Princes to ſolid ſtone ſhoulders. They were received with every mark of attention by the people: The muſic was drawn out; they were ſaluted with a diſcharge of guns; and the populace, having taken the horſes from the carriage provided for them, drew them to their lodgings.

Juſt as the PRINCES were embarking for England they had advice that the Zuyder Zee was entirely frozen over, and conſequently that the ſhips of war in the harbour of Amſterdam muſt fall into the hands of the enemy, who were then within a league of that city, the principal inhabitants of which were gone out to greet the arrival of General PICHEGRU. The freezing over of the Zuyder Zee, an event which has not happened for more than 100 years, will enable the French to march immediately from Amſterdam into every other province, with great facility.

A paper a Vienna, contains the following as terms upon which France, has agreed a peace with the Emperor, may be concluded:

I. France will cede the Auſtrian low countries, to a Prince of the Empire.

II. All the conqueſts weſt of the Rhine, ſhall be reſtored to their poſſeſſors.

III. The navigation of the Rhine and the Schelde, ſhall be laid open.

IV. The reſtoration of the French Weſt-India iſlands, ſhall be guaranteed to France.

V. Holland to become a free Republic, and independent of the STADTHOLDER.

The laſt accounts from the Britiſh Army ſtate, that they were purſuing their rout to Elden, in Weſtphalia, a ſea-port town belonging to the King of Pruſſia, ſituated on the river Ems, where they are expected to embark for England.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

Diſpatches from General Wayne, dated the 12th of February, and which arrived laſt Saturday, inform, that the famous Shawnees Chief called Blue Jacket, with a number of Chiefs and Warriors belonging to the Shawnees and Delawares, arrived at Head-Quarters, the 7th of that month, bearing a flag and ſuing for peace. Theſe Chiefs, like thoſe of the other hoſtile nations, who preſented themſelves in the preceding month, manifeſted their ſtrong deſire to put an end to the war, and ſigned an article agreeing to aſſemble, with all the other Chiefs or their nations, in Greenville (General Wayne's quarters) in June next, to conclude a general peace; and in the meantime to ceaſe from all acts of hoſtility. The requeſt of an old Delaware Chief indicated the diſtreſs of his nation while it manifeſted the ſincerity of his profeſſions, at the cloſe of his ſpeech to General Wayne he ſaid—

" I have now only to requeſt of you to point out a place upon which you will permit us to plant this enſuing ſpring I will immediately remove my warriors, my women and children to it, and place them under your protection."

NEW-YORK, April 6.

BARBARITY UNPRECEDENTED.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who has arrived from Trenton, relates the following particulars of the greateſt piece of premeditated cruelty:—Not long ſince, a controverſy happened between a Mr. Wilds, and one Mairs and his Son, all of the ſame neighbourhood, within 12 miles of Trenton; but a few days had elapſed, when Mr. Wilds was paſſing a bye place where the two Mairs had concealed themſelves, who when Mr. Wilds came up, ruſhed upon him ruffian like, got him down, cut off his ears and noſe, and gouged his eyes, and otherwiſe bruiſed him, ſo much ſo that his life was deſpaired of; he however, is like to recover, with an imperfect ſight of only one eye. While theſe wretches were thus employed, the cry of murder alarmed and brought the brother of Mr. Wilds to the place who endeavoured to reſcue his weltering brother from them, but they dealt with him ſo ſeverely, that he was glad to make his eſcape in order to ſave his own life. The father and ſon were apprehended.

April 8.

It is given as an article of intelligence by the America, that the new government of Holland has ſent to England to demand ſeveral Dutch Men of War which were there.

A general faſt was proclaimed, by *royal proclamation*, of Jan. 14, to be held through out England and Wales Feb. 25. Alſo another, ordaining a ſimilar day of faſting and prayer for the *ſucceſs of the arms of Britain*, to be held in Scotland Feb. 26.

Mr. Pitt has negociated with the Eaſt-India company for taking into pretty near ſervice 30 of their large ſhips, which are to be fitted as men of war from 50 to 64 guns each.

The Admiralty have contracted with private builders for a number of new 74 gun ſhips, frigates, &c.

The Dutch veſſels in the harbour of Portſmouth were, on the 24th of January, juſt after the landing of the Stadtholder, actually detained by orders from the Britiſh cabinet. There were then in that port 2 ſixty-fours, 1 frigate, 1 ſloop of war, 6 Eaſt Indiamen, and 70 merchantmen.

In the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Grey made a motion, that it ſhould be declared, that, the exiſting form of government in France is no obſtacle to this country making a peace with that people." Mr. W. Smith ſeconded the motion. It was rejected, ayes 90, noes 264. Mr. Pitt, on this occaſion, made a long ſpeech, declaiming againſt the French for rejecting the religion of their fathers, &c.

BOSTON, April 4.

The intelligence, via Salem, of the capture of St. Lucia and Grenada, we are told by the maſter of a veſſel from Guadaloupe, is premature.—But from a Proclamation of the French Commiſſioners at Guadaloupe, dated Feb. 21, it ſhould appear that St. Lucia, was in their poſſeſſion.

It was the Republicane of 112 guns, and not the Revolutionaire, that was lately loſt near Breſt. She parted her cables in a gale of wind, and went on the rock the 26th Dec. laſt.

Previous to his quiting Holland, the Dutch STADTHOLDER reſigned all his civil and military functions—of courſe, was then at liberty to retire where he pleaſed—He had at beſt—"*a hair's bredth eſcape.*"

INDEMNIFICATION. The Britiſh Admiralty has awarded 30,000 ſterl. indemnification for the laſt forty Daniſh veſſels taken by the Britiſh cruizers. The other trials are progreſſing.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

In the Second Middle Diſtrict, the probability is, that Hon. Mr. VARNUM is choſen. In the 1ſt Southern, the Hon. GEORGE LEONARD, and in the 4th Middle Diſtrict, Hon. THEOPHILUS BRADBURY are unqueſtionably choſen.

BEANS. Mr. CLARK, of Lunenburg, Upper Cohos, raiſed laſt year, 987 buſhels of beans, from one buſhel ſeed.

EXPORTS. The exports from Maſſachuſetts, in 1792, amounted to 2,589,922 dollars. In 1793, 3,676,412. In 1794, 5,269,913! Aſtoniſhing increaſe! The amount of exports from the States north of Delaware, in 1794, was 19,324,762 dols. Amount ſouth of Penſylvania, 12,464,460. Difference 6,860,302 dols.

"It is ſubmitted to ingenious men how far ſlavery is concerned in producing the above difference; and where lies the VIGOUR, the ACTIVITY, and the RESOURCES of the United States." The difference in 1792, in the ſame ſtates, was only 765,172 dols.

UTILITY OF THE STAGE.

"If the theatre," ſays la Motte, in his ingenious eſſays on poetry and painting, "were to be ſhut up, the ſtage wholly ſilenced and ſuppreſſed, I believe the world, as bad as it is now, would be then ten times more wicked and debauched." This was once the caſe at Milan: when Charles Barromeus took poſſeſſion of the archbiſhopric, he, out of abundance of zeal and fervority, ſhut up the play houſe, and expelled the players, ſtrollers and mimicrels, as debauchees and corrupters of mankind. He ſoon had reaſon to alter his opinion, for he found that the people ran into all manner of exceſſes; and, that wanting ſomething to amuſe and divert them, they committed the moſt horrid crimes by way of paſtime. It was on this account he repented of his edict, recalled the baniſhed players, and granted them a free uſe and liberty of the ſtage. Similar inſtances might be produced to ſhew how dangerous it is to ſuppreſs this amuſement—but in this philoſophic age every perſon can determine the point for himſelf.

LITCHFIELD, April 1.

On Friday evening laſt, Mr. Nathaniel Marſh, of Harwington, periſhed in the ſtorm, in his way home, about two miles from this town. A numerous family depended on his daily earnings for ſupport.

NORTHAMPTON, April 15.

Pichegru, ſince the invaſion of Holland, has uniformly treated his Engliſh priſoners with the utmoſt politeneſs; and thoſe that are of any rank he ſeems glad to have at his own table. On theſe occaſions the converſation is ſo free, that the priſoners are under no reſtraint; and we are told that in diſcourſe one day with the French general, a Britiſh officer was highly extolling the ſucceſs of his own country in the naval victory of the 1ſt of June, and the conqueſt of the colonies.

"Pichegru," ſo liſtening to him with attention is ſaid to have made this memorable anſwer: Holland you may depend upon it, will add to the conqueſts of the French, and in acquiring it we *cut off one of the arms* of the allies; but in the ſeizure of the colonies you have only eſſed the part of a *barber in ſtaving off the boards*, which will quickly grow again. If our trees do not at once ceaſe to vegitate, we ſhall not want a navy; and if our women do not at once grow barren, we ſhall neither want ſoldiers or ſailors.

DIED]—at Charlemont, on the 28 inſt. widow *Sarah Hartwell*, in the 86th year of her age.

———At Amherſt on Monday laſt, Miſs *Abigail Williams*, daughter of Mr. Judas Williams of this town, in the 26th year of her age. The ſerenity of her mind in her laſt moments, gives comfortable hopes to her afflicted parents and connections, that this change, is to her great gain—her amiable diſpoſition was witneſs'd by all her acquaintance, who lament her death.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER pleaſe to inſert the following in your next paper, and you will oblige a conſtant reader.

IN contemplating the various ſituations of the different claſſes of men, I ſee nothing, that ſtrikes my mind with more aſtoniſhment, than their conduct in many towns in this country. Our youthful citizens ſpend a great part of their time in ſinenced houſes, tippling, gambling, and many other as bad practices. The youths of our country form a reſpectable part of ſociety; and it is truly lamentable, that they ſhould give way to ſuch vices, which not only deſtroys their health and fortune, but unfits them to ſerve their country: The conduct of youth is not more deſpicable, than that of men, who have families; theſe likewiſe, ſpend conſiderable part of their time and money in thoſe houſes, when the former ought to be ſpent on their farms, and the latter in providing neceſſaries for their families, of which in many inſtances, they are almoſt deſtitute. Our retailing fellow-citizens, in many inſtances, are very deſtructive to the peace, and good order of ſociety: They without the leaſt fear of law, or check of conſcience, mix and ſell liquor as frequently as the innholder, and boaſt in ſo doing. Is it poſſible that our ſelectmen poſſeſs reaſon, when they give their approbation for licence to perſons for retailing ſpirituous liquor, whom they know miſs, and fell the ſame in down right oppoſition to the law. It is the duty of ſelectmen, when they give approbation to attend ſtrictly to the morals of ſuch perſons, and likewiſe to ſee that they are ſtrmly attached to the laws of the Commonwealth. Can it be ſuppoſed, that a man is attached to the laws, when he doth knowingly break them, whenever an opportunity does occur. The conduct of ſelectmen in giving approbation, is not ſo aſtoniſhing, when we conſider that they themſelves are very often in thoſe grog-ſhops, tippling and ſpending their time.

——Excellent fathers of your reſpective towns indeed! Fine examples you ſet for youth and other citizens, and I think they follow them, with admirable exactneſs.

Officers of the peace are very frequently to theſe grog ſhops; not only ſeeing and hearing others break the laws by gambling, and prophane ſwearing, but are themſelves guilty of the ſame crime. What crowns the whole ſcene with horror is, the conduct of the Magiſtrate, who fits tippling in thoſe retailing ſhops, hours together, hearing men break the law by ſwearing, and not ſo much as reprove the offender. What my fellow-citizens will be the conſequence of ſuch conduct? It is in vain that we have laws, if they are not put in execution by thoſe who are in authority; men breaking the law, which their oath obliges them to keep ſacred. That my fellow citizens would conſider thoſe things ſeriouſly and reform their conduct, is the prayer of—*Lover of peace & good order.*

Iſaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker.

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia and New-York, and now ſelling at the ſign of the Clock Face, Northampton; an aſſortment of genuine warranted Watches.—He has alſo on hand Alarm and plain Clocks of a ſuperior kind, which will be ſold cheap for caſh, and their performance warranted.

N. B. Watches repaired in the beſt manner, and the higeſt price given for old Braſs.

Northampton, April 15, 1795.

Loſt on Friday laſt, in this town, one half JOE and one GUINEA.—Whoever has found the ſame and will leave it with the Printer hereof, ſhall be generouſly rewarded. April 15, 1795.

From a late BOSTON PAPER.

"Be just before you are generous:"
Or, the glory of the Wig.

IN the trial of a late action, before the Supreme Judicial court, in Boston, brought by Mr. S——, late deputy commissary of Castle William, against the estate of Mr. H——, late governor of the commonwealth, to recover compensation for cultivating on the Island, (belonging to said H——) catching escalops, and performing divers other little services for him—a part of the defence, set up by the eccentrix, was, that the plaintiff had always considered himself rewarded for his services, by the *tit bits*, upon which he had feasted at his excellency's table, and by the *innumerable* presents, which the liberable hand of his departed benefactor was continually heaping upon him. To invalidate this suggestion, Mr. C——, the governor's barber was introduced as a witness; and, in the course of his testimony, related the following fact: "One morning, as I was dressing his late excellency, Mr. S——, the plaintiff, came into the room. After some conversation with him the governor ordered me to make one of my best wigs for Mr. S——, and promised, to pay me for it. Accordingly I went to work, made a fine wig, and presented it to Mr. S——. Sometime afterwards, I presented my bill to the governor for payment, who replied in a passion, that *he thought it quite enough for him to recommend good customers to me, without being damned eternally, to pay their bills besides!*"

Convinced, that there was no prospect of success from a second application, the terrified knight of the razor withdrew his account, and presented it to Mr. S——, who, having too much modesty to "*look a gift horse in the mouth*," was compelled to pay for the honor of wearing his excellency's *wig!*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

An ACT prescribing the duty of Constables and Collectors in certain cases, previous to the advertisement of Non-resident Proprietors' Lands for sale, for nonpayment of Taxes; and for perpetuating the evidence of posting Notifications, previous to such sales.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, that where any non resident proprietor of any lands in any town, district or plantation within this commonwealth, shall have authorized in writing any person residing and dwelling in any such town, district, or plantation, as his attorney to pay the taxes imposed upon such lands, and such written authority shall have been lodged with, or recorded by the clerk of such town, district or plantation, which such clerk is hereby required to do, upon application of such attorney and payment of one shilling for filling or recording the same; no constable or collector of taxes in any such town, district or plantation, shall proceed to advertise the sale of any such lands, of any such non-resident proprietors, for non-payment of any taxes, committed to them to collect, without first notifying and demanding payment of such tax of such attorney, either personally, or by written notice and demand left at his dwelling-house; nor till after the expiration of two months from and after such notice. And in case such collector shall have occasion after said two months to advertise such lands for sale, upon neglect of payment of the taxes, his affidavit made before a justice of the peace and recorded by the clerk of such town, district, or plantation (who is hereby required upon request of such constable or collector to record the same) before any such sale be made, that such personal or written notice was given, and expressing the time of giving the same, shall be admitted as legal evidence thereof.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the affidavit of any disinterested person taken before a justice of the peace of the posting notifications required by law for the sale of any land, which shall be sold by any sheriff, constable, or collector, in the execution of his office, may be used in evidence of the fact of notice, upon any trial of validity of such sale; provided that such affidavit, made as one of the original advertisements, or on a copy of one of them, shall be filed and recorded in the registry of deeds of the county or district where the land lies, within six months. This act to be in force from and after the first day of July next. And the secretary shall cause this act to be published in the several newspapers in the commonwealth, as soon as may be.

In the house of representatives, Feb. 28, 1795.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Sp'ker.

In senate, Feb. 28, 1795.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Presid't.

By the Governor approved Feb. 28.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Observe.

FOR sale in *Buckland*, on the County road, about 100 acres of excellent LAND, with a new convenient dwelling house, two barns and pot-ash on the same, produced the last season, it is judged, more that 30 tons of hay, with a good proportion of plowing and pasturing, a young orchard, with other fruit trees, agreeably situated and well watered,—Also, about 2 miles westerly, on said county road, 2 new dwelling houses, one nearly completed, one and an half story high, a large shed with stabling for horses, and room for 4 or 5 tons of hay, 1 acre and 30 rods of good land, an agreeable stand for retailing or innholding, is occupied as such at present; the other a small house, with a convenient garden-spot, a good stand for mechanism,—A Blacksmith is much wanted.——One half of a new forge in good repair, within 30 rods of the two first mentioned houses.——Also, about 100 rods south of said forge, 57 acres of good warm land, as well situated and tinctured for coaling, for the use of said forge as any to be found, about 6 acres chopped and burned, the greater part cleared and sowed with winter grain and hay-seed.

For further particulars—Enquire of JOHN SAFFORD, on the first mentioned premises.

He also informs all those indebted to him on book, that unless their accounts are settled previous to the first of August next, they will find them lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect, without farther notice, from J. SAFFORD.

March 31, 1795.

For sale, at my store in

Ashfield, in addition to a good assortment of spring GOODS, 10d. and 20d. Nails, Old and New Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Metheglin, a good assortment of Pewter, Bar Iron, German and Blistered Steel, an assortment of Looking Glasses and Crockery, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo of a superior quality, Fore and Wool Hats, Glass Bottles, Screw Augers, Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Cart Boxes, Sadlers Ware, excellent Wool Cards, Windsor Tobacco one yard long, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Cloth Shoes, Iron Shovels, Pork by the bl. and well dressed Flax.—Wanted, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Tow Cloth, Check'd Linen, Beef-Wax, old Pewter and Brass, Geese Feathers, old Rags, and even Cash, for which the highest price will be given in the above articles.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. One or two covering horses, and a vigorous Jack to sell or let, for the season. Choice Clover Seed, for pay next summer. S. N.

March 25. 1795.

Oliver Pomroy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he carries on the Cabinet and Chair making business, a few rods south of the court-house, where his customers may be supplied on the shortest notice, with the following articles, viz. Desks and Book Cases, Secretary's and Book Cases Wardrobes, Plain Card Tables, Commode do. Circular, do. Breakfast Tables, Commode do. Oval, do. Tea Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboard Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. Bureau Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. High Chest on Chest, Night Tables, Easy Chairs, Banister, do. Slat Back, do. Fallow, do. Sophies, Fire Screens, Clock Cases, Cradles, Beadsteads, High, do. Field, do. Tea Trays, Tea Chests, Store Desks, Bason Stands, Picture Frames, Wine Coolers, Coffins, Clothe Presses, Butler's Trays, Window Blinds, &c.

As he has worked two or three years in the city of Philadelphia, and is acquainted with the newest fashions, he flatters himself, that he shall give satisfaction to all those who favor him with their custom.

Northampton, April 6. 1795.

Joiners.

WANTED *to hire, two journeymen JOINERS, for Six Months.——*

Also wanted, as apprentices the above business, two active Lads, who have been bred to business. Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted, as an apprentice

to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active LAD, about 15 years of age—Enquire of MEDAD LYMAN.

Easthampton, March, 31 1795.

Just Published, and for sale by the Printers hereof,

A Sermon, preached at

Worthington, at the Ordination of the Rev. JONATHAN LAW POMEROY, by DAVID PARSONS, A. M.

March 1795.

List of the LETTERS in the Post Office, Northampton, March 15, 1795.

THOMAS Smith, Esq. Chester, 3—Lt. Col. Jacob Bates, Middlefield—Medad Lyman, Easthampton—Topper Suffield, Stage Driver—Appleton Robbins, Granby—Seth Dwight, Williamsburgh—Jedediah Thayer, Ware—Benjamin Hubbard, jun. Worthington——Andrews, Esq. Amherst—John Wing, Conway—Job Whitney, Deerfield—Nathaniel Stone, Esq. Chesterfield—Amos E. Stillman, do.—Elijah Hunt, Esq. Northampton—Elisha Fuller, Ludlow—Joseph Morton, Amherst—Cotton Hayden, Williamsburgh—Col. William Lyman, Southampton—Ira Draper, Northampton—Abraham Parsons, Eastampton—Hugh Kelley, Chester—James Morse, Chesterfield—Col. John Bradish, Worthington——George Hebert, Deerfield—Asahel Judd, Hadley—Joseph Clapp, jun. Eastampton—Benjamin Hibbard, Granby—Philemon Heaton, Ludlow—Gen. Seth Murray, Hatfield—William Colson, Northampton—John Strong, jun. Westampton——John Strong, Senior, do. 2—Lewis B. Sturges, Hadley—Lydia Stiles, Granville.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE a quantity of good

Clover-Seed

for sale, on low terms for Cash—they have a general assortment of dry

GOODS,

on hand, among which are a few fashionable Vellon Modes and Ribbons—they have this day received from Boston, a few articles in the Grocery line, which they offer to their customers and others, on low terms for ready pay, or short credit—Also, about 30 doz. Ivory Combs, of various prices, for sale by the doz.

Wanted, a quantity of clean Cotton and Linen Rags and good Geese Feathers. Cash given for Pork and Lard.

Conway, March 4. 1795.

White and Burr,

WANT to purchase 10,000 bl. and 5,000 half bl. white OAK STAVES, delivered at or within 10 miles of their Store in Worthington, for which good pay will be made.—Any person wishing to contract to get or deliver them or part of them, are desired to make their terms known.—They pay cash for any quantity of clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS, on delivery. They have also for sale, a handsome assortment of European and West India

GOODS,

which they offer on as good terms as at any Store in the Country, without distinction. They leave these to judge, who have frequented their Store, the inducement to call again, and thank them for their first incitement.—All kinds of Country produce received in payment.—Also, old Gold, Silver, Pewter, Copper and Brass and the full value allowed.

Worthington, March 7. 1795.

We the subscribers, being

appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Selah Clap*, late of Montgomery deceased, represented insolvent—three months from the 4th of January last, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims; we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on Monday, the 13th of April next, and on Monday the 17th of August next, at two o'clock P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling house of the deceased.—No accounts will be allowed after the expiration of said terms.

JOEL LYMAN,
ELISHA EDWARDS,
SAMUEL BURT, jun.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to ABIGAIL CLAP, *Admin.*

Southampton, March 20, 1795.

Wanted, as an apprentice

to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age—Enquire of

LEMUEL NICHOLS.

Dalton, March 17, 1795.

For Sale,

A STORE, two stories high, opposite the Meeting House in Eastampton, on the County road—an excellent stand for a Trader—Enquire of NOAH JANES.

Eastampton, March 29, 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber,

about 20 acres of Land in Westhampton, lying southerly of Paul Clark's on the road, well situated for a Trader or Tradesman—Enquire of Paul Clark, near the Premises.——Also, another piece of Land (in the long division, so called) in Northampton, bounded easterly on the road that leads from Landlord Edwards's to Southampton, and runs west, through said Edwards's inclosure to Westhampton line, being upwards of 40 rods in width. The above tract of Land will be sold reasonable and payment made easy.—Enquire of BENJAMIN CLARK.

Northampton, March 25. 1795.

All persons having any

just demands against the estate of *Elijah Wells*, late of Conway, county of Hampshire deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

RUTH WELLS,
ELIJAH WELLS. } Executors.

Conway, March 18. 1795.

Dying Blue.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he carries on the business of DYING LINEN yarn blue, at the house of Mr. *Supply Clap* in Northampton, the colour is made with Indigo and is durable; those that will favour him with their custom, may depend on the best exertion, and sincerest thanks of the public's humble servant, FRANCIS POMEROY.

Northampton, March 18. 1795.

Came into the inclosure

of the subscriber, (a) of November last, two SHEEP, artificially marked—the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EBENEZER BURROUGHS.

Williamsburgh, March 20. 1795.

FOR SALE, by

Andrew Wood,

a quantity of CLOVER-SEED.

Hawley, March 18. 1795.

Garden Seeds.

A NEW assortment of GARDEN SEEDS warranted of last years growth, to be sold at the Store of ROBERT BRECK and SON.

Northampton, March 18. 1795.

Advertisement.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th of February last, an indented Apprentice, by the name of *Enoch Bardwell*, between 15 and 16 years of age, his hair black and complexion dark, about 5 feet and an half high, had on when he went away, a light colored coat, without and overhalls.—Whoever will take up said Lad, and return him, or give information where he may be had, shall be entitled to one cent reward, without any charges paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring him, as they may expect them for, to incur the penalties of the law.

ELEAZER FLAGG.

Conway, March 4, 1795.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, which may be depended upon as good, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, a few rods north of the Burying Ground—by the widow

EASTHER WRIGHT.

Northampton, March 28. 1795.

Ran away from the subscriber

on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice negro boy, named Noah Gomer, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, had on when he went away a claret coloured coat, gray waistcoat and brown thickset overalls, and wore a small cap. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber shall be entitled to one cent reward and no charges paid. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harbouring said Boy, on the penalty of the law.

JOSEPH HUTCHENS.

Northampton, April 7. 1795.

Wanted, a journeyman

BLACKSMITH, a good workman, will find constant employ, by applying to SOLOMON HAYWARD.

Windsor, (*County of Berkshire*) Feb. 1795.

Powder

FOR Sale, at the Store, under the Printing Office.

Northampton, March, 1795.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1795. [Numb. 451.]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred & Ninety five.

AN ACT to enable creditors to receive their just demands out of the goods, effects, and credits of their Debtors, when the same cannot be attached by the ordinary Process of Law.

(Concluded from our last.)

AND be it further enacted, that the goods, effects and credits of any person so absconding aforesaid, by process of law out of the hands of his trustee, shall forever acquit and discharge such trustee from and against all suits, damages and demands whatever, to be commenced or claimed by his principal, his executors or administrators of and for the same: and if any such trustee, shall be troubled or sued on account of any thing by him done, pursuant unto this act, he may plead the general issue and give this act in evidence; and any principal against whom judgment shall be rendered by force of this act, shall be intitled to a review, in like manner as is or may be by law provided in other cases of personal actions, at any time within three years after judgment rendered, if he was absent from the Commonwealth during the whole time in which the action was pending; but if otherwise, then his review shall be sued out within the time in which reviews in other cases are directed by law to be sued out.

And be it further enacted, that any person summoned as a trustee, as aforesaid, who shall upon oath, his examination, had as aforesaid, knowingly and wilfully answer falsely, shall upon conviction thereof in the supreme judicial court be adjudged to be guilty of perjury, and be liable and subject to all the pains, penalties, forfeitures and disabilities, thereto by law incident; and shall also out of his own proper estate, be liable and subjected to pay to the plaintiff in the action, his executors or administrators, the full amount of such judgment, as he, they, or any of them, may have recovered against the principal, in case the same be unsatisfied, otherwise such part with the legal interest thereof, and double costs of suit, to be recovered in a special action on the case.

And be it further enacted, that in every case where it shall appear by the answer of the trustee, that he was at the time of the service of the summons on him, holden or bound to deliver to the principal, at a then future day, any specie article or articles whatsoever, other than money, such trustee shall be, and hereby is authorised and permitted, on demand made by the officer having any execution in his hands, issued upon any judgment, recovered by virtue of this act, to deliver to him such specific article or articles, or so much and such part thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy such execution with the legal fees thereon; the value of such article or articles, as between the principal and trustee, to be estimated and ascertained by the appraisal of three disinterested and discreet men, one to be chosen by the trustee, one by the officer, and one by the principal, if he be present, or if he neglect or refuse, then the officer shall appoint two of the said appraisers; who shall all be sworn before a justice of the peace, in and for the county where such article or articles are to be delivered, faithfully and impartially to appraise the same;—and the said justice and appraisers, shall make, on such execution a certificate of their respective doings: provided however, that in all cases whereby the terms of the contract between the principal and trustee, any mode is pointed out for ascertaining the value of such specific articles, the principal and trustee, or either of them, may have their value thus ascertained and estimated;—And in either case, the officer shall proceed to sell such articles, and conduct in the sale thereof, as in other cases of sales of personal property, on execution, as is already by law provided; the overplus monies, if any there should be, after satisfying the execution, and his fees, he shall pay over to the principal, if within the precinct of the city, otherwise to the trustee. And in all cases where a part only of such specific articles shall be taken into execution, as aforesaid, the trustee is hereby authorised to deliver the residue to the principal, or make tender thereof, within thirty days after such execution shall have been satisfied, in the same manner as by law he might have otherwise delivered the whole.

And be it further enacted, that wherever any person who shall be summoned as a trustee, as aforesaid, shall die, before he may have been examined, as aforesaid, his executors or administrators may appear, or if the plaintiff think proper, be compelled to appear, and make answer to the suit, in the same way and manner executors and administrators are allowed or compellable to appear and answer to suits and actions in other cases. And in case of the death of any trustee, after such his examination, and previous to the rendering of final judgment against the principal, the executors and administrators of such deceased trustee shall be liable and answerable to perform whatever such trustee, by his answer, would have been liable to do and perform in case he had lived.

And be it further enacted, that no person shall be considered or adjudged to be a trustee, within the intent and meaning of this act, by reason or on account of his having made, given, endorsed, negociated, or accepted any negociable security whatever.

And be it further enacted, that the act, made in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, "to enable creditors to receive their just debts out of the effects of their absent or absconding debtors," shall after the first day of *August* next, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that all writs, and other processes by virtue of said act, to carry into final effect any processes which heretofore have been, or which may on or before the first day of August, be brought in virtue of said act.

And be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal any part of this act, entitled, "an act to prevent fraud and perjury," excepting that all judgment creditors who by the provisions of that act are entitled to the process provided in the act herein repealed, are and shall be hereby entitled to the process in this act provided, under the same regulations and restrictions as are mentioned and expressed in the said act, entitled, "An act to prevent fraud and perjury."

In the house of Representatives, Feb. 28. 1795.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, Feb. 28, 1795.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

By the Governor approved *Feb.* 28, 1795.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

PUBLIC ROADS.

THE constant reparation, which the roads of this country are daily receiving, is a powerful argument, that there is some radical deficiency, in their mode of construction. Their amendment and preservation is certainly worthy the attention of our legislature; and if the evils, which arise from their circuity and narrow width, could be removed by the assumption of the subject, the public would be more than amply paid, for all the concomitant expenses, by the expedition and convenience, produced by the innovation.

But there is another object to be attended to, besides the breadth and straightness of the highways—viz. the structure of the *ground work*. Our present style of pavement is neither easy nor durable.——The stones of our side-ways are too round for the foot; and those of the streets, too prominent for the carriage. A common truck-load will indent the layer, and the frost destroys it.

The Romans while they governed the island of Great-Britain, made it one of their principal cares to make and repair the highways of that kingdom; and the chief roads, now used by the Englishmen are of their making out. The consequence of maintaining them was such, or at least so esteemed, that they thought it not below them to employ their legionary troops in this work; and it was sometimes the business of whole armies, either when in winter-quarters, or in the intervals of truce or peace with the natives. If, then, we set aside the customs of the Romans, as heathens, and take them as a civil government, we must allow they were the pattern of the whole world for improvement and increase of arts and learning, civilizing and methodizing nations and countries, conquered by their valor.

Ancient Rome was the center of a great number of magnificent highways, which run through all Italy. Several of them crossed the Alps, the country of the Gauls, the Pyrenees, and the whole kingdom of Spain. One of them reached from Rome to Lyons, from Lyons to Rheims, and from Reims to the British Channel; it was carried on again in Great Britain, and continued as far as Scotland. That, which extended as far as Constantinople, was continued on the other side of the Hellespont, from Chalcedon through Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine; then, winding through the isthmus of Suez, which joins Asia and Africa, it passed through Egypt, and thence into Ethiopia. There were others, that ran along the coasts of Africa, from one end of it to the other; and hence possibly the Romans borrowed the model of their paved ways.

If we compare the remains of the Roman roads with the best of our modern ones at present, we shall find many of the former, that have stood, firm and intire, for above 1500 years, without any repairs; while ours want reparation two or three times, at least, in that space of time, through any neglect to mend them in time, are decayed and broken down in some places, at this day; yea there are several countries, where they still remain whole and intire. The Appian way, which was first carried from Rome to Capua, and afterwards continued from Capua to Brundusium, is still in good condition, though it has been a high road above 1900 years; and we have some treaties, in several parts of France, which have subsisted upwards of 15 or 1600 years. Now it is to their particular structure, that we are to ascribe their long duration; which structure was as follows:

They first of all laid open with a plough two parallel furrows: then the soldiers carried away the light, loose earth, that they found between the furrows, and dug till they came to a hard, firm bottom.—They then filled up the four, or bed, which they had hollowed, with a more dense and weighty matter; as, for instance, with a sort of hard sand, or gravel, taken out of the rivers, or dug out of the quarries.—This done, they rammed the whole, hard down, and smoothed it with heavy rollers; nor did they always end their work here, but oftentimes (to facilitate draining off the water, and to prevent any mud or dirt from soaking in, which would infallibly undermine and loosen the whole) raised a terrace or causeway, several feet above the level of the plain, consisting of four layers, or stories, of strong masonry.

On the foundation of earth, which, as said before, was firmly compacted and levelled, they spread a covering of cement, made of lime and sand, or bassock, about an inch thick. The first layer, which they placed upon the cement, was of large flat stones, laid one upon another, ten inches high, and cemented together with well tempered mortar. The largest stones of all were ranged along the sides of the causeway; this layer was called *statumen*.

The second layer consisted of stones of a cubical, round, or oval figure, and of many rough, irregular stones, sometimes mixed with potsherds and pieces of broken tiles and bricks; all these were spread with a shovel over the first coat of stones, and rammed down into the mortar, which cemented them together. This second layer was about eight inches thick, and was called *rudis*.

The third layer consisted of a foot of mortar, not made of beast's tile, for that would have been too expensive, but of chalk, sand, or bassock, mixed with lime, as any of these materials were near at hand. This layer, which was sometimes called the pudding, or pap, though more commonly *nucleus* or kernel, filled up all the cavities or interfaces in the inferior layers, and settled into a hard, level coat. The great difficulty, we find in breaking it now, sufficiently proves how firm a support this was to the upper covering; especially when we consider the extreme hardness of the inferior *strata*, with which it is so firmly incorporated, as to form one compact, impenetrable body, capable of sustaining the greatest weight imaginable.

The fourth and last layer, which they called the *crust*, sometimes consisted of great hard stones, cemented together, as we find in the Appian way; sometimes of gravel, and small flints, mixed with gravel, as we find in the most of the Roman military ways. The hardest stones of all, the free-stone, and the largest sort of flints, they reserved for their towns. This layer was called *summa crusta*.

The small stones, flints, and gravel, were often brought hither from other parts, the country-people being ordered to gather them in their vineyards, their heaths, and plowed lands, on the banks of rivers, and the sea-shores; and to bring and lay them by the highway side, where the soldiers had occasion to use them in their work. Of these materials the Romans made a covering six inches thick upon the third layer, and secured it on the sides with two borders of earth, which they consolidated with heavy stones, laid sloping, for the water to run off the causeway on the plain beneath, to prevent its soaking into, and thereby loosening, the gravel. By means of this precaution, the traveller and carrier, in all seasons, enjoyed the happiness of a firm pavement was procured, by the falling down of the banks and borders, which should support the road on the sides; but, the internal layers being so closely bound and cemented, they did not suffer much by it, and the damage was easily repaired.

Every one will readily apprehend the lasting strength and support, that the roads must receive from the side walls and abutments, raised to a due height, with proper drains to carry off the water, towards the sloping extremity of such side-walls and abutments; for if they are made competently strong, they will so cement the road-materials, as to render them as hard as a rock, and quite impenetrable; at least so durable and permanent, that, after the roads are effectually completed, they will require very little constant annual expenses to keep them in repair.

ACADEMICUS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.

The French army is well received in every part of the city. A strict discipline is observed. It is pleasing to hear the Dutch youth singing Ca ira through the streets. When the martial music strikes up the air, they all join the chorus. The National Cockade caused that of Orange totally to disappear.

BRUXELLES, JAN. 29.

Yesterday two representatives of the people arrived here from Amsterdam;—they are going to Paris. Every where the soldiers of the Stadtholder lay down their arms. The English army is invisible: It is presumed that part are withdrawing towards Hanover, and that the remainder must be near Brielle and Helvoetsluys, if they have found means of embarking.

We are credibly informed that several magazines and two hundred English vessels, in the Zuyder sea, are in the power of the Republicans.

The second layer consisted of stones of a cubical, round, or oval figure, and of many rough, irregular stones, sometimes mixed with potsherds and pieces of broken tiles and bricks; all these were spread with a shovel over the first coat of stones, and rammed down into the mortar, which cemented them together. This second layer was about eight inches thick, and was called *radii*.

The third layer consisted of a foot of mortar, not made of beast's tile, for that would have been too expensive, but of chalk, sand, or bassock, mixed with lime, as any of these materials were near at hand. This layer, which was sometimes called

All the other articles have been declared by the French general beyond his power to grant and have been referred to the decision of the Representatives of the French people.

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 27.

Every moment we are favoured with new details of the immense riches which victory has delivered to the Republicans in Holland. They exceed even the fondest wishes we entertained. They found a superb foundary of arms at the Hague; the city of Delft offered the most considerable and best furnished arsenal of Europe. The city of Dortrecht contained 632 brass cannons, 40,000 stand of arms, an immense quantity of warlike stores of all kinds, and provisions enough to maintain an army of 40,000 men during a whole campaign. Excellent dock yards fitted in a masterly manner for the construction of ships, and provided with timber enough to create a numerous fleet, we only state part of the immense advantages resulting from the capture of Rotterdam. Every where magazines glutted with provisions, which the Dutch, guided by a prudent economy stored up, in order to fell them with double advantage in calamitous years.

Gold is not the most precious article the provinces of Holland offer us. Provisions of all kinds, and abundance of those merchandizes which begin to become scarce in France, are of much more importance to the Republic, and if we know how to take all the advantages of this conquest, the former abundance will soon return to France. The maintaining of our armies will coll the Republic not a farthing, and our enemies disgraced, confounded, defeated, and routed on all sides, will be glad to accept kneeling, the conditions we shall please to grant them.

The representatives of the people with the armies of the North, of Sambre and Meuse wrote to the Convention from the Hague, on the 21st Jan.

"The strong holds, Willemstadt, Breda, Gorcum, and Bergen op-Zoom; the Dutch fleet detained in the Texel and Helleboro, are all in the hands of the republicans. We owe the capture of the last mentioned port to General Bonsau. Learning that 600 of our brethren were there held prisoners of war, he gave intimation to the commander of that fort of his intention to get possession of it. He, in consequence, armed our brothers, who drove out the English.

"We send off to Paris as prisoners of war, the princes Salm and Hohenlohe, [not the great Hohenlohe who was in the Austrian service] who were stript with an oath.

"They had offered a considerable sum to two captains, one Danish, the other American, to transport them to England. These brave men answered that not being at war with the French they would do nothing against their interests; that they should observe a strict neutrality. We shall write to the minister of Denmark and the United States to testify to them the gratitude of the French Republic."

A thousand plaudits interrupted the reading of this interesting intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, *January* 28,

YESTERDAY a new Tree of Liberty, decorated in the most elegant manner and crowned with the cap of Liberty, was planted before the Town House. It had been prepared by a Society of staunch Patriots, and carried in procession, with great pomp, from the Church to the place where it was erected. Every person desired to touch it, and all who assisted in carrying it esteemed themselves happy. It was planted during a concert of various musical instruments. The national guard of Amsterdam formed a circle around, within which a great number of young ladies, dressed in white and decorated with the three coloured ribband, danced amidst the acclamations of the people. It is charming to see the harmony that reigns between the French soldiery and our good citizens.

About the end of last week, General Winte went from hence, with a body of troops, for Helder, to seize the vessels of war which were there, as well as at Port-New Dieppe, in which expedition he succeeded, as well as that to the port of Helvoetsluys, whither he went for the same purpose.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, January 29.

"We have had a new proof of the perfidy of the Stadtholderian party, and of the Assembly of the ancient State General. It is now fully ascertained that, in the order to appease the Patriots, these gentlemen had circulated a rumour, that the Stadtholder had resigned all his employments, civil and military, and that his resignation had been accepted by the States General. This is a falsehood, and the counsellors of the stadtholder have been more expert, or rather more perfidious. We may decide on this subject from the following resolution entered into by the States General the 18th January, the very day on which the Stadtholder departed. The patriots have found this infamous document in the secret register of the deliberations of their high mightinesses.

"*Sunday, January* 18.

"Report has been made to the Assembly by Mess. Grotezery and other Commissioners of their high Mightinesses for military affairs, who have been directed by the resolutions of this day, to examine a letter from his highness, of the same date, written at the Hague, and of the following tenor—" That the circumstances which made his highness foresee the lot that awaits him, in case the enemy should penetrate further into the country, and his not being willing to oppose any obstacle to peace, of which the good citizens have so much need, have determined him to quit the country with all his family, for a certain time, hoping that their high mightinesses will not disapprove this step. His highness prays the supreme being to shed his most precious blessings on his once happy country, and to restore its ancient splendor. He protests solemnly he has used his best endeavours to serve it well, and that he utterly despairs of being able to contribute any further to its defence. And finally, that if circumstances should, at any future day, allow him to be useful to his country, which he holds dearer than any other object in the world, their high mightinesses will always find him disposed to exert himself to the utmost. His highness has determined that his two sons, whose resignation of the command of the troops of the states he has accepted, should accompany him."

Having deliberated on the premises, and had regard to the actual state of affairs, which demands some precautionary measures, which cannot be taken in the usual mode of deliberation, it has been found necessary to declare, that whatever may be determined for the present and hereafter, shall not carry any prejudice at future times to any person whatever. It has been since determined to write to the commanders of troops, as well as to the governors, commanders of cities and fortresses belonging to the States General, that his highness has withdrawn from their territory only for a time, and that his two sons, the princes of Orange, had been dismissed from the command of the army; in consequence it has been ordered that all the military officers whatsoever, shall provisionally forward to the council of state of the union, all the military and other returns to the said prince, in capacity of captain general of the united provinces.

It has been ordered, that orders shall be forwarded to Mons. De Lartey, his highness's private secretary to forward without any delay to the council of state, all the military reports, which shall come to the address of his highness, and all other letters whatsoever, which he shall have reason to presume contain military details.

PARIS, Pluvois 23.

The States General of the United Provinces have decreed the following Proclamation, it has been just published;

PROCLAMATION.

"The Representatives of the French people who are at present in this country, having communicated to us that it would be necessary to make immediate provision for the pressing wants of the French army, and having consequently demanded the following articles:

200,000 quintals of wheat.
5,000,000 bundles of hay of 15 lbs each.
200,000 bundles of straw each of 10 lbs.
5,000,000 measures of oats of 10 lbs each.
150,000 pair of shoes.
20,000 pair of boots.
20,000 coats and waistcoats.
40,000 pair of breeches.
100,000 overalls.
200,000 shirts.
50,000 hats.

The whole to be delivered at three several periods, within one month, at Bois-le-duc, Thiel, and Nimegoen.

And further—12,000 oxen in the space of two months.

Decreed to be furnished accordingly."

The representative of the people Briez, delegated to the armies of the North, of the Sambre and the Meuse, has written to his colleage Merlin of Douay, that the French troops on the 10th inst. entered Middleburg and Flushing; and that all the province of Zealand is in their power.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Pluviose 5.

"At present the report is general, that Zealand is in the power of the Republicans, and that admiral Kinsbergen, has by order of the regenerated states, hoisted the three coloured flag.

From the Moniteur Universel, Feb. 8.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Representatives of the people of France, sent to the armies of the North, Sambre and Meuse.

TYRANNY, which conspired against the liberty of mankind, has declared war on us, and attempted to oppress us.

A stubborn Stadtholder made himself master of your government; he entered into the pernicious coalition of tyranny, and formed with them the rash resolution of enslaving a magnanimous people.

Your blood, your treasure, were lavished in that criminal attempt.

The fate of arms answered the justice of our cause, and our victorious armies have entered your territories. Batavians! we are very far from thinking that you are accomplices of this horrid attempt Our enemies are also yours.

The blood of the founder of the Republic of the United Provinces still runs in your veins, and amidst the havocks of war we still continue to consider you both as our friends and allies, and it is upon this principle that we are now among you; we bring confidence and not terror along with us.

It is but a few years ago, that a haughty conqueror presented laws to you; we do not come into your country to enslave—the French nation shall respect your independence.

The armies of the republic of France shall observe the strictest discipline; the least injury and extravagancy committed against the inhabitants, shall be severely punished.

The security both of person & property shall be maintained.

The free exercise of religion shall not be disturbed. The laws, customs, and manners shall still be maintained. The people of Holland, by using their sovereignty, shall alone be able to alter or improve the constitution of their government.

At Amsterdam, the 1st Pluviose; in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (the 20 of January, 1795, old stile.)

Signed on the original,

GILLET,
BELLEGARDE,
J. B. LACOSTE,
JOULERT,
POSTIER,
DE L'OISE.

HAGUE, 7th Pluviose.

The members of the new states of the province of Holland being assembled at the hotel called Heerreglement the citizen [illegible] in the name of the compliment them. Citizen Peter Paulis was chosen president. Two secretaries were likewise appointed, viz. De Lauge and Spoors. The former secretary Royer was called in, and he was directed to convoke the Assembly without calling either the ci-devant nobility or the grand pensionary. They went in a body to the Grand Assembly of the States, where they were received by the Secretary Royer. They qualified themselves as Provisionary Representatives of the people of Holland—They decreed the Sovereignty of the People and the Rights of Man, and abolished the Stadtholdership with all its dependencies. The oath upon the old constitution was suppressed.

The chambers of accounts and others were dissolved, and were replaced by committees of public welfare, military affairs and finances. Which were immediately organized.

The deputies to the States General have been recalled, and the liberty of gunning upon one's own ground has been allowed. They have given notice of all this to the representatives of the French people, who were satisfied therewith.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

A work entitled, "*Views of the United States of America, in a series of papers, written at various times, between the year* 1787, *and* 1794: *by* TENCH COXE *of* Philadelphia; *interspersed with Authentic Documents, the whole tending to exhibit the progress and present state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigation, ship-building, manufactures and general improvement*," which was lately published in Philadelphia, fell into my hands; and so gratified was I with its contents, that I could not resist the impulse I felt to hand you some extracts therefrom for more general perusal, and to recommend the work, to the attention of every one who delights in the prosperity of his country—Yours,

A. B.

CHAPTER XVI.

CONTAINING A SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL FACTS, WHICH CHARACTERISE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND THEIR COUNTRY OR TERRITORY.

THE people of the United States have exploded those principles, by the operation of which religions oppressions and restrictions of whatever description, have been imposed upon mankind; and, reposing mere toleration, they have placed upon one common and equal footing every church, sect or society of religious men.

They have exploded, in like manner, those principles, by the operation of which civil oppressions have been inflicted upon mankind; and they have made an unexceeded progress in their practice upon the principles of free government.

While the fermentations of a civil and revolutionary contest were yet operating upon their minds, amidst the warmth of feeling incidental to that state of things, they have recently examined with sober attention the imperfections of their national and subordinate civil establishments: they reflected, with due firmness, on the numerous inconveniences, which those imperfections had produced, and upon the awful scenes in which they would probably be called upon to *foster or to act*, if their civil constitutions should continue unamended; and they have since exhibited to the world the new and interesting spectacle of a whole people, meeting, as it were *in their political lobby and voluntarily imposing upon themselves the wholesome and necessary restraints of just government.*

On two occasions, at the distance of four years, personal character and public interests have produced *an orderly and unanimous election of the chief magistrate of the United States*, without one, even the smallest, effort or measure of procurement.

The public debt is smaller in proportion to the present wealth and population of the United States than the public debt of any other civilized nation.

The United States (including the operations of the individual states) have [illegible] much greater proportion of their public debt in the last ten years, than any other nation in the world.

The expenses of the government are very much less in proportion to wealth and numbers than those of any nation in Europe.

There is no land tax among the external revenues, nor is there any interior tax, or excise upon food, drink, fuel, light or any native or foreign manufacture, or native or foreign production, except a duty of about four pence sterling upon domestic distilled spirits*.

The general part of the public burdens are paid by an import duty on foreign goods, which being drawn back on exportation, it remains only on what is actually consumed. It is in that view the lowest in the world, and operates greatly in favour of American manufactures.

A national mint is established under the direction of the ablest practical men in the arts and sciences, which this country contains—DAVID RITTENHOUSE. Impressed by law that the purity and intrinsic value of the silver coin shall be equal to that of Spain, and of the gold coins to that of the strictest European nations. The government of the United States forgoes all profit from the coinage—a politicalness wholesome forbearance.

The interest of the public debt of the United States is paid quarter-yearly with punctuality absolute and perfect. There is no TAX on property in the funds and banks.

The shipbuilding of the United States was greater in the year 1792, than in any former year since the settlement of the country, and it is much greater in the present year, than it was in the last. Generally speaking, the art of shipbuilding was never so well understood, never so well executed, nor was there ever a time when so many manufactures requisite for the furniture, tackle, apparel and stowing of vessels were made in the United States.

The value of the manufactures of the United States is certainly greater than double the value of their exports in active commodities.

The exports of the United States have increased in the last two years about fourteen percent.†

The exports of the United States are five times the amount of the national rates and duties.‡

The imports of the United States, for consumption, have not been swelled in proportion to the increase of their population and wealth. *The reason is, the constant introduction of new branches of manufacture, and the great extension of the old branches.*

The production and manufactures of military supplies and articles, enable the United States to derive from their own resources, ships of war, gun powder, cannon and carriages, muskets, rifles, and cutlasses, grapnals, anchors, sail-cloth, cordage, iron, lead, cartouch-boxes, swordbelts, cartridge paper, saddles, bridels and bitts, soldier's and sailors hats, buckles, locks and boots, leathern breeches, naval stores, sheathing paper, malt and spiritous liquors, manufactured tobacco, soap, candles, lard, butter, beef, pork, bacon, hams, peas, biscuit, and flour; and other articles for the land or marine service.

The people of the United States are ingenious in the invention, and prompt, and accurate in the execution of mechanics and workmanship for purposes in science, arts, manufactures, navigation and agriculture. Rittenhouse's planetarium, Franklin's electrical conductor, Godfrey's quadrant improved by Hadley, Rumsey's and Fitch's steam engines, Leslie's road producing and other hydrological inventions, the construction of ships, the New-England whale-boat, the construction of flour mills, the wire cutter and bender for card makers, Folsom's and Briggs's machinery for cutting nails out of rolled iron, the Philadelphia dray with an inclined plane, Mahon's engine for extinguishing fire, the Connecticut steeple clock, which is wound up by the wind, the Franklin fire plate, the Rittenhouse Rote, Anderson's threshing machine, Rittenhouse's instrument for taking levels, Donnald son's hippopotamus and balance lock, and Wynkoop's underlators, are a few of the numerous examples.

CHARACTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

FROM THE FIRST VOLUME OF STREET'S HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS XVI

OF this, the first opportunity that has been afforded of mentioning Gen. WASHINGTON, I eagerly avail myself, to offer, at the throne of his virtues, the attribute which is due to them from every human being. But to that character, which leaves imitation at such an immeasurable distance behind it, to those qualities which encounter every thing that is great and every thing that is good, every thing that is virtuous, and every thing that is noble, it will scarcely disparage the abilities of any man to confess his total inability to do adequate justice. In the contemplation of General WASHINGTON's achievements the mind, dazzled by their splendour, loses every power but that of wonder and admiration. What a great Roman † once said, "that compared with him all the Sovereigns in Europe, those excepted, were paltry and contemptible," will surely by none be deemed extravagant, by many will be considered as poorly prosaic. Pony praise I certainly think it is, when, among those Sovereigns, I find such men as the present King of Prussia and the emperor of Germany; and when, I cannot disforget one, even excepted, whose conduct is influenced by a regard for the welfare and the prosperity of his people ‡.

* *Mr. Fox.*

† *If the King of Poland should be either an emperor, I reply feariously, that I have never beheld a different degree of firmness in his character, to entitle him to the honour of being compared with General Washington. I sincerely hope, however, that his Majesty's conduct, in the present glorious struggle for liberty, will furnish me with matter for altering my opinion.*

PORTLAND, April 6.

Capt. DRINEWATER, who arrived here on Monday, informs, that he sailed his ship at *Barbadoes*, for cash, and from thence proceeded to *Martinique*, in order to purchase produce. On his arrival at *Martinique*, and on producing his papers to the general, the general expressed the greatest indignation at the name of his vessel [*La Ira*] and immediately sent a mate to the officer of the customs, ordering him not to enter the vessel. A copy of this letter, in Capt. DRINEWATER's possession, is as follows:—

PORT ROYAL, 19th FEB. 1795.

SIR,

By desire of brigadier general LINDSAY, I forward to you the papers of an American ship-prize now here from *Barbadoes* in ballast. It is brigadier general LINDSAY's order, that she may not be allowed to take in any thing at this port, IN CONSEQUENCE OF HER NAME, which he thinks highly improper, and that she depart as soon as possible. The general does not believe this as an established law; but Americans that bring not any thing with them, have no right to take any thing away. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. MORRIER, *Maj. of Brigade.*

Wm. NICOLLS, ESQ.
Collector, Port Royal.

‡ *The above demonstrates the necessity of commercial treaty—had such an one existed, the commander dare not, of his own authority to admit a vessel in an entry.*

BOSTON, April 11.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

We learn, that a vessel has arrived at Philadelphia, in 30 odd days from France, bringing intelligence into February—the principal articles of which are, That the Dutch were briskly employed in organizing a REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, for the United Netherlands; that the officers and seamen of the Dutch navy, had declared in favour of the French; and that the navy was employed as auxiliaries to the French.

COMMUNICATION

From Bermuda, March 1795.

We are sorry to inform the public, that the business of privateering is carried on, if possible with more keenness than ever from Bermuda.—The noted GOODRICH has now two ships and a three masted lugger ready for a cruise, and many others are either out, or preparing to sail. Two American ships from Bourdeaux, with very valuable cargoes, have been lately brought in here by the English frigates stationed off the Chesapeak, they were taken close in with the land. The cargoes will certainly be condemned, the undoubtedly American property and the vessels will be acquitted, saddled with the costs of suit, and have no freight allowed. Such is the venality and wickedness of GREEN, the Judge of the Admiralty Court of these islands, and formerly ship painter in Philadelphia, that it is almost immaterial to stand trial, as every thing neutral which has value to recommend it is sure to be condemned:—So great is the partiality of said Judge that in cases of appeal, he permits the Captors to be their own security —Our Cargoes are also appraized far under their value even here—Coffee of the first quality for instance is generally appraized at 6 dols. per bl. in those cases, although the common price is 10 dols. per bl. ready cash. This is done from an idea entertained here that in case of restitution the Captors are only responsible for the amount of appraizement.—Should this position be right they might refund with damages, and still remain considerably the gainers.—A great number of American vessels with their cargoes from different parts of the French West India Islands have been lately condemned in Bermuda contrary to every principle of justice and the laws of Nations.—The charges alledged are "that they are adopted French property, are, from what they term, blockaded ports (though not a single vessel of war have ever been before many of them) and have traded contrary to the permanent system of France." The common saying of the Privateers Men is, that if restitution takes place, it must come from the British government, for they are determined to eat and drink the property they have taken, and government may find it *if it can.*

The distress of the poor seamen here is inconceivable—The moment the vessels were libelled in most cases the seamen were turned ashore without money and without resource.—It is even difficult for the most respectable of the Americans to raise a trifling sum to defray necessary expences, and it is next to impossible to sell a Bill on America, the Bermudians being impressed with an idea of a liquefaction of British property in the United States until restitution shall be made for their unjust Captures. We have hitherto rested our hopes on the interposition of the executive of the United States to procure us justice, but alas! we can perceive nothing done—Our government ought to be appraized that there is a point at which *tolerating* ceases, and that *ruined Men* are naturally desperate. No news of any Treaty.

A SUFFERER BY BERMUDIAN PIRACY

[Here follows a list of the vessels carried into Bermuda, since October last, which are 21 in number:—Ten of whom have been condemned.—Two cargoes condemned, vessel acquited with costs—one acquited—the rest libelled. The names of chief part of them have frequently been published. Those arrived in February and March are, ship Eliza, of Norfolk; ship London Packet of Baltimore; schooner Sally, Pierce, of Wilmington; schooner Betsey, Wheelright, of Newbury-Port; schooner Sally, New-York; schooner John, Philad. and schooner Betsey, Townsend, Salem.]

April 15.

REPORT.

It was currently reported last evening, that by an arrival at an out port, from *St. Martins*, information had been received, that the French and English outward bound *West India fleets* had met in a southern latitude, and engaged; that the French lost three ships of the line, sunk; and the English their convoy. Placing but little reliance on *West India* reports, we are of opinion, that the present originated in the loss of the three French men of war in a storm; and of the capture, by the Brest fleet, of a great number of English and other vessels.

The "*system of terror*" has not subdued in the *West Indies*; from that quarter we hear daily of the repetition of those scenes of carnage, which two or three years past afflicted all who read them. We should be furnished to hear of the recall of citizen HUGUES from the Islands.

The *French Convention* have directed a cessation in the manufactories of warlike apparatus; from which it would appear they were looking forward to the time when they could with safety turn "*their swords into pruning hooks.*"

THE TREATY—We still learn, is highly favourable to the commercial interests of the *United States*; and that there does not exist a doubt of its receiving the cordial concurrence of the Senate of the *United States*, in June next.

The first mark of distinction which will be conferred on that eminent statesman and patriot, Mr. JAY, it is highly probable, will be by *The Sovereign People*, in electing him to the Chief Magistracy of the State of *New York*. In the *Albany Gazette*, of the 3d inst. are accounts of *Forty* Meetings in his favour, seven of which were *county* meetings.

In the French newspapers, Mr. JAY, and his measures, are spoken of in the highest terms of respect.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

The Active, Capt. Colden, in 49 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to Feb. 14, two days later than we have before had.

It is said dispatches from Mr. Jay to the executive of the United States came by the Active.

The accounts by this arrival, state, that a total change in the Spanish ministry had taken place; that every hour is expected to be the last of the king of Sardinia; that the Corsicans, finding themselves *deceived* when told that it was impossible for France to hold out against the combination, have revolted in formidable insurrection against Paoli and his party; that the Italian States are fully apprehensive of a visit from the French. That *Kosciusko* still lives; we leave him escorted to Petersburg, a prisoner; and the veteran Polish army 30,000 strong, in want of provisions, pursued by Russians and Prussians—That the corporation of the city of Salisbury have addressed the king on the subject of peace; that 56 of the inhabitants of Liverpool addressed the mayor of that city, requesting a general meeting to be called to consider of the propriety of addressing the king, which was opposed by another signed by 200 inhabitants; in consequence of which the mayor declined calling the meeting; that the impressing of sea and land's men for the navy had recommenced with great vigor; a number of the merchants of Liverpool had declared a preference of a general embargo being laid on their outward bound trade, to the taking seamen out of their vessels, which must have a partial operation.

MIDDLETOWN, April 18.

On Wednesday last Mr. Bostwal Brainard, of Haddam, a bachelor of 62 years of age, was found hanging in his barn. He had been insane by turns for 25 years, otherwise a good moral character.

NORTHAMPTON, April 22.

The French are resolved to humble the pride of Great Britain. The conquest of Holland is a severe stroke. The West-Indies are in a fair way of suffering a general revolution. The French have destroyed the English settlements at Sierre Leonne in Africa—a squadron is undoubtedly detached to take possession of the Cape of Good Hope—a port from whence a few frigates will much annoy the English trade to the East-Indies. The Irish wait only for support to give Great Britain serious trouble, and Corsica is ripe for insurrection.

In Italy the French are forming alliances. Genoa and Tuscany have already admitted their ministers in spite of the remonstrances of the English ambassadors.

In Turkey their influence is very considerable. The policy of the Porte, is to take the first favourable opportunity to subjudge the power of Russia, and vindicate the honour of the Ottoman empire. French tradesmen are employed in constructing ships of the line in the Black Sea—French engineers are employed in disciplining Turkish troops.

*** THE EDITOR would once more remind those of his customers, who are in arrears with him for this paper, and for advertising, that an immediate settlement of their accounts is expected—the annual expence of a Newspaper, is so trifling, that no one, it would seem, who has the least spark of punctuality, would neglect to discharge it—they are also reminded, that an annual settlement is part of the conditions on which they receive the papers.

April 22, 1795.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines,

ALSO,

Painter's Colours of all kinds, such as white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, Umber, Verdigreafe, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Indian Red, Rose Pink, Verditer Blue, Patent Yellow, Stone Yellow, Spruce do. Smalt, &c. Painter's Brushes, Gold, Silver, Brass, & Tin Leaf, Emery, Sand Paper, Glue, Gum Shalack—Dye Stuffs and Groceries as usual.

Northampton, April 22, 1795.

To be fold,

A handsome assortment of English

GOODS,

suitable for the season,——also, Ladies Shoes,—As the subscriber intends to return to Boston in ten or twelve days, he would rather sell them much under price than carry them back. Those who wish to purchase within 10 or 12 days, may have a bargain.—Also, may be had at his house, some House Furniture, Mahogany, and Black Walnut Chairs, Chests with Drawers, Chamber and Dining Tables, several handsome Looking Glasses.—Also, a number of good Cows and other Cattle, to be sold—apply to TIMOTHY LYMAN, of Goshen.

N. B. Such of the above articles as are not sold in 12 days, will be cased up and sent to Boston. Now is the time for those who are about marrying, and wish for a bargain—apply to ADAM COLSON.

Northampton, April 22 1795.

Julius Barnard,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he now carries on his business of Cabinet work, the next door but one to Mr. Elisha Lyman's tavern in Northampton, where those that are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having any kind of work in his profession executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon such terms as to give satisfaction.

Said Barnard, wants to employ immediately, a good Workman—also, wants an ingenious Lad, about 17 years old, as an apprentice to the above business, both may find good encouragement, by applying to the publick's humble servant. J. B.

Northampton, April 21, 1795.

All persons indebted to

the estate of *Asher Park*, late of Norwich deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.—Also, all persons having any demands against said estate are desired to exhibit the same.

MARTHA PARK, }
MINER PARK, } Executors.

Norwich, April 14, 1795.

Hermet,

A BEAUTIFUL, full blooded horse, 15 hands and an half high, will stand this season, in Northampton, at the stable occupied the last year by Mr. Adam Colson, at the moderate price of five dollars the season, 20s. the single leap, and 10 dollars to insure a foal. Hermet was bred in Virginia, his Sire Old Liberty, an imported horse, his dam a full blooded mare bred by Bullrock.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to say any thing further in recommendation of this horse, than that it is the same Hermet which has stood several seasons, on Long-Island, at Quaker-Hill, and at Greenfield in Connecticut, where his reputation for speed and fine colts, stands unrivalled: He is now 15 years old, and is ready to start against any horse of that age, and with equal weight, in New-England.

Useful Cub,

WILL stand at the same stable, at five dollars the season, 15s. the single leap, and 8 dollars to insure a foal. Cub is a colt from Hermet, 15 hands high, well spread, and short jointed: There is no horse, perhaps, better calculated to improve the breed of useful horses than this——to great strength in the collar, his colts will unite a fine light step in the saddle.

EDWARD BIGELOW.

Northampton, April 22, 1795.

Sport,

FROM Richmond Virginia, in February last, and will cover at the stable of Ward Cotton, that beautiful full blooded Horse SPORT, 15 hands 2 inches and an half high, a dark dapple gray, 4 years old 5th day of June 1795. His sire was that well known imported horse Shakespeare, his dam was old Bet; Bet's sire, was Medley. Those that would wish to mix out northern horses with the southern, & raise good colts, will please to call and look at *Sport*, where they may have an opportunity of putting their mares at 10s. the leap, 20s. the season, and 40s. to insure a foal.

Windsor, *County of Berkshire*, April 1795.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE ECHO.

THE band shall wond'rous works recite,
Perform'd in Hampton Hall,
Where was a concourse vastly great
Of people large and small.

Conspicuous on the Court-House door,
In pompous style ne'er known before,
Was plac'd, a general invitation
To real friends of the French Nation,
And all Republicans true blue,
Whether Dutch or English, Greek or Jew,
Irish or Spanish, Welch or Russian,
Or Roman, Portuguese or Prussian;
No matter of what name or nation,
Or character or rank or station;
To all thos'an the invitation.
Hear O ye people and draw near,
Attentively one moment lend an ear:—
The French our allies & our faithful friends,
On whom our rights and liberty depends;
The scourge of Europe and the tyrants dread,
Before whose arms their Satellites have fled;
Behold the wonders and the deeds they've done,
Of conquests made and various battles won,
And from their thrones Kings, Queens and Princes hurl'd,
Th' astonishment and wonder of the world.
But one more splendid and important act,
For which we listen to relate the fact:
Great Amsterdam, Holland's blooming flower,
The seat of Riches and of lawless power,
As in a moment broke their slavish bands,
Their timid Tyrant flies to foreign lands.
The trembling Dutchmen frighten'd by alarms,
Awe'd by the presence of such numerous arms
Of heroes brave, in motion swift advance,
Declare them friends and hail the sons of France.
Forbear ye heroes—cease ye sons of mars,
We greet thee welcome, let us end the wars;
Our interests sacred and our lives secure,
Is all we crave, we cannot ask for more;
All kingly stores is yours, we flee their cause,
And own ourselves subjected to your laws.
Thus all things settled, the brave Pichegru,
His gallant troops into the city drew;
No loss of blood but joy in ev'ry eye.
In songs of mirth they tune their voice on high,
And shouts of praise and rapture rend the sky.

Prepare yourselves ye sire o'clock to taste
The cheerful pastime of a civic feast.
All things prepar'd, the guests came throng-ing in,
With wanton fancy to behold the scene;
Some gaping, stare, whilst others loudly call
For flip and toddy to refresh them all.
The tools completed and the table grac'd,
Around the guests promiscously were plac'd,
Each one voracious to secure the prey,
For fear he'd lose it, bears his part away.
The battle fought on Beaker's-Hill renown'd
Did not exhibit such a clashing sound.
The patriots seated till the bounteous board,
Was all demolish'd and the wine reliev'd,
When up rises C——n, viewing all the crowd,
Elate with liquor thus he cries aloud:
Attention all, and for a moment listen,
My friends I've got an infant child to christen;
This Hampton Hall be call'd henceforth,
I motion,
I'm sure you'll think it is a pretty notion.
No second rises to support the plan,
His motion's lost, and he sits down again.
Each one the wine unto his glass applies,
And flowing goblets sparkle in their eyes;
Glass following glass, and toast succeeding toast,
'Till in thirsty an hour is lost;
Then rising from their seats, they reel they fall,
And shouts and groans re-echo through the hall.

THE FEMALE MONITOR, No. 2.

I FIND a Monitor amongst the Ladies, is considered a most obnoxious being, and were I to expose myself to them, I candidly believe the broomstick would be exercised with the utmost fosgrity over my devoted head. Such is their antipathy to those who remind them of their faults, that the person who attempts it runs the hazard of being branded with indelible infamy; on the contrary, he who exerts himself in eulogisms of praise on the fair is sure to be amply rewarded for his pains. The smallest minds are the most capable of enduring it, and whole volumes may be lavished on them without their once discovering the want of credulity. But from my heart: I disdain the idea; my pen shall never justly be accused of deviating from ingenuousness and the ruling principles of my mind——The next absurdity prevalent among women that I shall notice (though almost infinitely less in my opinion than the one mentioned last week) is that of a prude—the origin of these I cannot assign to any particular characters, though beauty is generally considered the receptacle of all female vices, by the most learned and philosophic divines. If this is true, how detestable is that quality which every female strives and fights to obtain.—Yet I am far from considering it as such; natural beauty is an embellishment to a good character and disposition, but when heightened by art or connected with vice it is odious and contemptible. How much more beloved and respected is the simple unaffected woman than the cold scrupulous prude. The open candid mind is a delight to parents, joy to companions, and heightens conviviality in matrimony. But the prude destroys her own and the happiness of those who are connected with her, and when married never fails to excite excessive jealousy. Thus we may conclude that innumerable evils spring from prudery, which serve to annihilate the comforts of life, and strew that sweet flowery path of youth with perplexing thorns and briars. Affectation in either sex is a crime almost unpardonable, at least it justly merits a contemptible and an imperious treatment, and the person who constantly wishes to deceive ought to be universally despised.

For a moment ladies suspend your resentment & critically examine yourselves, and should you find a perfect delineation of your characters, wreak not your vengeance upon my productions as though I was your implacable enemy, for I declare myself to be a sincere friend to your sex, and it would be with the most heartfelt sorrow that I should wound your feelings or occasion a single sigh to rend your bosoms, were I not justified by a conscientiousness of rendering an essential service to the female world.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

An Act for repealing an act, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, intitled, "An Act for punishing criminal offenders" and for re-enacting certain provisions therein.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* that the said act be and hereby is repealed, and made wholly null and void.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every justice of the peace, within the county for which he may be commissioned, may cause to be staid and arrested all affrayers, rioters, disturbers or breakers of peace, and such as shall ride or go armed offensively, to the fear or terror of the good citizens of this Commonwealth, or such others as may utter any menance or threatning speeches, and upon view of such justice, confession of the delinquent, or other legal conviction of any such offence, shall require of the offender to find sureties for his keeping the peace, and being of the good behaviour; and in want thereof to commit him to prison, until he shall comply with such requisition: and may further punish the breach of the peace in any person that shall assault or strike another, by fine to the Commonwealth not exceeding twenty shillings, and require sureties as aforesaid, or bind the offender to appear and answer for his offence at the next court of general sessions of the peace, as the nature or circumstances of the case may require.

In the house of Representatives, Jan. 27 1795. This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In Senate Jan. 27, 1795.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

By the Governor approved Jan. 29, 1795.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Joiners.

WANTED *to hire, two journeymen JOINERS, for Six Months.—*

Also wanted, as apprentices the above business, two active Lads, who have been bred to husbandry. Enquire of the Printer.

Notice is hereby given,

to the non resident proprietors of land lying in the town of Westhampton, that their lands are taxed for the year 1794 & committed to me to collect. If their taxes are not paid by the first of June next, I shall collect them as the law directs without further notice.

JOHN STRONG Collector.

Westhampton, April 15, 1795.

Just Published, and for sale by the Printer hereof.

A Sermon, preached at

Worthington, at the Ordination of the Rev. JONATHAN LAW POMEROY, by DAVID PARSONS, A. M.

March 1795.

List of the LETTERS in the Post Office, Northampton, March 15, 1795.

THOMAS Smith, Esq. Chester. 3—Lt. Col. Jacob Bates, Middlefield—Medad Lyman, Easthampton—Tupper Sanfield, Stage Driver—Appleton Robbins, Granby—Seth Dwight, Williamsburgh—Jedediah Thayer, Ware—Benjamin Hubbard, jun. Worthington——Andrews, Esq. Amherst—John Wing, Conway—Job Whitney, Deerfield—Nathaniel Stone, Esq. Chesterfield—Amos E. Stillman, do.—Elijah Hunt, Esq. Northampton—Elisha Fuller, Ludlow—Joseph Morton, Amherst—Colton Hayden, Williamsburgh—Col. William Lyman, Southampton—Ira Draper, Northampton—Abraham Parsons, Easthampton—Hugh Kelley, Chester—James Monfe, Chesterfield—Col. John Bradish, Worthington—George Hebert, Deerfield—Mabel Judd, Hadley—Joseph Clapp, jun. Easthampton—Benjamin Hibbard, Granby—Philemon Heaton, Ludlow—Gen. Seth Murray, Hatfield—William Colton, Northampton—John Strong, jun. Westhampton—John Strong, Senior, do. 2—Lewis B. Sturges, Hadley—Lydia Stiles, Granville.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE a quantity of good

Clover-Seed

for sale, on low terms for Cash—they have a general assortment of dry

GOODS,

on hand, among which are a few fashionable Vellom Modes and Ribbons—they have this day received from Boston, a few articles in the Grocery line, which they offer to their customers and others, on low terms for ready pay, or short credit—Also, about 30 doz. Ivory Combs, of various prices, for sale by the doz.

Wanted, a quantity of clean Cotton and Linen Rags and good Geese Feathers. Cash given for Pork and Lard.

Conway, March 4, 1795.

White and Burr,

WANT to purchase 10,000 bl. and 5,000 half bl. white OAK STAVES, delivered at or within 10 miles of their Store in Worthington, for which good pay will be made.—Any person wishing to contract to get or deliver them or part of them, are desired to make their terms known.—They pay cash for any quantity of clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS, on delivery. They have also for sale, a handsome assortment of European and West India

GOODS,

which they offer on as good terms as at any Store in the Country, without diffinction. They leave those to judge, who have frequented their Store, the inducement to call again, and thank them for their first incitement.—All kinds of Country produce received in payment—Also, old Gold, Silver, Pewter, Copper and Brass, and the full value allowed.

Worthington, March 7. 1795.

For sale, at my store in

Athfield, in addition to a good assortment of spring GOODS, 10s. and 20s. Nails, Old and New Rum, Brandy, Molaff's, Metheglin, a good assortment of Pewter, Bar Iron, Gerrash and Blistered Steel, an assortment of Looking Glasses and Crockery, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo of a superior quality, Furr and Wool Hats, Glass Bottles, Screw Augers, Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Cart Boxes, Sadlers Ware, excellent Wool Cards, Windsor Tobacco one yard long, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Cloth Shoes, Iron Shovels, Pork by the hh. and well dressed Flax.—Wanted, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Tow Cloth, Check'd Linen, Bees-Wax, old Pewter and Brass, Geese Feathers, old Rags, and even Cash, for which the highest price will be given in the above articles.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. One or two covering horses, and a vigorous Jack to sell or let, for the season. Choice Clover Seed, for pay next summer. S. N.

March 25. 1795.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and New-York, and now selling at the sign of the Clock Face, Northampton, an assortment of genuine warranted Watches.—He has also on hand Alarm and plain Clocks of a superior kind, which will be sold cheap for cash, and their performance warranted.

N. B. Watches repaired in the best manner, and the highest price given for old Brass.

Northampton, April 15, 1795.

Oliver Pomroy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he carries on the Cabinet and Chair making Business, a few rods north of the court-house, where his customers may be supplied on the shortest notice, with the following articles, viz. Desks and Book Cases, Secretary's and Book Cases Wardrobes, Plain Card Tables, Commode do. Circular, do. Brockfast Tables, Commode do. Oval, do. Tea Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboard Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. Botean Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. High Chest on Chest, Night Tables, Easy Chairs, Bureau, do. Slat Back, do. Elbow, do. Stools, Fire Screens, Clock Cases, Cradles, Bedsteads High, do. Field, do. Tea Trays, Tea Chests, Store Desks, Baton Stands, Picture Frames, Wine Coolers, Cossins, Cloths Presses, Butler's Trays, Window Blinds &c.

As he has worked two or three years in the city of Philadelphia, and is acquainted with the newest fashions, he flatters himself, that he shall give satisfaction to all those who favor him with their custom.

Northampton, April 6. 1795.

Observe.

FOR sale in *Buckland*, on the County road, about 100 acres of rocky LAND, with a new convenient dwelling house, two barns and pork-ftie on the same, produced the last season, it is judged, more than 30 tons of hay, with a good proportion of plowing and pasturing. A young orchard, with other fruit trees, is greatly situated and well watered.—Also, about 2 miles westerly, on said county road, 2 new dwelling houses, one nearly completed, one and an half story high, a large shed with stabling for horses, and room for 4 or 5 tons of hay, 1 acre and 30 rods of good land, an agreeable stand for retailing or innholding, is occupied as such at present; the other a small house, with a convenient garden-spot, a good stand for mechanism.—A Blacksmith is much wanted.——One half of a new forge in good repair, within 30 rods of the two first mentioned houses.——Also, about 200 rods south of said forge, 57 acres of good warm land, as well situated and situated for coaling, for the use of said forge as may to be found, about 6 acres cleared and burned, the greater part cleared and sowed with winter grain and hay-seed.

For further particulars—Enquire of

JOHN SAFFORD, or the first mentioned premises.

He also informs all those indebted to him on book, that unless their accounts are settled previous to the first of August next they will find them lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect, without further notice, from J. SAFFORD.

March 31, 1795.

Andrew Wood,

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him for Papers six months or more, to make immediate payment.

April 15. 1795.

The non-resident pro-

prietors of land in the town of Williamsburgh, are invited to pay their taxes with our cash.

ASA LUDDEN.

Constable for the year 1794.

Williamsburgh, April 16. 1795.

Ran away from the sub-

scriber on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice negro boy, named Noah Gout, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, had on when he went away a chest coloured coat, gray waistcoat and brown thickset overalls, and wore a food cap. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber shall be entitled to one cent seward and no charges paid. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harbouring said Boy, on the penalty of the law.

JOSEPH HUTCHENS.

Northampton, April 7. 1795.

Wanted, as an appren-

tice to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of

LEMUEL NICHOLS.

Dalton, March 17, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1795. [NUMB. 452.]

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

THE COUNTRY LAWYER——No. 2.

IN this Number I am to shew some of the evils, of the present arrangement of the Judicial department of this Commonwealth; their causes and consequences.

It appears from the list handed in by the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, that, at the time there flood on the continued file in that Court 590 civil actions; if to that number be added the number of continued actions in the Counties of Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Worcester and Hampshire (where that Court has two terms annually) and which amounts to 381; it gives out for the whole number of continuances in one year—the expence of which I estimate as follows;

To the Clerk, 971 continuances at 1/.	is	161 *dols. 83 cents.*
Two fees to Att'ys, supposing 3 in each cafe at 2 dollars		5826 *dols.*
To 3 witnesses on each of 971 cases, at 56 each a day, and supposing only 2 days attendance, would give for in each case, amounting to		9710 *dols.*
To each party, 2 days, at 10/. expense on each side, gives 49/. is 971 cases, amounting to		6473 *dols. 33 cents.*
		22,171 16

It cannot therefore be too much to say for the continuation of business in the Supreme Judicial Court for the last year, which could not be completed, has cost 22,000 Dollars, without taking into view the numerous disadvantages, oftentimes resulting from the delay of Justice.

From hence let us turn our contemplation to the expense of the causes in the Supreme Judicial Court for a year.

I should suppose that the whole expence of the causes carried through the Supreme Judicial Court in one year, taking in the calculation the taxable and unreasonable costs, the loss of time, and all other expences, cannot be stated too high at 2000 Dollars, of which sum perhaps 1000 are paid to the Attornies. It is said that that Court sets nearly eight weeks in the year in the county of Suffolk—there are only five counties, in which that Court sits twice a year. It would take the Court nearly a whole year, setting continually, to clear the continued list. It is an evil in the arrangement, that that court does not set more than once a year in a majority of the counties—in 5 Counties only do they set twice a year, and the evils resulting to the counties, where they set but once, are greater than most people are aware of. The people of those five counties have no conception of the disadvantages which those of the eleven counties labour under—It is an evil, that, in those counties, the executions issuing from that Court are returnable into the Clerk's office, at Boston, at the end of six months, in consequence of which, a long travel is to be paid to the Sheriffs for returning them.

We will now estimate the expence of the Circuit business in the Courts of Common Pleas. By the bill given out, it appears that the whole number of causes in the counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, entered in the Supreme Judicial Courts, & which go through the Courts of Common Pleas, amounts to 179; of which, perhaps, 66 go up after a trial by Jury, and 113 by Demurrer—66 causes, averaged at 81 Dollars each, which is 5346 Dollars and an half on each side, is

Demurrers at 42 Dollars each, being 21 on each side		4746 Dol.
amounting to 10,092 Dol.		

To this is to be added the expence of the disputed causes in those Courts in those three Counties. By this rule the expence throughout the whole Commonwealth would amount to a little more than 42,000 Dollars.

It is a fact that the whole of this expence is not necessary—all the expence then, which arises from this arrangement, which is not necessary, is a full actual evil.

First, the expence from continuances.	20,000 *dollars.*
Half the expence in the Sup. Judicial Court,	20,000
Two thirds of the expence in Com. Pleas,	28,000

This is an annual evil to the amount of at least 60,000 Dollars, allowing eight thousand of the 68,000 to be necessary to carry the new plan into effect, as will be explained hereafter.

Another evil of the old system is, that the fees of office are too small to induce men of law talents to leave the emoluments of a lucrative profession, and go on to the bench of the Courts of Common Pleas. Another evil, the consequence of the former, is, that though the present Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas are men of *political* integrity and virtue, and in private life of fair, unspotted characters, yet they are not men informed in the laws by which they are to decide—they are unacquainted with the laws of their Country, and perhaps not one in five of them are able to understand the language in which the laws are written—Hence arises another evil, that the community have no confidence in the decisions made by the Justices of those courts, and are obliged, by appeals, to go to a more competent jurisdiction—a humiliating consequence resulting from this want of law talents, in the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, is, that in every county in the Commonwealth, they have been *shamefully* under the influence of the ablest and most experienced gentlemen of the bar—From hence follows another evil, that in those courts the suitors expect to gain, or lose their causes, as they have the aid of those Attornies who have most influence with the court—we find that the Judges of those courts, every term, suffer hours at time to be wasted in disputing on points, which, when the causes are carried by appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, are never heard of again. Oftentimes we find, that causes which take up a whole day to try them, at the Court of Common Pleas, when they come to the Supreme Judicial Courts, go, as we term it, but half way to the Jury.

A distressing consequence of this old system is, that the term of litigation is prolonged to a very great length, to the irreparable injury frequently of the parties concerned—It is in the power of a litigious party to barrass his opponent, by appeals and reviews, and drag out the suit oftentimes, for four, five, or even six years, in those Counties where the Supreme Judicial Court sets but once a year.

This old system is not calculated to effect any idea of responsibility in the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas—They know that their jurisdiction is not final, and if they work injustice by their want of law talents, they consider a relief may be obtained by an appeal; of consequence, they make no exertion to render themselves acquainted with the laws of the land, and it is a doubtful position, whether one compleat law library can be culled from all the books, now owned by the fifty eight Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas within this Commonwealth.

A consequence to be dreaded from the continuance of the old system is, that the people of the Commonwealth, having no confidence in the Courts of Pleas, will turn their attention to the federal Courts, which are continually gaining strength, and unless a check is given them, will go further to a consolidation of the States than any one other cause whatever.

(For No. 3. see last page.)

AGRICULTURE.

NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MAUNSELL'S METHOD OF RAISING POTATOES FROM THE SHOOTS.

The President of the United States having forwarded to the President of this Society, a Treatise lately published in Ireland on an improved method of raising Potatoes, and having requested that, after perusal, it might be returned to him again; Simeon de Witt, Esq. was directed to prepare an abstract of the same, and make report thereof to the Society; which abstract and report is as follows, viz.

IN compliance with the order of the Society, I have made an extract from the Pamphlet entitled "Letters to the Right Honourable and Honourable the Dublin Society, on the culture of Potatoes from the Shoots, by the Rev. William Maunsell, L. L. D." printed in Dublin, 1794.

In this Pamphlet the most eligible process in cultivating Potatoes from their shoots, is not particularly pointed out; but we are left to judge from the great variety of experiments, which are minutely described in it, none of which seem to have failed of success, and in some every shootplanted has been productive.

By the shoots are meant those fibres or branches which immediately grow from the eyes of the potatoes after they have begun to vegetate without being put into the earth.

The following are the methods which have been generally used in planting them:

1st.—Drills of about six inches deep and two feet apart from each other are made in ground previously prepared in the usual way. Potatoe shoots are then cut into lengths of about five or six inches each and planted in the drills six inches asunder, with their thickest ends or those which have been next to the Potatoe downwards. They are then covered with earth about one inch under.

2d.—A furrow is made with a plough, some dung spread in it—the furrow is closed back with the plough, and the shoots planted in it as you would do cabbages with setting sticks.

3d.—The shoots are laid down in any direction in the furrow at proper distances from each other and covered with the plough.

Which of these methods of planting, is the best upon the whole, does not seem to be clearly decided by the experiments.

When the shoots appear above the ground, keep earthing them up at least eighteen inches high, leaving always about two or three inches above the ground; "for," says the author, "the higher you earth them up the greater will be the produce; for the potatoes from the shoots if properly attended to will not spread in the ground, but ascend to the surface as you may see them when dug out growing to the stock as Onions tied to a trace."

The superior advantages of raising Potatoes from the shoots instead of the Potatoes themselves are the following:

1st.—The seed Potatoes, which in Ireland are reckoned to be one sixth of the whole crop, are clear saving.

2d.—The same space of ground will produce twice or three times the quantity.

3d.—The growth is more vigorous. The produce earlier and of a better quality.

4th.—The labour of cutting the seed Potatoes into what are called sets or scallions is also saved.

5th.—It is probable they will not be so apt to degenerate as in the old way of raising them.

In proof of these advantages, and in order to throw more light upon this subject, I shall now make some miscellaneous quotations from the Pamphlet, selected out of a great number of arguments, certificates, letters and affidavits, tending to the same purpose, to cite all which would carry us into the perplexity intended to be avoided.

Certificate of the Mayor of Limerick, &c.

"The Rev. Doctor Maunsell having made an experiment on the culture of Potatoes from the shoots, requested our attendance to see the proof of his experiments: We accordingly went on December 27th, to his garden, to have them dug. To our very great surprise, on digging two drills of twenty eight feet each, we found them the largest and finest we ever saw, and of different kinds; we made the labourer dig the same length of a bed of Potatoes sown in the usual manner, and we weighed the produce of earth, and found Dr. Maunsell's mode of culture from the shoots to weigh twice as much as those contained in the bed, though three drills are supposed to contain the ground in a bed; and we do verily believe that Dr. Maunsell's culture of Potatoes is the greatest discovery that has been in Agriculture this century past, and that he has reduced the culture from the shoots to a perfect and certain system, and that it will (from what appeared to us) be a saving to the nation of £.750,000 and 250,000 acres annually."

"BEN. FRENDE, Mayor.
JOHN TUTHEL.
RICHARD HARTE.
PHIL. RUSSELL."

"At a meeting of the Common Council of the city of Limerick held the 10th day of February, 1794, in the Common Council chamber of said city.

Richard Harte, Esq. having shewn to the mayor and Common Council the produce of one single Potatoe shoot, agreeable to the Rev. Dr. Maunsell's new discovered mode of culture, containing sixty eight Potatoes, with the stock from said shoot seven feet in length; Ben. Frende, Esq. late Mayor, with several other gentlemen having seen the surprising produce from the shoots in December 1792, in the Rev. Dr. Maunsell's Potatoe garden; Henry D'Esterre, Esq. our present mayor, having been witness to the produce on the second of December last from the shoots in Dr. Maunsell's garden.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Council be given to the Rev. Dr. Maunsell for his very ingenious and useful discovery, for his indefatigable pains in reducing the culture from the shoots to a perfect system, and for his liberal communication of the same to the public.

Resolved, That Dr. Maunsell deserves every compliment the public can pay him.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sealed with the city Seal, and that our Town Clerk do wait on Dr. Maunsell with the same.

Signed by order,
EDWARD PARKER, Town Clerk."

Observations of the Author.

"To convey the savings of this mode of culture in still plainer terms, without going into fractions, or too complicated a calculation, and shew the savings on an acre supposing the culture from the shoots properly attended to. In the first instance, the tiller will save half the seed of the acre, (an half acre under shoots producing equal to an entire acre under scallions) which at 6l. the acre, is a saving of 3l. Secondly, he will save half the quantity of manure, which I suppose worth 2l. Thirdly, he will save the entire seed, five barrels 48 stones each, at 15d. medium price, per stone, 2l. 10s. And fourthly, half the labour of cultivating the acre, which I shall suppose 2l. 10s. So that by substituting the shoot instead of the scallion, there will be a saving to the tiller of about nine pounds on an acre. This is but a moderate calculation, when compared with the produce mentioned in some of the letters received from gentlemen who tried the experiment last season."

"The usual mode of preparing potatoes for sowing, is by cutting the potatoe into as many pieces as it has eyes; these when cut are called sets, in Irish, scallions, and are let to lie for several days, until a kind of cruft appears on the part that is cut; for the tiller imagines that if the sets or scallions were sown down, as soon as cut, the snails and worms would soon injure them, and the crop would be greatly lessened; but the failure in my opinion does not proceed from its being newly sown; for it is obvious to every person conversant in the sowing of potatoes, that the set or scallion long before it is cut from the potatoe itself, appears bagged and shrivelled up, owing to the different shoots proceeding from it; and even these, when sown, do not grow; one third at least perishes, because the strength has been taken from them by different shoots proceeding from it; and if there be any small remains of life in the scallion, it perishes on the

very threshold of vegetation—because, when come to its birth it has not ſtrength to bring forth.

"It is well known to ſuch perſons as have paid any attention to the culture of potatoes in the common mode of tilling, that they are apt to degenerate. This I have experienced in ſome potatoes of a ſuperior quality ſent me at a preſent. I paid every attention to the ſowing, but when they were fit to dig I found them vaſtly inferior to thoſe I had eaten with the gentleman who furniſhed me with the ſeed.

"This degeneration (if I may uſe the expreſſion) did not proceed from a difference in ſoil or tillage, both being equally good and equally attended to, their ſtrength having been exhauſted by ſucceſſive ſhoots before I had received them.

"Few potatoes preſerve their originality, becauſe they exhauſt themſelves before they are ſown; to preſerve them in their beſt ſtate, they ſhould be ſown as ſoon as they begin to vegetate: If this be not attended to, the potatoe tillage will dwindle, and inſtead of large potatoes and a good crop, which the countryman flatters himſelf that rich manure and good tillage muſt produce, he will find his potatoes ſmall, and oftentimes ſcarce worth digging."

"The ſhoots in ſpring, when carefully taken off and laid in ſmall heaps covered lightly with earth, like Aſparagus plants, are in a ſtate of vegetation, until you can with convenience plant them; but it is beſt to plant them immediately after they are ſeparated from the potatoe."

"Every kind of potatoe ſhould be ſown ſeparately; if they be not, but ſown with different kinds, they, from contact, participate of the quality of each other, and produce but a ſpurious kind of potatoe."

"Good covering, is the very life of potatoe tillage, this is an obſervation founded on experience, though little attended to, and the reaſon why potatoe tillage is generally ſo poor, is becauſe they think a light covering of an inch or two ſufficient, without ever conſidering that the potatoes aſcend to the ſurface, and the more covering the greater produce: This I have experienced in thoſe ſhoots planted in drills, for the potatoes have aſcended on the ſtock each covering, producing an additional layer, and the whole drill appearing as one continued heap of potatoes."

The foregoing extract, contains the ſubſtance of what I deemed the moſt material parts of the pamphlet, brought within as ſmall a compaſs as I could, without doing too much injuſtice to the ſubject. I hope I may accomplished the intention of the author of the ſociety, and flatter myſelf that it will at leaſt occaſion experiments to be made in our American ſoil, in order to aſcertain whether the very high expectation entertained in Ireland, with reſpect to the utility of this diſcovery, can be realized on this ſide of the Atlantic.

S. DE WITT.

Whereupon it was reſolved, That the ſaid abſtract be publiſhed for the information of our fellow citizens, and that it be recommended to them to make experiments on the culture of potatoes, according to this new mode, and forward the reſults thereof, to this ſociety.

By order, SAM. L. MITCHELL, *Sec'ry.*
Senate Chamber, March 9, 1795.

[From Paris papers brought by the late arrivals from Breſt.]

PARIS, 10th PLUVOISE, (30th Jan.

INTRODUCTION.

☞ THE public have been informed, that a man named LACROIX, was lately arreſted in the city of Paris, for being the author of a pamphlet, in which he aſks the queſtion "Whether if the primary aſſemblies were to be fairly conſulted, they would not vote for Royalty." His affair occupies the public attention. In a diſcuſſion which took place relative to it in the Convention—FRERON, Repreſentative of the people, and editor of that excellent journal, called the "*Orator of the people,*" made the following truly juſt and liberal obſervations.

EXTRACT.

"ALL France" ſaid he "have, with loud plaudits confirmed the decree of death and execration, which you have ſo juſtly pronounced againſt every Royaliſt; but it was never your intention, nor the wiſh of the people that this deteſted name ſhould ſerve rathly to ſend to the ſcaffold a citizen, whom ſome one, to make a parade of civiſm, may come, and accuſe to you as a Royaliſt. It is full time to demand certain facts, and not vain words, againſt any one about to be puniſhed as an enemy to the Republic.—It is too uſeful to be frightened at the page of a Poet alone can be cruel, and the will of all Frenchmen is too well to make it neceſſary to conſolidate tution by the blood of an unhap-

"It was to deſtroy tyranny, that we deſtroyed Royalty: Should we then ſhew ourſelves more fevere than deſpotiſm? Thoſe kings who merit our juſt execration, their miniſters yet more ſanguinous, their parliaments ſo jealous of their authority, their clergy ſo vindictive, have not put to death courageous writers who attacked their power; and ſure, triumphant Republicans, we inveſted with that prodigious ſtrength, which univerſal opinion gives us, ſhall we do what tyrants have not done.

"What! Is it then for a pitiful ſentence, purely hypothetical, that we are again going to ſpill blood! Are we retrenched to the firſt days of Thermidor? Are we at *Rome*, under TIBERIUS?—But that monſter himſelf, ſpared COMINIUS, a Roman knight, though convicted of having compoſed ſatirical verſes againſt him.

"Be aſſured, citizens, there exiſts not a man in *France*, in poſſeſſion, of his reaſon, who would ſhew himſelf a Royaliſt. If ſuch a fool was to appear, far from exciting the anger of wiſe men, he would meet only their pity and laughter. It is by ridicule and deriſion, and not by the ſcaffold, that he ſhould be puniſhed.—Wrapped in a royal mantle, a crown of thorns upon his head, a ſceptre in his hand, I would have him led about in all public places, and expoſed on a throne covered with mud, to all the rallieries and hootings of the immenſe crowd, who would flock to make merry at ſuch a ſpectacle. If it was tho't proper to puniſh the ſeverity a little farther, his ſceptre ſhould be broken over his ſhoulders; and he ſhould be thus made to feel the weight of Royalty. This ſalutary correction would have more effect than all the apparatus of torture and the old ſcaffolds, *which were ſo many iſlands placed in the ſea of human blood.*

"Be not deceived, the real Royaliſts are perhaps thoſe, who pretend to be continually frightened at this phantom, and who, worthy of every puniſhment, are conſtantly demanding with the eagerneſs of tigers guillotines and executioners—Cruſhing beneath the weight of general indignation, they with to ſhift it on your heads, or at leaſt make you ſhare it with them. Execration purſues them every where, like an impetuous Fury, who ſcourges them without intermiſſion, and at every ſtroke of her horrid whip, entangles them with her ſerpents. They ſuffer: They cannot exiſt in the midſt of the public hatred, and would if poſſible drag you alſo, to the brink of that precipice, down which their crimes will ſoon plunge them. Examine the ſnare prepared for you. So ſoon as this unhappy citizen ſhall have periſhed, the victim of a falſe but artful accuſation of Royaliſm, they acquire ſtrength from his puniſhment. They, and the four great criminals, ſoon to appear before you, will audaciouſly tell you, that they have done no more for a year paſt, than what you have juſt done yourſelves. They will demand that the remains of CARRIER, be tranſferred to the pantheon; all the victims they have immolated, will be made to appear as ſo many royaliſts, even the virtuous PHILIPPEAUX, the unfortunate CAMILLE DES MOULINS, that la Fontaine of the revolution, and the intereſting VIRGINIE RENAUD, whoſe blood thoſe monſters cauſed to guſh on the hoary head of her reſpectable old father. With the word royaliſt in their mouths their innumerable aſſaſſinations will become ſo many proofs of civiſm: In a word, if LACROIX periſhes, the *Decimvirs* will triumph, they will again harneſs the guillotine to their car; the *imps* of ROBESPIERRE will boaſt of their innocence, and you will furniſh an eſcape to the cannibals whom you are purſuing.

13th PLUVOISE.

OF PEACE.

Peace is at this moment the object of public meditation, and the general with. After having preſeated to the world the ſpectacle of a war carried on with ſo much glory and ſucceſs, it will be gratifying to us, to grant repoſe to victory, almoſt weary of our ſucceſſes.

Perhaps it was allowable for us, in the firſt delirium of liberty, to with to ſow the ſeeds of it over the whole earth. This enthuſiaſm was the preſage of ſo many miricles: but it is glorious to ſee a people, whoſe aſtoniſhing ſucceſſes might without doubt inſpire bold thoughts, reſtrain their courage, and hearken only to the voice of wiſdom and juſtice.

It was in the nature of things, that we could not overthrow our tyrants, without arming againſt us the intereſts and the paſſions of the courts of *Europe*. The experience of the war, which we have maintained againſt all our neighbours, has ſoftened their paſſions and modified their intereſts. *Europe*, now holds out the *olive branch*: Let us place it in the midſt of the *laurels* which we have gathered. Kings themſelves are not ignorant how to make peace with republicans, and republicans can underſtand the propoſitions of kings, when they are juſt, rational and glorious. Far from us be the thought of carrying every where fire and flame, as if liberty could not thrive, but among *bloody cinders*. If it is permitted to us to pray that liberty may extend her reign far and wide; we ſhould be madmen, to precede her with carnage and death.

Powers of Europe! You have nothing more to fear from us, but our great example!—But alas! How little, hitherto, have you had occaſion to dread that! How much tighter has the frightful ſpectacle of the inteſtine troubles which have agitated us, drawn the chains of nations! The diverſe factions which have ſucceeded each other amongſt us, in covering our country with blood and crimes, have rendered us an object of horror to the people of other countries: They have believed that liberty was a *man-eating miſtreſs*; they have rallied around the thrones, and we have only preſented to their eyes the dazzling blaze of war-like atchievements, inſtead of the mild and attractive ſplendor of domeſtic felicity.

It is thus that the example which we ſhould have given to the world, is changed into a *hideous ſcandal*, which has put back, very far, perhaps, the liberty of nations! But ſince we fear not to own theſe truths, the moment is then come, when *France* will ſhew to *Europe*, a ſpectacle—worthy of herſelf! The moment is come, when we will no longer give as a pledge of our promiſe and of our faith, metaphyſical abſtractions, and great words void of ſenſe, but a moral character, pure and ſolid, and a government wiſely conſtituted! Sobriety, Who can ſay that new factions will not be formed; who can ſay that the Jacobins will not again ſpring from their aſhes? Perhaps there is even now forming ſecret, other HEBERTS, another CHAUMETTES among us; the blood of ROBESPIERRE is ſterile, and the race of the *Decemvirs*, will be ſhortly extinguiſhed forever.

France, I call to witneſs thy wounds and thy blood, ſhed in ſuch profuſion; I call to witneſs thoſe deep and devouring wounds of which the fears will long remain the ſeals of thy wiſdom, the dread of conſpirators.

In defiance of intrigues and intriguers, the Convention will continue until ſhe has raiſed and eſtabliſhed the columns of the republican edifice. Inſtructed by the enormous abuſes which have ariſen from the unlimited power that the nation has conſigned to her; inſtructed with the miſeries which the factious who oppreſſed her, have made her occaſion, ſhe will take care not to ſeparate, before ſhe has built dykes to retreſt and arreſt the power of thoſe who ſhall ſucceed her; ſhe will take care how the nation is delivered up to the mercy of another aſſembly equally indeterminate in its power, and the ſafety of the liberty of *France* expoſed to the ſtorms of an indefinite and wavering legiſlation, full of new dangers and tormented by new paſſions. She will *chain down* the revolution under the ſhelter of a durable conſtitution, which intrigue may attempt to deſtroy, but can never overturn!

O you, who would diſſolve the Convention, who undermine its exiſtance by preſterous inſinuations, either you are traitors, or you know not what you with! what a never ending anarchy would follow the diſſolution of that aſſembly! What! another revolutionary legiſlature? That is to ſay, delivered over, abandoned to all the caprice of factions, to all the viciſſitudes of the various paſſions, placed perhaps in its turn, in the circle of *Pyrrhus*, by an impetuous and powerful party, and forced to reſign for its duty, which would be no where preſcribed, in the will of the ſtrongeſt.—*Put* would certainly be right, to ſay we never ſhould have a government, if the Convention ſeparates before having marked out the conſtitutional limits within which, the next legiſlature, ſheltered from the ſtaff of factions, and the *furges of brigandage* and immorality, ſhall confine itſelf.

But it is to you, that we appeal, renowned *Engliſhmen*, whoſe vigorous and republican eloquence has reſounded amongſt us, and which ſeems to proceed, not from the parliament of England, but from the tribune of the French Senate; ſay to your fellow-citizens, deluded by a fatale miniſtry, that *Franee has* a government, that ſhe has inſtructed herſelf in the ſchool of miſfortune, and that ſhe is worthy of vanquiſhing by her generoſity and greatneſs of ſoul, thoſe whom ſhe has already conquered by her arms.

Country of the *Hampdens* and the *Sydneys*, be worthy of poſſeſſing in thy boſom the tombs of thoſe great men! Contemplate the deſtinies of the world, and ſee how low thon art about to be degraded. Haſt thon riſen above the level of the ocean on-

* *Robbery conveys but a faint idea of the word.*

† *Mr. FOX is here unqueſtionably intended.*

ly to be the quickſands of humility? Better had it been for the univerſe, if nature had condemned thee to be only the rock of *ſharks* and other *monſters of the deep!* Thy narrow policy thus the cat againſt freemen cauſe to echo through the iſle!—When all *Europe* fraternizes with us, thou alone wouldſt mar this touching concert of manity! Thou alone wouldſt yet find tyrants of human blood! Thou alone would detach thyſelf from that grand chain which is going to unite all nations!—*Et perias tuto deviſus ac Brittenus.*

THE HOSTAGES.

Prince PHILIP, the IIId. ſon of the Prince of *Heſſe Homburg*, and the Prince of *Weid*, were both taken priſoners at *Sluys*, in *Dutch Flanders*.—They were removed to *Paris*, and are confined in the palace of the *Luxemburg*, where they are to remain as hoſtages for the French General BOURNONVILLE, and the three National Deputies, whom DUMOURIER formerly delivered up to the Auſtrians.

For the GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

THE General Court of this ſtate have directed the people to give in their votes on the neceſſity of chooſing a Convention at this time, to alter the State Conſtitution—this has been done in conſequence of a clauſe in the conſtitution itſelf which provides, that at the end of 15 years the people ſhall be called upon to declare whether amendments are neceſſary.—It is therefore to be expected that we can have a Conſtitution which every man is perfectly pleaſed with—indeed there never was & never will be ſuch an one—but it has been often ſaid, both at home and abroad, that our form of government is equal to any that ever has been deviſed, and I have never heard any complaint that it does not anſwer the important purpoſes for which it was made.—I think therefore we had better be eaſy while we are well—for if we ſhould call a Convention, and ſpend one hundred thouſand dollars in the buſineſs, it is probable we ſhould ſit down as laſt without making any alteration, or we ſhould make ſuch as would do more hurt than good.

The only ſuggeſtion I have heard in favor of a Convention at this time is, that if we don't improve the preſent opportunity, we can make no amendments afterwards—but there is no truth in this—we all know that it is a right inherent in the people to make and alter their forms of government when and how they pleaſe; and every ſtate in the union has experienced this right—and if amendments ſhall be found neceſſary ſeven years hence, a Convention may be called then as regularly as now.

An old Man.

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſtable of *John Stallard*, the beautiful cheſtnut colored horſe

Young Ranger,

15 hands one inch high, 5 years old next June, is equal for beauty, activity and ſtrength, to any horſe in this part of the Commonwealth.—Young Ranger was ſired by the famous horſe SELIM, his grandſire an imported Engliſh horſe, in Maryland, by Adam a noted half blooded mare, bred in this county. Any perſon desirous of further recommendation, may ſee many of his colts, in this town, and Wokapon, in 3 or 4 weeks from this date; and the ſubſcriber flatters himſelf, that many will be amply recompenſed for their pain, by viewing his colts, and will worth the attention of all who are not fully ſuited. Terms, two dollars the ſingle leap, three dollars and an half the ſeaſon, and ſix dollars to inſure a foal.—Payment made or ſecured and conſtant attendance given, by the public's humble ſervant.

EPHRAIM PENDLETON.

N. B. By requeſt, the above horſe will be at Mr. Dunbar's Tavern in Bedeſtown, on the 27th and 28th of May, the 12th and 13th of June, and the 11th and 12th days of July next.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

HERE! SEE THE

Roe-Buck!

THIS horſe can boaſt of more illuſtrious deſcent, than many of his brethren, whoſe pedigrees fill the papers.—His ſire was Bagot, his grand ſire, on his dam's ſide, was Roe Buck, from whom he takes his name.—He was bred in Maryland, is of a bright bay color, carriage and appearance majeſtick, nearly 16 hands high, and every way proportioned for ſtrength and beauty.—He will be kept by the ſubſcriber for covering, near Meſſrs. *Heriford's* and *Fowle's* Tavern, in Partridgefield, County of Berkſhire, at the moderate price of 15/ the ſingle leap, and 5 dollars the ſeaſon.

SIMEON GENNINGS.

April 24, 1795.
N. B. Good paſturing for mares.

IMPORTANT and OFFICIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16.

Extract of two letters from Mr. Samuel Bayard, agent of the United States at London, to the Secretary of State, viz.

December 15, 1794.

"Our Conſul Mr. Junkhon, has acted as agent in ſeveral caſes, all of which except two, have been brought to a deciſion; but in none of them he informs me, has any important or leading point been ſettled." "From all I have ſeen or heard however, thus far, I am happy to ſay that there appears to be a ſincere diſpoſition in the conſtituted authorities here, to do us full and impartial juſtice."

February 2, 1795.

Shall "in all caſes when documents and proofs are wanting, to date the depoſitions immediately to you and (when opportunities offer) write alſo to the owners and claimants"; but as ſome time muſt elapſe, before I can have aſcertained the proofs that muſt be forwarded, in addition to thoſe already in my poſſeſſion, in all the caſes under my charge, I think it expedient to ſend you a ſtatement of the evidence that in general is requiſite for the proſecution of a claim or appeal, that the merchants of the United States, who have forwarded their papers may be informed in what reſpect their proofs are deficient, and thoſe who have not may with leſs delay, at once, ſend complete ſets of papers for the proſecution of their ſuits.

The proofs generally neceſſary for this purpoſe, are:

1. Evidence of the claimants or appellants being citizens of the United States at the the time of the capture of their veſſels or property.

2. Proof of the veſſel and cargo, or part and what part being their property.

In order to which it is in moſt caſes neceſſary to forward

1. The proteſts made by the maſter, officers and men belonging to the veſſel.

2. Copies of the ſhip's papers on board at the capture.

3. Copies of letters, invoices, bills of lading, &c relating to the property claimed.

4. Certificates of reſpectable merchants of the value of the articles on board at the time of the capture.

5. Statements of the loſs ſuſtained, the expenſes incurred and the coſts of ſuits that may have been paid.

6. The policies of inſurance, or when they cannot be had, copies of them.

Theſe ſhould all be depoſitioned on the oath or affirmation of diſintereſted perſons, where that can be done, and where it cannot, by that of the party concerned, before ſome magiſtrate or notary public, and proof of the office and qualification of ſuch magiſtrate or notary public ſhould be made under the hand and ſeal of a Britiſh conſul, clerk or prothonotary of a county or ſupreme court of a ſtate, a diſtrict or circuit court of the United States, or under the great ſeal of a ſtate.

In caſes of appeals, authenticated copies of the proceedings in the Vice Admiralty Courts—together with the matters of evidence above deſcribed, ſhould be procured and forwarded as ſoon as poſſible.

Wherever there has been a condemnation in the Vice Admiralty Courts abroad, without a claim having been regularly interpoſed—then both a claim for the property condemned, and an appeal from the ſentence complained of muſt be entered here.

The foregoing are truly extracted from the originals,

GEO. TAYLOR, junr.
Chief Clerk, Dep. of State.

The "*National Aſſembly of Holland*" held its firſt ſeſſion January 27. They have decreed, that, until further orders, all commanders of veſſels act on the defenſive; and have ſent a cartel to England to demand the Dutch veſſels detained there.

Letters from Bermuda, dated April 3, 1795, ſay, that after the ſyſtem of condemnation is at an end, owing to an arrival from London about a week ago, by which the Admiralty Judge has received public diſpatches, which it is ſaid, cenſure his conduct ſeverely."

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Accounts from Kentucky ſtate that a war has commenced between the Creeks and Chickſaws, in which the Creeks are the aggreſſors. The Creeks is ſaid to be the inſtrument of the Chickaſaws to the United States.

The militia in the county of Knox, on the frontiers, are muſtered, at a general muſter March 20th, to 1008 effective men.

APRIL 23

The Ship Ohio, Capt. Kemp, arrived at the Hook yeſterday afternoon from London: A paſſenger who came up from the Ohio in a pilot boat laſt evening, kindly favored us with London Papers to the 27th February, from which we have copied the following articles:

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 25.

Arrived laſt evening the Daniſh ſhip Enighiher, from Breſt, which place ſhe left ſeveral days ſince. She bringsan account that ſix ſail of the line of the French fleet, have been loſt during their laſt cruize, owing to the ſevere gales of wind which they encountered, and the bad management of their ſhips added to the inexperienceſs of their ſeamen. One of the ſhips (a two decker) is ſaid to have been run down, by a firſt rate, and inſtantly ſunk, with all her crew on board.

LONDON, February 27.

Yeſterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter, meſſenger, arrived from the army. Head Quarters remained at Osnaburgh. It was reported an action had taken place between the Proſſians and the French, in which the latter were defeated with conſiderable loſs.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Wilberforce moved, "That at a time to be limited, the Slave Trade ſhall be entirely diſcontinued." There was a lengthy and animated debate, when on dividing the houſe there appeared

For the Motion,	61
Againſt it	78
	17

Majority

If we are to credit the lateſt intelligence from France, and that which ſeems moſt to be depended on, it leads us to believe that the greateſt exertions are making in ſeveral parts of France, and particularly in Cherbourg, for an expedition againſt this country early in the Spring. It is ſuppoſed that ſhould it ever take place, it would aſſemble in the port of Holland, and make a deſcent on the Eaſtern Coaſts of this kingdom.

Above one hundred and fifty thouſand Auſtrians are already pouring down from all quarters on the banks of the Rhine, which will ſpeedily be reinforced with Fifty thouſand more, and the whole to be completed by May to the amount of Three Hundred Thouſand.

Every exertion is making in the navy that the ſtrength and exertions of this country can poſſibly produce; ſo that there is every well grounded proſpect before us of obtaining, in time, that Peace which ſuperior power can beſt render permanent and honourable.

PROVIDENCE April 18.

By Capt. WHIPPLE, who arrived here on Thurſday evening in 7 days from Charleſtown, we learn, that on the evening of the 9th inſtant, off Charleſtown bar an action took place between the French privateer brig Gen. Polaſki, mounting 16 ſix pounders, and the Bermudian privateer ſhip Sir Charles Grey, mounting 18 twelve and ſix pounders. The brig had a valuable prize ſhip in tow from Jamaica for London laden with 400 hogſheads of ſugar, 100 hogſheads of rum, and a quantity of cotton.—After a ſevere engagement, the republicans beat off the ſhip notwithſtanding her ſuperiority in number of guns and weight of metal, and got the prize into Charleſtown; the latter however loſt her maſt on the bar. The brig had manned nine Prizes previous to this action, and was preparing to ſail immediately in queſt of the Bermudian.

BOSTON, April 22.

FRENCH FLEET in WEST INDIES.

Reliance cannot always be placed on reports from the Weſt-Indies. The falling of a ſquadron from one iſland to another, is frequently miſtated into European fleets arriving to the aſſiſtance of the one party or the other. The report of the day is, That a French fleet of ſix ſhips of the line, and five frigates, with troops, had arrived at Guadaloupe from France. This intelligence is brought by Capt. BACON, from Martinico, who was there informed of it, by the Gouverner of the port, and confirmed to him afterwards by a ſchooner from Antigua. Time muſt ſoon contradict or confirm the intelligence—one circumſtance we can mention, that, it has been pretty clearly aſcertained, that a ſquadron of the Breſt fleet, which failed in January laſt, was deſtined to the Weſt-Indies.

On Monday there were four arrivals, at Glouceſter, from Martinico, St. Thomas's, Port au-Prince, and Guadaloupe—the latter in 20 days, but bring not a word of the arrival of a French fleet.

NORTHAMPTON, April 20.

Yeſterday the Supreme Judicial Court, of this Commonwealth, open'd in this town and proceeded to buſineſs.

Some of the London papers report the Empreſs of Ruſſia to be dead, by others the report appears to be premature.

Mr. *Turnan*, it at length thoſe in the room of Mr. DEXTER, to repreſent the Second Middle Diſtrict of this State in the Congreſs of the United States.

The ſalary which the Britiſh parliament allows to the firſt magiſtrate of that kingdom, (called the king) exceeds twelve thouſand dollars a day!—Happy people! modeſt king! to ſupport himſelf and numerous family on his ſmall pittance of only 8 1-4 dollars a minute!—and to this the people may add the glory of being ruled by a king.—When we look to other countries, how unhappy muſt they be.—For inſtance, in America—This country allows its preſident for a year's ſalary, the enormous ſum of 2 days pay of a Britiſh king! and this is to a preſident—how inſignificant the name ſounds—almoſt as diſguſting to a delicate ear as a national convention!

THOMAS & ANDREWS,

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By SAMUEL FREEMAN, Eſq.
Compiler of the Town Officer, Probate Auxiliary, and American Clerk's Magazine.

☞ The above valuable Work, although particularly calculated for this State, will be found uſeful in the neighbouring States, where many of the laws are very ſimilar, and where moſt of the forms would anſwer with little variation. It will be alſo found a very valuable Companion to all Men in buſineſs, and others to whom ſome knowledge of the Laws is neceſſary.

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THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

By JAMES SULLIVAN, A. M. A. A. S. Dedicated to the *Governor, Lieutenant Governour, Council, Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives* of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

—CONTAINING—

Chap. I. The extent and Situation of the Country. Chap. II. The Capes, Bays, Harbors, and Rivers. Chap. III. the Diſcovery and taking Poſſeſſion of the Country. Chap. IV. The Motives, and Views of the firſt Adventurers. Chap. V. The Manners of the natives. Chap. VI. The Grants of lands by the European. Chap. VII. The Titles from the natives. Chap. VIII. The deſcription of the ancient and reſpectable Towns, including the incidents of their Settlements, and the Wars they have been engaged in with the Natives. Chap. IX. The Revolutions of Government which have taken place in the Diſtrict. With an APPENDIX, containing ſeveral valuable publick Papers.

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A handſome aſſortment of Engliſh

GOODS,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon,—alſo, Ladies Shoes,—As the ſubſcriber intends to return to Boſton in ten or twelve days, he would rather ſell them much under price than carry them back. Thoſe who with to purchaſe within 10 or 12 days, may have a bargain.—Alſo, may be had at his houſe, ſome Houſe Furniture, Mahogany, and black Walnut Chairs, Cheſts with Drawers, Chamber and Dining Tables, ſeveral handſome Looking Glaſſes.—Alſo, a number of good Cows and other Cattle, to be ſold—apply to TIMOTHY LYMAN, of Goſhen.

N. B. Such of the above articles as are not ſold in 12 days, will be caſed up and ſent to Boſton. Now is the time for thoſe who are about marrying, and with for a bargain—apply to ADAM COLSON.

Northampton, April 22, 1795.

Notice.

THE Partnerſhip of *Foſſon & Fowle*, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, the ſubſcribers requeſt all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN TAPPAN,
NATHANIEL FOWLE.

Northampton, April 29 1795.

Nathan Storrs,

Clock and Watch Maker.

HAS juſt received from New-York, a few warranted Watches, Gult Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. together with thoſe he had on hand before, make a very handſome aſſortment—

ALSO,

Clocks of almoſt every kind, with or without Caſes, any or all of which, he wiſhes to diſpoſe of, at as reaſonable a lay, as can be purchaſed in the State.

Wanted to purchaſe, 1000lbs. of old Braſs, for which the higheſt price will be given in Caſh.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Loſt on the 29th of

March laſt, one check'd linen Shirt, and one pair mixed woolen Stockings.—Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave them with the *PRINTER* hereof, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

April 29, 1795.

Strayed or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber, on the 23 inſt. a light formed MARE, three years old this graſs, a white ſtripe in her face, one hind foot white, natural trotter,—Alſo, a bridle, ſaddle, and a mixed colored humſkin footcoat, and a coat lined with green baize, which was nailed upon ſaid ſaddle.—Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and thief, (if ſtolen) ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

JOHN PATRICK.

Goſhen, April 25, 1795.

Taken up in Northamp-

ton meadow, two ſorrel COLTS, two years old this ſpring, with no artificial mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SUPPLY CLAPP.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Wanted, as an appren-

tice to the BLACKSMITHS buſineſs, a ſmart active LAD, about 15 years of age.—Enquire of MEDAD LYMAN.

Eaſtampton, March 31 1795.

THE WELL KNOWN

Gorden Horſe,

IS kept at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber,—He will cover at 2 dollars the leap, and at 20/. the ſeaſon.

ALSO, THE

Young Lark,

SIRED by the Old Lark.—He will cover at 1 dollar the leap, and at 2 dollars the ſeaſon.

JOSHUA MAXWELL.

N. B. Excellent paſturing for mares.
Cheſterfield, April 28, 1795.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juſt received from London, a large and general aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines,

ALSO,

Painter's Colours of all kinds, ſuch as white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Spaniſh Whiting, Umber, Verdigreaſe, Vermillion, Pruſſian Blue, Indian Red, Roſe Pink, Verditer Blue, Patent Yellow, Stone Yellow, Spruce do. Smalt, &c. Painter's Brushes, Gold, Silver, Braſs, & Tin Leaf, Emery, Sand Paper, Glue, Gum Shalack—Dye Stuffs and Groceries as uſual.

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[Advertiſements omitted until be in our next.]

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1795. [NUMB. 453]

POETRY.

An ODE,
On the Approach of SPRING.

THE Earth rolls round and ends the day,
Moon's wax a while and then decay,
The sun, revolving in his sphere,
Compleats the circuit of the year,
Gay spring and summer lose their charms,
Fast lock'd in winter's icy arms,
So youth and health and beauty fade,
Disease and age and death invade
Our tender frame; ah! dust and worms
Will rifle all its lovely forms,
And soon the glories, which we boast,
Will in the dreary grave be lost.
Where ends one year, the next begins,
The setting sun returns and shines,
The full orb'd moon, soon in her wane
Will faint, but soon revive again,
The summer's bloom the vernal flower
Will break from winter's freezing power,
And, in fresh beauties dress'd will rise
And offer incense to the skies;
But youth, once past, returns no more,
Nor shines its beauty as before.
When age and death come hast'ning on,
Nor drug, nor flower nor vernal sun
Has power to check their rapid pace,
Or lengthen life's contracted space;
Nor art nor nature can revive
Th' expiring flame and bid it live,
Recall the spirit, when it's fled,
Or rouse the body from the dead.
O! then improve this fleeting hour;
The next is in no mortal's power,
Plant virtue's seeds in early youth,
Watch and defend the lovely growth;
Feed on its fruits; for these have powers,
Unknown to nature's herbs and flowers,
They'll sooth restore, diseases heal,
Relieve the anguish that you feel,
Kindle fresh life, when nature dies,
And wing your flight beyond the skies.

From the Martinico Gazette of March 18.

MARTINIQUE.

PIERRE, March 18.

To prove to the world, the inveterate cruelty of our enemies, we have permission to publish a letter received from Captain Campbell of the 46th Regiment commanding at St. Vincent. The savage conduct of the Charibs must, principally be ascribed to the infligations of their Allies at Point-a-Petre; whose similarity of manners, to our sick in Hospital at Petit-Bourg, and to the unfortunate people who have fallen into their power, exhibits the same spirit directing alike the actions of each.

Berkshire Hill, St. Vincent, the 13th March, 1795.

DEAR SIR,

On the 10th inst. being the morning after we left the Regiment, we arrived here—We passed the night in running down the Coast of this Island, beholding all the while the most dreadful spectacles, which possibly can be described. The whole face of this most beautiful country is burnt to ashes, and the planters are all driven for shelter into the fort.

The Charibs, and some ringleaders from among the French inhabitants are committing the most dreadful depredations; burning every settlement they come near, and murdering every soldier, or white inhabitant, who comes within their reach, men, women, or children, without respect to age or sex: It being their intention to extirpate the English inhabitants from the island. It is their way, when they wound and make any one prisoner, to cut them immediately up into small pieces, and burn their flesh, in particular Mr. Forbes and his wife were most dreadfully massacred. These savages even extend their barbarity to sucking infants, and have been seen to hold them by the legs with one hand, while they hack'd their flesh from the bones with the other, &c. &c.

The remainder of the letter is not material to the public, the letter is addressed to a brother officer in St. Pierr's.

How providential has been the defeat which these monsters, of the human race, received on the night of the 14th inst. which we hope has stopt this career of Barbarity, so truly characteristic of the disciple of Robespierre.

The following is an account of the important victory gained by the British forces over those barbarous savages.

The French and Charibs after having waste great part of that fine Colony, had taken post upon DORSETSHIRE HILL, over the town of KINGSTOWN, Govern. or SETON having been reinforced, and having assembled and armed a considerable Number of the Negroes: determined to attack the enemy. Accordingly on the night of the 14th inst. the British force commanded by Capt. Skinner of his Majesty's sloop of war the Zebra; and Capt. Campbell of the 46th regiment formed the Charib Camp and gained a complete victory.

The Charib King, Chateaugai, being killed with twenty others, twenty-five of them wounded, and about fifty more made prisoners, with two pieces of ordinance, their colors, &c. &c.

On our side, Lieutenant Hill, of the Zebra, was wounded, four seamen killed and two wounded.

The Negroes unanimously joined the English, and behaved with the greatest ardor in the attack; and are now hourly bringing in prisoners.

In Chateaugai's pocket was found a declaration ordering every one to join him instantly, upon pain of themselves, their women and children being all murdered and their race extirpated.

Copy of the declaration of Joseph Chateaugai, *Chief of the Charibs.*

Chateau-Belair the 12th day of March and the 1st of our Liberty.

Where is the Frenchman who will not join his brother at a moment when the voice of Liberty is heard by them? Let us then unite, Citizens and brothers, round the Colours flying in this island, and let us hasten to co-operate to that great piece of Work which has been already commenced so gloriously. But should any timourous men still exist, should any Frenchmen be held back through fear. We do hereby declare to them, in the name of the Law, that those who will not be assembled with us in the course of the day, shall be deemed traitors to the Country, and treated as Enemies. We do swear that both fire and sword shall be employed against them. That we are going to burn their Estates, and that we will murder their Wives and Children, in order to annihilate their Race.

From the WESTERN STAR.

The COUNTRY LAWYER——No. 3.

IN my last Number, I fixted an estimate of the annual, unnecessary expence, in the Judicial Department, and made it out at 68,000 Dollars. I shall now endeavour to shew how 60,000 of this expence is to be saved by the proposed plan.

It was a part of the reported plan, that no appeal should be allowed from the Judgment of the circuit Court of Common Pleas, where the damages adjudged should not exceed the sum of fifty pounds. It has been thought by good judges, that this restriction would strike from the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the country counties, as much as three fourths of the actions, and in the maritime counties, nearly one half; supposing that on an average it would strike out half the number, that court might be able to transact all the business in each county, within the year, and go twice into each county where they now go annually. If then the Supreme Judicial Court might be able to do the business of each term within the term, 20,000 dollars now lost in consequence of the great number of causes continued yearly in that court, might be saved. If half the business should be struck from the dockets of that court, in virtue of the restriction, taking away the right of appeal, in judgments under £.50, then 20,000 dollars might be saved, being one half of the estimated expence, of carrying the actions, which are entered in that court yearly, through the same. If 42,000 dollars is the amount of the expence of carrying the disputable causes through the present Courts of Common Pleas, which in fact are only run through, in order to their getting to the Supreme Judicial Court, we may safely calculate, that two thirds of that sum might be saved, which is 28,000 dollars more; for we find that the expence of the trials and demurrers, in the courts of Common Pleas, are to no purpose, no one being willing to be concluded by the judgment of the Justices of those courts.

But it has been objected, that by this plan you would create twelve salary men. But in answer to this, I say there is no danger of it. For I find, by an accurate list of the causes entered for three years in Berkshire and Hampshire, and estimating the entries in Worcester to be equal to those in Hampshire, the neat proceeds of the fees, now paid to the twelve Judges in those three counties, will amount to £.360 in one year. I would therefore propose to have the entry fees for the Judges, which are now 2/. 8d. made as much as is now paid to the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, which is 5/. 4d. and the other fees of the Judges raised in the same proportion, and we might raise £.720—If this is not an adequate sum, then let the fee bill be so altered as to allow the Judges 1/. 6d. on each continuance, and 3/. on each award disputed; and we could raise enough to allow each Judge £.260.

It should be remembered that I have considered that eight of the 68,000 dollars should be set off as an equivalent for the Judges fees, and this could not be considered as lost, for the suitors would, undoubtedly, be able to have the causes as well settled by the circuit Court, as by the Supreme Judicial Court, and of course, making so great a saving on that account, they may well afford to pay the enhanced fees to the Judges in the circuit Court.

But it has been objected, in the General Court, that the people have always been used to appeals, and it will not do to abridge that right, the people will not willingly submit to it. In answer to this objection, I would ask, why have they been allowed this right? The answer is, because every body knows the justices of the Courts of Common Pleas are not men of law talents, and on that account there has been a *necessity* of allowing the right of appeal. But place men of law information on the benches of those courts, and you take away the necessity. This must be granted, if we attend to the proceedings in the Supreme Judicial Court, where a man is indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced, at the first term, and executed, perhaps within six weeks from the rising of the Court, without the right of appeal, or privilege of review; while every member of the community is satisfied with this speedy execution of public Justice, because they well know, that the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court are as respectable for their law talents, as they are for the virtues of honesty, integrity, and uprightness.

The advantages which would result to the public from the adoption of the proposed plan, will appear at first blush, when we reflect on the evils of the present system. On three different occasions have the House of Representatives, and once has the Senate voted, that it was expedient to devise some plan to expedite the administration of justice in this Commonwealth. All ranks of men agree in the position, that something ought to be done, yet many of them are afraid to make any alteration, lest it should happen to turn out to be disadvantageous.

Those who are in possession of the present offices are unwilling to leave them, and lose the emoluments thereof, plistful as they are—many who wish to become Judges of those Courts, with their continuance; their relations and connexions join in their support; and a strong phalanx of family interest combines to prolong the old system. I am sorry to add that, among the gentlemen of the bar, there are some to be found, who, though they acknowledge the necessity of a reform, yet when any thing is exhibited which looks like answering the purpose, find "*their hands weak*," and their "*hearts faint*." Nevertheless if some men have been uneasild enough to insinuate, that the plan was calculated merely to promote the interest of the Lawyers, as professional men, and that the whole body of Lawyers were in favour of it, though it amounts to demonstration, that out of the 68,000 dollars, now calculated as lost annually to the community, more than ten thousand dollars of that sum are paid to the Attornies for term fees, continuances, appeals, demurrers, and arguing fees; and it is a fact, that several very respectable Lawyers in the General Court, the last Session, were opposed to the reform. I mention not this to criminate any gentlemen of the profession, but merely to shew, that the whole body of Lawyers do not think, that the system is the best that could be calculated for the public good—that they differ in sentiment on this very important subject, as much as other orders of men do, and sure I am, that there are no members of the General Court, whose characters are more deservedly established, as men of integrity and virtue, than those gentlemen of the bar who voted against the reform as intended by that bill. If the Judges of the Courts of Pleas, and their connexions are uneasidid enough to charge the Lawyers with attempting to introduce the reform for their own private advantage, the Lawyers who are in favour of the reform, and all others who wish the reform, have a right to reply, that however possible it may be, that the profession may be gainers by the review, yet if a Judge of a Court of Pleas, who is to lose thirty or forty pounds a year by the reform, says it will not do, and gives no substantial reason for the assertion, every body has a right to suspect, that it is at least possible for the good Judge to calculate a little for his own interest, as well as for the Lawyer to do it. If a Sheriff tells you it is a bad system, and you are told it possibly affect his fees, you are also to receive his assertion with a few grains of allowance.

All persons indebted to the estate of *Abner Park*, late of Norwich deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.—All persons having any demands against said estate are desired to exhibit the same.

MARTHA PARK, } Executors.
MINER PARK. }

Norwich, April 14. 1795.

Oliver Pomroy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he carries on the Cabinet and Chair making Business, a few rods north of the court-house, where his customers may be supplied on the shortest notice with the following articles, viz. Desks and Book Cases, Secretary's and Book Cases do. Circular, do. Breakfast Tables, Commode, do. Oval, do. Tea Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboard Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. Bureau Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. High Chest on Chest, Night Tables, Easy Chairs, Banister, do. Slat Back, do. Elbow, do. Sophits, Fire Screens, Clock Cases, Cradles, Bedsteads, High, do. Field, do. Tea Trays, Tea Chests, Store Desks, Bason Stands, Pillow Frames, Wine Coolers, Cushion Clothes Presses, Butler's Trays, Window Blinds, &c.

As he has worked two or three years in the city of Philadelphia, and is acquainted with the newest fashions, he flatters himself that he shall give satisfaction to all those who favor him with their custom.

Northampton, April 6, 1795.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and New-York, and now selling at the sign of the Clock Face, Northampton; an assortment of genuine warranted Watches.—He has also on hand Alarm and plain Clocks of a superior kind, which will be sold cheap for cash, and their performance warranted.

N.B. Watches repaired in the best manner, and the highest price given for Brass.

Northampton, April 13, 1795.

Observe.

FOR sale in *Buckland*, on the County road, about 100 acres of excellent LAND, with a new convenient dwelling house, two barns and pot-ash on the spot, produced the last season, it is judged, more than 30 tons of hay, with a good proportion of plowing and pasturing, a young orchard, with other fruit trees, agreeably situated and well watered.—Also, about 2 miles westerly, on said county road, a new dwelling house, one nearly completed, one and a half story high, a large shed with stabling for horses, and room for 4 or 5 tons of hay, acre and 20 rods of good land, an agreeable stand for retailing or innholding, is occupied as such at present; the other a small house, with a convenient garden spot, a good stand for mechanism.—A Blacksmith is much wanted.——One half of a new forge in good repair, within 30 rods of the two first mentioned houses.——Also, three 100 rods south of said forge, 57 acres of good warm land, as well situated and manured for coaling, for the use of said forge as any to be found, about 6 acres chopped and burned, the greater part cleared and sowed with winter grain and hay-seed.

For further particulars—Enquire of JOHN SAFFORD, on the first mentioned premises.

He also informs all those indebted to him on book, that unless their accounts are settled previous to the first of August next, they will find them lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect, without further notice, from J. SAFFORD.

March 31, 1795.

Andrew Wood,

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him for Papers six months or more, to make immediate payment.

April 15, 1795.

The non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Williamsburgh, are invited to pay their taxes without cost.

ASA LUDDEN.
Constable for the year 1794.

Williamsburgh, April 16, 1795.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice negro boy, named Noah Grout, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, had on when he went away a claret coloured coat, gray waistcoat and brown thickset overalls, and wore a small cap. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber shall be entitled to one cent reward—and no charges paid. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harbouring said Boy, on the penalty of the law.

JOSEPH HUTCHENS.

Northampton, April 7. 1795.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of

LEMUEL NICHOLS.

Dalton, March 17. 1795.

FROM THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

It is considered as a duty incumbent on every Printer of a new-paper in the United States to republish this 13th Number of Germanicus. After reading it with candor, what good citizen can be an advocate for the Democratic Societies?]

GERMANICUS.

LETTER LIII—*And last.*

BEFORE you, my fellow-citizens, by whose labours the Revolution was accomplished—between whom the dangers & sufferings of the war formed a communion most dear—in whose hands is placed the future destiny of our government: I now unfold the apologies offered by the societies, as ministering against the holy interests of Republicanism." Holy indeed those interests are—since man approaches nearest to the image of his maker, when under the auspices of Republicanism his faculties are most diffused in benevolent profit of the good of human kind.

The decision of this point has been so well prepared by the previous discussions, that a summary application of them will be sufficient to elucidate it. The essence of republicanism consists in the free will of the majority of the people, either ascertained without fraud in those cases in which they reserve to themselves the right of acting—or expressed by the public servants, holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited time, or during good behaviour. Attempts to uphold the societies as a reserve of republicanism, because they are capable of being perverted into engines of domestic party and foreign powers; are usurpers of privileges, and of a force, surpassing the members of revolutions; fraudulent: fomenters of revolutions; fractious of character, without being exposed to the fiction; disturbers of the public mind, as the people could not feel oppression, without being first taught by them; regulators of popular elections; and, as they are to be used for the rallying ground of insurrections; so is it beyond the search of human sagacity to determine to what extremity they may proceed, at some conjuncture more ripe than the present for confusion. A glorious spectacle would it be to our enemies, but heart-rending to our friends and confidents, if it should happen in the United States as it has already happened in France, that the best patriots shall be compelled to shield themselves from the persecution of a blood thirsty leader in the Societies, by uniting in their out-rages, in order to acquire a little popularity. Or, if this dreadful necessity should be avoided, how can the societies ever expiate the crime of causing our country to be divided between counter societies and them? The societies have been defended, as being made of better clay than the Jacobins, and therefore as not being liable to their attraction. But they cannot now undertake for their own conduct, when they shall be ignited by fiercer passions in the heat of parties.

This is not the language of an intemperate warmth, it is the fame that was delivered by the legislature of Massachusetts several years ago against the Cincinnati, before they had corrected their constitution. Mark how well the observations are adapted to the situation of the Democratic societies: "The institution appears to be founded, not under the sanction or patronage of any legislative authority whatever, but *self-created*, and founded upon the following principles, which are to be assembled, viz. an incessant attention to preserve those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the life of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing; and an unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective states, that union and national strength essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American empire. And it also proposes as an object, to render permanent and cordial the union subsisting among the citizens of which spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, towards those officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

"And at each meeting the principles of the institution will be fully considered, and the best measures to promote them adopted."

"Hence it appears that the said Society takes upon itself the power of adopting such measures as, after full consideration they shall judge best for promoting certain important public and national purposes—for which purpose the people of the United States have constituted and established their respective Legislatures and Congress. Although it is the duty of all the citizens in their respective capacities and general conduct, to afford their aid to the several powers of the established government, lawfully exercised, for the preservation of the common rights, and promoting the union of these confederate states; yet for any class of men to form themselves into a select society, and convene expressly for the purpose of deliberating upon, judging of and adopting measures concerning matters proper only for the cognizance of the legislative and their determination thereon, or of such other bodies as are known in the constitution or authorised by the laws of the land; favors of a disposition aspiring to become independent of lawful and constitutional authority: tending, if unrestrained, to imperium in imperio, and consequently to confusion and the subversion of public liberty."

Let those who have affected an unmeaning surprise that Democratic Societies have been denounced in the year 1794 in the United States, in France, and in Great-Britain, learn from hence, that ten years ago the virtuous and enlightened legislature of a state, which was the cradle of American liberty, let the example.

One of the Societies, less cautious, more furious, or more candid than the rest, boldly confines its object, by declaring that illiberty opinions have little weight, but that opinions united strike. Yes, this is the secret—Perceiving that as individuals they would be matched by other individuals, in point of motive, soundness of argument, and fitness of conduct, they abandon their individual character, and erect themselves into a kind of corporation, whose *united opinions* will, even from the single circumstance of their being those of a body, impose with an air of respectability on such as do not take the trouble of thinking for themselves.

That "*private* associations are sanctioned by the first principles of social life, "has been acknowledged, and if individuals will assemble *as individuals*, in any numbers, at any time, or at any place, they ought to be protected, because they will then have no other force than that of so many individuals. It is thus that a majority of the legislature may, whose sentiments the Societies profess to adopt. In debate they oppose without reserve any measure projected; altho' it is decided against their conviction they speak out of doors merely as individuals, and do not combine to execute as a society, what they could not individually accomplish.

Another of the societies frankly owns, notwithstanding the arrogant pretensions of some of its brethren, that they are neither the people nor the delegates of the people; but, at the same time, it contends that they can have no interest distinct from that of the people. Before confidence in this affection can be expected, they must be as the people; they must not separate themselves into clubs, from which the people are excluded and establish a political order, into which no citizen can enter without being formally chosen.

In the same insinuating accents it has been spread through the public prints, that the Societies cannot aim at overthrowing the constitution; cannot overleap the boundaries of decorum; cannot desire that their opinions should have undue weight, and cannot be suspected of deceiving. If designs of this nature should be imputed to my neighbour, I can form a tolerable judgment of their probability from his character. If to a person known to me by some only, I might call in some reasonable grounds for conjecture from his acquaintance. But who are the members of these self created boards: To whom are we indebted for the flanders on public measures? Their names are shrouded in darkness, except indeed when they mean *to strike as a Society*, and even then they exhibit their President and Secretary only. Thus they endeavour to private the public mind by their devices, being the certain, and avail themselves of their concealment to magnify their numbers and importance. As far, however, as the Societies have yet opened their purposes to the world, it has been shewn in the preceeding letters, that if they do not aim at an overthrow of the constitution, they have at least overstepped the boundaries of decorum; may be justly suspected of deceiving—and never would have been instituted but to give to their opinions an undue weight—Nay, more, in spite of the pretext, that they are too numerous for a conspiracy, they may be here as they have been in France, the hotbeds of Revolution. Confided how the members are elected; how ambitious they are to detect something injurious to the reputation of government; and you will not scruple to believe that such a foil would not be unkind to machinations against it. Even conspiracies which are certainly to break forth into violence at some future day, are extruded to but a few in their commencement; and the determination gradually to undermine the government, which seems to be the course as yet preferred by the Societies, need not be communicated to many.—Let two or three of the most artful members keep a revolution steadily in view: let them kindle every discontent which is uttered by this or that man; let them follow the nature of such bodies, which is to rise higher and higher, in their assumptions; let them cherish the weakness of the whole corps; they will rush forward as missionaries for propagating the opinions which have been craftily infilled into them. And altho' per chance they should be convinced of their error, they dare not swerve, because they have been marshalled to the drudgery of abusing the government without remorse.

It is a fairy ploss, that government is in no danger from the Societies, if those who administer it meditate no harm. Upon the opinion of the people its existence depends, and when the representations, upon which that opinion is formed, are corrupt or delusive, who can pronounce the issue? Once persuade the people that all integrity is forfeited by the public servants; that the constitution is infringed for private emolument, or for private aggrandizement; that it is too moderate to wait for the punishment provided by law for delinquent officers: the people will, in a mass, overwhelm the existing order of things. All this, the Societies cry, would be no abuse; from which no argument is to be drawn.

This is one of the general positions which too often enthral the mind, and ought to be thus modified—As government is necessary for our safety and happiness, so it ought not to be exploded merely because it may be perverted. But the Societies, which the experience of a century has proved to be unnecessary, except as instruments of a revolution, ought to be avoided in seasons of tranquility, because they may be easily abused. It is no reply to say, that if they be a majority of the people, the majority will of right prevail, because by the fraudulent activity of those who "*disseminate suspitions, jealousies and accusations of the government*," and by the advantages incidental to standing bodies, the Societies may obtain the false appearance of being a majority, and then entrap into a submission to their practices many honest but unwary citizens.—Or if they should be a minority, they can diffuse a poison which, after having pervaded the public mind, it may be difficult to counteract by truth or fair reasoning. With these hopes they are perpetually entreating the people to fraternize with them.

Besides those parts of the apologies, which subvert the true ideas of republicanism, there are others of a miscellaneous kind, which cannot be passed over in silence.

It is not absolutely denied, that the insurrection was countenanced by *certain* of those societies; and, altho' they are reluctant in casting blame upon each other, yet have the most of them demanded to be tried according to their separate acts. This can be briefly done, because they have all concurred, in what was imported to them in the speech, "the dissemination of suspicions, jealousies and accusations of the whole government."

So expressly had power been granted to Congress to lay and collect excises, and so thoroughly had it been recognized by the courts of Pennsylvania, that on this head government was invulnerable. Conscious of this, the individual who planned the insurrection had no better prospect of success, than by cultivating and heightening the prejudices, imparted against the excise system from the abuses of it abroad. If a few associates had been sufficient for his views, he might perhaps have enlisted them, by insidiously representing in secret that the executive was verging to a monarchy and the legislature and judiciary to aristocracy. But numbers were indispensable; and they are not to readily caught; when the agents of their seduction are mere individuals, who will be combated in their doctrines upon equal terms by others, when Presidents themselves are not exempt from impeachment, and every member of Congress must return, at stated periods, to be disposed of, as the people please; when the constitution may be changed either upon the origination of Congress, or the requisition of two-thirds of each state legislature for a convention; when from the jealousy and distrust, natural to an union of fifteen sovereign states, uncontrouled, except where the people have controuled them by the constitution, every state legislature is watchful over the proceedings of the federal government, and it is quickly discerned, that the path of popularity is smoothed by pretensions to the post of sentinels over the rights of the people. Hopeless, as these facts must have rendered the primary mover of the insurrection, while limited to his own individual efforts; one resource was still left to him in the societies. He could not but understand their then actual position pretending at their beginning to an other object, than a social interchange of sentiment, they soon became industrious in hunting after public faults, soon stretched their jurisdiction to the whole compass of political affairs; were governed by a few influential members, uniformly actuated by the same spirit: and by concert, affiliations, and committees of correspondence, propagated and enforced their decrees. With these powerful means in their hands, they raised a general clamour against the excise, and scattered invectives against every act of government, which could be thrown into an invidious attitude. Let these things be impartially weighed. The societies last manifested an ardent desire to defeat the excise and to undermine the government in the affections of the people. The insurgents therefore, must have counted upon their exertions to support these objects, one or both of which were contemplated in the insurrection. They had every reason to conclude, that the societies would co operate with them so far at least as to palliate the enormity of the opposition by virulent censures of the excise, and to unnerve the arm of government, by impressing a horror of the tax on the militia. In this the insurgents were not altogether disappointed. For in the midst of the convulsion, the excise was described and execrated by the societies, as the corner stone of corruption and tyranny; and it would be within the limits of truth to affirm, that the disgust, inculcated against the excise produced a commentary but ferious struggles in some breasts in judging of the insurrection.

The members of the societies who united with the patriotic army, being unknown to me, I cannot be supposed to make a personal allusion, which shall discharge their motives. Instead therefore of tracing up their conduct to an anxiety to repel the imputation of indirectly fomenting an insurrection, which grew out of the opposition to the excise, and to the necessity of falling in with the people, who were discovered to be found friends to the govern-

ment. I am content to believe, that many of thole very men laudably diſtinguiſhed between a defiance of the law and a conſtitutional mode of repeal. What then? How could this manner of thinking and this manner of acting deſtroy the expectations of the inſurgents, drawn from the antecedent working of the ſocieties? How do they exculpate the *ſocieties* from the charge of "diſſeminating ſuſpicions, jealouſies and accuſations of the whole government," without regard to conſequences?—How do they prove that the tendency of the ſocieties is not to create a revolution? How, that they will not be employed, as inſtruments of party? How, that they may not be guided by foreign influence? How, that by their combinations they will not uſurp the direction of the people? or in ſhort, they will not generate all the evils, ſtated in the foregoing papers? The utmoſt, which can be deduced from the march of the democratic members is that the ſocieties are compoſed of various deſcriptions of men, among whom are ſome, not apprized of the lengths to which they may be carried, and are allured by the reward of being claſſed as a patron of liberty.

One of the ſocieties has conſidered it, as a phænomenon, that in the United States, France and Great-Britain, Democratic Societies have been denounced in the ſame year. As the compariſon between the United States and France will be moſt conclusive, I ſhall paſs by Great-Britain and aſk, whether this declaration is not a clear acknowlegement, the Jacobins and Democratic Societies ſtrongly reſemble each other? And will any man, who admires the French Revolution, behold with indifference thoſe ſocieties in our own boſom, which threatened with a mortal ſting the liberties of France? Let us not be inſulted by the ſubterfuge, that they ſubmit themſelves to public opinion; when they purſue every artifice to ſoreſtal that opinion, and are credited in their miſrepreſentations: while the vindications of government will be diſbelieved, until the knowlege and feelings of the people ſhall vouch for them.

That nothing may be uneſſayed, to cajole the people into an apprehenſion for the liberty of the preſs, it has been gravely inſiſted, that the abolition of Democratic ſocieties would preclude anonymous publications. Without running through all the topics of diſtinction between the two caſes, let us ſelect for a ſhort compariſon a libel on a private character by a reſolution of the ſocieties, and a ſimilar libel by the anonymous publication of an individual. In the latter, the individual ſtands alone:—in the former, the ſocieties are immediately arrayed, and intrigues are puſhed to preoccupy the public mind. In the latter the conviction of an inſult ſhall have their own character at ſtake, if they abet him in a groſs and unfounded calumny: in the former, ſo much will be plauſibly urged againſt puniſhing the miſdeeds of thoſe, who guard the public weal, that the honouſeſs of the offence will be diminiſhed in the eſtimation of thoſe very perſons, who wiſh to do what is right. In the latter, one individual oppoſes another: in the former the injured individual encounters a powerful body. In the latter, the character of the ſlanderer may be aſcertained: and if he has violated the laws of hoſpitality, or friendſhip, or any endearing tie, theſe aggravated circumſtances will be fixed; in the former he is concealed. With ſuch a ſecurity on the ſide of anonymous publications, innocence may hope for ſatisfaction: and, if to morrow the ſocieties were to be diſſolved, the members of them might, as individuals, fill columns of the newſpapers, without ſubſcribing their names; fearleſs of any precedent, which ſhould be derived from the ſuppreſſion of uſurping ſocieties to the extinction of the rights of individuals.

If now it be aſked, what is expected from theſe letters; the anſwer is to prevail upon you, my fellow citizens to reflect on your ſituation: and to imitate your ally, the French nation, by quenching what has been a firebrand to them, and may be a firebrand to us. Heaven has intruſted to your diſpoſal the happieſt country upon earth. Curſe it not, by wilfully nourriſhing the ſeeds of its deſtruction. The ſame blow, which ſhall aſſaſſinate the conſtitution, will annihilate the union, and intail upon us for ages the miſeries of civil war. If the arguments offered do not accord with the true genius of republicaniſm, let them be diſcarded. But it will be ſingular indeed, if doctrines, which confront an uſurpation on the rights of equality, ſhould be found unfriendly to the republican theory. Let me beſeech you to examine this diſcuſſion with coolneſs and temper, and to refuſe what you do not approve. I ſolicit on other condition, than candour and fair debate.

GERMANICUS.

Official account of the late French Naval Expedition.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

24th FLUVOISE, (12th FEB.)

MAREC, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety made the following report:

CITIZENS,

Motives of a ſuperior intereſt had determined your committee of Public Safety to order the departure of your naval armament of the ocean.—This fleet left Breſt the 10th of Nivoſe laſt, (30th Dec.) and returned again the 14th of the preſent month, (2d Feb.) after a cruiſe of 34 days. This cruiſe has been marked by ſucceſſes and misfortunes.

On one hand we have reduced to inability, and kept inactive in their ports, that grand fleet of Admiral Howe, upon which the coalition had founded ſo many and ſuch chimerical hopes. We have alſo checked the departure of all the ſquadrons deſtined by the admiralty of London, to convoy the troops and proviſions, which they intended ſending to the continent of Europe, and to the iſlands: We have alſo continued to place under contribution the commerce of our enemies, by taking numerous prizes during the whole cruiſe; our ſhips of the line, frigates and corvets have captured 70 ſail of veſſels, containing from twelve to fifteen hundred priſoners: In fact, we have done more. France by diſplaying upon the ocean a naval armament of thirty four ſhips of the line, in the depth of winter, and after the events of the laſt ſummer, has proved that ſhe is always able to balance the maritime power of England; that her reſources in this point are equally inexhauſtable as thoſe which ſhe diſplays with ſo much glory in the raiſing and ſupport of her invincible land forces, and that ere long the Britiſh pride muſt be humbled before the tri-colloured flag, as it has been long ſince confounded before that ſtandard which Bill leads to new victories the brave children of Liberty.

On the other hand, as I announced to you, our fleet has experienced misfortunes. Letters from our colleagues at Breſt, and from the commander of the fleet, informs us, that on the night of the 10th and 11th of this month, three ſhips of the line (whole crews, together with ſuch articles as could be eaſily tranſported, have been ſaved) ſunk at ſea; theſe ſhips are the Scipio, the Superb,* and the Ninth of Thermidor, they were old and unfit for a ſecond campaign, without being totally refitted. This loſs will be very eaſily repaired: The numerous ſhips we now have upon the ſtocks in all our ports will ſoon make us forget the loſs of three more hulls, that were unable to reſiſt the terrible weather which prevailed during the whole cruiſe, and which have participated the very extraordinary winter experienced throughout Europe.

Three other ſhips of the fleet have met with conſiderable damages, they are le Temeraire, which was obliged to go into Port Malo; le Trougeux which put into the Iſle de Groix, near l'Orient; and le Neptune, run aground upon the mud in the bay of Bertos. The damages experienced by theſe ſhips will be eaſily repaired; the two firſt are already in ſafety; the third is at this moment furniſhed with every aſſiſtance which can enable us to hope for her immediate relief. Our loſs is then reduced to three old and worn out ſhips which might have reſiſted the effect of common weather, but which ſuddenly aſſailed by a tempeſt that continued to unite the whole cruiſe, have yielded to the united influence of the wind and waves.

This cruiſe, however, in addition to the military and political objects it has ſecured, has afforded our ſeamen ſuch a courſe of naval inſtruction as the united lights of the moſt ſublime theory, or the moſt ingenious manœuvres could not have furniſhed. The Admiral writes us, that *"if the Republic has loſt a few ſhips, it has on the other hand acquired a great number of ſeamen, for never was a cruiſe better calculated to inſtruct the officers, or to form the ſeamen to the requiſite marine duty."* This truth will be felt by every ſeamen, and indeed by every mind accuſtomed to reflect; it now remains for you, citizens, to adopt a meaſure worthy of yourſelves, worthy the nation you repreſent: The following is the plan of the decree I am charged to lay before you.

The National Convention decrees.

"That the Committee of Public Safety is charged to repair immediately the loſſes experienced by the naval armament, and to afford it every degree of increaſe and ſplendour, worthy the power of the nation."

"*This decree is adopted.*"

It is my duty, Citizens, to add, that independent of the prizes taken by the *fleet of the Ocean*, there have been many other captures, as well by the diviſions of frigates, detached into the *Mediterranean*, as by other diviſions cruizing in the channel and on the ocean. I now lay before the Convention, the general ſtate of theſe prizes collectively; commencing the date from the 11th of *Nivoſe* laſt, (Dec. 31ſt) it amounts this day, to 128 prizes, 109 of which have arrived ſafely in our ports, and 19 have been burnt or ſunk. Almoſt all theſe prizes, are loaded with merchandize and proviſions, ſeveral with naval ſtores. One is a Britiſh ſhip of war, the frigate *Dephnet* of 30 guns, arrived at *L'Orient*.

† *The* Daphne, *is only a 20 gun ſhip.*

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

THE COUNTRY LAWYER——No. 4.

IT has been objected to the propoſed reform, that if the circuit Courts are to have a final juriſdiction in cauſes of £.50 conſequence, it may happen that the Judges in one diſtrict may give judgment in one way, and in another diſtrict in a different manner; and of conſe the laws become uncertain. This is merely imaginary, and cannot happen any more than it now does, in cauſes where the courts of Common Pleas and of General Seſſions of the Peace have final juriſdiction. It is to be preſumed, that in every diſtrict the ſame evidence to an enlightened Jury would prove the exiſtence of the ſame facts: and there can be no doubt but that the verdicts would be uniform. Should the Judges in one diſtrict determine a law queſtion in a wrong manner, a writ of error would be brought in the Supreme Judicial Court to reverſe it, and rectify the miſtake. If under the preſent ſyſtem, a Court of Common Pleas in a cauſe appealed from a Juſtice of the Peace, determines on a queſtion of law, ſay as to the admiſſion of evidence, and either party are of opinion that the Court are in an error, by ſtating a bill of exceptions in the caſe, the whole matter may be ſpread out on the record, and a writ of error will enable the Supreme Judicial Court to examine and determine whether the judgment of the Court of Pleas was right or not.

This brings us to ſhow ſome of the advantages expected to reſult from this reform.

Under the old ſyſtem the Court does not ſet in any county oftener than four times in the year—and of courſe, the Juſtices of the Common Pleas do not ſpend more than four, five, or ſix weeks in any county in attending on the Courts—not being acquainted with the law, no law queſtions of any conſequence are argued before them—knowing their juriſdiction is not final, except in cauſes appealed from a Juſtice of the Peace, they are at no pains to examine law books, or attend to law authorities. But under the propoſed plan, as the fees would command the attention of men of law talents, ſuch undoubtedly would be appointed Juſtices of the circuit Courts. From riding the circuit in their reſpective diſtricts, and attending nearly twenty weeks in the year in ſome of them, and in none perhaps leſs than fifteen; from their almoſt conſtant employment, they would be continually increaſing in experience and knowledge of Judicial concerns. Knowing that they had a final juriſdiction in cauſes of conſiderable amount, they, in their leiſure hours, at home, would be improving their ſtock of knowledge, by a conſtant recurrence to the authorities in the books; and being alſo ſenſible that the community had a right to expect from them, ſervices proportionate to their fees of office, they would find that unleſs they did render themſelves reſpectable by their deciſions, they would ſoon fall into contempt. Finding alſo that when they ſhould make erroneous determinations, their judgments would be reverſed in the Supreme Judicial Court, they would be equally as induſtrious as the Judges of that court are to become acquainted with the law; of conſequence would ſoon become equally reſpectable. From which reſpectability would reſult this advantage, that the circuit Courts of Common Pleas would operate as a check on the Supreme Judicial Court. From the virtue, integrity and ability of thoſe who have hitherto been placed on the bench of that Court, we have had nothing to fear; we live in an age adorned with men of virtuous characters, but the time may come when men may be placed on that bench, not in virtue of their *candour, patience*, and *mildneſs* of temper, qualities which are ſo *eminently* adorn *all* the Judges of that venerable Court: the time may come when men may be placed there not in virtue of their profound talents as Judges of law, but from having been neceſſary on certain occaſions, or from having had a friend at Ceſar's elbow; and ſhould the period ever arrive, when weak or improper men ſhall be exalted to that ſacred ſtation, without any intermediate juriſdiction between them and the Court of a ſingle Juſtice of the peace, which might operate as a check upon them, poſterity might have occaſion to lament an arrangement, which has heretofore purpoſed to throw all the judicial power of the Commonwealth into the hands of the Supreme Judicial Court alone.

Another advantage would reſult from this plan, that it would greatly ſhorten the period of a law ſuit. Under the preſent ſyſtem you are from ſix months to two years in the Common Pleas; and in the Supreme Judicial Court, with appeals and reviews, from two to five years, before the cauſe is finally ended: a cauſe of no ſmall magnitude is the duration of a law ſuit; and as early as Shakeſpeare's time, the "law's delay" was reckoned among thoſe evils which patient "merit of the unworthy ſuffers."

Should the propoſed reform take effect, and no man hereafter be placed as a Judge on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, until he had rendered himſelf eminent on the bench of the circuit Court of Common Pleas, it might operate as a ſecurity, that that ſacred ſeat ſhould never become the reſting place of hungry penury, or ſoaring ambition.

Another advantage may reſult from this arrangement, that in a few years the number of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court may be reduced from ſix to three. In the extreme parts of the Commonwealth fifteen happens that three only do attend, and we hear of no difficulty ariſing from the ſmallneſs of the number, except that it is them propoſed in very important ſpecial trials, on a law queſtion, to continue for adviſement, that the opinion of the whole court may be had, which circumſtances would not take place were there only three Judges on that bench. It may ſhould oft-times happen againſt the ſmallneſs of the number, it might be provided that one Judge of the circuit Court of Common Pleas ſhould, in each county, attend and ſit with the Supreme Judicial Court, as the Judges of the District Court now ſit with the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in the ſeveral circuits.

The following is a copy of the letter ſent by the Ruſſian General Forſen, to the King of Poland, together with his Majeſty's anſwer.

"SIR,

"*This almoſt total deſtruction of a corps ſituated at Zarnick the capture of a great number of officers and ſoldiers, of Generals, and in fine of him who commanded all the reſt, the chief of the revolution of 1794, this were the ſucceſſes of the 10th of October. Perſuaded that your Majeſty and the Republic of Poland, are now returned to their primitive ſituation, I conſider myſelf to the Legitimate Power, to demand the liberty of all the Ruſſian Generals, officers, ſoldiers and domeſtics, as well as thoſe of the diplomatic corps, and women, deviating againſt all the rights of nations. My deſire is, that they may be brought to the army under my command. Their ſpeedy return cannot but add to the inclination I entertained of doing on my part, every thing pertaining to me, that depends upon me. It is in the hope that efforts, conſtantly unſucceſsful, are about to bring back a durable and ſalutary calm in Poland, and that I may be able, during the courſe of the preſent year, to preſent my reſpects to your Majeſty, that I beſeech your Majeſty to accept of my previous homage, and the ſentiments with which I am &c.*

THE ANSWER.

"SIR,

"*However painful we find the defeat of a part of the Polish army on the 10th of October, eſpecially on the account of a man ſo valuable in all reſpects, and whoſe merit has been to have laid the foundation in the firſt ſtruggles of the independence of his country, yet it cannot ſhake the ſentiments of thoſe, who ſolemnly vowed either to die, or to conquer for liberty.*

"*You, who know how much noble ſentiments ſucceſs need not encender Sir, if the method you propoſe to us, to liberate the Ruſſian priſoners, and hoſtages, who ſerve as pledges for the Poles, ſeized by the Ruſſians, does not meet with our concurrence. If you would endeavour to exchange your priſoners for our own, I would then attempt to gratify your wiſhes.*

(Signed) "STANISLAUS, Rex."

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS juſt received, and for ſale, White Lead, Spaniſh Brown and White, Red Lead, Linſeed Oil, Weſt India Rum, Crockery, Raiſins, 8d and 10d Nails.—He has a very faſhionable aſſortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Fuſtians, Janes, Nankeens, Rock Salt, Clover Seed, &c. &c.—Alſo, a quantity of RYE.

Southampton, May 6, 1795.

Strayed away from the ſubſcriber, laſt fall, three SHEEP, marked with a ſwallow tail in the off ear, and ſlits the under ſide of the near ear, all ewes. Whoever will give information of the ſame, ſhall be well-rewarded, by

PRINTICE REED.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Capt. M'Intire juſt arrived from St. Martins informs that intelligence which he believed authentic had been received there of the arrival of between 5 and 6000 Engliſh troops at Martinique—the number of ſhipping he did not learn—That the French had made a deſcent on Tortola, and 3 Engliſh frigates had been diſpatched to its relief—That the Engliſh had demanded the ſurrender of St. Euſtatia, but had received for anſwer, that it would not be ſurrendered without orders from Holland, and if the Engliſh attacked it, it would be defended to the laſt.

Neutral ſtates always ſuffer in time of war. The United Provinces of Holland have always been inſulted, more or leſs, in the wars between the Engliſh and the French. But the Dutch choſe to brook thoſe inſults, and put up with many loſſes in their trade, rather than incur the calamities evils of war.

The Danes and Swedes have purſued the ſame policy, during the preſent war.—They preferred an attempt to obtain ſuch ſatisfaction as they could by remonſtrance and negociation, to reſhing, like lions, into blood and carnage for ſatisfaction.

BOSTON, April 29.

FROM LISBON, Feb. 21, 1795.

"The French by the capture of Amſterdam, have added 15 ſail of the line to their navy; and men have already gone from France, to man them. This you may rely on, as my brother has juſt arrived here from there, and brings the information."

By a gentleman from Shelburne, we are informed of the arrival there of the letters by the March Mail from Halifax:—We do not learn any thing material by the mail. Report is that a body of Britiſh troops had been blocked up by the ice in Holland, and that the French had ſurrounded and taken them.

FROM THE *WEST-INDIES.*

By Capt. Waring arrived here ſince our laſt, in 15 days from St. Thomas's, viz. Sabia, we learn, That the Engliſh flag was hoiſted at St. Euſtatia, the latter end of March; and that numbers of women and children had arrived at St. Thomas's from St. Martins and St. Euſtatia:

He alſo informs, of the arrival at St. Pierre, Martinico, of an Engliſh fleet of ſeventy-ſail of the line, and frigates, with upwards of fifty tranſports and victuallers, ſuppoſed to belong to the ſquadron which Lord Howe convoyed to ſea in February laſt. The number of troops landed, was not known, as the Gibraltar ſhips did not come down with the fleet from Barbadoes.

Capt. Howard, arrived at Newbury-port from St. Lucia, informs, that the French are in poſſeſſion of all that iſland, except Monte-Infantia, and Pigeon Iſland; that Charlestown had been once attacked, but the French returned to town.—If the Engliſh have offered liberty to all the blacks who would take up arms againſt the French. The French force there is ſaid to be 3000; the Engliſh 600.

April 30

From the Salem Paper of Tueſday.

On Sunday laſt arrived at Marblehead, Captain Laſkey, in a ſchooner, in 36 days from Bilboa. By this arrival, we have received the following Important Communication:

Meſſrs. Maurice and John Roberts, Cadiz.

Gibraltar, Feb. 17, 1795.

Gentlemen,—In the preſent ſeries purely to tell you, that by letters received this morning from Tangiers, we have information, which we can depend upon, that the Moroſh citizens which you have heard had ſailed from Tangiers, have actually orders to detain all American veſſels, as alſo, thoſe of all other nations which have not a conſul to Repreſentative at Barbary.

Gentlemen, your moſt obedient ſervants.

(Signed) Robert Anderſon & Co.

When this veſſel ſailed, all was quiet at Bilboa, and they were under no apprehenſions from the further inroads of the French, with whom it was reported there, the Spaniſh Court were about making a peace on condition of their giving the French an iſle of the line, and victualling them during the continuance of the war.—This undoubted as only one of the conditions. That petitions for peace to the government were handed in from all parts in Spain.

NORTHAMPTON, May 6.

GOOD NEWS!!

A London paper, of the 19th of February, mentions that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is dead. This modern Bellona has ruled the Ruſſian Empire with a rod of iron, and been the ſcourge of neighbouring nations, thirty three years; having aſcended the throne, upon the depoſition and death of her huſband, Peter III. in the year 1762. She has left but one child, Paul Petrowitz, Great Duke of Ruſſia, born in 1754, who is ſaid to be a very different character from that of his tygreſs mother. His acceſſion to the throne, will probably be followed by important changes in the adminiſtration of that deſpotick Government: And we cannot but hope it may be a prelude to the reviviſcation and eſtabliſhment of Liberty in Poland.

Captain Dikins arrived at Newbury Port, from Breſt, ſays that harbor contains 2000 prizes, and 40,000 Britiſh ſeamen.

Mr. BUTLER,

*** A Report having circulated in this town, for ſome time paſt, that SAMUEL HENSHAW, Eſq. our Repreſentative for ſeveral years paſt, had determined to ſerve us no more in that capacity; with what views ſuch report has been circulated, I am not able to ſay: but as I am well ſatisfied with his paſt ſervices, and am perſuaded that none among us are more capable to ſerve the town, I have taken ſome pains to ſatisfy myſelf whether there be any probability of his refuſing further to ſerve us, and I am clearly of opinion that he will be willing to ſerve us the year enſuing, if choſen.

An Elector.

Michael & Thos. Bull & Co.

No. 23, Berling-Slip, New-York.

TRANSACT commiſſion buſineſs; all orders directed to them or to *Michl and Thos. Bull* at Hartford, Connecticut, either for the purchaſe of goods in New-York, or the ſale of American produce will be duly executed.—They are advantageouſly ſituated for ſelling Pott and Pearl Aſhes, and ſalted proviſions at the higheſt price.—Cash will be advanced if required, on thoſe articles, by *M. and T. Bull*, at Hartford; who are conſtantly ſupplied with Weſt India GOODS by quantity, and European and India Goods by wholeſale and retail—as they value themſelves on ſelling for ready pay, and ſmall profits, they preſume their prices will give ſatisfaction to the purchaſer.

New-York, 18th April, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a ſtate and town tax, for the year 1790, and alſo, in a town and county, ſchool, ſtate, miniſter and town tax, for the year 1793, and the ſums hereafter mentioned, yet remains due, (viz.)

	£.	d.	q.
Benjamin Lyndy, Eſq. heirs,	15	3	3
Jonathon Maſon, jun. Eſq.	7	11	1
Paul Maſſereene's heirs,	13	7	2
Joſeph Sprague,	1	00	
David Patrick,	7	3	3
Nathan Dickinſon, jun.	11	1	2
Simeon White,	6	5	0
Benjamin Green,	4	8	2
John Jones, Eſq.	3	8	2
Thomas Brattle,	13	00	
Simeon White Perry, and Co.	7	11	3
Thomas Hathaway,	2	1	3
Nathan Pettengill,	3	5	3
David Worthington,	3	3	0
Benjamin Thomſon,	4	00	
Andrew Oliver,	3	00	
Capt. James Hendrick,	0	5	2
James Lemmon,	0	5	0
William Scott's heirs,	0	5	0
John Johnſon,	2	9	0
Samuel Elliot,	2	9	0
Zelotus Wilſon,	1	1	2

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 15th day of June next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Col. *Eliſah Dwight*, in ſaid Belchertown, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges.

NOBEL BAGGS, Collector for 1790 and 1793.

Belchertown, April 3, 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL perſons indebted to *Daniel Bart*, jun. of Hawley, are requeſted to make payment before the 21ſt inſt.—Thoſe who do not attend to this call, may expect to have their accounts lodged into the hands of an attorney to collect, without further notice.

DANIEL BURT, jun.

Hawley, May 6 1795.

Pompey,

IS removed from Worthington, to Eaſthampton.—He ſtands for covering at the ſtable of *Joſeph Clap*,—ſaid horſe is 15 hands high, duly made for ſtrength and ſpeed.—He will cover at 6s. the leap, and 12s. the ſeaſon,—cauſtant attendance given, by the publick's humble ſervant.

THADDEUS CLAP.

May 6, 1795.

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT dwelling houſe, with one acre of land, ſet over with appletrees, a barn and well of water, ſituated within 100 rods of the meeting houſe; an advantageous ſituation for a tradeſman—there are ſome other lands may be had with the above to accommodate the purchaſer.—For particulars enquire of *Sylveſter Wooldridge*, or *Seth Hannum* on the premiſes.

Southampton, May 1, 1795.

Run away from the ſubſcriber, the 19th inſt. an indented Boy, by the name of *Sylvanus Taylor*, 19 years of age, about 5 feet and 6 inches high, had on when he went away, a mixed colored coat, a blue broadcloth waiſtcoat, light colored overalls, ſpotted ſilk handkerchief, and a felt hat.—Whoever will return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have one cent reward.——All perſons are forbid harbouring or truſting him.

JONATHAN BALLARD.

Sunderland, April 23, 1795.

Run away from the ſubſcriber, the 19th inſt. one *Luther Taylor*, an indented Boy, 18 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, had on when he went away, a drab colored coat and waiſtcoat, London brown overalls, white Holland ſhirt, a ſpotted ſilk handkerchief, and a felt hat.—Whoever will take up ſaid Boy and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have one cent reward, and no charges paid.—All perſons are hereby forbid harbouring, or truſting him.

ZEBULON BALLARD.

Sunderland, April 23, 1795.

Taken up in Northampton meadow, a horſe COLT, two years old this ſpring; with a white ſtripe in his face, with no artificial mark.—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SUPPLY CLAPP.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the non-reſident proprietors of lands in the town of Charlemont, County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the ſtate, county, town, ſchool, miniſter, and highway taxes, for the years 1792 and 1794, as follows, viz.

	£.	ſ.	d.
Ebenezer Gibbs,	0	02	3
Haſlop, lately field land,	1	13	1
Stephen Minot,	0	6	1
Ebenezer Storer,	0	6	1
Benjamin Clark,	0	6	1
Benjamin Goodrich,	0	4	7
Jonathan Leavett,	0	7	7
Roger Leavett,	0	08	2
Jackſon's heirs,	0	4	3

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt Monday of July next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Lt. *Ebenezer Montague*, Innholder, in ſaid Charlemont, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with all intervening charges.

JOSIAH DIVOLL, collector for Charlemont, for 1792 and 1794.

Charlemont, 20th April, 1795.

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d inſt. a light forrel MARE, three years old this graſs, a white ſtripe in her face, one hind foot white, natural trotter,—Alſo, a bridle, ſaddle, and a mixed colored lamb-skin fortect, lined with green baize, which was nailed upon ſaid ſaddle.——Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and thief, (if ſtolen) ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

JOHN PATRICK.

Goſhen, April 25, 1795.

Will ſtand for covering, at the ſtable of DAVID SEXTON, jun.

PAYMASTER,

AN elegant full blooded Race-Horſe, 9 years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine hair: Got by Paymaſter, his dam by Truncheon, grand dam by Regulus, great grand dam by *Eaſby's* Snake, great, great grand dam by old Partner, great, great, great grand dam by *Crop's* Egyptian, great, great, great, great grand dam by *Peſſaller* Turk, out of Trumpet's dam.

Paymaſter is rising 15½ hands high, and is well made for beauty, ſtrength and ſpeed; and has won three purſes, at the New-Market Races, in *England*.

He will cover at *Four Dollars* the leap, and *Six Dollars* the ſeaſon.

Deerfield, May 1, 1795.

WILL ſtand for covering at the ſtable of the ſubſcribers,

Young Defender,

a moſt elegant horſe, five years old this ſeaſon, of a beautiful dark cheſtnut color, 15 hands high, well made for ſtrength and ſpeed, was ſired by the noted Defender, which was imported into the ſtate of New-York.—He will cover at 6s. the leap, 9s. the ſeaſon, and 12s. to warrant a foal.

OTIS and FOBES,

Cummington, April 28, 1795.

Pilgrim,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at 20s. the ſeaſon, and 12s. the leap.

JESSE MERRILL.

Aſh field, May 2. 1795.

Kildear,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber this ſeaſon, at Three Dollars the leap, Five Dollars the ſeaſon and Eight Dollars to inſure a foal—He is three fourths Engliſh, is full 16 hands high, a bright bay colour, is eight years old this ſpring,—he is lofty, ſubſtantial and reſolute,—an excellent horſe for colts, which is proved by the following certificate.

DAVID STOCKBRIDGE.

Hadley, May 1, 1795.

WE do hereby certify, that the bay Horſe, Kildear, now let by *John Weſt* to *David Stockbridge*, was foaled at Middletown, in this ſtate, by the noted Kirby mare—ſhe was large and very likely, and was ſired by the imported horſe Ranger,—he was ſired by the famous horſe Driver, that was imported from England by Gov. Wentworth of New-Hampſhire, and was noted for running. Kildear has been kept ſeveral ſeaſons by Maj. John Gilbert, of this town; his ſtock proves to be very valuable,—his colts that are two years old this ſpring, are generally worth from 20 to 60l.

John Weſt,
John Gilbert,
Roger Fuller,
Reſſel Wells.

Hebron, State of Connecticut, April 24. 1795.

GENTLEMEN, HERE STANDS THE Lofty,

NOW ready for covering; the Lofty is 4 years old, 16 hands high, of a beautiful bay color, black main, tail and legs, he was ſired by that full blooded horſe Bolder, in the ſtate of New-York, his dam was ſired by the True Britain, which makes him 3 4ths blooded.

Now, gentlemen, you that are for raiſing horſes for beauty and buſineſs, may be accommodated by applying to the Lofty on the following terms, viz.—Two Dollars the leap, and Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon.——As the Lofty is extraordinary for ſize, ſo is he for beauty and ſtrength; but however, I ſhall not fill the paper with commendations, as ſome do, but refer you to the horſe himſelf.—He will ſtand on Mondays, Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, of every week, at the ſtable of John Freſh in Williamſtown, and the remainder of the time at the ſtable of Joſhua Maxwell in Cheſterfield, at which places conſtant attendance will be given, and every favour acknowledged.

PRINCE BRYANT.

N. B. Good paſturing for mares. Cheſterfield, May 1, 1795.

Boldair and Young Bajazett,

WILL ſtand for covering this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the following terms, viz.—BOLDAIR at 3 Dollars the ſeaſon and 2 the leap.—BAJAZETT at 6 Dollars the ſeaſon and 4 the leap.——Gentlemen, as here ſtands two beautiful horſes, I think it needleſs to deſcend into their pedigrees; but to oblige ſome people, I ſhall ſtate a few matters of fact, as follows: Boldair is a full blooded horſe, a beautiful bay, riſing 15 hands high; in ſaid by the beſt judges of horſes, to be nearly equal to any horſe in the country, for beauty, gate and carriage; nor does this, gentlemen, give you an idea equal to his worth, but for this remainder you may enquire after, or call and ſee his colts at Blanford, in this ſtate, or in Renſſelearwick, in the ſtate of Newyork, in which places he has covered, and where you will find his character ſufficient to merit your attention.

Bajazett is 5 years old the 5th of June next, is of a good bay colour, black main, tail and legs, 15 hands and an half high, and exceedingly well proportioned.—He was ſired by the old Bajazet, in the city of Hartford, and ſtate of Connecticut.—I think it needleſs gentlemen, to ſay any thing further of his pedigree on that ſide—his dam was a good and moſt beautiful mare, 7-8ths blooded—he is ſaid by the beſt judges in this ſtate, and in the ſtate of New-York, far to exceed any colt that was ever ſaid'd in this country, on every account; but as he has never covered any, I can ſay nothing in regard to colts, but ſhall leave this deſcription together with his other conſpicuous excellencies to be his whole encomium.

JONAH BREWSTER.

N. B. Good paſturing for mares, conſtant attendance given, and every favor acknowledged, &c.

J. B.

Worthington, April 30, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1795. [NUMB. 454]

POETRY.

ODE TO HEALTH.

HAIL, happy spring of human joys!
Sweet alley to every care;
Without thee riches are but toys,
Honors "Trifles light as air."

When blest with thy all cheering power
Mortals only taste content:
How lightly flies the passing hour,
When with thee the time is spent.

In vain the festive board is spread,
Or the flowing bowl goes round;
Such lew'd luxuriance is thy dread,
With temp'rance only thou art found.

The happy rustic void of care,
If poss'ss'd of thee alone,
Has nought to hope nor nought to fear,
And views with smiling scorne a throne.

Deign then to bless me with thy aid,
No greater wealth do I emplore:
Indifferent then my life shall fade,
Blest with thee, thou richest store.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Extracts from letters written by an officer in Gen. Wayne's army, to his friend in this city.

"Fort Wayne, Miami Villages, January 12, 1795.

"My last of the 30th ult. announced to you the arrival of a flag from the Potowatamie, Chippewa, and other tribes, with proposals of peace; the Miami tribe which was there represented by two war chiefs, who informed that they would return with the head men of their nation in a few days, have not yet come in—however, we are not to judge from this that they will not conform to their promise—because yesterday brought us three Indians from the same, though of a distant part of the nation. I cannot inform you what was their business, from the want of an interpreter, but was led to conclude from their signs, that their chiefs are near to us, and will probably make their appearance this day. The shawanese, Delawares, &c. are so immediately under the influence of M'Kee, and so adjacent to the British posts, that their intentions have been frustrated, and their councils disturbed by those stimulators of the war to so great a degree, that it will be some time before they will determine with resolution, to break the chain which has so long connected them with Great Britain, and throw themselves upon the United States, for their support and protection—but from information I got from a Frenchman of extensive influence among them, and who but a few days past left them, I doubt not that they will join with the others in seeking peace."

January 14.

"I have just time to inform you that the Miami tribe have come in and are anxious for peace. Part of them leave this tomorrow for head quarters."

Cincinnati February 19.

"Since my last we have been favoured with an embassy from the Shawanese and Delawares, which comprises the whole of the nations lately at war with us—you may therefore calculate that the voice of war will be hushed, and we shall be permitted to recline in the lap of Peace. I confess to you I have not the smallest doubt of the sincerity of the Savages, because they for it is their interest to bury the hatchet and make free affair with us—They declare with candour that the British struggled hard to prevent their coming in.

"The 15th day of June next is appointed for the treaty. As yet the Indians entertain a favorable opinion of our hospitality, and wish for peace, and have gone home impressed with sentiments much to our advantage."

EARL STANHOPE'S PROTEST.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6 1795.

The order of the day being read, Earl Stanhope moved,

"Resolved, that this country ought not, and will not interfere, in the internal affairs of France; and that it is expedient, explicitly to declare the same."

A debate ensued, and it was moved, "that this house do now adjourn," which being objected to, after a further debate the same was resolved in the affirmative.

On Friday last the noble Earl entered the following

PROTEST.

Dissentient. 1st. Because the motion made for the house to adjourn, was professedly intended to get rid of the following Resolution, viz. Resolved, &c. see above.

2dly, Because I hold, that it is contrary to equity and justice, for any foreign country to interfere in the internal affairs, or constitution of the French Republic, or any other independent nation.

3dly, Because the government of Great Britain, (not having been elected by the Citizens of France) can have no more right to give to France a monarchical, aristocratical, or other form of government whatever, than the crowned despots of Prussia and Russia, had to overturn the constitution of, now, unhappy Poland.

4thly, Because I highly disapprove and reprobate the doctrine, advanced by ministers in the debate: namely, "That to reform the ancient and hereditary monarchy of France, no expence should be spared." And I reprobate that pernicious and uncivic doctrine the more strongly from its not having been suddenly, hastily, or inconsiderately started; but, from its having been taken up (as it was solemnly declared) upon the utmost deliberation.

5thly, Because I deem it to be an injustice committed by ministers, towards my fellow citizens, to adopt a principal which shall render it necessary for the government of Great Britain to lay further heavy burthens upon the people; and to tax their houses their windows, their beer, their candles, their shoes, and many other conveniences and necessaries of life, in order to provide a fund, to attempt the accomplishment of such a wicked purpose as aforesaid.

6thly, Because the proposed Resolution, above, stated, was intended by me as a "*solemn pledge*," that the government of this nation would not interfere in the internal affairs of France: but the refusal of the house to give such a pledge, tends to shut the door to peace; and consequently tends to ensure the ruin of this manufacturing, commercial, and once happy country: particularly considering the increased, and rapidly increasing strength of the navy of the French Republic; independently of the prospect there is, of their having the navies of Holland and Spain under their immediate influence.

7thly, Because the public funds, the paper currency, and the public and private credit of this country, will probably be unequal to stand against the tremendous shock to which the Ministers will now expose them.

8thly, Because I think that, frankness, fairness, humanity, and the principles of honesty, and of justice, are always in the end the best Policy.—And I believe it to be true in regard to nations (as well as with respect to individuals) that, "nothing that is not justice, can be wise, or likely to be ultimately prosperous."

9thly, Because I lament the more, that the house should refuse to disclaim the interfering in the internal constitution of France, in as much, as by the new constitution of the French Republic one and indivisible, adopted by the present National Convention, on the 23d day of June in the year 1793. and under the title "Of the Relation of the French Republic with foreign nations," and by the article 118th and 119th of that constitution, it is declared and enacted that,

"The French people, is the friend and "natural ally, of every FREE nation. "It does not interfere with the gov- "ernment of other nations. It does "not suffer that other nations should in- "terfere with its own.

So frank, so fair, and so explicit a declaration on their part, did, in my opinion, intitle them to a better species of nature.

10thly, Because I conceive that a true Republican form of government, being firmly established in France, is much more safe to the liberties of the people of Great Britain, than the tyrannical, capricious, perfidious, secret, intriguing, and reflless, ancient monarchy of France, or than any other monarchy they could there establish: for, even if I were of a direct opposite way of thinking, I would not be guilty of the gross injustice of attempting to force a monarchy upon them contrary to their inclination.

11thly, Because I think that no war ought to be continued, that can by a proper line of moderation be avoided; and the more especially with respect to the French people, who by their Republican exertions, Republican enthusiasm and Republican courage, have made victory the almost constant "order of the day."

12thly, Because the continuance of such a bloody contest without necessity, appears to be a prophane tempting of divine Providence, in whose benign & Almighty hands, the fate of battles, and of empire, is placed.

13thly, Because I wish to wash my hands intirely of the innocent blood that may be shed in this war with France; of all the carnage which may take place; and of all the desolation, confusion, and devastation (perhaps in Great Britain itself) which may ensue.

14thly, Because it was my object to preclude the Government of Great Britain, from attempting to stir up or excite insurrections in *La Vendee*, or any other department to the French Republic; and the Resolution I moved was well calculated for that purpose.—And

15thly, Because the maxim of "Do not to others that which you would not with done to yourself," is an unerring rule, founded upon the clear principle of Justice, that is to say, of *Equality of Right*.—It is upon this strong and solid ground that I make my stand. And all public men, in order to merit the confidence of the British People, must shew their determination to act with frankness and unequivocal good faith, and justice towards the French Republic.

Having upon this most important and momentous subject, frequently flood alone, and having also been, upon this last occasion, totally unsupported in the Division, if I should therefore cease at present; to attend this House, (where I have been placed by the mere *accident of birth*) such of my fellow citizens as are Friends to Freedom, and who may chance to read this my solemn Protest, will find that I have not changed any of my principles; for my principles never can be changed. And those fellow citizens will also find, that I hereby pledge myself, to my Country, that I shall continue what I ever have been, a zealous and unshaken Friend to Peace, to Justice, and to Liberty, political, civil, and religious: and that I am determined to die (as I have lived) a firm and steady supporter of the unalienable Rights, and of the happiness of all Mankind.

STANHOPE.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the state or states, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders for that purpose, to such officer or officers of the militia as he shall think proper. And in case of an insurrection in any state, against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such state, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other state or states, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to call forth the militia of such state, or of any other state or states, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress.

SEC. 3. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war, as the troops of the United States: And that no officer, non commissioned officer, or private of the militia shall be compelled to serve more than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able-bodied man of the same rank in the battalion to which he belongs.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer non commissioned officer, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases before recited, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court-martial; and such officer shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the said court. And such non-commissioned officers and private shall be liable to be imprisoned, by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calender month, for every five dollars of such fine.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That courts-martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines to be assessed, as aforesaid, shall be certified by the presiding officer of the court-martial, before whom the same shall be assessed, to the marshal of the district, in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and also to the supervisor of the revenue of the same district, who shall record the said certificate in a book to be kept for that purpose. The said marshal or his deputy shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines with costs, by distress and sales of the goods and chattels of the delinquent; which costs and the manner of proceeding, with respect to the sale of the goods restrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the state in which the fine shall be, in other cases of distress. And where any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found, whereof to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district, or his deputy, may commit such delinquent to gool, during the term, for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner, as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States, may be committed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals and their deputies shall pay all such fines by them levied, to the supervisor of the revenue in the district in which they are collected, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting therefrom five percentum, as a compensation for their trouble; and in case of failure, the same shall be recovered by action of debt or information, in any court of the United States of the district in which such fines shall be levied, having cognizance thereof, to be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, in the name of the supervisor of the district, with interest and costs.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals of the several districts, and their deputies, shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States, as sheriffs and their deputies, in the several states, have by law, in executing the laws of the respective states.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, passed the second day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, Feb. the twenty eighth, 1795.
GO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
EDM: RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*
Germantown, April 1, 1795.

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FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

THE COUNTRY LAWYER.——No. 5.

IN the bill providing for a circuit Court of Common Pleas, it was provided, that the Court should "consist of three Justices learned in the law." The worthy member from Coxhall, in his speech upon the subject, observed, that by this expression we were to understand "three learned Lawyers"; this he did not like: it would seem as to have Lawyers made Judges in the Courts of Common Pleas.

Let us canvass this subject.

It is a position which I believe will not now be controlled, that in every country, law becomes a science, in proportion to the liberties and privileges enjoyed by the great body of the people.

In a country where the will of the Despots is the supreme law, as in Russia, or in another Despotism, the law is comprised in a small compass. The subject having no rights to secure, has no laws to define or defend them: but in countries where the end of government is to establish a fair enjoyment of equal rights; to provide for the security of life, liberty and property; and to secure to every citizen as great a portion of happiness as is consistent with the well being of the community of which he is a member; the code becomes complex, and it requires labour, study, memory, discernment and judgment, to comprehend it.

In a government like that of Massachusetts, where the citizen has rights and privileges to secure, in which he is interested from his cradle to his grave, the relations in which one man may stand to another, are as innumerable as the variety of human transactions. Laws are therefore to be provided to secure to every one his rights. The variation of the seasons; the enemies of heat and cold; the blessings of fair weather, and the inconveniencies of rains and tempests, at every returning interval, remind him of these rights. The security of property to defend us from want in old age, and to enable us to provide for the support of an infant offspring; the security of liberty lawfully to employ ourselves for these important purposes, and the security of life, in order that we may enjoy the comforts attending it, are objects of legislation and jurisprudence in a limited government. But under a despotism, where the Tyrant has a power to dispose of property, life and liberty, at *his* will and pleasure, we hear of no Legislatures, or well established Courts of Justice.

This Commonwealth being divided into counties, towns, districts, parishes, and societies, and certain bodies of men being incorporated for the purposes of managing and carrying on particular, great and important concerns, and we having become great, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing people, the decisions in our Courts of Justice, ascertaining and settling the various rights of our citizens depending on the laws of the land, have become endless and almost infinitely varied. Let us consider the rights of an individual as he has infant in the arms of his parent; view him in his various relations and transactions from thence until he is shrouded in his coffin and "covered with the clods of the valley;" contemplate his doings as they relate to his will and pleasure, after he is removed to the regions of the dead, respecting the disposition of property descended to him from his ancestors, or acquired by his own skilful or laborious services; count up his rights as an infant, an apprentice, a master, an husband, a parent or a son, as one who employs others to labor for him at hire, or as one who is as hireling himself; examine the relation which his actions may have to the rights of his fellow citizens, as they relate to the enjoyment of liberty, life and its comforts; view him as he is an inhabitant of a town, or as one of its officers, as he is a representative or a senator in the General Court, or as a magistrate in the executive part of government, intrusted with a civil and criminal jurisdiction; and will it not become a matter of astonishment, that a man, at this enlightened period, should dare to object, in a public debate, to the establishment of a Court of Justice, on a plan which would have a tendency to place on its benches men, respectable not only for their integrity and uprightness, but for their knowledge and experience in those laws, by which these almost infinitely varied actions and relations, and the rights resulting therefrom, are regulated, secured and settled?

Any person, who shall attentively consider the various rights which, as citizens of this Commonwealth, we have secured to us by our constitution, and by the laws of our country, will never complain that our code of laws, unlike that of the Prussian Tyrant, is larger than a spelling-book: but on the other hand, will have abundant reason humbly and gratefully to render thanks to Almighty God, that the exertions of our ancestors, and our own struggles, under the smiles of his beneficent providence, have secured to us those invaluable rights, and the laws by which they are defined and rendered safe.

There is no position more true, either in the natural, moral, or civil world than this, that "men gather not grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles." We find that mankind universally give a preference to him who is endowed with the greatest talents in his own profession. The ablest Divines, the most learned and eloquent Lawyers, and the skilfulest Physicians, in every country command the greatest price for their respective services. Was there ever a man found, who, in his sober senses, where his life or the safety of his property was at stake, would not, if his means were equal to it, in every instance, where he wanted the aid of his fellow men, apply to him who, he believed, would be able to afford him the assistance he needed?—In every profession in life, not only in those of Law, Physick and Divinity, but in the mysteries of Mechanicks and in the art of Husbandry, we find sometimes that are endowed with talents superior to others. It should be remembered, however, that in our country, as well as in every other, the greatest part of the community have enough to do to become thoroughly acquainted with that kind of business by which they procure a decent support for themselves and families; few are able to become eminent in more than a single profession, and still fewer have any spare time to devote to the pursuits of science, or the study of law.

The Almighty has implanted in the breast of almost every man a principle by which he is enabled to judge of right and wrong, of good and evil; but all men have not equally a faculty of weighing, judging, and determining on human actions. In the scale of being, the gradations from Omniscience to compleat ignorance are perhaps not always properly attended to. Indeed, in the scale of animal life, we hardly in the descent know where to stop, and it is more difficult for us to distinguish perfectly between the animal and vegetable world, than many are aware of. Is not the difference as hardly to be made out between the intellectual and the brutal world? I much doubt whether any man could safely mark with his finger the exact point of distinction. It is enough for my purpose to observe, that the difference among men in point of natural and acquired talents, is so striking, that I shall not be accounted extravagant when I say that the present Chief Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court is, in point of all those qualifications which go to the making up an able, experienced, learned Judge, (except as to integrity, virtue and honesty, in which I would not be thought to suppose a single Judge of our Courts of Common Pleas deficient) as much superior to the Chief Justice of one of the Courts of Common Pleas in the three Western Counties, as the latter is superior to the most unlearned individual in the Commonwealth. Perhaps, however, a proportion of this difference may arise from the one having made the subjects of jurisprudence the study of an industrious life; yet fairly it cannot be objected to him that he is the less perfect as a Judge in proportion to his being "*learned as a Lawyer.*"

If it is unsafe to commit the execution of the laws, in a Circuit Court of Common Pleas, to "men learned in the law," why is it not equally unsafe to trust it in the Supreme Judicial Court? There was a time when a Cushing, Sergeant, a Sewall, a Dana and a Sumner, composed the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, when it was thought that questions which might affect the life, liberty and interest of its citizens, were safely committed to a jurisdiction composed of "*learned Lawyers*;" but since that period, however, and God knows we have occasion to tremble for the consequences, in one of the States a principle seems to be getting ground, that men *learned in the laws* of their country, are not the *only* proper persons to be made Judges even in the *last resort*.

HAGUE, Feb. 6.

The Provisionary council has made known that all municipal officers are exempt from their oath to the ancient form of government.

The said council has signified its with that every inhabitant should, without loss of time, voluntarily deliver to the municipality two or more shirts. A member of the council will attend in the consistory chamber of the great church to receive these free offers.

Citizen Paulus is chosen president of the representatives of the people of Holland, and all foreign ministers are to transact business with him.

Yesterday evening M. Vander Spiegel, as also the bailiff of the Hague, M. P. Leleveld, were put under arrest as state prisoners, and lodged in the castle of the court.

All goods, vessels, merchandizes, effects, and debts, belonging to the government at war with the republic, as well as those belonging to the French emigrants, priests and religious societies, emigrants of the conquered countries between the Rhine and the Sea, are seized, and ordered to be confiscated for the use of the Republic.

All those indebted to the above mentioned persons, shall give in a declaration in writing, to the magistrates of their section within eight days.

It is also prohibited to except any bill of exchange drawn by any persons belonging to any nation at war with the republic.

On Wednesday the Tree of Liberty was planted here, in the outer court, to the great joy of the people.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.

The Assembly of the provincial Deputies of the people of Holland, have published the following

DECLARATION,
OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND OF A CITIZEN.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

"The Provisional Representatives of the people of Holland, believing that they owe to their fellow citizens a solemn declaration of the principles upon which their proceedings and actions depend, to all those to whom these presents shall come, or who shall hear them read, health, they make known.—

That we are perfectly convinced that the power which has been confided to us reposes only on the free choice of our fellow-citizens, and that it is from this choice we have received it; that no supreme power resides in us; but that the proper sovereignty rests in the people, and this in such manner that the people can confer the exercise of it on their representatives, but can never alienate it from themselves; that we are assured that the evils which this day are so heavy on this country and the other provinces, owe principally their origin to the perverse ideas that have been presented to the people by artifice and violence, and that therefore it is required on the part of the representatives of the people who desire to be faithful to their duty, to lay down certain and evident principles, and to facilitate as the rules of their conduct that though we thought the final settlement of these rights ought to be the first work of a national convocation of the representatives of all the people, named to decree and fix a form of government, we nevertheless owe to the confidence which our fellow-citizens have placed in us, to make a public and solemn recognition of the rights of man, and of a citizen, in declaring, as we recognize and declare by these presents—

That all men are born with equal rights, and these natural rights cannot be alienated.

That these rights are equality, liberty, security, property, and resistance to oppression.

That liberty is the faculty which belongs to every man to do that which does not injure the rights of others.

That every person may publish his sentiments freely, either by means of the press or in any other manner.

That every man has a right to serve God, in whatever manner he may choose without any compulsion directly or indirectly.

That safety consists in a certainty of not being disturbed in the exercise of rights, and in the peaceable possession of property legally acquired.

That every one has a right of suffrage in the legislative assembly of the whole society, either personally or by representation, in the choice of which he has concurred.

That the end of all civil society is to secure to all men the quiet enjoyment of their natural rights.

That natural liberty is to do every thing that does not injure the rights of others, and that it never can be impeded unless the immediate exigence of society absolutely demands it.

And that such exigence can only be established by the people, or their representatives.

That consequently, no person whatever can be forced to give up or sacrifice any of his private property, to the community at large, unless by an express regulation of the people, or by their representatives, and after a previous indemnification.

That the law is the free and solemn expression of the general will, that is equal for all, whether it rewards or punishes.

That no person can be accused, arrested, or put in prison, but according to the formalities of the law previously established.

That whenever it is found necessary to make any one a prisoner, he must not be treated more rigorously than is absolutely necessary to secure his person.

That all men being equal, all are eligible to all posts or employments, without any other motives of preference, than those of virtues and of capacities.

"That each one has the right to concur in requiring from each functionary of public administration, an account and justification of his conduct.

"That there never can be laid the smallest restriction on the right of each citizen, to represent that which is his interest to those in whom the public authority is entrusted.

That the sovereignty resides in the entire people, and that therefore no portion of the people can arrogate it to themselves.

That the people have at all times a right to change their form of government, to correct it, or to choose another.

That such are the principles upon which we have believed it to be our duty to found our actions and our proceeding; and that being desirous of applying them to the order of things which had heretofore taken place, we forthwith discovered that the form of government which was confirmed in 1787, by means of the invasion of the Prussian army, and consequently by force only, was in every respect contrary thereto.

That the persons heretofore composed the assembly of the *sci disant* States of West Friesland, were never elected by their fellow-citizens to be their representatives, and that therefore this government could not subsist, as being absolutely contrary to the rights of man and of a citizen: that we also formally perceived that all hereditary dignities, such as hereditary stadtholder, captain general, and admiral of his province, and of the Equestrian order, as well as hereditary nobleffe, are repugnant to the rights of man, and they ought to be held and declared abolished, as they

are declared to be abolished by these presents.

That we assure ourselves, that by this declaration all the extorted and illegitimate oaths on the *fundament* ancient constitution prescribed in 1787 and 1788, become in fact of no value, in-sinuch as such an oath ought to have been previously of some value; but to tranquilize all and each, we declare besides, in the name of the people of Holland, as it is well and expressly declared by these presents, that all citizens who may have taken the above oath are hereby discharged therefrom. That in the same manner the college, as the ci-de-vant deputy councillors of the southern and northern quarter were called, is entirely incompatible with these principles, not less than the division of the economical administration in regard to finances and otherwise, as well as to the chamber of accounts as they all resulted from the old defective form of government in which there was no real representation whatever, and that consequently we have judged it to be our duty to suppress and abolish all the above named colleges, as we now suppress and abolish them by these presents.—And to re establish conveniently and forthwith the benefit of these colleges, we have thought it our duty to establish and appoint a committee of public safety, a military committee, a committee of finance, and a committee of accounts, the whole provisionally, and only until definitive arrangements shall be made on this subject by an assembly of representatives chosen by all the people, who shall be convoked for that purpose as speedily as possible; that besides, we have not thought it fit to attach any other title to our present assembly, than that of provisional representatives of the people of Holland, without adding to it the name of West Friesland, having judged that it would be better to comprehend the entire province of Holland, under that denomination.

"We will and ordain expressly the courts of justice in this province, as well as the regency of the cities and other places situated in it, that our present publication shall be made known to all the citizens of this province by the sound of trumpets and ringing of bells, or such other solemn manner as shall be judged the most convenient in each city or place, and that it shall be also posted according to custom, and that each one shall conform himself to it precisely.

Done at the Hague, under the small seal of the consistory, the 31st of January, 1795, the 18th year of Batavian Liberty.

(Signed)

P. Paulus, vt.
C. J. D. Lange Van Wingerde."

Extracts from London Papers to the 27th February, received by the Ohio from London:
Also from Glasgow Papers, which contain London news to the 14th March, received by the Eatery, from Glasgow.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The advices received by Government from the British army in Germany come down to the 13th instant, at which time the head quarters were at Osnaburg. The sick, &c. were at Embden, accompanied by the 33d regiment, where every preparation was making by Captain Popham for the embarkation of our troops.—Deserter, it appears, was occasioned by the enemy a few hours after the Allies had abandoned it; and it was between Amersford and this place that our army were chiefly harrassed in their retreat. The French did not seem disposed to pursue them any further, but the fatigue and hardships which our brave countrymen encountered on their march were nevertheless very great, although by no means so dreadful as represented in some communications received by the last conveyance.

Some letters received in town from the Continent affert, (we sincerely trust without any good authority,) that out of thirteen thousand British soldiers, which was the strength of the army, when they began their late retreat, only five thousand remained when the advices came away.—Famine, cold, sickness and the sword, are said to have combined thus to reduce them.

The last dispatches from Berlin are reported to have brought a positive assurance from the King of Prussia, that his Majesty is determined to join the confederacy against France in earnest, and to bring into the field an army of 60,000 men. On this subject it may not be unworthy of remark, that his Prussian Majesty made a promise to this effect once before, to the fulfilment of which he was bound by a solemn treaty, which conveyed into his coffers so many thousands and hundreds of thousands of the hard cash of this country. The striking instance of good faith afforded by him on that occasion is in the recollection of the most indifferent observer. It is to be hoped, however, that he will, in the present instance, verify the proverb—"We are never too bad to mend."

A large body of Austrian troops is said to be on its march to the relief of Luxemburgh, which, by all accounts, is reduced to the utmost distress.

February 24.

AFFAIRS OF HOLLAND.

Yesterday the Dutch mail arrived. It was expedited to England by the Provisional administration of Holland, and the letters, to the amount of about 1500, sent in a sealed package to ministers under the care of a commissioner, who is empowered to settle with our Court for opening a regular communication. By this Mail we have the Dutch Gazettes up to the 10th inst. and from these we shall present our readers with a detail of the proceedings of the people of Holland since the Revolution.

At Rotterdam on the 21st ult. the Burghers being assembled, sent Deputies to the President Burgomaster, submitting to him, whether he would not convoke the members of the regency, in order that they might resign their posts to the Burghers at large? This was done accordingly, and twelve electors were chosen to establish a new Regency. These electors nominated twenty-four fit persons to compose the new Council, of whom four were appointed to the charge known by the name of Burgo-masters who are Conservators of the Police.—There were Paul Hertog, Peter Paulus, Theodore van Zeller, and Daniel de Jough. They appointed all the other magistrates, and made an entire arrangement of all the officers, before the French marched into the city: their arrival created no disturbance whatever, and they were received with acclamations of joy.—The next day the new Regency published a proclamation,—"That having received, on the part of the French General Moreau, a requisition to give notice of all the magazines, ships, and other property belonging to the British nation, that in that place, which requisition having been agreed to, they have decreed that the citizens and inhabitants should repair to the Hotel de Ville within 24 hours, to make a declaration of all that came within their knowledge in regard to such property."—By a second proclamation, the same day, the inhabitants were forbid to sell wine, spirits, or other strong liquors, to the French troops, under the pain of exemplary punishment.

In the same way was the first movement of the Revolution made in every other town of the United Provinces, and there was not a single instance of uproar, confusion, or intemperance, manifested any where. At Amsterdam Mr. Charles Wouter Visscher, Penfioner of the revolution before the year 1787, but who had been imprisoned and condemned to banishment for having preferred a request against the admission of British troops, and against the general ruin of the country by an inundation of sea water, was elected chief Magistrate, under the title of Mayor: his first measure was to fix up a proclamation in French and Dutch, on the doors of all the places of worship, of every communion; it was short and energetic.

"Here they adore God: Citizen, whatever you may be, do not disturb the worship!" (Signed) "C. W. VISSCHER, Mayor."

General Pichegru published a strong proclamation to his own army, declaring that any person found guilty of the slightest pillage or disorder, should be punished with death: and at the same time the representatives of the French people delivered an address to the army on the anniversary of the day of the death of the King of France.

The revolution which put an end to the Stadtholder's Government being established in the greater part of the towns of Holland, there was held on the 25th ultimo, at Leyden an assembly of Deputies from most of the towns, the object of which was to concert provisionally the means of settling the affairs of their country: they came to a resolution that the same Deputies should meet the next day at the Hambe, in the Hall where the States of Holland held their sittings. In the Province of Utrecht, the change of Administration was effected without the least disorder; the Regency, which used to be nominated by the Stadtholder, were displaced, and in its place a Municipality of 38 was chosen by the Burghers, and the orders of the Nobleffe and the Clergy were suppressed.—General Winter took possession of all the ships in the roads of the Texel, as well as at Nouvo Dieppe.

On the 26th ult. the Assembly of the Deputies of the different cities of Holland met, in order to deliberate on the manner of forming themselves, and of continuing the Assembly of the States of Holland.—After some preliminary proceedings, they went at half past seven o'clock in the evening to the Hall of the assembly of Holland, and entered it without any obstacle. They took provisionally the places assigned to each city, and opened their first sitting. They chose for their President Peter Paulus, and two Secretaries each for fifteen days. They opened the assembly by remarking that the ways of Divine Providence were manifeft in the revolution; God had favoured the coming of their friends and their deliverers, by covering with ice their rivers and waters. He exhorted the members of the Union to concord, to renounce envy, hatred and partiality. He publicly recognized the Sovereignty of the People, as well as the sacred rights of man, and he concluded by invoking the blessings of the Almighty on their efforts.

After verifying their powers, the first object on which they were employed was the choice of the name the assembly should bear: they took that of the assembly of Provisional representatives of the people of Holland: they then resolved to vote singly: they then decreed to recognize the Sovereignty of the people and the rights of man: the decree carried by acclamation was, "They think right to declare, that this assembly recognizes the Sovereignty of the people, as well as the rights of man and a citizen; that in consequence the Assembly of the fol distant States of Holland and of West Friezeland, composed of the Equestrian order and of Deputies of Cities pretending to represent the inhabitants of Holland, and of West Friezeland, as well as all hereditary dignities of Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General, of this Province ought to cease to exift." This declaration was ordered to be made public. For the same reason the oath taken to the Constitution of 1787, was declared to be null, and all the inhabitants and officers, civil and military, were declared to be liberated from it: they suppressed the assembly of deputy council, as well as the chamber of accounts: they established in the place of this council a committee of public safety, a military committee, and a committee of finance, all with powers to call before them persons; they named also a commission to inspect the state of the dykes, which had suffered so much by the means of defence lately employed, with full power to repair them, and to put every thing into requisition that should be necessary for that end.

February 21.

A material change is daily expected in the Admiralty Department. Lord Hood it is thought, will resign; and Mr. Nepean is to succeed Mr. Stephens as Secretary.

We cannot at present dismiss this subject without bestowing the highest encomiums on Earl Spencer, whose unremitting attention, and indefatigable zeal, since he accepted the arduous office of First Lord of the Admiralty, make us wish for a continuance of his patriotic exertions.

From the same source, we have melancholly accounts of the British army, part of which is at Osnaburgh, and part at Embden: among the former may be included the 40th regiment and the hospital. The last letters are dated the 10th instant.

It is with sorrow we find, that the misfortunes of several meritorious officers, already mentioned in the Oracle, are now confirmed beyond the shadow of a doubt. Among those wounded, we see the following names:

Colonel Boller, of the 27th regiment.
Col. Hope, of the 4th.
Capt. Vaughan, ditto.
Lieut. Jones, of the 59th.
Capt. Legge, and
Lieut. Walker, of the artillery.
Col. Baller and Col. Hope died of their wounds; but there are hopes that the other gentlemen will recover.

Another correspondent states—

Many have already fallen victims to the inclemency of the climate. Men, women, children and babies, have died in great numbers on the march through the wildest and most cold country I ever saw.—Every moment brings us intelligence of soldiers frozen, and parts of regiments having loft their route through this pathless country. The snow is not yet deep but the difficulty of finding the roads or guides is great."

There are advices from Holland that the Duke de Choiseul, and the Duke de la Force have been shot, as being found in the service of the powers leagued against France.

Our readers may form an idea of the exertions of the Spaniards in the defence of their country, when they are informed that Figueras, a fort built on a rock almoft as impregnable as Gibraltar, and garrisoned by 9000 troops, surrendered at the first summons of a French army of 6000 men.

February 24.

A vigorous prosecution of the war has been determined on the part of the Allies; and the following letter from a Continental correspondent will corroborate the assertion:—

HANOVER, Feb. 4.

The intention of the Allies is to send an army of 100,000 men into the field, and to draw a cordon to protect their dominions.

The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel brings 15,000 men, and has promised 30,000 if England will give the money for that purpose.

The Hessian General Oyenhen was sent to England.

The whole Hanoverian militia has marched to the frontiers.

February 25.

The Dutch commissioners, it is said, have made a second attempt for an interview with the secretaries of state, but have been foiled, the duke of Portland having refused to give them admission.

The French army that entered Holland, has suffered full as much from the inclemenses of the cold as our own, and have loft a very considerable number of men by sickness.

Letters from Baste positively state, that there between M. Barthelemy, the French ambassador, and Count Goltz, the Prussian minister.

The accounts from Poland are most shocking—Such has been the devastation of the Russian and Prussian arms, that the miserable remains of the peasantry, after endeavouring to protect life by eating bark with their scanty pittance of meal, are dying in their cottages, by the road side, and in the fields, for want of food.

Letters have been received within these few days from Bilboa and St. Andero, by which the situation of affairs in Biscay and Navarre is thus related:

"The winter having been so uncommonly severe, and the fall of snow so excessive, that the French could not continue the siege of Pampelona, a large body of the Northern army, therefore fell back to the ancient city of Tolosa, which post is now put in regular state of fortification. Another body, which was smaller, cried a post at Monte del Alforia, and took up their quarters in St. Sebastian and environs. This perhaps gave rise to the ridiculous story, that the French were going to evacuate Spain and to retire to Bayonne.

The French being in possession of the fortress of Fontarabia, the only pass from France through the North West Pyrenees, and of all the chain of hills which command Navarre, and, indeed, the greatest part of that kingdom itself, except the district of Pampelona, are at this very time preparing at Bayonne so great a force that the French affert, will overwhelm every effort of Spain to save the capital of Navarre.

The same material causes which prevented the French from continuing their operations, have, in a great measure, prevented the Spanish army from being reinforced; for the snow covers the hilly hills in such abundance, that it was necessarily rolling in masses into the valleys, and rendering the roads entirely impassible. In the memory of man such a winter has never been known; and the weather, which used to break, and become suddenly warm the latter end of February, will most likely continue to the middle of March, when the French will begin some weeks before-hand with the Spaniards, having a large army almost on the spot, ready to act; whereas the reinforcements for the defence are not yet raised, nor could they be so in the very nature of things.

HARWICH, Feb. 23.

"Yesterday morning a Dutch sailing vessel from Scheveling, arrived here with a flag of truce.

"The above vessel came express with three foreign persons from the Hague, one of whom is a commissioner from the state general, charged with dispatches from the Dutch East India Company for the Dutch ambassador in London.

"These gentlemen affert, that every thing remains perfectly quiet at present in Holland; and that no depredations of any kind have been committed by the French army.

February 26.

From Polnonia, Jan. 21, we learn that "The King of Poland arrived at Grodno, on the 12th, escorted by 120 Russian Cossacks and Dragoons, commanded by Gen. Tormanzow.

"On his journey, he was received with general esteem, and expressed much concern on passing numerous villages, which had been laid in ruins by the Russians.

"Prince Repnin received him at Grodno; and, we hear, he is to be conducted either to Petersburg or Mobelow immediately.

"The sisters of his Majesty, retire to Galicio, where madame de Grabowski lives.

"The head quarters of the army, which were in South Prussia, have been transferred hither, and General Farrat arrived here on Saturday.

"The ci-devant Staroft Niemojowski, one of the principal authors of the late insurrection in this Province, has fallen into the hands of the Prussians.

In Sweden it has been determined that an encampment shall be formed of 30,000 men, whether to guard against any probable external or internal commotion, we know not.

The French troops in Holland are stated to amount to 110,000 men, divided in two columns. One extends on the left of Holland, taking all the towns: the other, composed of 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery, advances from Arnheim, along the banks of the Yssel. Another small body of French troops march from Cleves towards the Rhine, on the side of Emmerick, in order to alarm the Austrian advanced posts in that quarter.

Of poor *Poland*, and its late King.

FEBRUARY 26.

Accounts from *Poland*, by way of *Vienna*, affirm, that the consequence of a late extraordinary exchange of couriers between *Austria* and *Russia* has been a final division of that unhappy country, so far as to exterminate even its name from the list of independent States upon the continent; a convention having been formerly exchanged among the co-dividing powers; according to which it is agreed upon, that *Austria* shall possess the Palatinates of *Cracovia, Lublin, Chelm*, and *Cracovie*, with the city of that name. In consequence of the new arrangement, the Auftrians in *Gallicia*, to the number of 60,000 under Gen. HARCOURT, were ordered to march to take possession of the new territory; and a Col. ELRISCNES, of the corps of Engineers, was to go from *Vienna* to form the necessary lines of demarcation.—In the above mentioned Palatinates, the Auftrian commandant had already began to receive the customary taxes, &c. for the Emperor's use, and to charge the inhabitants for the maintenance of the troops. He had also laid on an extraordinary impost for six months to come, commencing in Jan. 1795; it was likewise expected, that an oath of allegiance to the Emperor would shortly be administered.—The Prussian commander in chief has fixed his residence at *Bialistock*, where he receives the duties, &c. formerly paid to the Republic.

Moscovia, and all the Palatinates remaining on the confines of South and West *Prussia*, fall to that power; while *Russia* takes possession of the grand Dutchy of *Lithuania, Courland*, and *Samogitia*. The Russian troops were in motion for that purpose when the last intelligence came away.

The Empress of *Russia*, wrote a letter to the *King of Poland*, on the 2d of Dec. saying that the fate of *Poland* was the consequence of the principles destructive of all order which had been spread, in imitation of the *French*. She advised him to retire to *Grodno*.

From *Petsonia* Jan. 21, we learn that "The King of *Poland* arrived at Grodno, on the 12th escorted by 120 Russian Cossacks and Dragoons, commanded by Gen. TORMANZOW.

"On his journey, he was received with general esteem, and expressed much concern on passing numerous villages which had been laid in ruins by the Russians.

"Prince REPNIN received him at Grodno; and, we hear, he is to be conducted either to *Petersburg* or *Mobelow* immediately.

"The Sisters of His Majesty retire to *Galicia* where madame de *Grabowsky* lives.

FEB. 27.

The king of *Poland*, left *Warsaw* on the 7th Jan. for *Keese*, on his departure he declared, he was no longer permitted to be considered as Sovereign of *Poland*, and he would not confent to be king of the wretched remnant of his country. He is to spend the remainder of his life in exile in *Rome*. On his departure, Gen. SUWARrow informed the several envoys at *Warsaw*, that their stay was useless. They *inferred* that on that subject they must wait for advices from their respective courts.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at Philadelphia from Liverpool to March 11.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 3.

THE *Neuta Gazette* states, that the King of *Prussia* has proposed to the French an armistice for all the combined powers; and that if this proposition should not be acceded to, his Majesty has offered to negociate a separate peace for Prussia & the Empire. The basis of this peace with relation to the Empire, to be as follows: That *France* is to have for her boundaries *La Queich*, and is to recompence those of the Princes of the Empire by money, who have suffered by invasion. If these propositions were not accepted in a very short space of time, his Prussian Majesty would then employ every means in his power to procure peace for the Empire. This account adds that *Merlin* of Thionville was to carry these proposals to *Paris*; and was, at the same time, to take measures to prevent the *Jacobins* from throwing obstacles in the way of peace.

If this news is founded, there is reason to think that the propositions have not been rejected. MERLIN was at *Paris* on the 25th ult. and on the 23d the Count GOLTZ opened conferences at *Baste* with M. BARTHELEMY, after the return of M. HARNIER, the Prussian Secretary of Legation, who set off for Paris at the same time with MERLIN of Thionville, and spent the 25th at *Heidleberg*, from whence he has proceeded for *Berlin*.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

His Majesty, it is said, has it in contemplation to follow the generous example of Queen *Anne*, who, to relieve the public in some degree from their burdens, during the famous war of the Great Duke of *Marlborough*, facrificed 100,000l. per annum out of 500,000l (which was her establishment) towards the support of the war. Besides, it is understood that his Majesty is determined to pay the present debts of the Heir Apparent out of his own private purse. By such acts as these it is that a King proves himself to be really the father of the people. *Hum!*

MARCH 6. On Sunday last a Courier was dispatched from *Dublin*, stating that Mr. GRATTAN, and Sir JOHN PARNELL were set out for England the next day to best testimony of the true terms of the agreement made between Earl FITZWILLIAM and Mr. PITT, for the government of *Ireland*. They were witnesses of the arrangements, and they come to prove that the articles have been faithfully kept by Earl FITZWILLIAM to the latter, and that Mr. PITT, in the violent measures which has thrown *Ireland* into such disorder, and which threatens its seperation from the British crown, is as contrary to personal honour as it is to public policy. The friends of Mr PITT deny this charge, and the parties are now ranged in opposition to each other, breathing mutual defiance.

MARCH 9. Lord Grenville has had a conference with the two Dutch Commissioners, at the conclusion of which the latter sent off their secretary to the *Hague*, to give an account of the answer of the *English* minister. It is said that his answer was, "that the British government would deliver up the vessels seized, and take of the embargo, as soon as the *Dutch* should deliver up the *English* vessels taken by the *French* in the ports of *Holland*; that this was grounded on fair and just principles, for the States General either were the Sovereigns of the United States, and could restore the ships actually in their ports, or they were a conquered people, now making a part of *France*, and their property was legal seizure."

We yesterday mentioned our having letters from Frankfort of the 11th ult. which mentioned that since the return of *Mr. Hainier* from *Paris* where he had been for four days with the committee of public welfare, to *Baste*, in *Switzerland* things argued favorably for peace. We can now say upon good authority, *that peace is actually concluded between the King of Prussia and the French Republic.*

There are letters in town from *Paris* of the 4th inst. We understand that *Paris* papers of the 3d contain the official account of the detachment of 6 ships of the line, on one, and several frigates on another. The one squadron with 6 months provision on board, and the other with eight. This appears to be directed to the *West* and *East Indies*.

HORSE GUARDS, MARCH 10.

A dispatch, dated *Osnaburgh*, Feb. 28, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness, the Duke of *York*, from the Hon. Lieut. General HARCOURT.

I lose no time in acquainting your Royal Highness, that on the 24th instant, the enemy advanced in force upon the posts of *Nienhuys* and *Velthuys*, which were under the command of Lieut. Col. STRUTT, and occupied by the Loyal Emigrants, and a detachment of *Rohan* and a *Beaulle's* corps. These troops, after the most gallant resistance, were forced, with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded, to fall back upon *Nerther*, and the Enemy occupied those two posts in some force. They also furprized a small picquet of *Salm* and *Hompesch* Hussars in *Oldenzaal*, which they occupied, but were repulsed, when advancing on this side of that place. Lieut. General ABERCROMBY, who commands *Bentheim*, &c. intended to attack and re-occupy the posts of *Nienhuys* and *Velthuys*.—This measure was, however, rendered unnecessary, by the retreat of the French, who left all those posts on the 26th, directing their march towards *Hardenberg*, and Lieut. Col. STRUTT will immediately re-occupy them.

The last reports we have received, state, that the enemy are precipitately marching their troops from *Hardenberg* and *Groningen*, towards *Zwoll*, and that they have even evacuated *Coeverden*, taking with them the ammunition and part of the cannon from that place.

It would be unjust in the extreme, not to mention to your Royal Highness, the particular gallantry and good conduct of the Loyal Emigrants; they have shewn it in every instance, and particularly in this last, in which, I am sorry to say, they have had four officers and about fifty men killed and wounded. Major M'MURDO, and the other officers, left with the sick have been sent back, and, I am happy to add, that from their reports, our sick meet with the best treatment possible, from the French.

ANOTHER ENGLISH DEFEAT.

A dispatch, dated *Embden*, March 1, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the *Duke of York*, from Major General A. GORDON.

An opportunity for *England*, offering this moment, and of which Lieutenant General HARCOURT cannot avail himself, I have the honour to report, for the information of your Royal Highness, that the fore posts, under the command of Major-General Lord CATHCART extending from fort *Bourtange* to *Neive Shanti*, were attacked and drove in, with some loss, on the morning of the 27th.

I am informed, by his Lordship, that he was retiring by his left, with his whole force, consisting of Major General DUNDAS's brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of infantry, with some detachments of foreign light troops, and intended re-crossing the river *Ems*, at *Rheide* and *Meppen*.

I also understand that the fore posts of the left wing, were drove in some days before, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

Two days ago ROBERT LEWIS, who arrived from the British army, brought an account of Lord CATHCART having occupied some posts which the French had quitted at or near *Groningen*; but yesterday Major CLAY arrived from *Embden* with dispatches from Gen. GORDON who commands there, dated on the 28th ult. which state that the French and Dutch, but particularly the latter, had obliged Lord CATHCART on the 27th to quit that position, which he was forced to do with the loss of three pieces of cannon. The loss of men in this affair fell chiefly on the loyal Emigrants.

Our troops, we learn, were obliged to quit their position, more from the number of Dutch patriots who affisted them than from the force of the French.

FROM FRANCE.

Letter from *Arnaud*, Secretary to Duport, Representative of the people in the department of the Lower Seine.

"You will be pleased to make as public as possible the news that the war of *La Vendee* is happily terminated, as you will see by the submission of the Generals and soldiers which I send you, and which has just been received by the Representative. *Mark the effect of a government which pardons error, and wishes to find none but brothers.* ARNAUD."

On the 21st, a decree was passed for affecting the freedom of religion opinion and worship.

In the evening three commissioners to the *West Indies* were nominated.

OLD BAILEY.

FEB 21.

JAMES GEORGE SEMPLE, Alias LISLE (Major Lord Semple) was first put to the bar, and received sentence for fwindling a shirt, of transportation to *fuch parts* beyond the seas as his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, shall think fit. The Major was decified in his uniform. After the sentence he bowed very respectfully, but did not speak, and appeared to be perfectly reconciled to his fate.—And here closes the career of a man, whose talents and personal courage, might have rendered him an ornament to society, had he trod in the steps of virtue and honour.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

On the 9th of Feb. 1795, died at Madrid, Wm. Carmichael, Esq. late Charge des Affairs, and one of the commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the court of Spain.

Letters are received from Bermuda with the agreeable information that, not only the privateers of that island are prohibited from henceforth capturing Americans fo indiscriminately as heretofore; but that they have released all the Americans in the island that were under trial. It is even said, that good Mr. Goodrich says, he is ready to refund what he has taken, provided we can find out. One fact has alfo come out by these letters, that sets the villainy of the British adminiftration in its true light. While we were lulled by the order of the 8th of January into a state of fome security, it appears that they were not transmitted to Bermuda, and that none have been received there fufficient to those of the 6th of Nov. which have been considered all along as in force. It is now a doubt whether we should be most incensed at the rapacity of the Bermuda pickaroons, or the perfidy of the British Court.

BOSTON, May 6.

FROM EUROPE

The last accounts from *Europe*, are by a late arrival at *Philadelphia*, from *Liverpool*, bringing intelligence ten days later than before received—The most prominent articles may be found under the foreign head. By them it will appear that the prospect of a partial Peace, in *Europe*, brightens; and that the Dutch patriots have taken up arms, against the Combined Forces. In the recital of the action, with Lord CATHCART, the English complain, that they suffered more from the Dutch than from the French arms.

NORTHAMPTON, May 12.

BY a Notification from the General Post Office, all perfons that have fuffered any loss by the robbing of the mails, from the 1st June, 1792, to the 10th of May, 1794, are informed, that as fome of the property so loft, particularly notes, have been recovered and secured by the Poftmaster General, such owners as shall identify their notes may have them again; and that, of the remainder an equal distribution will be made among the claimants, as alfo of the cash found with them.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq. was, on Wednesday last, almoft unanimously chosen to represent this town in the General Court the year enfuing.

Cotton Yarn,

THE fubfcriber has received from the Cotton-Mill, in East-Hartford, a quantity of cotton yarn, proper for ftocking, which he is now felling at his dwelling houfe near the gaol, in Northampton. He expects very foon, a fupply of cotton yarn, proper for bed ticks, and filling for fheetings. JOSEPH CLARKE.

Northampton, May 13, 1795

The Mercury,

THREE years old this grafs, ftred by the Gorden Horfe, and is of the fame color—will cover this feafon, at the ftable of the fubfcriber, at one dollar the leap, and two dollars the feafon.—His elegance, activity and fize, command attention—therefore, I refrain from further commendation. JOHN SPRAGUE.

N. B. Good pafturing for mares.

Cheftertb. May 13 1795

Rover,

WILL ftand for covering, at the ftable of the fubfcriber the prefent feafon; he is beautiful and active, and is greatly recommended where he is known, by fprightly & active colts, at the moderate price of 5/. the leap, 10/. the feafon, and 15/. to infure a foal.—Alfo, a JACK, which will cover on his oftal terms.—*L. 4* in cash will be given for his mules, at 9 months old, and every favor gratefully acknowledged. JUSTUS POMROY.

Southampton, May 6 1795

Loft between Williamfburgh meering houfe, and Northampton,

a black LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing fome Notes of hand, a little money, and a ticket in Hartford Lottery, No. 15228.—Whoever has found the fame, and will leave it with the PAINTER hereof, fhall be handfomely rewarded.

May 13. 1795

Strayed away from the

fubfcriber, about the middle of April laft, two colts, near two years old, without any artificial mark—one of them a mare colt, forrel color, the other a ftone colt, fomething brown, one hind foot fome white.—Whoever will inform the owner where they are, or will convey them to him, or either of them, fhall be well rewarded, by ELIJAH MORTON.

Hatfield, May 13 1795

Strayed from the fub-

fcriber, the 4th inft. a mare COLT, three years old this fummer, with no artificial mark, of a bright bay color, black main and tail, has never been docked. Whoever has found faid Colt, and will return her to the fubfcriber, fhall be handfomely rewarded, by NOAH EDWARDS.

Northampton, May 13. 1795.

Pompey,

IS removed from Worthington, to Eaft-ampton.—He ftands for covering at the ftable of *Jofeph Clap*,—faid horfe is 15 hands high, duly made for ftrength and speed.—He will cover at 6/. the leap, and 12/. the feafon,—good attendance given, by the publick's humble fervant.

THADDEUS CLAP.

May 6, 1795.

A letter from Gaudin, Representative of the People at the army of the West, to the Convention.

"Citizen President, eight French mariners arrived yesterday at the port of Sables d'Olonne; they were in prison at Kinsale, in Ireland, when the hatred of flavery made them break their chains and carry off a small sloop which brought them to this place. Nothing can equal the dangers and sufferings they endured; for ten days they were at sea, they lived on potatoes, boiled in sea water, not having even fresh water to drink; they underwent a tempest, and it was a kind of prodigy that they were able to reach the French coast. But what are men capable of undertaking and bearing who are animated by the love of freedom? They are now in their country, on the soil of liberty, and they are happy.

"The Irish, according to their depositions, are sick of tyranny. They sigh after liberty and the arrival of the French; they will neither furnish sailors or soldiers to George; and they even themselves aided the French to break their chains.—Health and Fraternity.

"GAUDIN"

PARIS, SEP. 15.

At length men begin to talk seriously of carrying into practice our Republican Constitution, of fixing its fundamental laws, and of annihilating the infamous Revolutionary Government.

Now that good men can speak the sentiments of their hearts without the fear of passing for aristocrats and royalists, they begin to raise their voice in the cause of reason and justice, of liberty and equality, of our democratic constitution, the only security for those inestimable blessings. Without it, it is impossible but that we must from pain fall either under the despotism of one or the yoke, still more insupportable, of the most hideous and bloody anarchy.

LONDON, SEP. 19.

PEACE.

It is a point on which the people of this country *ought to be informed*, that the people of France are not less earnest for the restoration of Peace than the people of this country. By authentic information, which we have received from the continent—by the concurrent testimony of every man who has lately returned from France, we can affert, that the *universal* cry is for a fpeedy and honourable Peace; and the pamphlets published in *Paris*, recommending this meafure, are even more numerous, and, if poffible more forcible than thofe which are published in London.

The Dutch fhip continues fhving on board the men of war and in the dock yards, where every thing remains in the fame fituation as before the arrival of the French. Nothing, it is probable, will be done in the naval department, until the French have tried whether or not the Dutch will eftablifh fuch a form of government as will fave the French the trouble of iffuing orders in their own name upon that head.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 18.

There has been an entry of Artificers of all denominations in the Dock-yard. The wages of fhipwrights in the private yards are affented an enormous height; one fhipwright paid 16s. and 6d. to feveral workmen laft funday for the day's work.

The formidable of 98 guns, the bearer of the gallant Rodney's Flag on the 12th of April, is alongfide the Jetty head, after a moft complete repair, and is to be fitted for fea very foon.

BOSTON, May 4.

From the WEST-INDIES.

Capt. BEATLEY arrived on Friday, from *Martiglante* in 18 days, whither he was carried in by a French privateer—His cargo conffifting of provifions of almoft every kind, they bought of him, and punctually paid him the amount in produce upon as good terms as he could with—he was treated with the greateft civility.

Capt. B. informs that at *Martiglante* there are 4000 well difciplined troops in compleat uniform, of every colour. About three fourths blacks, who have taken up arms voluntarily and receive regular pay; there are befides about 4000 upon the Alarm Lift, who are working upon the plantations, and are alfo well armed but not fo well difciplined. He likewife informs that *St. Vincents, St. Lucie, Granada, St. Martins*, and *St. Euftatia* have all furrendered to the arms of our Republican Affies.

While Capt B. lay at *Martiglante*, Capt. ROGERS, of *Kennebeck* arrived, and informed him that he paffed thro' a French fleet of 5 fhips of the line and 2 frigates of 44 guns, in lat. 23½ long. 58 W. fteering S. S. E. He was boarded by a boat from one of the fleet.

Capt. B. on his paffage home, touching at St. *Euftatia*, at which time there lay in the road a fleet of four Britifh fhips of the line: The commander of which had fent a fummons to the Governor, demanding a furrender of the Fort; but received for anfwer, it fhould not be delivered up but by force.—Two days before Capt. B. arrived there, a fmall French fchooner as a flag of Truce, came from *St. Martins*, to demand a delivery of the ifland to the French, in behalf of the Republic, which was complied with by the Governor, with an affurance of immediate poffeffion being given as foon as a force fhould arrive, which was hourly expected from *St. Martins*.

The Flag of Truce arrived at *Statia* on the 12th of April—The Britifh fleet on the 13th, and Capt. B. the next day.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juft received from London, a large and general aflortment of Drugs and Medicines,

ALSO,

Painter's Colours of all kinds, fuch as white and red Lead, Spanifh Brown, Spanifh Whiting, Umber, Verdigreafe, Vermillion, Prufiian Blue, Indian Red, Rofe Pink, Verditer Blue, Patent Yellow, Stone Yellow, Spruce do. Smalt, &c. Painter's Bruffhes, Gold, Silver, Brafs, & Tin Leaf, Emery, Sand Paper, Glue, Gum Shalack—Dye Stuffs and Groceries as ufual.

Northampton, April 22, 1795.

Julius Barnard,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he now carries on his bufinefs of Cabinet work, the next door but one to Mr. Elifha Lyman's tavern in Northampton, where thofe that are pleafed to favour him with their cuftom, may depend upon having any kind of work in his profeffion executed in the neateft and moft faffionable manner, and upon fuch terms as to give fatisfaction.

Said Barnard, wants to employ immediately, a good Workman—alfo, wants an ingenious Lad, about 17 years old, as an apprentice to the above bufinefs, both may find good encouragement, by applying to the publick's humble fervant. J. B.

Northampton, April 21, 1795.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker.

HAS juft received from Philadelphia and New-York, and now felling at the fign of the Clock Face, Northampton; an aflortment of genuine warranted Watches.—He has alfo on hand Alarm and plain Clocks of a fuperior kind, which will be fold cheap for cafh, and their performance warranted.

N. B. Watches repaired in the beft manner, and the higeft price given for old Braff.

Northampton, April 15, 1795.

Notice.

THE Partnerfhip of *Toppan & Fowle*, being this day diffolved by mutual confent—the fubfcribers requeft all perfons indebted to faid partnerfhip, to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN TAPPAN,
NATHANIEL FOWLE.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Nathan Storrs,

Clock and Watch Maker.

HAS juft received from New-York, a few warranted Watches, Guilt Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. together with thofe he had on hand before, make a very handfome aflortment—

ALSO,

Clocks of almoft every kind, with or without Cafes, any or all of which, he wifhes to difpofe of, at as reafonable a lay, as can be purchafed in the State.

Wanted to purchafe, 100lbs. of old Braff, for which the higheft price will be given in Cafh.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS juft received, and for fale, White Lead, Spanifh Brown and White, Red Lead, Linfeed Oil, Weft India Rum, Crockery, Raifins, 8d and 10d Nails,—he has a very faffionable aflortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Fuffians, Janes, Nankeens, Rock Salt, Clover Seed, &c. &c.—Alfo, a quantity of RYE.

Southampton, May 6, 1795.

Strayed away from the

fubfcriber, laft fall, three SHEEP, marked with a fwallow tail in the off ear, and two ffits the under fide of the near ear, all ewes. Whoever will give information of the fame, fhall be well rewarded, by

PRINTICE REED.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

Michael & Thos. Bull & Co.

No. 23, Barling-Slip, New-York.

TRANSACT commiffion bufinefs; all orders directed to them or to *Michl and Thos. Bull* at Hartford, Connecticut, either for the purchafe of goods in New-York, or the fale of American produce will be duly executed.—They are advantageoufly fituated for felling Pott and Pearl Afhes, and falted provifions at the higheft price.—Cafh will be advanced if required, on thofe articles, by *M. and T. Bull*, at Hartford; who are conftantly fupplied with Weft India GOODS by quantity, and European and India Goods by wholefale and retail—as they value themfelves on felling for ready pay, and fmall profits, they prefume their prices will give fatisfaction to the purchafer.

New-York, 18th April, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the following non-refident proprietors of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampfhire, that their lands are taxed in a ftate and town tax, for the year 1792, and alfo, in a town and county, fchool, ftate, minifter and town tax, for the year 1793, and the fums hereafter mentioned, yet remains due, (viz.)

	f.	*d.*	*q.*
Benjamin Lynds, Efq. heirs,	15	3	3
Jonathan Maffon, jun. Efq.	7	11	1
Paul Mafferetene's heirs,	13	7	2
Jofeph Sprague,	1	0	0
David Patrick,	7	3	1
Nathan Dickinfon, jun.	11	1	2
Simeon White,	6	5	0
Benjamin Green,	4	8	2
John Jones, Efq.	3	8	2
Thomas Bridge,	13	0	0
Simeon White Perry, and Co.	7	11	3
Thomas Hathaway,	2	1	3
Nathan Pettengill,	3	5	3
David Worthington,	2	3	0
Benjamin Thomfon,	4	0	0
Andrew Oliver,	3	0	0
Capt. James Hendrick,	0	3	2
James Lemmon,	0	5	0
William Sent's heirs,	0	8	3
John Johnfon,	2	9	0
Samuel Elliot,	2	9	0
Zelotus Wilfon,	1	1	2

Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before the 15th day of June next, fo much of faid lands will be fold at public vendue, at the houfe of Col. *Elijah Dwight*, in faid Belchertown, at one o'clock P. M. as will be fufficient to difcharge the fame with intervening charges.

NOBEL BAGGS, Collector
for 1792 and 1793.

Belchertown, April 3, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the non refident proprietors of lands in the town of Charlemont, County of Hampfhire, that their lands are taxed in the ftate, county, town, fchool, minifter, and highway taxes, for the years 1792 and 1794, as follows, viz.

	L.	*f.*	*d.*	*q*
Ebenezer Gibbs,	0	0	2	3
Hallup, lately field land,	1	1	3	1
Stephen Minot,	0	6	1	2
Ebenezer Storer,	0	6	1	2
Benjamin Clark,	0	6	1	2
Benjamin Goodrich,	0	4	7	2
Jonathan Leavett,	0	7	7	2
Roger Leavett,	0	0	8	2
—— Jackfon's heirs,	0	4	4	3

Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before the firft Monday of July next, fo much of faid lands will be fold at public vendue, at the houfe of Lt. *Ebenezer Montague*, Inn holder, in faid Charlemont, at one o'clock P. M. as will be fufficient to difcharge the fame with all intervening charges.

JOSIAH DIVOLL, collector for Charlemont, for 1792 and 1794.

Charlemont, 20th April, 1795.

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT dwelling houfe, with one acre of land, fet over with appletrees, a barn and well of water, fituated within 100 rods of the meeting houfe; an advantageous fituation for a tradefman —there are fome other lands may be had with the above to accommodate the purchafer,—For particulars enquire of *Sylveffter Wardbridge*, or *Seth Hannum* on the premifes.

Southampton, May 1, 1795.

Run away from the fub-

fcriber, the 19th inft. one *Luther Taylor*, an indented Boy, 18 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, had on when he went away, a drab colored coat and waiftcoat, London brown overalls, white Holland fhirt, a ftreaked filk handkerchief, and a felt hat.—Whoever will take up faid Boy and return him to the fubfcriber, fhall have one cent reward, and no charges paid.—All perfons are hereby forbid harbouring or trufting him.

ZEBULON BALLARD.

Sunderland, April 23, 1795.

WILL cover the enfuing feafon, at the ftable of *John Strickland*, the beautiful chefnut colored horfe

Young Ranger,

15 hands one inch high, 5 years old next June, is equal for beauty, activity and ftrength to any horfe in this part of the Commonwealth.—Young Ranger was got by the famous horfe SELIM, his grandfire an imported Engliffh horfe, in Maryland, his dam a noted half blooded mare, bred in this county. Any perfon defirous of further recommendation, may fee many of his colts, in this town, and Weftampton, in 3 or 4 weeks from this date; and the fubfcriber flatters himfelf, that none will be amply recompenfed for their money by viewing his colts, and well worth the attention of all who are not fully fatisfied. Terms, two dollars the fingle leap, three dollars and an half the feafon, and fix dollars to enfure a foal.—Payment made eafy, and conftant attendance given, by the publick's humble fervant.

EPHRAIM PENDLETON.

N. B. By requeft, the above horfe will be at Mr. Dunbar's Tavern, in Belchertown, on the 27th and 28th of May, the 2d and 3d of June, and the 18 and 24 days of July next.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Will ftand for covering, at the ftable of
DAVID SEXTON, jun.

PAYMASTER,

AN elegant full blooded Bare Horfe, 9 years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine hair: Got by Paymaller, his dam by Truncheon, grand dam by Regulus, great grand dam by *Eclipfe's* Sarah, great, great, great dam by Old Partner, great, great, great, great grand dam by *Croft's* Sedition, great, great, great, great, great grand dam by *Leffall's* Turk, out of Trumpet's dam.

Paymaller is rifing 15½ hands high, and is well made for beauty, ftrength and fpeed; and has won three purfes, at the New-Market Races, in *England*.

He will cover at *Four Dollars* the leap, and *Six Dollars* the feafon.

Deerfield, May 1, 1795.

Kildear,

WILL ftand at the ftable of the fubfcriber this feafon, at Three Dollars the leap, Five Dollars the feafon and Eight Dollars to enfure a foal—He is three fourths Engliffh, is full 16 hands high, a bright bay colour, is eight years old this fpring,—he is lofty, fubftantial and refolute,—an excellent horfe for colts, which is proved by the following certificate.

DAVID STOCKBRIDGE.

Hadley, May 1, 1795.

WE do hereby certify, that the bay Horfe, Kildear, now let by *John Wells* to *David Stockbridge*, was foaled at Middletown, in this ftate, by the noted Kirby mare—fhe was large and very likely, and was fired by the imported horfe Ranger,—he was fired by the famous horfe Driver, that was imported from England by Gov. Wentworth of New-hampfhire, and was noted for running. Kildear has been kept feveral feafons by Maj. John Gilbert, of this town; his ftock proves to be very valuable,—his colts that are two years old this fpring, are generally worth from 20 to 60l.

John Wells.
John Gilbert,
Roger Fuller,
Rufel Wells.

Hebron, State of Connecticut, April 24, 1795.

GENTLEMEN, HERE STANDS THE

Lofty,

NOW ready for covering; the Lofty is 4 years old, 16 hands high, of a beautiful bay color, black mane, tail and legs, he was fired by that full blooded horfe Boldeer, in the ftate of New-York, his dam was fired by the True Britain, which makes him 3 4ths blooded.

Now, gentlemen, you that are for raifing horfes for beauty and buffnefs, may be accommodated by applying to the Lofty on the following terms, viz.—Two Dollars the leap, and Twenty Shillings the feafon.——As the Lofty is extraordinary for fize, fo is he for beauty and ftrength; but however, I fhall not fill the paper with commendations, as fome do, but refer you to the horfe himfelf.—He will ftand on Mondays, Tuefdays and Wedneffdays, of every week, at the ftable of John Frot in Williamfburg, and the remainder of the time at the ftable of Joffua Maxwell in Chefterfield, at which places conftant attendance will be given, and every favour acknowledged.

PRINCE BRYANT.

N. B. Good paffuring for mares.

Chefterfield, May 1, 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maffachufetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1795. [NUMB. 455.]

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juft received from London, a large and general aflortment of Drugs and Medicines,

ALSO,

Painter's Colours of all kinds, fuch as white and red Lead, Spanifh Brown, Spanifh Whiting, Umber, Verdigreafe, Vermillion, Prufiian Blue, Indian Red, Rofe Pink, Verditer Blue, Patent Yellow, Stone Yellow, Spruce do. Smalt, &c. Painter's Bruffhes, Gold, Silver, Brafs, & Tin Leaf, Emery, Sand Paper, Glue, Gum Shalack—Dye Stuffs and Groceries as ufual.

Northampton, April 22, 1795.

Julius Barnard,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he now carries on his bufinefs of Cabinet work, the next door but one to Mr. Elifha Lyman's tavern in Northampton, where thofe that are pleafed to favour him with their cuftom, may depend upon having any kind of work in his profeffion executed in the neateft and moft faffionable manner, and upon fuch terms as to give fatisfaction.

Said Barnard, wants to employ immediately, a good Workman—alfo, wants an ingenious Lad, about 17 years old, as an apprentice to the above bufinefs, both may find good encouragement, by applying to the publick's humble fervant. J. B.

Northampton, April 21, 1795.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker.

HAS juft received from Philadelphia and New-York, and now felling at the fign of the Clock Face, Northampton; an aflortment of genuine warranted Watches.—He has alfo on hand Alarm and plain Clocks of a fuperior kind, which will be fold cheap for cafh, and their performance warranted.

N. B. Watches repaired in the beft manner, and the higeft price given for old Braff.

Northampton, April 15, 1795.

Notice.

THE Partnerfhip of *Toppan & Fowle*, being this day diffolved by mutual confent—the fubfcribers requeft all perfons indebted to faid partnerfhip, to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN TAPPAN,
NATHANIEL FOWLE.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Nathan Storrs,

Clock and Watch Maker.

HAS juft received from New-York, a few warranted Watches, Guilt Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. together with thofe he had on hand before, make a very handfome aflortment—

ALSO,

Clocks of almoft every kind, with or without Cafes, any or all of which, he wifhes to difpofe of, at as reafonable a lay, as can be purchafed in the State.

Wanted to purchafe, 100lbs. of old Braff, for which the higheft price will be given in Cafh.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS juft received, and for fale, White Lead, Spanifh Brown and White, Red Lead, Linfeed Oil, Weft India Rum, Crockery, Raifins, 8d and 10d Nails,—he has a very faffionable aflortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Fuffians, Janes, Nankeens, Rock Salt, Clover Seed, &c. &c.—Alfo, a quantity of RYE.

Southampton, May 6, 1795.

Strayed away from the

fubfcriber, laft fall, three SHEEP, marked with a fwallow tail in the off ear, and two ffits the under fide of the near ear, all ewes. Whoever will give information of the fame, fhall be well rewarded, by

PRINTICE REED.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

Greenfield, April 1, 1795.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

RASSELAS,

PRINCE OF ABISSINIA.

AN ASIATIC TALE.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D.

—ALSO—

DINARBAS,

A TALE.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF RASSELAS.

The whole, (which is in three volumes) to be complete in one.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be printed with a new type, on good paper, and will contain about 250 duodecimo pages.

II. The price to fubfcribers will be only *four fhillings and fix pence*, bound, to non-fubfcribers *five fhillings*.

III. Thofe gentlemen who incline to encourage the printing of this valuable work, will have a ninth gratis if they fubfcribe for eight books, or procure eight fubfcribers, and become anfwerable for the payment.

IV. The work fhall fpeedily be put to preſs, and completed with all poffible expedition.

(Subfcriptions are received by the Printer hereof.)

Michael & Thos. Bull & Co.

No. 23, Barling-Slip, New-York.

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New York, 18th April, 1795.

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NATHANIEL FOWLE.

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N. B. Watches repaired in the beft manner, and the higeft price given for old Braff.

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ALSO,

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Wanted to purchafe, 100lbs. of old Braff, for which the higheft price will be given in Cafh.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Cotton Yarn,

THE fubfcriber has received from the Cotton Mill, in Eaft Hartford, a quantity of cotton yarn, proper for ftockings, which he is now felling at his dwelling houfe near the gaol, in Northampton. He expects very foon, a fupply of cotton yarn, proper for bed ticks, and filling for ditto.

JOSEPH CLARKE.

Northampton, May 13, 1795.

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT dwelling houfe, with one acre of land, fet over with appletrees, a barn and well of water, fituated within 100 rods of the meeting houfe; an advantageous fituation for a tradefman —there are fome other lands may be had with the above to accommodate the purchafer,—For particulars enquire of *Sylveffter Wardbridge*, or *Seth Hannum* on the premifes.

Southampton, May 1, 1795.

Strayed or ftolen from

the fubfcriber, on the 23d inft. a light forrel MARE, three years old this grafs, a white ftripe in her face, one hind foot white, natural trotter.—Alfo, a bridle, fadle, and a mixed colored lambfkin furtout, lined with green baize, which was nailed upon faid fadle.——Whoever will take up faid Mare and thief, (if ftolen) fhall be handfomely rewarded, by

JOHN PATRICK.

Goffhen, April 25, 1795.

Strayed from the fub-

fcriber, the 4th inft. a mare COLT, three years old this fummer, with no artificial mark, of a bright bay color, black main and tail, has never been docked. Whoever has found faid Colt, and will return her to the fubfcriber, fhall be handfomely rewarded, by NOAH EDWARDS.

Northampton, May 13, 1795.

Strayed away from the

fubfcriber, laft fall, three SHEEP, marked with a fwallow tail in the off ear, and two ffits the under fide of the near ear, all ewes. Whoever will give information of the fame, fhall be well rewarded, by

PRINTICE REED.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

THE COUNTRY LAWYER——No. 6.

A LEGISLATURE, delineating a plan for the adminiftration of public Juftice, fhould endeavour to bring into it as much knowledge, experience, integrity and impartiality, as the lot of humanity can afford: we ought to reflect that a Court of law, filled with Juftices of integrity, honeffy and virtue, men endowed with wifdom, learning, and a knowledge of the laws of their Country, acquired by a laborious attention to the decifions of Courts of Juftice, with minds well difpofed to eftablifh a pure and impartial adminiftration of the laws of the land, is one of the greateft bleffings which the Legiflature can provide for the community—The exiftence of civil liberty depends, eſſentially, on the purity of public Juftice. Civil liberty is the very end, fcope, and deſign, of our Conftitution. One of the beft articles, contained in the bill of rights, the brighteft inheritance which we have from our anceſtors, declares, that every one "ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourſe to the laws, for all injuries, promptly and without delay."—The end of all Legiſlative proviſions ſhould be, to provide the greateſt portion of happineſs, for the greateſt number of the citizens. Let any one bear theſe principles in mind, and canvaſs the propoſed ſyſtem. Is it not calculated to bring men of talents on to the benches of the Circuit Courts? Is it not a ſyſtem calculated to enable thoſe Judges to acquire knowledge and experience in the Judicial concerns of their country? Would not theſe Judges, in conſequence of their learning and abilities, be able to make rules and regulations for the orderly management of buſineſs, and to compel the gentlemen of the bar duly to attend to, and obſerve them? Would they not be equally able, as the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, to ſupport their dignity, and acquire the confidence of the community?—On the other hand, does the ſyſtem tend to promote the happineſs of the people? are the benches of the Courts of Common Pleas now filled with men of knowledge and experience in the laws of the land? Have they acquired an experience in legal adjudications, from a careful attention to the principles on which deciſions have been made in Courts of Juſtice? Does that ſyſtem tend to the purity of public Juſtice, on which the exiſtence of civil liberty ſo eſſentially depends? Does the preſent ſyſtem give a certain remedy for injuries *promptly and without delay*? Theſe are queſtions of ſome conſequence, and I would to God they could be anſwered in the affirmative. I am willing to grant that ſeveral of the preſent Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas are men of ſtrong powers of mind, men, who, had they devoted the whole of their time to the ſtudy of the laws of the land, ſince their appointment as Judges of thoſe courts, would have acquired an eminence therein, which would have rendered them ſerviceable in any court.—Suppoſe this propoſed plan ſhould be adopted, yet it has been obj-cted that the appointments would be made by the Supreme Executive, and therefore we could have no certainty, that ſuitable men would be appointed, we have no good ground to doubt that the preſent Governor would be deficient in his duty, eſpecially as the ſyſtem propoſes to give enough to induce men of law talents to accept the truſt; for 'tis a well known fact, that he oppoſed the appointment of a perſon to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court who was not a man of law learning, and has nominated a law character in Worceſter, and another in Eſſex, as Judges of the Common Pleas there, who could not be induced to accept the offices, on account of the ſmallneſs of the fees—It would be a ſtrange thing if a gentleman ſo extremely cautious and diſcreet as our preſent firſt Magiſtrate is, one who has always endeavoured to promote the beſt intereſts of his country, ſhould be willing to mar the reputation of a well ſpent political life, by re-appointing men to the diſcharge of duties, to which he and every body elſe well knows they are incompetent, and whoſe ignorance of the laws of the land has already rendered thoſe courts an empty name.

The evils now exiſting under the preſent arrangement are not of a ſingle day; they have been felt for years, and are of a perſons nature. The General Court, for theſe eight years paſt, have had the ſubject under conſideration, at almoſt every ſeſſion, and different plans have been propoſed. One Committee reported that the ſalaries of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court were not large enough to ſupport them from home a ſufficient time to do the buſineſs, that if £500 a year was added to each of their ſalaries, the buſineſs could be done. Another Committee reported a plan to give the Supreme Judicial Court Juriſdiction in the firſt inſtance in all actions over four pounds, and to abolish the Courts of Pleas and the Courts of General Seſſions of the peace; and five bills were brought in accordingly, which were read once and conſigned to oblivion: nobody appearing to be pleaſed with them. As that plan is now thrown out as a top to be played with, I will endeavour in my next to ſtate ſome objections to it, which I think can never be got over.

From the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Ver erat æternum, placidique reprimbus auris
Mulcebant zephiri natos ſine ſemine flores.
Flumina jam lectis jam fontibus non arcta manebant,
Pacatoque ſolo ſtabant
Mollia ſecuræ peregrinantia ripæ.

OVID. Met. lib. I.

IT is eaſy to paint agreeable ſcenes, and to repreſent mankind in a ſtate nearly on a level with the angelic Nature:—or to miſrepreſent truths, and to place the human ſpecies on a level with the brutes that periſh. "*In medio tutiſſimus ibis*"—Poets have ſung of a perpetual ſpring—of an atmoſphere mild, and a ſky unclouded.—They have ſet the rivers a running with milk and nectar, and made the earth produce every kind of delicious food without tillage.—They have repreſented the earth as full of peace, friendſhip virtue and wiſdom.——But have theſe fine ſcenes ever exiſted!—No! nor can they ever exiſt, but in the poet's brain, to furniſh materials for writers of romance.

In a book very ancient, as well as very authentic, we are informed, that vice, immortality, and fraud, found their way, among the ſons of men, at a very early period.——That the "earth was filled with violence:—That "all fleſh had corrupted his way upon the earth."—At this early period, it is probable, the *patria poteſtas* ceaſed to be the general ſyſtem of government. When the patriarchal ſway, the patria poteſtas now mentioned, was generally diſregarded, and with its gentle and perſuaſive accents could avail but little to check the torrent of vice, and to reſtrain the hand of rapine; it became neceſſary that the Civil Magiſtrate, with the ſword in his hand (i. e. under his controul) ſhould come forward, to be "the miniſter of God to man for his good."——

Averting our eyes from all European, Asiatic, and African governments and the Offices and Titles of the Rulers of those innumerable tribes of people, with filial veneration and delight, we embrace our own government, and "the ministers of God for good," to ourselves—at the head of whom we behold our own Chief Magistrate, the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY; whose voice like the voice of an Angel, continually speaks "good" to all his children.—Full of the purest benevolence, a truly disinterested paternal and patriotic spirit; terrible in the field of war, but gentle, mark and wise, in the cabinet of peace—the PRESIDENT of these UNITED STATES appears, in the midst of the other OFFICIALS, whether Legislative or Executive, as the Sun amidst the circumvolving orbs, communicating hourly part of that excellent spirit with which he hath been endued from on High.——Full of affection for our CHIEF MAGISTRATE, and ardently wishing for a continuation of the present tranquility and happiness of our own confederated Union, who would not pray—"Long may he live," and may his days be prosperous?—May the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, more and more, add to his already received donations "of grace, wisdom and understanding;" that he may be more and more useful to, and amiable in the eyes of, this great and mighty people.

However honorable in itself the title, PRESIDENT of the United States, confessedly is—yet, in the true and proper sense of the word it is a title——a title expressive of duty, of usefulness, and relationship. Called upon by the voice of thousands, and ten thousands, enjoying the equal rights of citizenship, George Washington accepted this super eminent Office; not for his own, or his family's aggrandizement (for prior to this he was sufficiently ennobled, and his family sufficiently opulent) but for the good of others. The public weal required, that such an *Official* should be appointed to, and accept, of such an *Office*, which is the centre of all others, whether civil or military, throughout these States; and in relation to which, they appear as so many rays, issuing from one common illuminator,——Representatives of the People, whether in Congress, or General Assembly;—Ministers or Consuls abroad;—Ministers and Secretaries at home;—Generals and Leaders of the Army or Marine;—Officers of the Customs or Excise;—and whatever other Offices or Departments there are in the government of the Union, ALL are constituted parts of the great governmental system:—ALL hang together, as so many links of a chain:—ALL are intended to diffuse usefulness, to reciprocate energy, and to strengthen each others hand in the performance of those duties, belonging to "that state of life, into which it hath pleased God to call them.

Every Office and its Official are, as it were *Cause* and *Effect*; and the several Officers of Government distinguished from each other by Names expressive of what duties or services they are calculated to do the public, thus constitute ONE GRAND UNITY OF DESIGN.——For were the human body all head, where were the feet?—Were it all eye, where were the hearing?—Were it all hearing, where were the smelling?—or, Were it all belly, where were the hand?——Just so, in the body politic, as well as in the body natural, there must be different members, to perform different offices; and each member known by a *Title* or *name* expressive of the relation it bears to the whole. Confound the *Names*—confound the *distinction of Offices*—prohibit the *Official*, from bearing the *title* of his *Office*:—All quickly were confusion, and labyrinth of error: All good order and government would infantly be swallowed up, by an indiscriminating chaos.

I plead not for *words*; it is the cause of good government, order and peace, that I advocate—not that of confusion and disorganization. I maintain that it is highly proper, that every Official, in whatever department is constituted, be designated (on all occasions required such designation) by the TITLE or NAME of the OFFICE he sustains; for many reasons, and particularly for this, not one of the least of them, that so he may be continually reminded of his *public station*, the *duties* of his *Office* and his *Amenability*.

ALETHEIA.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER—by inserting the following in your paper, you will oblige one of your readers.

THE effects of virtue, and of vice pourtrayed before the mental eye, have ever done more towards the reclaiming the vicious than all the metaphysical reasoning which scholastic wisdom has invented. In the drawing of this picture of a bare recital of facts seldom fails of striking conviction unless we are hardened indeed. This is the style of divine revelation. In every page we find the effects of a virtuous life painted in the most lively colors; calculated to allure and draw the mind from sin to holiness. The effects of vice are likewise presented to our view—eternal punishment is held out as its inevitable consequences.

Allowing these observations to be true; it will appear of importance that all, but especially the youth, have an example of the concomitants of vice presented to their minds. I shall name but one, though thousands spring from its root, which hath slain its ten thousands, and is not yet satisfied: The crime which I mean, is tipling—a vice which at this day is carried to a pitch unknown in our country before. To the youth I address myself; whose folly I have often lamented, and for whom, I have often endured much pain, while I have seen them thus mingle their own poison, and with greediness drink the fatal draught. To demonstrate that the practice is attended with consequences fatal to those who persist in it; we need do no more than mention facts. Evil habits contracted in youth remain through life, unless by a miracle of grace the affections are changed.—That it is an evil practice to sit and tipple in a tavern or grog shop, is a fact so obvious that none will pretend to deny it:—Were there no other argument against it, but this, viz. the waiting of time, it would be proof sufficient, but a proposition which no rational man will deny, need not be proved.

Many youth who are averse to this practice are insensibly drawn into it; because they think it manly and brave, they for once, join the tippling club: acquire the reputation of a hero in the art, their ambitious minds now hurry them on till they become mighty to mingle strong drink; and what shocks humanity, will even boast of the fame, as though it were an immortal honour to be a beast.—Thus the youth is ruined; for his ambition will not suffer him to abandon a company in which he has the character of a hero.—In this sad condition, he is sealed down, being bound by his own corrupt inclinations, stronger than he could be with seven green withes: But his misery does not end here. Let us attend him through life—we find his senses soon impaired—in the room of youthful bloom, a faded countenance distinguisheth him even in youth—he who was lately active and sprightly, is now become a sot, unqualified for the service of God or Man, uncomfortable to himself, loathed by all his virtuous acquaintance—the grief of his father and sorrow of his mother.—If to this we add, the thought of his having a family.—What reflections must it kindle in the human breast! Must the fair, the noble and the finishing part of creation, be a companion of such a beast as this? For sure he is not a man who thus destroys his reason, though the thought wounds the feelings of human beings, yet it is a mournful truth: His wife and children must endure poverty, shame and disgrace, because of his intemperance. If he has not a head's heart, indeed what must his reflections be, when he awakes from his drunkenness? Sure he must be void of parental affection, who saith I will seek it again. Can such a man eat with pleasure? No, surely he must drag out an existence without taking the sweets of life,—self approving reflections he is a stranger to. But the gnawing of that worm, which never dies, he is forced to feel. Thus he lives in misery until his shortened days are accomplished—then dies without a gleam of hope.—Tremble ye tavern haunters, while ye attend him into the world of Spirits! What a black catalogue of crimes has he to answer for; among the foremost stands suicide. He has murdered himself, soul and body: But this is not all, he has murdered his wife: if not at one blow, yet he has done it by causing her tender heart to bleed for his offences. Had he children, perhaps he has murdered them likewise, by not bringing them up as he ought: and by setting such pernicious examples before them; they are ruined soul and body. Our minds recoil at the thoughts of his accumulated misery. We leave him in the hands of an all wise God, who can do nothing amiss.

These things my friends, are not the productions of a wild imagination: But they are facts demonstrable by experience; and could the mouldering bone of the dead now speak, they would witness to the same. Take warning I beseech you, and shun even the smell and appearance of spirituous liquor, rather than destroy yourselves thereby. Think how you debase your nature by getting intoxicated. The[l] lord of this world lies drunk! Divested of reason—helpless, exposed to every danger. Can it be? Must he who was made in the image of his Creator, thus debase himself below the beasts? O! thou Lord of the universe prevent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

The seamen of Brest have unanimously resolved to offer the English ship Alexander, of 74 guns, taken by the division of Rear Admiral Nicly, to the Republic.—[Agreeably to the decrees concerning ships of war captured from the enemy, the captors of the Alexander might have claimed nearly 300,000 livres prize money.] The generals of the fleet, Villaret and Nicly, organs of their comrades, went accompanied by the representatives Defoue, Villers and Faure, to the popular society, in order to announce to the people of Brest this generous act which characterizes the disinterestedness and patriotism of the French seamen; they were preceded by martial music; the British flag reversed was carried there in triumph. At the request of the society, citizen Defoue took the chair, his colleague Faure, addressed the assembly, who, after having paid a due tribute to the patriotism of the citizens of Brest, hastened to publish the generous and patriotic gift of the ship Alexander, presented by the seamen to the French Republic. We are not able to express the transports which filled every heart, the enthusiasm which wound up the souls of all the citizens. O Country! how powerful do thy accents ascend to the minds of thy children! The most able pen can give but an imperfect sketch of such sublime scenes.

Vice Admiral Villaret spoke also on this occasion, and after him Rear Admiral Nicly. This brave seamen, more accustomed to fight than to speak, drew his whole speech from the bottom of his heart, it was from his eyes that the most eloquent language dropt.

This interesting scene ended, with the general reunion of the citizens of all sexes and ages, at the foot of the tree of liberty, where the favorite hymn was sung, with that enthusiasm which it generally excites in the minds of freemen.

Chenier, in his report on public instruction in France, on the 3d of Jan. concluded as follows:

"We have put into the list the celebrated Thomas Paine. The caprice of the tyrants had driven him from the Convention as a foreigner; you have revoked that decree and we no longer see in Thomas Paine a man of genius without fortune; but a colleague dear to all the friends of humanity; a citizen of the world, equally persecuted by Pitt and Robespierre; a remarkable circumstance in the life of this philosopher, who opposed the arms of common sense to the sword of tyranny, the sacred rights of man, to the Machiavelism of English policies, and who, by two immortal writings, has deserved well of human kind and consecrated liberty in both hemispheres."

May 2.

It appears from a late movement of the French troops, that the French really mean to make a serious attack upon the most exposed circles of the German empire, or that they mediate a descent upon the coast of England, or perhaps both. Though Holland now freed is equal by its own energy to the task of resisting any attempts of their ancient masters to recover their authority, the French have in that country upwards of 100,000 men, and are sending thither more troops from the left bank of the Rhine. This force must therefore be intended for extensive operations against the harassed enemies of liberty; indeed it is sufficiently refractable for active operations against the flying satellites of despotism and at the same time for an attempt on the coast of Britain.

The Rhine and the fortified places on it form the only obstacles [illegible] the French have passed that barrier in Holland, and have already driven their enemies even over the Ems. All Germany now lays open to their conquering arms. They had forced their enemies from their strong holds, driven them from their enemies and morasses which form the natural defence of the country, who now instead of having to defend a well fortified frontier, must fight the Republicans on even ground, and along an extent of country much more considerable.

If the French stretch to the left towards the sea, they take possession of East Friesland, part of the dominions of the King of Prussia; a country entirely open. This conquest which could not be difficult, would enable them to recruit their cavalry with some of the most valuable horses which the world produces.

If they proceed straight forward they will meet no check but from the harrassed remains of the British troops; they can en passant pay a visit to the Bishoprick of his royal highness the duke of York, and by all accounts will receive a hearty welcome among his Britannic majesty's liege subjects the Hanoverians.

If they take to the right, down the right bank of the Rhine, they can meet no opposition but from the badness of the roads. Nothing in this quarter protects the heart of Germany but the insignificant town Munster, which is about the same strength as Coblentz.

Here however the Germans must make a stand if they wish to escape the fate of Holland; thither the French will direct their main strength, while Hoche will scower the country between Munster and the sea.

May 4.

Copy of a letter dated Leogan, March 27, 1795, from Captain Silas Foster, of the brig Anna, belonging to this Port.

SIR,

"Agreeable to what I wrote you from Jeremie, I failed the 5th instant, for Port au Prince, on the 7th I was boarded by a privateer belonging to this place, which fetched me here by force, when they filled me with guards without giving me the least satisfaction, till the 16th, except after trying every means to condemn my cargo to English, an offer of nine dollars per barrel was made by the administration, to be paid in Coffee, at twenty four per pound, which I refused, then General Rigaud, at the time coming from Aux Cayes, I petitioned him for permission, either to sell my cargo for cash, and purchase a return of the produce of this place, otherwise liberty to proceed to such other port or ports, as I thought proper; the first request he granted, but to leave this port for any other before I landed my cargo, he absolutely refused. No sooner than I began to land my cargo, the administration sent and forcibly took it away, telling me they would pay for it immediately in coffee and sugar, allowing twelve dollars per barrel, for the Flour, which they promise to pay for in Coffee, every day, but I believe I shall be here six weeks before I shall get the value of the cargo out of their hands. The infamy of this is most extraordinary, they have our cargo, and when we shall be paid God only knows. They make it a general rule to take all, and pay as they please; they pay coffee at eighteen and twenty four which can be purchased for cash, for ten and twelve sous per pound."

Your obedient

Humble servant,

SILAS FOSTER.

N. B. After taking the property from Americans; they make out an agreement as if they had sold to them, which they oblige them to sign, or never leave the place.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this City, dated Bermuda, April 9, 1795.

"Mr. Goodrich reprobates the conduct of Tucker, in capturing the vessels of Americans coming from Hispaniola, and for his part declares himself ready at any moment to make restitution for those vessels and cargoes that his privateers have captured: and says that he looks upon it altogether as a mad business."

WINCHESTER, April 27.

From the Knoxville Gazette, April 22.

By the authority of the council of the whole Cherokee nation, convened at Ellejoy, on the 4th of March, and continued by adjournment, from day to day until the 9th of the same month, we are informed, that a party of Creeks, Estimated number, headed by a half breed fellow, of the name of Bill M'Intosh, returned in the month of February, through the lower Cherokee towns, from the frontiers of this territory, with thirty-seven stolen horses. One of the party was wounded in the thigh with a ball. Averaging these horses at fifty dollars each, a single marauding party of Creeks, has robbed the frontier inhabitants of property to the amount of One Thousand Dollars.

During the peace between the Creeks and Chickasaws, a number of Creek fellows took to wife women of the Chickasaw nation. Since the commencement of the war between those nations the Creeks have killed those women and their children; for Indians count relationship only by the mother's side; hence the children were as much Chickasaws as their mothers, equally victims of vengeance to the Creeks. Some of the Chickasaw warriors had also Creek wives, particularly Major Colbert; but the Chickasaws have not followed the Jacobin example of the Creeks.

WILL stand for covering, at the stable of the subscriber, in Charlemont, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, through the season;

Roe-Buck,

the horse formerly owned by Col. *William Moore*. The terms of the leap 15 dollars the season and 4 dollars to enfure a foal.

ELIJAH LAMB.

May 20, 1795.

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber in Cummington, at 9/ the leap and 12/ the season.

BERIAH SHAW.

Cummington, May 19, 1795.

LEXINGTON, March 14.

Extract of a letter from an officer of reputability, dated Greenville, March 16, 1795.

"A few days since, eleven Pottowattimie Chiefs and Warriors (representatives of two hundred men) came to this post with overtures of peace: General Wayne has accepted their offer. Preliminary articles have been signed. They have returned to their homes, and will be at the general treaty in June. Shortly after their arrival, six Delawares, with two women, came in with six horses loaded with skins and furs—have traded them off much to their satisfaction, and have gone to their hunting camp on White River, where they intend planting corn the ensuing spring. A number of Indian families have settled in the neighbourhood of Fort Wayne.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

Schooner Aerial, captain Prebble, 16 days from Petite Goave, who informs, that the second day after his sailing, he fell in with an American vessel two days ago from Port-au-Prince, the captain of which told him, that place SURRENDERED to the REPUBLICANS the morning he sailed. This account Captain Prebble believes to be authentic, as Rigaud was to attack it that morning, and he heard a very tremendous fire from that quarter the day he left Petite Goave. The day after speaking the above vessel, he fell in with a British fleet of about 16 sail of transports, with 3000 troops on board, under convoy of an English 64 gun ship and a Spanish frigate, bound to Port-au-Prince.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *May* 1. April 28.

Extracts from a Journal received by a gentleman in this town, from his friend at Head Quarters, Greenville.

"February 2. A commandant arrived from fort D-fiance, by which Mr. [illegible] is furnished me with the copy of a letter, at the same time sent to Gen. Wayne by Lord Dorchester, which is as follows:

Quebec, October 6, 1794.

SIR,

I have this day received a dispatch from his grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Britannic majesty's principal secretaries of state by which I am directed to inform you that it has been agreed between the British ministry and Mr. Jay, that during the pretext negotiation and until the conclusion of it all things ought to remain in Statu Quo, that therefore both parties should continue to hold their possessions and all encroachments on either side should be done away; that if any prisoners should have been taken they should be released and the property restored. Allow me, sir, to assure you that it will afford me very sincere pleasure to see a lasting peace and mutual understanding established between Great Britain and the United States of America, and that I shall heartily co-operate in every proper measure for this end.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

The Editor was yesterday obligingly favoured by a gentleman who came passenger in the Port-Mary, Capt. Kennedy, in 9 days from Liverpool, with a complete file of a London paper called the Sun, as late as the 24th March, being eight days later than those received at Philadelphia, which enables him to lay before his readers the chain of European intelligence up to that date. The following selection appears to be the most material.

Captain Kennedy informs that Mr. Jay was in Liverpool, and that he had been on board the Port Mary two or three days before he sailed, and expressed a strong desire that Capt. Kennedy would wait ten days, in which time he would be ready to take passage with him; but the vessel being loaded and ready for sea, it was out of his power to comply with his request. Capt. Kennedy says he believes Mr. Jay will come out in a new ship that was to sail in ten or twelve days after him.

LONDON, March 18.

We have the satisfaction of stating the arrival at Falmouth of the Lanzarotte, a Spanish Packet, after a very quick passage of only three days from Coronna, which brings advice of the Spanish army in Rousillon having attacked the French, killed 700, and taken 2800 prisoners, with 20 pieces of cannon.

The account of Admiral Langara's victory having captured four French frigates is confirmed.

March 19.

It was yesterday reported and generally believed that the squadron of Toulon having sailed for the expedition against Corsica, had met at sea so violent a gale, that 6 had left 4 ships of the line, five of which had foundered, and all the crews perished.—Three of those ships were reported to be Le Languedoc of 80 guns, Le Souverain, and Le Mercure, of 74. This last was in the number of those lately taken by Sir Sidney Smith; but probably the conflagration had not been such as to leave a possibility of repairing her from the water's edge.

March 20.

It is with great satisfaction we have to record the spirit, activity, and success that now distinguish our naval opperations. Sir Edward Pelew, that gallant and enterprizing officer, on the 9th inst. fell in with a French Convoy, consisting of 50 sail, which had sailed on the preceding day from brest for Bourdeaux.—He had captured 18 or 19 vessels and dispersed the convoy. To our Falmouth letter we refer for all the particulars that were known at the time of its date.

March 21.

In our paper of yesterday we stated, upon the information of a correspondent, there, the arrival at Yarmouth of three Dutch merchants and an Englishman, the mate of an English transport sunk at Rotterdam, who made their escape from the Texel on Monday night last in a Schuit. As the intelligence was not contained in the whole of our impression of yesterday, we beg leave to recapitulate it to day for the satisfaction of all our readers.

There had been no particular occurrences at Amsterdam, but letters had been received there with very extraordinary intelligence from Paris.

These letters state, that on Wednesday the 11th inst. late in the afternoon, Judgment of Death was pronounced by the Revolutionary Tribunal against Barrere and his accomplices. The same night, on some rockets being fired from the Observatory, a banditti assembled in the suburbs of St. Germain, St. Marceau, and St. Antoine, led on by the most enraged of the Jacobins, and accompanied by a shoal of Poissards to the number of about 15,000.—They proceeded to the Thuileries, befet the guards of the district, and took possession of the Barriers and the bridges.

The general cry was "a bas les Moderes, vivant les Jacobins," while another part of the mob exclaimed, "Du Pain, et un Roi!" The issue of this tumult was not known when the accounts came away.—The ferment had been some time brewing, as was evident from several circumstances, particularly from the cry that was raised in the Parterre of the opera of the night before, a bas les Mascadins, on the entry of Madame Tallien or Cabarres, in her superb Greek dress into one of the boxes.

In the course of the night a large party was detached from the Carousal to the Temple. From the divided sentiments of the mob it appears quite uncertain what was their design, whether to put to death the illustrious Prisoners confined there, or liberate and proclaim Louis XVII.

Such is the statement which reached us yesterday, and which we thought it our duty immediately to communicate.—We have this day nothing to add in support of its credibility, having, when this paper was put to press, received no farther account nor confirmation.—We shall look however with more than usual anxiety for Paris papers of the date of the rumoured transaction in that capitol.

March 23.

Our Portsmouth correspondent gives us, this morning, information of the arrival there of an American vessel from Havre de Grace, which place she left on the 9th inst. By this vessel an account is brought of the trial condemnation, and execution, of Barrere and his accomplices. Nothing is said of any tumult at Paris, but the confirmation of the above important event proves that our intelligence of Friday was not entirely unworthy of credit, and forms our complete justification in laying it before the public.

March 24.

Yesterday a letter was received at the general Post Office, dated Yarmouth, March 22d, which states, that the prince of Orrange, Capt. Bridge, had arrived there the preceding evening. Capt. Bridge, on his passage from Hardwick, spoke with the Argus revenue cutter, Capt. Saunders, and was informed that the King George Packet, Capt. Dean, had been taken by 4 French frigates. She sailed from Cruxhaven the 14th or 15th inst. with the first mail on board from that place, and had the answers to 9 or 10 different mails which were sent from thence after the interruption with Holland, and it is supposed had remittance on board for above half a million of money.—It is also presumed, a messenger with the Emperor's answer to our court, concerning the loan is unfortunately captured in this packet.

French Army before Mentz,
February 28.

Our army is still in the same situation, as circumstances prevent it from acting. The plan of the campaign appears to have been changed; it is now asserted that Mentz is not to be attacked, but that, from this side, we shall remain upon the defensive, till the passage of the Rhine may be practicable; the passage is expected to be effected by the army of the Sambre and Meuse.—The Austrian Generals, informed of our intentions on this side, send down a great number of forces, so that the garrison of Mentz has experienced a diminution, and the deserters reckon it only at 10,000 men. We can do nothing till that fortress be completely invested. Yesterday we had a very serious skirmish; the hussars of Wormser attacked our out posts in the very moment they were relieving—they were forced to fall back; but our dragoons and chasseurs charged the enemy; and many were killed on both sides.—It appears as if the intentions of the enemy were to allow us no rest at all; they depend much on the difficulties that our cavalry has to encounter from the want of forage; however all the attacks on our out posts till now proved fruitless—We expect to have an engagement of consequence, as soon as the weather will permit.

At the late election of a member to represent the city of London in Parliament, in the place of Alderman Sawbridge deceased, Mr. Luthington was chosen by a majority of nearly 800 votes. Mr. Luthington is a Ministerialist—his competitor was Alderman Combe—and the election is a proof of the minister's strength in London.

Extract of a letter from a clergyman in London, received by the ship William Penn, (arrived at Philadelphia) dated March 11, 1795.

"On the late fast day, appointed by government, I was forced to show my silent disapprobation; took no notice of the fast—but preached on another subject, "text thinkest thou this to be right." The subject was one of the ordinances of the New-Testament.

"Times here are shocking—thousands out of trade—tens of thousands in several counties starving. I have often, of late months, wished I was happily landed in America. We are near some awful crisis here, and if our administration dont make a reform, there will surely be a revolution.

KEENE. April 28.

On the 15th inst. the Dwelling house of Lieut. *Joshua Reed*, of Stoddard, was consumed by fire, with all his clothing, furniture, provisions, &c.—On Thursday last, the Dwelling house of Mr. *Thomas Trowbridge* of Swanzey, was burnt to the ground—and on Friday night last, the Blacksmith's Shop belonging to Mr. *Jabez Daniels*, of this town, fell a sacrifice to the flames! with all his tools, account books, &c.

NORTHAMPTON, May 20.

The most important article of news, by the late arrivals seem to be the report of a separate peace with Prussia, which is confidently asserted in London. It is said that Hanover will be guaranteed to Prussia as the price of this peace. The movements of the Prussian troops, and of the French on the Rhine, furnish a probability that this report is well founded.

The Emperor's refusal of the English Loan, is another important article, and indicates that the French will make peace and secure important advantages to any of the powers at war, for the sake of stripping Great-Britain of her allies, and leaving her to combat the French nation ALONE.

The French hold out Great Britain and Russia as the two colossusses that threaten to befriede the world; and the only objects of dread. With respect to Russia this is doubtless true.

DIED, at New-Haven, on the 12th inst. the Rev. Dr. STILES, President of Yale College.

Fresh Goods,

THE subscriber has just opened at his store in Hadley, an assortment of fresh GOODS, carefully collected from the principal stores in Boston, under such advantages that he is able to afford them to customers *lower than ever*, for cash or country produce.

He expects soon, an additional supply of West India Goods and Groceries, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms.—Approved credit given at said store for most kinds of goods: Those who have not been punctual to their engagements, will expect no further favors.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, May 20, 1795.

Sawney,

WILL stand for covering the present season, at the stable of the subscriber, at one dollar the leap, or two dollars the season—as the colts stred by this horse are sufficient to recommend him, I think it needless to mention his pedigree, size, colour, or gate, but conclude, the impartial judge will say, they are equal to any in the county. E. MONTAGUE.

Charlemont, May 7, 1795.

THE Proprietors of LOCKS and CANALS on Connecticut river, at South-Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, are hereby notified to meet on the THIRD day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Capt. John Bennett, Innholder in South-Hadley, for the following purpose, viz.

To repeal, alter, or add to the By-Laws of the Corporation, as may be found expedient.

To raise any sums of money that may be thought necessary to compleat the works.

To determine on some mode for a second transference of Shares.

To take all necessary measures, for cleaning and rendering passable to boats, the falls of Williamsett, as soon as the water will admit of it: and to transact any other business, which may then be thought beneficial to the proprietors, or for the furtherance of their operations.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.

JONA. DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
SAMUEL HENSHAW,
LEVI SHEPARD,
} Directors.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

May 11th, 1795.

Pomroy & Wright,

INFORM their customers, that their partnership was by mutual agreement dissolved on the 11th inst. and that their accounts will be settled by said Wright, who will continue to carry on the Taylors trade as usual.

Northampton, May 20, 1795.

400 Store Sheep, will be

taken to keep this summer in 20 pastures well fenced, for 1/8 per head or 2/ and have them ventured.—Pay will be taken in sheep in the fall, if the owner chooses.

SAMUEL WHIPPLE.

Hardwick, May 14, 1795

We the subscribers, being

appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire—Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Eli Brown*, late of Hampton deceased, represented insolvent—eight months being allowed from the fifth day of May, for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims; we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on Tuesday, the 30th of June next, and on Tuesday the 29th day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling house of *Silas Brown* jun.—Innholder in said Easthampton.—No accounts will be allowed after the expiration of said terms.

PHILLIP CLARK,
NOAH JANES,
THADDEUS CLAP.
} Commissioners.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

DAVID LYMAN, &
SILAS BROWN jun.
} Administrators.

Easthampton, May 20, 1795.

Traveller,

THE full blooded beautiful bay horse, Traveller, will cover this season, at 15/ the leap, and 24/ the season.—Cash or produce in the fall, and a great abatement for prompt pay;—one of this yearling colts estimated at two dollars may be seen at my stable as a sample for those Gentlemen that wish to raise marker horses.

SANCO covers and the MULES will be contracted for as usual.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. 20,000lbs. of Butter, 10,000 bushels of Ashes, 10,000lbs. of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, and Salts without prescribing how much, wanted, for which cash and goods will be paid at my store, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. MURRAY and BENNETT. S. N.

April 16. May 20, 1795.

Strayed or stolen, from

the pasture of Mr. Douglass King, of Southampton, a light forrel HORSE, white main & tail, with a large white spot in his face—6 years old, said horse trots & paces. Also, a forrel MARE, with a white stripe in her face, half blind upon the off side—5 years old. Whoever will take up said horses, and return them to the owner, or give information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN LONG, jun.

Shelburne, May 20, 1795.

Strayed from the sub-

scriber, on the 29th April last, a horse COLT, two years old this spring, with a white stripe in his face, white eyes, white feet, lately docked. Whoever will take up said Colt, and return him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

BIDKAR JONES.

Rackland, May 20, 1795.

BOSTON, May 6.

Sloop Sally, Hunt, has arrived here from St. Kitts 20 days.—Capt. H. failed from Gaudaloupe, 27th Feb. and on the first day of March was taken by the British privateer Whim, and carried into Montserrat; there libelled for trial, his sails unbent, &c. but after a detention of 26 days, the Judge permitted him to depart, without trial, yet compelled him to pay FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which he said had been expended in getting her into Montserrat and continuing her there. Sailed from this port in *good usage*, March 31; when abreast of the port, five successive guns were fired at him, but anxious to get on his way, he kept his course. After being out of port 5 hours, was taken possession of by the privateer Charles Kerr, which failed from Montserrat immediately subsequent to the filing of the sloop. Capt. H. was taken from his vessel, a prize master and three hands put on board, and the vessel ordered he knew not whither; when on board the privateer, the made the best of her way again for *Montserrat*, and landed him the next morning. He was then had before the President, by whose orders the Capt. of the Kerr, said he had purfued the veffel; but this the President denied; and requefted Capt. H. to apply to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, who difcharged him; Capt. H. then afked him, whether he might not go on board the privateer in fearch of his veffel; this was refufed. On Monday, fixth March, having no profpect of finding his veffel, or receiving fatisfaction, he failed again from Montferrat, with Capt. Simpfon, for Maffachusetts; and the fame day was landed at St. Kitts, where he fortunately found his veffel. He was informed, by a Collector, that on her arrival there, no perfon appearing to take charge of her (the prize maffer before-mentioned, denying any concern with her) fo fhe was put on the hatches and paft fhips taken by the Cuftom Officers, in care for the owners. She was then reftored to Capt. H. but on going aboard, he found his main boom and one ftream carried away, the veffel otherways much damaged, and a large part of the cargo rained, by the neglect to pump the veffel out. Thus he at length got poffeffion of his veffel again, by the good providence of God, in fpite of the piratical quibbles of thofe who were difpofed to rob him of his property.

Kildrar,

WILL ftand at the ftable of the fubfcriber this feafon, at Three Dollars the leap, Five Dollars the feafon and Eight Dollars to enfure a foal.—He is three fourths Englifh, is full 16 hands high, a bright bay colour, is eight years old this fpring,—he is lofty, fubftantial and refolute,—an excellent horfe for colts, which is proved by the following certificate.

DAVID STOCKBRIDGE.

Hadley, May 1, 1795.

WE do hereby certify, that the bay Horfe, Kildrar, now let by *John Wafe* to *David Stockbridge*, was foaled at Middletown, in this ftate, by the noted Kirby mare—fhe was large and very likely, and was fired by the imported horfe Ranger,—he was fired by the famous horfe Driver, that was imported from England by Gov. Wentworth of Newhampfhire, and was noted for running. Kildrar has been kept feveral feafons by Mr. John Gilbert, of this town; his ftock proves to be very valuable,—his colts that are two years old this fpring, are generally worth from 20 to 60l.

John Wafe.
John Gilbert.
Roger Fuller.
Ruffel Wells.

Hebron, State of Connecticut, April 24. 1795.

GENTLEMEN, HERE STANDS THE

Lofty,

NOW ready for covering; the Lofty is 4 years old, 16 hands high, of a beautiful bay color, black main, tail and legs, he was fired by that full blooded horfe Bolder, in the ftate of New-York, his dam was fired by the True Britain, which makes him 3 4ths blooded.

Now, gentlemen, you that are for raifing horfes for beauty and buſineſs, may be accommodated by applying to the Lofty on the following terms, viz.—Two Dollars the leap, and Twenty Shillings the feafon.—As the Lofty is extraordinary for fize, fo is he for beauty and ſtrength; but however, I fhall not fill the paper with commendations, as fome do, but refer you to the horfe himſelf.—He will ſtand Mondays, Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, of every week, at the ſtable of John Froſt in Williamſburg, and the remainder of the time at the ſtable of Joſhua Maxwell in Cheſterfield, at which places conſtant attendance will be given, and every favour acknowledged.

PRINCE BRYANT.

N. B. Good paſturing for mares.

Cheſterfield, May 1, 1795.

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſtable of *John Stoddard*, the beautiful cheſnut colored horſe

Young Ranger,

15 hands one inch high, 5 years old next June, is equal for beauty, activity and ſtrength, to any horſe in this part of the Commonwealth.—Young Ranger was ſired by the famous horſe SELIM, his grandſire an imported Engliſh horſe, in Maryland, his dam a noted half blooded mare, bred in this county. Any perſon deſirous of further recommendation, may ſee many of his colts, in this town, and Weſtampton, in 3 or 4 weeks from this date; and the ſubſcriber flatters himſelf, that many will be amply recompenſed for their pains, by viewing his colts, and well worth the attention of all who are not fully ſatisfied. Terms, two dollars the ſingle leap, three dollars and an half the ſeaſon, and ſix dollars to enſure a foal.—Payment made eaſy, and conſtant attendance given, by the public's humble ſervant.

EPHRAIM PENDLETON.

N. B. By requeſt, the above horſe will be at Mr. Dunbar's Tavern, in Belchertown, on the 27th and 28th of May, the 12th and 13th of June, and the 1ſt and 2d days of July next.

Northampton, April 29. 1795.

Will ſtand for covering, at the ſtable of
DAVID SEXTON, jun.

PAYMASTER,

AN elegant full blooded Race Horſe, 9 years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine hair: Got by Paymaſter, his dam by Truncheon, grand dam by Regulus, great grand dam by *Eaſby's* Snake, great, great grand dam by old Partner, great, great, great grand dam by *Croſs's* Egyptian, great, great, great, great grand dam by *Veſtall's* Turk, out of Trumpet's dam.

Paymaſter is riſing 15½ hands high, and is well made for beauty, ſtrength and ſpeed; and has won three purſes, at the New-Market Races, in *England*.

He will cover at *Four Dollars* the leap, and *Six Dollars* the ſeaſon.

Deerfield, May 1. 1795.

Boldair and Young Bajazett,

WILL ſtand for covering this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the following terms, viz.—BOLDAIR at 3 Dollars the ſeaſon and 2 the leap.—BAJAZETT at 6 Dollars the ſeaſon and 4 the leap.——Gentlemen, as here ſtands two beautiful horſes, I think it needleſs to deſcend into their pedigrees; but to oblige ſome people, I ſhall ſtate a few matters of fact, as follows: Boldair is a full blooded horſe, a beautiful bay, riſing 15 hands high; is ſaid by the beſt judges of horſes, to be nearly equal to any horſe in the country, for beauty, gate and carriage; nor does this, gentlemen, give you an idea equal to his worth, but for the remainder you may enquire after, or call and ſee his colts at Blanford, in this ſtate, or in Reoſtellerwick, in the ſtate of Newyork, in which places he has covered, and where you will find his character ſufficient to merit your attention.

Bajazett is 3 years old the 5th of June next, is of good bay colour, black main, tail and legs, 15 hands and an half high, and exceedingly well proportioned.—He was fired by the old Bajazett, in the city of Hartford, and ſtate of Connecticut.—I think it needleſs gentlemen, to ſay any thing further of his pedigree on that ſide—his dam was a good and moſt beautiful mare, 7-8ths blooded—he is ſaid by the judges in this ſtate, and in the ſtate of New-York, far to exceed any colt that was ever rais'd in this country, on every account; but as he has never covered any, I can ſay nothing in regard to colts, but ſhall leave this deſcription together with his other conſpicuous excellencies to be his whole encomium.

JONAH BREWSTER.

N. B. Good paſturing for mares, conſtant attendance given, and every favor acknowledged, &c. J. B.

Worthington, April 30, 1795.

Rover,

WILL ſtand for covering, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber the preſent ſeaſon; he is beautiful and active, and is greatly recommended where he is known, by ſprightly & active colts, at the moderate price of 5/. the leap, 10/. the ſeaſon, and 15/. to inſure a foal.—Alſo, a JACK, which will cover on his uſual terms.—*I.* 4 in caſh will be given for his mules, at 4 months old, and every favor gratefully acknowledged. JUSTUS POMROY.

Southampton, May 6. 1795.

Pilgrim,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at 20/. the ſeaſon, and 12/. the leap.

JESSE MERRILL.

Aſhfield, May 2, 1795.

Hermet,

A BEAUTIFUL full blooded horſe, 15 hands and an half high, will ſtand this ſeaſon, in Northampton, at the ſtable occupied the laſt year by Mr. Adam Colſon, at the moderate price of ſix dollars the ſeaſon, 20/. the ſingle leap, and 10 dollars to inſure a foal. Hermet was bred in Virginia, his Sire Old Liberty, an imported horſe, his dam a full blooded mare ſired by Ballrock.

The ſubſcriber thinks it unneceſſary to ſay any thing further in recommendation of this horſe, than that it is the ſame Hermet which has ſtood ſeveral ſeaſons, on Long-Iſland, at Quaker-Hill, and at Greenfield in Connecticut, where his reputation for ſpeed and fine colts, ſtands unrivalled: He is now 15 years old, and is ready to ſtart againſt any horſe of that age, and with equal weight, in New-England.

Uſeful Cub,

WILL ſtand at the ſame ſtable, at five dollars the ſeaſon, 15/. the ſingle leap, and 8 dollars to inſure a foal. Cub is a colt from Hermet, 15 hands high, well ſpread, and ſhort jointed: There is no horſe, perhaps, better calculated to improve the breed of uſeful horſes than this—to great ſtrength in the collar, his colts will unite a fine light ſtep in the ſaddle.

EDWARD BIGELOW.

Northampton, April 22, 1795.

WILL ſtand for covering at the ſtable of the ſubſcribers,

Young Defender,

a moſt elegant horſe, five years old this ſeaſon, of a beautiful dark cheſnut color, 15 hands high, well made for ſtrength and ſpeed, was ſired by the noted Defender, which was imported into the ſtate of New-York—Defender was ſired by the noted Eclipſe, and 12/. to warrant a foal.

OTIS and FOBES.

Commington, April 28. 1795.

Sport,

FROM Richmond Virginia, in February laſt, and will cover at the ſtable of Ward Cotton, that beautiful full blooded Horſe SPORT, 15 hands 2 inches and an half high, a dark dapple gray, 4 years old 5th day of June 1795. His ſire was that well known imported horſe Shakeſpeare, his dam was old Bet; Bet's ſire, was Medley. Thoſe that would wiſh to mix our northern horſes with the ſouthern, & raiſe good colts, will pleaſe to call and look at *Sport*, where they may have an opportunity of putting their mares at 10/. the leap, 20/. the ſeaſon, and 40/. to inſure a foal.

Windſor, *(County of Berkſhire.)* April 1795.

HERE! SEE THE

Roe-Buck!

THIS horſe can boaſt of more illuſtrious deſcent, than many of his brethren, whoſe pedigrees fill the papers.—His ſire was Bager, his grand ſire, on his dam's ſide, was Roe Buck, from whom he takes his name.—He was bred in Maryland, is of a bright bay color, carriage and appearance may-ſtick, nearly 16 hands high, and every way proportioned for ſtrength and beauty.—He will be kept by the ſubſcriber for covering, near Mr. *Herſeſkel's and Tyler's* Tavern, in Partridgefield, County of Berkſhire, at the moderate price of 15/. the ſingle leap, and 5 dollars the ſeaſon.

SIMEON GENNINGS.

April 24, 1795.

N. B. Good paſturing for mares.

THE WELL KNOWN

Gorden Horſe,

IS kept at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber.—He will cover at 2 dollars the leap, and at 20/. the ſeaſon.

ALSO, THE

Young Lark,

SIRED by the Old Lark.—He will cover at 1 dollar the leap, and at 2 dollars the ſeaſon. JOSHUA MAXWELL.

N. B. Excellent paſturing for mares.

Cheſterfield. April 28. 1795.

The Mercury,

THREE years old this graſs, ſired by the Gorden Horſe, and is of the ſame color—will cover this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at one dollar the leap, and two dollars the ſeaſon.—His elegance, activity and ſize, command attention—therefore, I refrain from further commendation. JOHN SPRAGUE.

N. B. Good paſturing for mares.

Cheſterfield, May 13. 1795.

Pompey,

IS removed from Worthington, to Eaſtampton.—He ſtands for covering at the ſtable of *Joſeph Clap*,—ſaid horſe is 15 hands high, duly made for ſtrength and ſpeed.—He will cover at 6/. the leap, and 12/. the ſeaſon,—conſtant attendance given, by the publick's humble ſervant.

THADDEUS CLAP.

May 6, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the following non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a ſtate and town tax, for the year 1790, and alſo, in a town and county, ſchool, ſtate, miniſter and town tax, for the year 1795, and the ſums hereafter mentioned, yet remains due, (viz.)

	£.	s.	d.
Benjamin Lynds, Eſq. heirs,	5	3	3
Jonathan Maſon, jun. Eſq.	7	11	1
Paul Maſcarenne's heirs,	13	7	2
Joſeph Sprague,	1	0	0
David Patrick,	7	3	3
Nathan Dickinſon, jun.	11	1	2
Simeon White,	6	5	0
Benjamin Green,	4	8	2
John Jones, Eſq.	3	8	2
Thomas Brattle,	13	0	0
Simeon White Perry, and Co.	7	11	3
Thomas Hathaway,	2	1	3
Nathan Pettengill,	3	5	3
David Worthington,	2	3	0
Benjamin Thomſon,	4	0	0
Andrew Oliver,	3	0	0
Capt. James Hendrick,	0	3	2
James Lyman,	0	5	0
William Scott's heirs,	0	8	2
John Johnſon,	2	9	0
Samuel Elliot,	2	9	0
Zeloth Wilſon,	1	12	0

Uſleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 15th day of June next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Col. *Elijah Dwight*, to ſaid Belchertown, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with incurring charges.

NOBEL BAGGS, Collector for 1790 and 1795.

Belchertown, April 3. 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the non-reſident proprietors of lands in the town of Charlemont, County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the ſtate, county, town, ſchool, miniſter, and highway taxes, for the years 1792 and 1794, as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Ebenezer Gibbs,	0	0	2 3
Hoſtop, lately field land,	1	1	3 1
Stephen Minot,	0	6	1 2
Ebenezer Storer,	0	6	1 2
Benjamin Clark,	0	6	1 2
Benjamin Goodrich,	0	4	7 2
Jonathan Leavett,	0	7	7 2
Roger Leavett,	0	0	8 2
—— Jackſon's heirs,	0	4	4 3

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt Monday of July next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at public vendue at the houſe of Lt. *Ebenezer Mantague*, Innholder, in ſaid Charlemont, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with all intervening charges.

JOSIAH DIVOLL, collector for Charlemont, for 1792 and 1794.

Charlemont, 20th April, 1795.

Loſt between Williamſburgh meeting houſe, and Northampton,

a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing ſome Notes of hand, a little money, and a ticket in Hartford Lottery, No. 13228.—Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it with the PRINTER hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

May 13. 1795.

Run away from the ſubſcriber,

the 19th inſt. one *Luther Taylor*, an indented Boy, 18 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, had on when he went away, a drab colored coat and waiſtcoat, London brown overalls, white Holland ſhirt, a ſpotted ſilk handkerchief, and a felt hat.—Whoever will take up ſaid Boy and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have one cent reward, and no charges paid.—All perſons are hereby forbid harbouring or truſting him.

ZEBULON BALLARD.

Sunderland. April 23. 1795.

Strayed away from the

ſubſcriber, about the middle of April laſt, two colts, near two years old, without any artificial mark—one of them a mare colt, ſorrel color, the other a horſe colt, ſomething brown, one hind foot ſome white.—Whoever will inform the owner where they are, or will convey them to him, or either of them, ſhall be well rewarded, by

ELIJAH MORTON.

Hatfield, May 13. 1795.

Run away from the ſubſcriber,

the 19th inſt. an indented Boy, by the name of *Sylvanus Taylor*, 19 years of age, about 5 feet and 6 inches high, had on when he went away, a mixed colored coat, a blue broadcloth waiſtcoat, light colored overalls, ſpotted ſilk handkerchief, and a felt hat.—Whoever will return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have one cent reward.——All perſons are forbid harbouring or truſting him.

JONATHAN BALLARD.

Sunderland, April 23, 1795.

Hampſhire Gazette.

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FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

THE COUNTRY LAWYER——No. 7.

I AM now to point out ſome objections to the plan which has propoſed to add four more Judges to the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, and to impower three Juſtices of that Court to make a Quorum on any circuit. The Kingdom of England is divided into ſix Circuits for judicial purpoſes. At Weſtminſter Hall are held the three great Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer; each of which has four Judges. Theſe Courts are held at Weſtminſter Hall, four times in the year, viz. the Terms of St. Hilary, Eaſter, Trinity and St. Michael, and the Juſtices of *Aſſize* and *Niſi Prius*, conſiſting of two Juſtices, of one Court or another, do in the vacations preceeding each Eaſter and Michaelmas Terms, make their reſpective circuits through the Kingdom. Certain actions originating in any part of the Kingdom are commenced at Weſtminſter Hall, " and theſe cauſes, by the courſe of the Courts there, are appointed to be there tried, on a day fixed in ſome Eaſter or Michaelmas Term, by a Jury returned from the county where the cauſe of acting ariſes; but with a proviſo, *niſi prius, unleſs before the* day in fixed, the Judges of aſſize come into the county in Queſtion." But as the Judges of aſſize do always make their circuits, the queſtion of fact only is tried by a Jury before them in the Country; and the cauſe, ariſing upon thoſe facts, is determined by the Judges" at Weſtminſter Hall.

It is not preſended that the plan of adding four more Juſtices to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, is, in the firſt inſtance, deſigned to bring in the Engliſh practice. But the oppoſers of that plan ſay that it will be an entering wedge to effect it. We find that, even now, many cauſes are continued *Niſi*, as it is termed, by conſent of parties, that is, unleſs fetched at Boſton, becauſe all the Judges we well enough generally to meet at Boſton, though their health, or the ſituation of their families, will seldom admit of more than three, ſometimes four of them, reaching the extreme parts of the Commonwealth. Now ſhould that blaſt the effect, and a term be held once yearly at Boſton, at which all the Judges ſhould attend, every cauſe of conſequence would be continued, that the three Judges, who happen to be on the circuit, may obtain the advice of the others who are abſent—the conſequence would be, that in leſs than 10 years every law queſtion of importance would be ſettled in the capital. But then it is ſaid, you need only add two more Judges to the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, and let the Common Pleas continue. This, however, will finally end in the ſame thing, the abolition of the Courts of Common Pleas, and ſubverſion of any Juriſdiction between the Supreme Judicial Court, and that of a Juſtice of the Peace. When once this is eſtabliſhed, you draw to the Capital a band of able, influential Lawyers, whoſe fees muſt be proportionate to the expences of living there, and you leave the country, of courſe, expoſed a prey to ignorant pettifoggers, the heavieſt curſe to a community. Theſe fellows will be continually hatching miſchief, and ſtirring up ſtrife in the country, which, in ſome ſhape or other, will be carried to the capital to be ſettled, and the event will be, that the iſſue of a lawſuit, will, nine times out of ten, be determined by the weight of the parties purſes, and the poorer part of the community fall a ſacrifice to the rich.

Another objection to that plan is, that if you ſubtract the intermediate juriſdiction—you raiſe the exertion in the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, to hold a competition for public eſtimation. It is a melancholy conſideration, that there is ſo little ſtimulus of that ſort at preſent. But if the propoſed reform takes effect, and you create a circuit Court of Common Pleas, conſiſting of men of law talents, you will ſoon find a competition between the Juſtices of thoſe Courts and thoſe of the Supreme Judicial Court, for public eſtimation, the life and eſſence of a republican form of government. The conſequences reſulting from ſuch a competition are too obvious to require an enumeration to the enlightened citizens of Maſſachuſetts. And although every one may be of opinion, that the preſent Supreme Judicial Court has become ſo truly reſpectable, in point of thoſe ſuperiour talents which few are able to acquire, but with the exertions of laborious induſtry, and ſo truly dignified by thoſe amiable virtues which are the " pride and ornament of man's nature," that no increaſe can be given to the brightneſs of *their* luſtre, yet God knows, that, ſo long as truth is no libel, no man is in danger while publickly lamenting that the inferiour Juriſdictions are devoid of moſt of the qualifications which enſure dignity or command reſpect.

It is to be remembered, that, by the Conſtitution of the Supreme Judicial Court, the Judges have a tenure in their offices for life, or what amounts to nearly the ſame thing. In conſequence of which, that Court will, in time, acquire an immenſe influence in the community. Abolish the inferior Juriſdiction, and add four more Judges to the bench of that Court, and a weight will be given to the *family compact* which few are aware of. It has already been thought that the weight of influence poſſeſſed by that Court is getting to be too heavy; and ſome men of ſuperior talents have been of opinion, that ſhould the conſtitution be reviſed, it would be well to limit the tenure in the office to ſeven or ten years. That the writer of theſe numbers may not be miſunderſtood, he has no reluctance in explaining the aforementioned term, and letting the world know, that by the expreſſion " family compact," he means perſonal influence, ariſing from the weight of office, and from the connexions, which the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court may have in one branch of the General Court—Nor does he mean to be underſtood to ſay, that this influence is other than what is incident to human nature, or that the preſent Juſtices have ſuch an influence; he here means to conſider the ſubject abſtractedly. It is the duty and intereſt of the General Court, however, at all times, to guard as much as poſſible againſt the increaſe of *ſuch* an influence. It is their duty on all occaſions to endeavour, according to the ſpirit of our Conſtitution, to make ours a " government of laws, and not a government of men." But ſhould it ever happen that the Judicial Department ſhould be ſo arranged, that every thing of that nature over *I.*4 value ſhould be brought within the power of a ſingle juriſdiction, conſiſting of a Court of nine Judges, that Court would have an influence which was never contemplated at the formation of our Conſtitution. It would not bea ſtrange thing if thoſe nine Judges were connected with a number of Senators by the ties of blood or marriage—but it would be extraordinary indeed if they were not related to a conſiderable proportion of the Senators. I ſhould therefore much rather ſee their number reduced to three, than enlarged to nine.

On the whole, the ſubject is before the people, and they will judge which of the propoſed reforms is the beſt. Some alteration muſt take place in the courſe of a few years. If the obſervations made in thoſe numbers ſhall in the event be productive of a beneficial and proper arrangement, the author of them will feel himſelf highly gratified, even ſhould the plan that is finally adopted be a different one from that of a circuit Court of Common Pleas.

PITTSBURGH, May 2,

A few days ſince the Indians killed a man and ſcalp hurſes near the mouth of Buffaloe, on the Ohio.

To the inhabitants of the Weſtern Country.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen,

I was taken priſoner laſt November on ſuſpicion of having been concerned in the inſurrection which had exiſted in the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, and together with ſome others alike ſituated, conveyed under guard to Philadelphia, where we arrived on the 25th of Dec. and were committed to the new jail. Although during our march and ſince our confinement in this place we have been treated with humanity and indulged with as much liberty as we could have expected; yet confinement, in however ſmall a degree, preſſes heavy on the free-born mind.——Whilſt immerſed in the horrors of a priſon, and reflecting under the accuſation of having rebelled againſt the laws of our country, our ſorrows are alternately alleviated or increaſed by the intelligence we receive from home. Sometimes we derive the ſincereſt ſatisfaction from hearing that a diſpoſition of ſubordination to the laws of the United States, and a willingneſs to reimburſe Gen. Neville the loſſes he has ſuſtained, is prevalent throughout the country; but again, reports of the people of the weſtern country obſtinately refuſing to compenſate the ſufferers by their outrages, have never failed of rendering us unhappy. The moſt alarming information we have as yet received was communicated to us a few days ago by a gentleman of veracity. He relates that the ſeeds of diſſidion have again been ſown in our unhappy country; and that advertiſements had been poſted up offering one thouſand dollars for Gen. Neville's ſcalp. If this is true, the man that has done it muſt be under the influence of Satan that envier of human happineſs. It is the duty of every good citizen to diſcountenance ſuch things, and to be aſſiduous in bringing to juſtice the authors thereof, and alſo all thoſe who by inciting the people to another inſurrection, endeavour to bring ruin to their country. How deſtitute of patriotiſm and ſhame muſt ſuch men be, and how regardleſs of the unexampled inſtance of lenity ſhewn by the government of the United States when at the time they had marched a powerful army over rugged and almoſt impaſſable mountains at an inclement ſeaſon, into the heart of their country, one would have thot' had convinced not only them but all the world of her ability to enforce obedience to the laws, the forgave the deluded inhabitants all the arrearages of exciſe, one year excepted. Inſtead of provoking ſo ingrateful a return ought not ſuch kindneſs to ſtimulate every good, every generous, every prudent man, to exert his influence with his diſtatisfied brethren to argue them into a ſenſe of the duty they owe to their country and to its laws?

Picture to yourſelves, my fellow-citizens, the inevitable conſequences of another inſurrection, and you will behold nothing but deſtruction for you, your wives and children—your country laid waſte by the moſt dreadful ſpecies of war, CIVIL WAR—and what will you hope from government? You cannot expect another amneſty to be offered you, no—the hand from which you have already received pardon will not again be extended towards you, unleſs to puniſh. Awake! Take warning, and avert the dire effects attendant on another inſurrection. Remember your oath of Nov. laſt, remember the ſacred obligation it lays you under to ſupport the laws of the United States, and not to oppoſe them but in a conſtitutional manner. This oath you ſwore in the preſence of Almighty God, the ruler of nations, if you ſhould, by another inſurrection, violate it, you will draw down the vengeance of heaven, in aid of government, on you, and your devoted country. Therefore, I beſeech you before it is too late, take a friend's advice, ſubmit to the laws of the union, the laws you have enacted by your repreſentatives, and again eſtabliſh peace in your now unhappy land—this is the earneſt deſire of one who was once an inhabitant of that country, but now in confinement, far from home, deprived of the endearing converſation of a fond wife, and the innocent proatle of three ſmall children, and compelled to hear each morning and evening, the jarring ſound of iron gates, and the tinkling ſound of a bunch of keys. JAMES STEWART.

New Jail, Philadelphia, March 15. 1795.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CENTINEL.

[The public have frequently been favoured, through the medium of the CENTINEL, with the ſentiments of the celebrated FRERON. The opinion of this enlightned Legiſlator of BARRERE, and his former aſſociates, with that of the Jacobins; will gratify the politician, while the ſcientific man will read with pleaſure, the nervous elegances of the *new* language of *France*.]

FROM "THE ORATOR OF THE PEOPLE."——BY FRERON.

"THE National Convention, takes an impoſing attitude: Crime grows pale; the brazen fronts of conſpirators, are caſt down, and terroriſm itſelf, in its turn, feels terror. Let the immenſe majority of the Convention, once more raiſe that *tremendous club*, which pulverized the *triumvirs*, that it may fall on a handfull of villians, who tried with them, to change the French nation into a people of *Anthropophagi*; who have ſpread a *funeral crape over* the moſt benevolent of all revolutions, who under the name of ariſtocracy, have deſtroyed the arts, commerce and agriculture, who have converted *France* into *a vaſt burial ground*, ſurrounded with dungeons, which ſwallowed up their victims. Their barbariſm would have plunged us into all the darkneſs of ignorance: All the public libraries were to become a prey to the flames, all the vileſt paſſions of human nature, all the vices, all the crimes perſonified, were *put in requiſitions* to torment *France*.

"What were the famous caves of Louis IX, and the gibbets which ſurrounded his caſtle of *Pleſſis-les tours*, compared to *five hundred guillotines in conſtant activity*, with which ROBESPIERRE and his accomplices regaled their eyes? What were the dungeons in the houſe of the *Cardinal de Ruelles*, in which were found many ſkeletons, and the *trap doors*, which opened on a ſudden under the feet of the condemned perſons, in compariſon with thoſe dens, thoſe caverns of death, made to contain *fifteen thouſand* dead bodies, and thoſe fifteen boats of the *Loire*, brought to ſuch perfection by CARRIER, that worthy plagiary of NERO? And ſuch a horrid ſtate of things, yet finds partiſans in the very boſom of the Convention! Can ſuch tyranny revive? No! The good ſenſe of the people will not ſuffer a retrograde movement; the French nation will return to its natural character, that is, to juſtice, to humanity, to magnanimity.

"Let the *ariſtocrats* be reſtrained with vigor, and watched by all the conſtituted authorities, by the people themſelves, but let us no more ſee this term made uſe of, to take away the lives of *whole* families of *proſaunts, artiſts, mechanics, laborers* and *porters*, a crowd of unfortunate beings, whom the people, ſtupified by terror, ſaw dragged to death, without perceiving that it was themſelves, who were thus daily aſſaſſinated, and that the tyrants were ſacrificing ſuch numbers of them, only to faſten chains on the reſt with more eaſe. Thanks to *the liberty of the preſs*, we can now ſpeak boldly, we can now tear off every maſk. By the light of this flambeau, will ſoon be revealed the details of thoſe crimes which have ſurpaſſed all thoſe with which the hiſtory of tyranny has hitherto crimſoned its pages. Though ſhuddering at the taſk, I will develope this myſtery of all barbarities; I will penetrate into the interior of thoſe diſconſolate families; I will avenge humanity, reaſon and nature. I will tear in pieces that robe of blood in which liberty has been dreſſed. The leaders of the *Jacobins* of the 9th *Thermidor*, will, no doubt, point me out as the chief of a new faction: Yes, I belong to a mighty faction; that of principles, that of the rights of man; that of the whole Convention, that of the national honour! The people will liſten to me; for eternal juſtice lives in their hearts. Poſterity will be terrified at the picture of ſo many crimes committed in the name of the people. But I will cry aloud, and with a voice that ſhall reſound to the bottom of every ſoul, I will ſay, No! It was neither the people, nor the Convention which permitted thoſe atrocities! A thick veil hid them along time from its ſight: The Convention was oppreſſed and *decimated* like the reſt of *France*. An exterminating ſword waved over that Aſſembly; wandering about dur-

the darkness of the night, many members dated not lie down to rest in their own houses; or if they were bold enough to do it, it was with pistols and daggers under their pillows, to dispute their existence with assassins, or to pierce their own bosoms, to escape the ignominy of an infamous death: Behold the situation to which the National Representation was reduced!!!

"All the horrors committed at that disastrous epoch, were the work of the Committees of government, who enslaved the Convention. The Convention could not sanction such *measures which were never* even proposed for its consideration."

[Speaking again of the Jacobins, and their satellites, FERROR thus interrogates.]

When shall we see an end of the factions which are gnawing on the vitals of our country? When shall we see those limits marked out, beyond which even the hopes of ambitious intriguers cannot extend? Is the throne of the *Decimvirs* more difficult to overturn than that of the *Capets*? Oh! think of tyranny! dost thou then become more insatiable in proportion to the number of thy victims?—What! *France* bristling with a thousand scaffolds, almost all the public edifices converted into state prisons, refinements of cruelty unheard of, until our times, the genius of torturers and the *maximum* of ferocity, have not been able to glut thee!—Must we then wait to see crime, grown haughty from impunity, make out new lists of proscriptions, again take into pay infamous bands of domestic spies, perfect the theory and fabric of their romances of conspiracies in the prisons, and heap up, as a savour in the same basket, the pale innocent heads of the mother and the son, of the brother and the sister, of infancy and old age! *Execrable incendiaries* of ROBESPIERRE! The pen in one hand, and the sword of the law in the other, I will pursue you even behind *the hundred thousand* dead bodies of your murdered fellow citizens, which serve you as an intrenchment. No truce! History and posterity will condemn our indulgence. My accusing writings shall call up, to hear witness against you, the patriotic *manes* of an entire generation which you have sent to the tomb. The triple mask that covers your deformity shall be rent in a thousand pieces!

[The fashion of BARRERE, &c. FERROR thus characterizes.]

ROBESPIERRE has bequeathed them his low cunning, his cowardly impudence, his principles of tyranny and domination, the profound hatred he bore to the people, (though constantly flattering them,) and to those *representatives* who have remained pure and uncorrupted since the beginning of the revolution. When these latter attempt to enforce the great maxims of political and individual liberty, the terrorists instantly denominate them counter-revolutionists. When they endeavour to bring to light those eternal truths, which though not guillotined by DUMAS, FOUQUIER TINVILLE, and their infamous jury, were yet *almost stifled under a funeral pall*: or when they speak of the liberty of the press and of opinions, they are quickly insulted as aristocrats and royalists—When they thunder against the system of terror which some are attempting again to impose on *France*, they are represented as moderates, by the *Robespierists*. We see these wretches struggling in the convulsions of their consciences, not yet satisfied, tho' drenched in crimes. It is on funeral piles and mangled carcases, that they wish to found their dominion; according to them terror was never more necessary, and they would conduct the vessel of the republic to port, through a sea of human blood. They hold that *there are two kinds of justice*; this was the language of BARRERE, COUTHON, ROBESPIERRE and DUMESNIL, when proposing and defending the execrable law of the 22d *Prairial*, on the new organization of the revolutionary tribunal. They well know that if once justice is made order of the day, the nation, discovering its dreadful wounds will demand of them a strict account of their conduct. This is the reason, that after the example of all other *royal and popular tyrants*, they declare a furious war against the liberty of the press, and have applied the *gag of the executioner* to so many courageous writers.

This is the reason why they dread the thunder and the lightening of truth, which bursting and rending with a mighty noise the cloud that conceals it, is crushing and overwhelming them from every quarter.—Trembling, they seem to say to themselves, Ah! if we could retard this great day of national vengeance! and accordingly they call to their aid, calumny, rage, defamation, terror, the art of disuniting, the compression of thought, if possible, in short the system of scaffolds and *death in perpetuance*: they raise the mask; they arm their myrmidons with poisoned poignards; being no longer able to guillotine, they assassinate. They would again precipitate into the prisons, the victims who owe their liberty to the 9th *Thermidor*, they would even add to the number; on account of a few aristocrats who may have been enlarged by the committee of general welfare, they long to send back to their dungeons and chains, *the thousands of sans culottes*, whom they had destined to follow to the scaffold, that multitude of *blacksmiths, carpenters, taylors-legs, and artizans of all sorts*, whom they mixed and guillotined with the aristocrats, so that all classes might be disgusted with liberty. They violate the right of petition; they insult the citizens who come into the bosom of the national representation to disclose their suspicions. It may be expected, they will soon audaciously demand of the insulted Senate, that a *guillotine* be placed at their bar! Behold the men whom I denounce to the people: Behold the men whom I unmask.

PR. LATEST ARRIVALS.

HAMBURGH, March 9.

It is confidently affirmed, that the Empress of *Russia*, intends taking an active part against *France*, the ensuing campaign.—For this purpose, her troops lately in *Poland*, are advancing towards *South Prussia*; and we are given to understand, 'that the will not suffer the King of *Prussia* to make peace. With 80,000 of her vassals, the czar, perhaps, change the face of a war which has heretofore been covered with gloom.

OF POLAND.

STANISLAUS, the mild, but infirm, ex-king of *Poland*, unequal to the weight of cares which enveloped him, has formally resigned his crown, which to him has been a crown of thorns; and the meretricious KATHERINE has invited him to her dominions, doubtless with the same friendly cordiality, that a wolf invites a lamb to her den.

A convoy from the *Baltic*, laden with naval stores has arrived at *Brest*. This is an event of serious importance.

HOLLAND

May be said to be perfectly *Frenchified*. These *ci devant tri-culotte* gentry now "trip it on the light fantastic toe" to the tune of *Carmagnole*, as merrily as any *sans-culotte* that ever issued from *Paris*. The cockade is mounted in every hat, mynheer feels as happy in complying with *Pichegru's* requisitions, as if they cost nothing, or he could make a penny by them.——Which is saying a great deal. One curious requisition is that of 2000 *cats* to kill the *rats* in the magazines of the two Republicks.

Friday, more than a Million Sterling was paid into the Bank, as the last payment bearing discount on the loan of eleven Millions; so that, with the payment of Thursday, and the new deposit, near seven Millions of the new loan are already paid up.

From a late LONDON PAPER.
COURT *of* KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY, *February* 12.

THIS morning the Earl of Abingdon was brought up to receive judgment for a libel on Mr. Thomas Sermon, which was pronounced by Mr. Justice Ashhurst, in the following words:

"Willoughby Earl, of Abingdon, you have been convicted of an information filed against you for printing and publishing a libel highly reflecting on the character of Thomas Sermon, gentleman.

"I shall not recapitulate the particulars of this libel: it was detailed more at large when your lordship was last in court.—It is sufficient in general to say, that it certainly highly calumniates Mr. Sermon in his professional character of an attorney and solicitor. This is considered in the eye of the law as an offence of a very serious nature. Every man, and especially those whose livelihood depends on their character, have a right to the care and protection of the law and ought to be defended against the shafts of calumny: and in this respect the law knows no difference between the peer and peasant. It would be highly criminal in those who preside in courts of justice if they were capable of making any difference.

"It was a wise provision in the law to make this an indictable offence, for the sake of preserving the publick peace of the kingdom. The party whose character is so reflected upon may be naturally supposed to be a little irritable; and were it not that the law is ready to step in for the defence of every man, whose character has been injuriously attacked, the party injured would otherwise be apt to take vengeance into his own hand, which would lead to frequent breaches of peace, and disturb the order of society.

"This crime likewise is so unmeaning as it is unjust; for it cannot possibly be attended with any good effect, either to society in general, or to the party publishing the libel. If any man has injured you the law is open. The law will give you redress. And if you bring a bad man to punishment, you do a meritorious act to society. For crimes ought not to go unpunished, and the end of punishment is to reform others. But a publication in a newspaper can never be attended with any good effect, though it may be attended with very bad ones, and which it is the intention of the law to prevent.

"The calumny in this libel, I am sorry to say, has been circulated with a great degree of industry. We endeavoured (as far as we could with propriety do it,) to intimate to your Lordship, if you were inclined to make an apology, it would not have been unbecoming you. It were much to be wished, that those who have been your advisers had shewn as much friendship for your Lordship in this instance, and as much care for your interests as we have done. But I am sorry to say, if they call themselves your friends, who perfuaded you to make the affidavit which was read the last time you were in court, it was the most ill judged advice that could possibly have been given you: for it was a direct repetition of the slander contained in the libel now before us, and an insult on the justice of this court: such as precluded all power in the court to pass lenient judgment. The honour and dignity of justice must be supported, and those who are intrusted with the administration of the laws must shew, that they are no respecters of persons.

The court having taken all circumstances into their consideration, and this court doth order and adjudge that you pay a fine to the King of 200l. that you be imprisoned in his Majesty's gaol of the King's Bench for three calendar months, and that you find security for your good behaviour for one year; yourself in 200l. and your two sureties in 100l. each, and that you be imprisoned until such fine be paid, and such sureties be found as aforesaid.

Previously to sentence being passed, his Lordship requested leave to say a few words. He apologized for his intemperate language to Mr. Erskine and the bar on the day when he was last brought up. Mr. Erskine expressed his willingness to accept the apology, which he trusted would have a proper effect on the court.

[The cause of this trial was, Lord Abingdon's having, in the House of Lords, reflected on the character of Mr. Sermon, a gentleman employed by his Lordship's trustee, as an attorney, and in doing which Lord Abingdon reflected on the profession generally. His privilege as a Peer preserved him from prosecution so far; but having afterwards, written his speech, and paid Mr. Woodfall for publishing it the matter became actionable and terminated as above.]

Extract from the Bishop of LANDAFF's *Speech, in the British House of Lords, on the Duke of Bedford's late motion for a peace with France.*

"THE Bishop of Landaff began by observing, that although he might appear to overleap the line of his profession, in addressing their Lordships upon that occasion, yet he could not restrain from expressing his sentiments, which he so strongly felt in the present most awful crisis. The terror which had so long hung over his mind, had now been realized.—The Marine of *Holland* had been added to the Marine of *France*, and an immense accession of power had been gained by our already too powerful enemy. It appeared to him, that the original grounds for war, in which *Europe* was now engaged, had not been sufficiently stated, nor agreed upon. It had been said, that so far as it regarded *Austria* and *Prussia*, it had taken its rise in a coalition of Princes, formed for the purpose of dismembering *France*. He frankly declared, that he must have more ample proofs, than had yet been offered to him, before he could believe that so nefarious a project had ever been agreed upon. *(A cry of "Hear Hear!")* The next ground of war, which had been stated, was to stop the progress of democratic principles. That this was the real cause of the war, he saw little reason to doubt. It had been called a just and necessary war; he believed that few wars were justifiable. He indulged the hope, that the time might yet arrive, when war would cease in the christian world. Still he would admit that in the present state of things, war upon some occasions might be justified. But it would be necessary to shew, that "indemnity for the past, and security for the "future," had been *demanded and refused*. Was this the case in the present instance? The Noble Lord (Lord GRENVILLE) had stated that no opening for a negociation had been rejected. He hoped in God, it was so, that the blood might not be on our heads.

If the war had been entered into, to prevent the growth of democratic principles, he feared that the means were little suited to the end: Opinions had never been crushed by persecution, on the contrary, that they took root and flourished. With respect to this country, he declared that a fear had never existed in his mind that such opinions could ever gain ground among us. A constitution formed on the rights of man, or the constitution of *America*, perhaps, might be held out to the people of *England*, as objects of their imitation. But the goodness of that people would suggest to them this consideration, that the first had yet produced little, if any thing, but misery and wretchedness; that the last had a strong objection to combat, *viz. it was new*.—" When it shall have lasted, they may say, "for a century, and shall have produced a greater sum of happiness than we have enjoyed for the same period under our own government, then it will be time for our posterity to think of change; in the mean while let us prefer and improve the British constitution."—He was not of the same opinion with those that thought that the abuses of the British constitution admitted of no remedy: that we must bear the evils that we felt, rather than they must be allowed to grow, like other human affairs, they found their termination in some great and fatal catastrophe.—The British constitution admitted of improvement; it admitted of it, in his opinion, not only with safety but advantage."

LONDON, FEB. 1795.

SUBTERRANEOUS PASSAGE.

One of the coal mines, in the neighbourhood of *Whitehaven*, at present more than seven miles under the sea: is one hundred and twenty fathoms below the surface of the sea, and from forty to sixty fathoms below the deepest part of the channel; the vein of coals is excellent and the further it is cut the better it proves to be. It is the intention of the proprietors of this mine to prosecute this branch, and this thought by many, that in the course of ten or twenty years, a subterraneous passage to Ireland may be effected.

The following paper, signed a Friend, was circulated in the island of Bermuda, in manuscript, a few weeks ago, and had an excellent effect. The author justly speaks highly in favor of Governor Crawford, and of his sincere attachment to the United States of America; he handed it to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette for Publication.

—THE CRISIS—

THE humane, the just, and the friends to peace and order, are solicited to hear the advice of one who is a friend to the happiness and prosperity of the people of Bermuda. The European world has for several years past been deluged with blood and overwhelmed in the horrors and calamities of war: Unwearied efforts are making to extend these calamities, and involve England and America once again in the cruel office of shedding each other's blood. The friends to peace and order in America have by God's aid, withheld the machinations and efforts of the vile agents who have been employed to destroy our peace, and involve us in war. They have so far succeeded, as to bring almost to maturity the bonds of a lasting and advantageous peace; which, when perfected, may forever render abortive the efforts that are making to destroy them in embryo. But this is the Crisis. It is therefore hoped that every good man in Bermuda will devote a few moments in viewing and weighing candidly and impartially the present state of things between England and America. As there are no men more enlightened, or better informed than those in Bermuda, none will sooner perceive, that if peace with America is more to their interest than war, their efforts are now wanted to preponderate the balance; and the friends to peace and order in America invite and solicit them to throw their weight in their favour; need it be mentioned as an inducement, that the people of America and those of Bermuda have ever been as a band of brothers, united and cemented by the ties of friendship, of interest and of Blood! Will they permit those ties, so invaluable, considering the unhappy state of the political world, to be torn, and forever broken between them, from the paltry considerations of a little interest for the moment? It is trusted and hoped they will not. But on the contrary, will come forward at this critical Crisis, with a spirit of peace and friendship, and put an immediate stop to every thing on their part, that carries a hostile appearance against America, until they can see what are the terms that the two governments have fixed on for their future peace and intercourse. This friend to the real happiness and interest of Bermuda, then advises, as a thing indispensable on their parts, to put an immediate stop to all further captures of their vessels for the present; to postpone the trial of those now in port, so much as to give an opportunity for a vessel to arrive from America from its date previous to their trial. This will be an olive branch, and the Friend to Bermuda pledges himself, the happy consequences will result from it. In this system of peace is not shewn, consequences in this kind the most dreadful may be fully apprehended. The mischievous are at work, and want only strength to work much misery in this country; and the life or death of the party is now in the breast of the good people of this Island. It will be a dreadful murder, if permitted to come to maturity. It is therefore hoped God will influence their judgments, and they will till it in its infancy; and from its deformity grow, what has hitherto existed between us,—love, harmony, and friendly fellowship. The Friend to Bermuda votes and advises these measures for the good and happiness to others, and not himself: therefore let his voice be heard, as the friend to peace make it known to all people.

A real and not a Feigned
FRIEND.

St. George, April, 1795.

To the advocates for peace and order between Great Britain and America.

His Excellency James Crawford, Governor and Commander in chief in and over the Island of Bermuda.

May it please your Excellency,

We the subscribers, in behalf of ourselves and our owners, beg leave to address your excellency this our memorial—We are then to inform your excellency, that about the 11th day of March last, being in our passage from the Island of St. Domingo to our respective ports in America, we were seized on the high seas, our vessels and cargoes taken from our possession, our persons and our crews made prisoners of, and treated in all respects the most hostile and inimical, by John Nash, Joseph Robinson, & Edward Frith, commanders of three armed vessels, belonging, as we are informed by said captains, to Messrs. Jennings, Tucker and Co. subjects of his Britanic majesty, and residing in the Island of Bermuda: by force and violence of arms of the commanders of said armed vessels, our vessels have been brought into this Island as prizes, our persons as prisoners, and we are threatened with a total loss of all our property; and that in violation and contradiction of arrangements and agreements, the most amicable and friendly, now existing between the kingdom of Great Britain and the Thirteen United States of America, as we verily think and believe, from the reasons following:—1st. Four memorialists have lately seen several persons directly from British ports and islands, who have assured your memorialists, that no interruption was now given to American vessels with American property only on board, trading to or from the Island of St. Domingo—and one of your memorialists has, on the present voyage, previous to his being seized on, as above stated, been spoken with by one of his Britanic majesty's frigates, and passed by several others, who were informed from what ports your memorialists were; and who, in consequence used not attempted to use the least violence or molestation; but on the contrary treated your memorialists with respect and politeness; Nor have we, the subscribers during our stay in the West Indies, heard of any seizure of American vessels by British privateers, excepting such as have been owned and manned out of Bermuda.

We, therefore, earnestly conceiving and believing the seizures now made of our vessels and persons, to be unwarranted and illegal acts, in the name of the United States of America, ourselves and our owners, being at present at that government, and having nothing on board our vessels belonging to the enemies of Great Britain, have most solemnly declare to God, and your excellency—ASK and IMPLORE your protection for our property, until a vessel can be dispatched from hence to the President of the United States, in order that he may direct our cases to be laid fully before the British minister, resident in America, who, we humbly hope, will give you directions for the release and restoration of our vessels and cargoes.

We pray your excellency to permit us to press our unfortunate situation to your tender consideration, particularly, as we are informed, the bonds of a close, and we hope a lasting union between America and Great-Britain is nearly completed and ratified, which, by God's providence may arrest from both nations the evils and calamities of a war, which at one time was so fully dreaded.

We pray to interest your excellency's feelings by one other consideration, not apprehending the unfortunate calamity, in which we are now involved. We are here strangers, without money, without friends, and without the means of defending our own and our owner's property. Should it be hastily and precipitately ordered to a court of admiralty for trial and condemnation. If our vessels and cargoes are lawfully captured, agreeable to orders from the court of Great-Britain, a star of trial of sixty or ninety days cannot injure the captors. On the contrary, should they be speedily condemned, it will produce extreme distress to your memorialists, and may disturb that harmony which is about to be perfected, and which we presume, your excellency's humanity and goodness would rejoice to see established. We apply to your excellency as to the first executive officer in this island for your protection of our property now under seizure; it has been honorably acquired in a fair trade, as we verily believed; for it was universally conceived before we left America, that happy arrangements had actually taken place between Great-Britain and America and that our vessels were redrifted from going to blockaded ports only, and the blockade to be confined by proclamation, for the information of all concerned; and we most solemnly declare to your excellency, the ports from which we came are not in this situation: we could use various other reasoning that would be impressive on your excellency's feeling; but we forbear to add more than once again to claim your excellency's protection of our property for ninety days, until your excellency can be advised if the captures are legal or not, and we your memorialists receive the aid of our money and friends.

With great respect we remain,
Your excellency's
Most obedient servants,
(Signed) SOLO. RUTTER,
SAML. LEWIS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

Extract from a letter of an American Consul, to the Secretary of State, dated in England, Feb. 10.

"The wheat crop of this country, proving short, and their being no supplies from the *Baltic* or *America*, our prices of grain are raised to a very enormous pitch, and from the appearances of affairs, there is little probability of a reduction soon—wheat is here 7/6 to 7/9 per bushel, *Winchester*, average 60 to 62 pounds—fine flour 18/6 per ct.—seconds 17/6 per ct.—barley 4/6 per bushel. *Winchester*.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Alexandria, to his friend in this city, dated 8th May, 1795.

"The many insolations committed on our trade, in the *West Indies*, will no doubt present many adventurers that way. A sloop which we loaded in January last, with flour, arrived two days ago, from *St. Croix*, where she sold her flour and would have turned us out a saving voyage, if she had not been plundered by a French privateer, near *St. Thomas's*, of nearly 800 dollars in money."

May 19. A young Frenchman lately lost his life in New-Jersey, by heroically leaping into a river to rescue a young woman, a Miss Denike, who had fallen in: the young woman was also drowned. We have not learnt the name of this truely benevolent foreigner.

"*Marble or brass endeavouring time may waste,*
But deeds like this shall time itself outlast."

NEW-YORK, May 20.

The East India Company have engaged to furnish the British ministry with 3000 Seamen, in lieu of 5 regiments of land forces.

A letter dated Havre, May 13, mentions, that Capt. Bompard had been tried on a charge of breaking the line on the memorable 1st of June, that he had been found guilty and broke.

A frigate on a new construction, to be named La Forte, is now building by the french at Rochefort. She is to carry 54 heavy guns 40 of which will be on one deck. A ship of the line, which will carry 140 guns, is also on the stocks at that port—She will be called Le People.

It is said to have now transpired, that the answer given to the Dutch commissioners sent to Paris to treat for peace, previous to the entry of the French into Holland, was to the following effect; "That the whole of the Stadtholder's family must leave the territory of the Republic: that the States must immediately enter into a treaty of commerce and alliance with France; and that, in case their propofals were agreed to, a *statu quo* should immediately take place till proper measures should be taken."

Extract from a late London Paper.

"Bread has scarcely ever been at so high a price since the commencement of the century: in many of the provinces, a worm has been discovered in the wheat, which very much diminishes its produce. The harvests of America, which used to supply our deficiences have been forestalled by France, at a higher price than we can pay for them. The lawless insolence of despots has not only destroyed the harvests, but ruined the feed time of Poland, once the granary of Europe. The fertile fields of Belgium are laid waste. It is a fact that one great corn dealer in this city has received upwards of fifty letters from his correspondents on the continent, declaring they cannot fulfil his orders."

By the Amsterdam Packet in 40 days from Grenock, advices from London are received to March 28.

LONDON, March 26.

Accounts have been received in town that the transports, and other vessels, which were on their voyage to bring away the British Infantry from the Continent, have been dispersed in a gale of wind: some of them have put into Hull and other ports in the north of England; but many have not yet been heard of.

Mr. Fox's speech, on Tuesday, astonished even those who had been in the constant habit of attending for years to the Speeches of that great man. A speech more replete with incontrovertible argument—more various and profound in its reasoning—more comprehensive in its range—and more clear and luminous in its arrangement, never came from the mouth of man.

Mr. Pitt's speech, on the day of Mr. Fox's motion, was the worst he ever made; it was indolent and impotent, haughty, without being dignified; and dogmatical, without any attempt, at argument or proof.

In the Sun of the same date, it is said,

That Earl Fitzwilliam does not seem in a hurry to return to England.

That there were 13,000 soldiers marched into Brest about three weeks before the above date, and are said to be destined to the West-Indies or the Cape of Good Hope.

That a vast number of flat bottomed boats are at Brest, as well as other seaports intended it is said, for an expedition in the summer.

That ten sail of the line were detached from the French fleet while at sea on a secret expedition, whose destination is kept a profound secret.

That a convoy was required for the packets between Yarmouth and Cruxhaven. The answer of the Admiralty was, that no ships could be spared from more important services.

In the Chronicle of the 28th of March, it is said,

That the Dutch commissioners left London yesterday evening, on their return to Holland. We understand that none of the objects of their mission are accomplished: and that all discussion, on the nature of these objects, were precluded by a direct refusal on the part of our government to recognise the authority from which the Commissioners derived their powers.

That there is a squadron of 6 sail of the line, and another of eight frigates, now, on a cruize from Brest.

BOSTON, May 21.

RUPTURE with the PORTE.

Accounts from Constantinople, subsequent to those that mentioned the conference of the Russian Minister with the Reis Effendi upon the affairs of Poland, state that the former has delivered a very positive representation upon the neglect of the Porte to indemnify the Russian Merchants for the confiscation of their vessels and merchandize, previous to the declaration of the last war. The demand on this score amounts to a million and a half of piastres; the revival of which was looked upon as portending an approaching rupture.

THE CORUNNA ACCOUNT

of the Spanish victory, at Rousillon, is wholly incredible. Our gallant allies have, long since, driven the Spaniards from Rousillon, into Catalonia.

THE EXECUTION,

of Barrere, Billaud Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, has not only completed the triumph of Tallien and Freron, but avenged *another* revolution of sentiments, in Paris. Barrere was President of the convention, when Louis was condemned, and declared that the tree of liberty must be watered by the blood of the tyrant. Collot d'Herbois, on the 21st September, 1792, moved for the establishment of the republic. He is now condemned, as a royalist. Billaud Varennes was the first, who denounced Robespierre, at the bar of the convention, at a time when the enormous power of that arch-jacobin had prostrated all opposition. He is now guillotined as his fellow-conspirators.—Oh, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

NEW HAVEN, May 20.

On the 9th inst. it was discovered that the store of Capt. Charles Pond, of Milford had the night preceeding been opened, with false keys, and robbed of money and goods to the amount of about 200l.—He being suspicious that the villains came by water, went directly to Newfield harbour, procured a small sloop, and proceeded towards New-York. On the 12th he discovered a small sloop at anchor in Hallet's Cove.—He ran near her, and came to. The men, three in number, made their escape in the boat; the sloop he took possession of, and brought safe into Milford harbour the day succeeding, with the principal part of the dry goods. She is marked on her stern, "The Experiment of New-York:" and by her papers it appears that James Coats, of Brooklyne, was master and owner.

Spring Goods,

RECEIVED by the late importation at New-York, and to be sold by

Seth Wright,

an extensive assortment of European GOODS, articles too numerous here to mention.——Also, a quantity of groceries, among which are Jamaica, St. Martins, and St. Croix Rum, which he would dispose of by the hhd. or bl. very low.—Also, Holland Gin, Brandy, Tea, Sheet Lead, Nail Rods, by the ton or less quantity—likewise, a large quantity of Russia Iron, Hoop, Ell Bisstered Steel, German, do. Grindstones, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 English Crown Glass, 2d 10d and 4d Nails, Corn Fans, Coffee, Molasses, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Indigo, Mackerels and Scotch Snuff, Lemons, Tobacco, Stone Ware, &c.

Northampton, May 27, 1795.

Joseph Clap, Jun.

At his Variety Store in Easthampton.—

HAS just received, and displayed for sale, a great variety of Foreign

GOODS,

Wares, Manufactures and Commodities.

Gentlemen and Ladies may find in this collection, almost every thing that is made use of in dress, that is decent, fashionable and gay.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Nankeens, Silk and Cotton Hose.

Rich India and English Lutestrings, Chintzes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimity, &c. &c.

Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Raisins by the Cask.

A brilliant parcell of Glass and Crockery Ware.

West India Rum, by the hhd. or less.

New England do.—Lisbon and Malaga Wine.

Best French Brandy, by the bl.

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Ginger.

Salt by the quantity, Bar Iron, German and Bisstered Steel, Iron Hollow Ware.

Crosscut and Mill Saws, Iron Shovels.

20d rod 8d 6d 4d and Lath Nails, 3d 4d 5d and 6d Brads.

Bar Lead, Powder, Shot, Flints, Indigo.

Chalk, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, White Lead, Grindstones.

Carpenters, Joiners, Sadlers and Shoemakers Tools and Utensils.

Brazil Plat, Pigtail and Carrot Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

Medicines,

Sal. Mirab: Glaub.	Aloes,
Flor. Sulph.	Crem. Tartar.
Gum. Camphor.	Ess. Pepper Mint,
Rad. Rhei.	Bateman's Drops,
—, Glycyrrhizæ,	Hoopers Pills,
Succ. dulce.	Anderson, do. &c.

May 27, 1795.

The PROPRIETORS of

the Upper *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified to meet on the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Mr. *Josiah Bennet*, Innholder in South-Hadley:

To act on the following articles, viz.

1. To raise any sums of money that may be thought necessary to carry on their operations.

2. To determine on the route of the proposed Canal and the mode of making the same.

3. To make any alterations or additions in the bye-laws of the corporation.

4. To transact any other business necessary for carrying into effect the designs of their incorporation.

Given under our hands this 25th day of May, Anno Domini 1795.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, President.
JONA. DWIGHT,
LEVI SHEPHARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS.
} Directors.

EDWARD BIGELOW,

wishes to purchase a few likely saddle HORSES, from 4 to 8 years old, about 15 hands high.

Northampton, May 27, 1795.

Taken up in Northampton

meadow, a forrel horse COLT, supposed to be three years old this spring, with a white stripe in his face, with no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SUPPLY CLAPP.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

LONDON, March 14.

Letter from his Majesty, the King of Poland, to Mr Gardiner, Envoy Extraordinary from Great Britain, at Warsaw.

My dear Gardiner,

Since the official connection which existed between you and me seems to be near an end, and, as I have no hopes to see you again, I think it my interest to wish you a farewell, and this freely from the bottom of my heart. In the latter you will retain your place until my death; and I hope we shall be found together, in that place where righteous souls and good hearts, according to my belief, will be united for ever. Every etiquette and ceremonious custom is now totally interrupted between you and me. At least as to myself, I shall never have the trouble of observing again the Diplomatic rules and customs; but I shall always confess that I love and honour your King and your Nation—this is what I desire you to tell them. I wish also that you may also preserve a remembrance and affection towards your friend. Since I cannot any more converse with you in person, my miniature will now and then make you think on

(Signed)

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, Rex.

Answer from Mr. Gardiner, the British Envoy to his Polish Majesty.

SIRE,

The letter which your Majesty did me the honour of writing to me from Grodno, and which I received yesterday, has moved me to tears, and will constantly cause emotions within me, whenever I shall think on it I shall gratefully thank your Majesty for the Miniature you did me the honour to send me. It is doubly dear to me for coming from your hands, and from presenting me with the idea of your person. The image of your Majesty, the excellence of your character, your distinguished kindness towards me, and your misfortunes, shall be engraved on my heart, and never be effaced from my mind. May just Heaven in future grant to your Majesty the fate which your virtue deserves, and may he restore that calm within your soul, which is so necessary after so many storms! I shall always pray for the welfare of your Majesty; and I entreat your Majesty occasionally to think on a person, who always felt the most profound respect, and the most perfect esteem for your Majesty. Please to accept of the assurance of my true submission to your future commands. I have the honour to be, Sire, your Majesty's humble servant.

(Signed) GARDINER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his British Majesty.

March 17.—According to letters from Poland, the late revolution has cost that ill-fated country 80,000 men in killed and wounded; and about 40,000 fled into Gallicia.

The Bishoprick of Liege has raised a corps of 10,000 men for the French Republic, to serve in the next campaign.

An American Captain arrived on Sunday from Nantz, who reports that on the 3d inst. the Republican General Hoche, accompanied by two Commissioners of the Convention, entered that city with much ceremony, for the purpose of receiving the public submission of Charette, and several leaders of the late counter revolutionary army. At noon the approach of Charette was announced by the return of an immense crowd of persons, who had gone from the city to meet him, and by an universal shout of *Vive la Republique!* He was accompanied also by several thousands of his late troops, disarmed; but himself and the other leaders wore their swords, until they reached the front of the Maison de Ville, where they delivered them to General Hoche, and received them again from him. The whole body wore the tricoloured cockade, and the number was so great, it was necessary to send a large supply of bread from the army into the city. A subscription had also been previously made for supplying clothes to those of the Lavendeans who were in want.

BOSTON, May 16.

SENATORS.

List of Senators elected for the ensuing year, together with the Candidates to supply the vacancies where there is no choice.

County of SUFFOLK.

Hon. *Oliver Wendell, Thomas Dawes, John C. Jones, Theophilus Cotting*, Esq'rs. Chosen.

County of ESSEX.

Hon. *Samuel Holten, Azor Orne, Stephen Choate, Samuel Phillips, Nathan Dane*, Esq'rs. Chosen.

County of MIDDLESEX.

Hon. *Eleazer Brooks, Joseph B. Varnum, Edward Bulkeley*, Esq'rs. Chosen.—Candidates.—Hon. *Ebenezer Bridge, Daniel Whitney*, Esq'rs.

County of YORK.

Hon. *Nathaniel Wells, Simon Frye*, Esq'rs. Chosen.

County of HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. *William Shepard, John Hastings, Samuel Fowler, David Sexton*, Esq'rs. Chosen.—Candidates. *Eben. Mattoon, Jona. Thomas Dwight*, Esq'rs.

Counties of PLYMOUTH, DUKE'S COUNTY and NANTUCKET.

Hon. *Peleg Coffin, John Davis*, Esq'rs.—Candidates. Hon. *Isaac Thompson, Josiah Smith*, Esq'rs.

County of BRISTOL.

Hon. *Thomas Durfee, Elisha May*, Esq'rs.—Chosen.

County of BARNSTABLE.

Hon. *Solomon Freeman*, Esq. Chosen.

County of WORCESTER.

Hon. *Samuel Baker, Jonathan Warner, Josiah Stearns, Daniel Bigelow, Salem Towne*, Esq'rs. Chosen.

County of CUMBERLAND.

Hon. *Stephen Longfellow*, Esq. Chosen.—Candidates. Hon. *David Mitchell, William Wedgery*, Esq'rs.

Counties of LINCOLN, HANCOCK, and WASHINGTON.

Hon. *Alexander Campbell* Esq. Chosen.—Candidates. Hon. *Daniel Cony, Jonathan Fowman*, Esq'rs.

County of NORFOLK.

Hon. *Stephen Metcalf, Ebenezer Thayer, Seth Bullard*, Esq'rs. Chosen

N. B. The returns from the County of Berkshire, were not received at the Secretary's Office in session, consequently, the County will not be represented in the Senate, the ensuing year.

HARTFORD, May 18.

On Tuesday the 5th instant, the day of the General Training in Massachusetts, at Becket, Oren Moor, a young man about 21 years of age, son of Mr. Ozias Moor of that town, was instantly killed by the stab of a bayonet in his side. This fatal accident took place as Mr. Moor and several other young men were attempting, in sport, to remove some guns that were under the care of a sentry, and the sentry attempting to defend them.

WINDSOR *(Ver.)* April 13.

Affecting Scene.

On the evening of the 22d ult. as a young lad, son of Mr. Sperkels, about 12 years of age was riding on an errand to a neighbourhood, he, by some unlucky means fell from his horse, his foot hanging in the stirrup iron, as was supposed, he was dragged among the stumps of trees, till his skull was fractured in several places, and his clothes stripped from his body.—By what means he was released is unknown; but he was soon after found in the road, in an expiring condition, and unable to relate the circumstance circumstance. He was conveyed to his father's house, where he lingered insensible, till the evening of the next Sabbath, when he gave up the ghost, to the great grief of his parents and friends.

THE Proprietors of LOCKS and CANALS on Connecticut river, at South-Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, are hereby notified to meet on the THIRD day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Capt. John Bennett, Innholder in South-Hadley, for the following purposes, viz.

To repeal, alter, or add to the By-Laws of the Corporation, as may be found expedient.

To raise any sums of money that may be thought necessary to complete the works.

To determine on some mode for a second transference of Shares.

To take all necessary measures, for cleaning and rendering passable to boats, the falls of Williamsfer, as soon as the water will admit of it: and to transact any other business, which may then be thought beneficial to the proprietors, or for the furtherance of their operations.

JOSEPH WORTHINGTON, President.

JONA. DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
SAMUEL HENSHAW,
LEVI SHEPARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
} Directors.

May 11th, 1795.

Fresh Goods,

THE subscriber has just opened at his store in Hadley, an assortment of fresh GOODS, carefully collected from the principal stores in Boston, under such advantages that he is able to afford them to customers *lower than ever*, for cash or ready pay.

He expects soon, an additional supply of West India Goods and Groceries, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms.—Approved credit given at said store for most kinds of goods: Those who have not been punctual to their engagements, will expect no further favors.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, May 22, 1795.

Michael & Thos. Bull & Co.

No. 23, Burling Slip, New-York.

TRANSACT commission business; all orders directed to them or to *Michl. and Thos. Bull* at Hartford, Connecticut, either for the purchase of goods in New-York, or the sale of American produce will be duly executed.—They are advantageously situated for selling Pott and Pearl Ashes, and salted provisions at the highest price.—Cash will be advanced if required, on those articles, by *M. and T. Bull*, at Hartford; who are constantly supplied with West India GOODS by quantity, and European and India Goods by wholesale and retail—as they value themselves on selling for ready pay, and small profits, they presume their prices will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

New-York, 18th April, 1795.

Cotton Yarn,

THE subscriber has received from the Cotton Mill, in East Hartford, a quantity of cotton yarn, proper for stockings, which he is now selling at his dwelling house near the gaol, in Northampton. He expects very soon, a supply of cotton yarn, proper for bed ticks, and filling for sheetings. JOSEPH CLARKE.

Northampton, May 13. 1795.

Pomroy & Wright,

INFORM their customers, that their partnership was by mutual agreement dissolved on the 11th inst. and that their accounts will be settled by said Wright, who will continue to carry on the Taylors trade as usual.

Northampton, May 20. 1795.

We the subscribers, being

appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire—Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Eli Brown*, late of Easthampton deceased, represented insolvent—eight months being allowed from the fifth day of May, for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims; we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on Tuesday, the 30th of June next, and on Tuesday the 29th day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling house of *Silas Brown* jun.—Innholder in said Easthampton.—No accounts will be allowed after the expiration of said terms.

PHILLIP CLARK,
NOAH JANES,
THADDEUS CLAP,
} Commissioners.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

DAVID LYMAN, &
SILAS BROWN jun.
} Administrators.

Easthampton, May 20. 1795.

Traveller,

THE full blooded beautiful bay horse, Traveller, will cover this season, at 15/ the leap, and 24/ the season.—Cash or produce in the fall, and a great abatement for prompt pay,—one of his yearling colts estimated at 100 dollars may be seen at my stable as a sample for those Gentlemen that wish to raise market horses.

Sweeper,

The famous FOALGITER and Race Horse, lately from Pennsylvania, will cover this season, at five dollars the leap, and seven dollars the season.—He is a vigorous sure Horse, black as a RAVEN, near fifteen hands high; some of his Colts have been sold at £500.—He is called *Sweeper* because he al ways sweeps the stakes; he never was beat, he is a full blooded Horse and one of the first blood in America.—Col. Wadsworth of Hartford, a member of Congress, who breeds the finest Horses in New-England, who is an excellent judge, and who knows perhaps as many fine horses as any Gentleman in America, says that he would as soon put a *mare* to the *Sweeper* as to any horse he knows of. For further particulars enquire, of

SELAH NORTON.

SANCO covers, and the MULES will be contracted for as usual.

Said NORTON is now selling cheaper than ever

New Goods,

such as Cassimers, Fustians, Janes, Stockenett, Nankeens, Moreens, Hollands, Mades, Chintzes and Calliocs, Writing Paper, &c. Also Rum, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, &c. &c.

N. B. 20,000wt. of Butter, 10,000 bushels of Ashes, 10,000wt. of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, and Salts without prescribing how much wanted, for which cash and goods will be paid at my store, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. MURRAY and BENNETT. S. N.

Ashfield, May 20, 1795.

WILL cover the ensuing season, at the stable of *John Stoddard*, the beautiful chestnut colored horse

Young Ranger,

15 hands one inch high, 5 years old next June, is equal for beauty, activity and strength, to any horse in this part of the Commonwealth.—Young Ranger was sired by the famous horse SELIM, his grandsire an imported English horse, in Maryland, his dam a noted half blooded mare, bred in this county. Any person desirous of further recommendation, may see many of his colts, in this town, and Westhampton, in 3 or 4 weeks from this date; and the subscriber flatters himself, that many will be amply recompensed for their pains, by viewing his colts, and well worth the attention of all who are not fully satisfied. Terms, two dollars the single leap, three dollars and an half the season, and ten dollars to enfure a foal.—Payment made easy, and constant attendance given, by the public's humble servant.

EPHRAIM PENDLETON.

N. B. By request, the above horse will be at Mr. Danbar's Tavern, in Boisberry town, on the 27th and 28th of May, the 12th and 13th of June, and the 1st and 2d days of July next.

Northampton, April 29. 1795.

The Mercury,

THREE years old this grass, sired by the Gorden Horse, and is of the same color—will cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber, at one dollar the leap, and two dollars the season.—His vigorance, activity and size, command attention—therefore, I refrain from further commendation. JOHN SPRAGUE.

N. B. Good pasturing for mares.

Chesterfield, May 13. 1795.

Sawney,

WILL stand for covering the present season, at the stable of the subscriber, at one dollar the leap, or two dollars the season—as the colts sired by this horse are sufficient to recommend him, I think it needless to mention, his pedigree, size, colour, or gate, but conclude, the impartial judge will say, they are equal to any in the county. E. MONTAGUE.

Charlemont, May 7. 1795.

WILL stand for covering, at the stable of the subscriber, in Charlemont, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, through the season;

Roe-Buck,

the horse formerly owned by Col. *William Moore*. The terms of the leap 15/ the season and 2 dollars to insure a foal. ELIJAH LAMB.

May 20, 1795.

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber in Cummington, at 9/ the leap and 12/ the season.

BERIAH SHAW.

Cummington, May 19. 1795.

400 store Sheep, will be

taken to keep this summer in 20 pastures well fenced, for 1/3 per head or 2/ if I have them ventured.—Pay will be taken in sheep in the fall, if the owner chooses.

SAMUEL WHIPPLE.

Hardwick, May 14. 1795.

Strayed or stolen, from

the pasture of Mr. Douglass King, of Southampton, a light forrel HORSE, white main & tail, with a large white spot in his face—6 years old, said horse trots & paces. Also, a forrel MARE, with a white stripe in her face, half hip'd upon the off side—5 years old. Whoever will take up said horses, and return them to the owner, or give information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN LONG, jun.

Shelburne, May 20. 1795.

Lost between Williamsburgh

meeting house, and Northampton, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing some Notes of hand, a little money, and a ticket in Hartford Lottery, No. 13228.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the PRINTER hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

May 13. 1795.

Strayed away from the

subscriber, about the middle of April last, two colts, near two years old, without any artificial mark—one of them a mare colt, forrel color, the other a horse colt, something brown, one hind foot some white.—Whoever will inform the owner where they are, or will convey them to him, either of them, shall be well rewarded. by

ELIJAH MORTON.

Hatfield, May 13. 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1795. [NUMB 457.]

REAL MODERATISM.

[Notwithstanding, we have admired the sublime eloquence of FERROU, TALIEN and others, we have our doubts of their humanity and moderation, since the explosion'd fence of BARRERE, &c. and since resist contracting their *late* Phillippic with the following:—

PROCLAMATION.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

CITIZENS,

THE Assembly of Provisional Representatives of the commune of *Amsterdam*, having received from time to time, and on the part of different citizens, demands, tending to the embracing of measures, which would put into a state of action, in general, the former members of the now abolished government, and other affected persons; the Assembly has not only been constantly of opinion that it ought not to embrace such measures, but it also thinks itself obliged to explain to all it's compatriots in general, and to the inhabitants of *Amsterdam* in particular, whom it represents, what is its manner of thinking on a subject of such importance, and what are the principles on which its opinion is founded.

We shall set out, citizens, with declaring, that we neither could, nor would, for a single moment suppose that the repeated offences of a part of our fellow-citizens could make us take rigorous measures, could proceed from any motive of hatred or revenge. The Dutch, from the very moment when they first broke their chains, give to astonished Europe, too grand an example of generosity and humanity, to it to believe that they would fully that glory, in the moments of tranquility, by avenging themselves on a set of humbled objects, deprived of all strength. He desires not to triumph who basely abuses his victory. He alone can promise himself the constant agreeable fruits of victory, who makes his vanquished foes blush by his justice and generosity, and convinces them that they are the persons who have chosen the worst side of the cause to defend. Citizens, generosity and justice carry with them irresistable force. Nothing can save the cause of our country, but a constant adherence to these virtues. The exercise of revenge may afford a transitory pleasure in the moments of passion and delirium, but its consequences are commonly sad and fatal, while the exercise of equity and generosity leaves nothing but agreeable sensations.

Such citizens, are our sentiments; such ought to be yours. Real guardians of freedom and Equality, you are capable of receiving their value and their force.—And woe betide the country, if this doctrine shall not become the universal doctrine of the nation.

Since then, citizens, we cannot differ on such principles, it will be easy to convince the virtuous patriot that the system we have adopted in our Assembly, is in effect the only one that agrees with the interest of the country.

Let us begin by presenting to your view the great end of every honest man, and above all, every citizen entrusted with any public authority, ought to propose to himself. This end ought to be, to settle this revolution upon the most impregnable foundations to the end that all the inhabitants of the land may feel the permanent effects of the social life, under an administration founded upon the principles of freedom and Equality. See here, citizens, the great end that a good man ought perpetually to have before his eyes; and he, who has other views, whether he be placed in the Senate, whether he labor in another sphere, or whether he be in a private situation, (the most enviable doubtless, of all situations) plays, under the mask of patriotism, the part of an hypocrite, and a deceiver of the people.

But how to attain this end? No method more likely than to shew on the one hand, grandeur and generosity with respect to the past; on the other, to be severe and irreconcilable to all attempts against freedom and the Supremacy of the people. Citizens, Philosophers of all nations and ages, have invariably judged, that when civil dissensions are over, the conquering party has always been guilty of injustice, when it has thought worthy of punishment actions which the chiefs of the conquered party have done to maintain their cause, and has, in consequence of these principles, set on foot a general persecution.—Actions, which are at all times criminal; actions, which are morally bad independently of all political relations and by consequence, always punishable, are then the only ones that can, according to the principles of justice, be taken into consideration. These are also the only actions which a righteous Judge, whose judgment ought not to be directed by any influence of political passions, will esteem criminal and worthy of punishment; and not those actions which we at present mostjustly consider as highly pernicious, but which have been committed under the eyes, and with the plenary approbation of the preceding government.

If we reject these principles, there is no longer security for any human action; and let it not be dissembled, that he who preaches a contrary doctrine, proclaims in effect the right of the strongest and consequently the favourite right of tyrants.

Let none imagine, citizens, that the true interest of the nation can either in this point of view, or in any other, differ from the rules of justice. Never do the true interests of a nation exact the slightest deviation from the rules of justice and good faith, under whatsoever pretext. Our country will support itself or be crushed, as it shall adopt or reject these truths.—The system of terror, already quite banished from the French Republic, cannot be tolerated a single instant on that spot of the earth where we live; it would sink us in ruin forever. Our political constitution, our local situation, our commercial relations, are all circumstances too delicate to support repeated fences of violence and political shocks.

Call your eyes, citizens, upon the state of the finances of your country, of your city. Will it not require all the zeal, all the elasticity of a commercial nation, to fill your exhausted coffers? But is this zeal and this elasticity, compatible with a system of terror! Doubtless not: in bringing to perfection this Revolution, one sort of terror only ought to be tolerated: Terror to those who have the hardihess and malice to undertake any thing against the Revolution. The most severe penalties against such men will be so much the more equitable, as our conduct with respect to the past shall be noble and generous.

It is a great mistake, citizens, to compare the circumstances of France in the course of her revolution with ours. It was not in France a spirit of revenge for the crimes committed under the old government, which occasioned those repeated fcences of terror; but the violent opposition to the revolution itself which occasioned the necessity of a proportionable vigilance to crush all conspiracies. But what opposition, citizens, have you to expect? If a wise and just administration completes this revolution, is not the doctrine of freedom and equality so amiable of itself, so deeply graven in your nature, that it will soon penetrate all hearts with irresistable energy? Will not all who have been misled by court artifices return from their error? Let us shew, by facts, that a Democratical government, well ordered, is not only possible, but that it is the sole form of government that accords with the dignity of man; and soon will this order of things be established by universal consent, upon the surest foundations. Let us prove the falsehood of all the rumours that have been spread, among the multitude, whether they proceed (O shame!) from the Chair, or from the bosom of Councils, and soon will the multitude despise its seducers. Slander painted the doctrine of freedom and equality, as the immediate source of confusion and the grave of religion. But, citizens, where will slander now hide her head, when every citizen is protected in person, in his property; and when the gates of the Temples are open to every one, that he may adore our common father in the manner to which he is prompted by the feelings of his heart?

These are the likely effects of a wise and philosophic policy, which can and ought happily to accomplish this Revolution. All the political dissensions, all the Revolutions that have taken place in this State, since its origin, vanquish before so interesting a Revolution as the present.—They were only disputes between party & party; trials of skill for the most part between knaves and knaves; to which the people had no part to play but the part of the dupe. To-day, it is not a faction, but the nation herself, who is victorious. We must direct our views, not to the welfare of a few despots, but to the happiness of the whole nation.

Let us then always, citizens, consider our Revolution under this important regard. Let us endeavour to give it such a direction that it shall be in vain to seek to foment new political dissensions; let the example of our deposed despots, be to us a lesson to avoid the base as well as the impolitic faults they have committed. Have their senseless perfections made the prisons of this country cry for vengeance, and the complaints of the *Dutch*, become ingrative in all parts of the world, call forth curses upon their Administration? Let us make it our glory to convince *Europe* that it is the *Dutch* nation, and not a faction that now triumphs; that it is the cause of Freedom and Equality, not the spirit of revenge and destruction; in short, that found policy now reigns on one side to make a cordial offer of the right hand of fellowship to her stray brethren, and not to drive them to despair; on the other, to hold high the sword of punishment, in order to strike the first traitor that beeeforth shall presume to oppose the freedom and supremacy of the people. For though the first part of this alternative, be the true end of the real friend of humanity, the other ought no less to fix the attention of the severe republican, that those who lie in ambush against freedom, may see, even from afar, that their actions are carefully watched, and that the nation, which so generously pardons, is ready to inflict exemplary punishment on criminals the moment her freedom is attacked.

Such, citizens, are the motives of the conduct we have pursued; such is the rule of our actions. We believe that a firm adherence to this system, is the only method of completing the Revolution, and of fixing the universal national happiness on the sul of *Batavia*.

Decreed the 11th of February, 1795, the first year of Dutch Liberty.

Published the 13th of February following.

By order of the Representatives.

G. BRENDER A BRANDIS, *Sec'ry.*

PARIS, March 24.

We learn from *Madrid*, that the Spanish court has requested the French Government to send thither a negociator in order to settle a final and lasting Peace; and, it is affected here, that an envoy set out a fortnight ago.

RUSSELS, March 16.

It is believed from the immense preparations of the *Austrians* that they will soon cruit the *Rhine* to *Luxemburg*.—They have on the mouth of *Lahn*, a number of boat of every size, and have formed a boasbridge, from the right bank of the *Rhin*, to an island lying in the middle of thatriver. So it is probable the inhabitants of the unfortunate countries will witnessmost dreadful and important events.

FRANKFORT, March 10.

It is expected that the Imperial Army and rat of the Empire will shortly cross the hine, having received orders to keep themselves in readiness, and have even made thew to break it up.

WESTPHALIA, March 10.

The French have easlembled on the banks of the *Yssel* 40,000 men, 18,000 of which are at *Zwoll*, and the rest at *Deventer* and *Zutfen*.

It is said that the French have received orde to attempt to drive the Austrians out the Country of *Munster*, across the *Weser* and to undertake the siege of *Wesel*, and that they in consequence thereof would cross the *Rhine* in three columns near *Spire*, *Arnheim*, and *Duisburg*, in the Dutchy of *Cleves*. But as the Prussians arrive in full force in *Westphalia*, and the Aulics in general make dispositions to resist the French effectually—we are in full hopes they will prevent all this.

LONDON, March 25.

On Saturday a flag of truce sailed from *Plymouth for France*, with the French captains of *l' Amiante*, *l' Espion* and *la Tourterelle*, to be exchanged for Rear Admiral *Blight*, Captains *Kitter*, and *Cates*, of the British Navy.

March 28.

The *Russian* and *American* Treaties are very important considerations in the present conteth. We shall take the first opportunity of laying the particulars of each before the public.

March 30.

The accounts from the army are, that in consequence of the daily skirmishes, in which a number of men were uselessly lost, our troops have evacuated *Benthem*; that a great number of the sick have been embarked, and that no apprehensions were entertained for the remainder. The mails and letters were on board three other packets which sailed at the same time with that which brought the messengers, but they are all put back. They are expected this day or to-morrow.

April 1.

The substance of the intelligence brought by the late mails is, that the French have entered *Westphalia*, in considerable force, and have borne down all opposition before them. Their head quarters are at *Bentheim*, of which place they took possession on the 14th inst. after two obstinate engagements with the Germans on the 12th and 13th.

A Treaty of alliance with the Empress of *Russia* has just been signed by our court.

We do not presume to know the precise nature nor the conditions of this alliance, but it is said, that it goes to engage the Empress of *Russia* to furnish 40,000 men, and 12 sail of the line to act against *France*.

April 3.

Accounts received from *Genoa*, mention that the Dey of *Algiers* had declared war against *England*, and was determined to act in the strictest union with *France*, in consequence of receiving some ships of war and great sums of money from that Republic.

The Prussian army, which will act in the ensuing campaign, will consist of between 60 and 70,000 men.

The national debt in *Holland* amounts to five hundred millions of Dutch florins.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Encampments are ordered to be formed consisting of Dragoon Gautds, Fencibles, Artillery and Militia, at *Barham Downs*, *Hithe*, *Dungeness*, *Sheerness*, *Isle of Thanet*, *Deal*, *Dover*, *Brighill*, *Hastings*, *East Bourne*, *Seaford*, *Brighton*, *Little-Hampton*, *Chichester*, *Selsey Island*, and *Isle of Wight*.

Preparations against an invasion keep the sea coast in constant activity. Floating batteries, and gun-boats are building in various places.

The idea of an invasion is held up in all the Ministerial papers, as highly probable, merely to gull *John Bull* to grant cheerfully the supplies; and acconsent to have his head powdered, and to pay for it.

DISMEMBERMENT of POLAND

[The dismemberment of Poland is much opposed, from motives of policy, by some of the powers of Europe, and by none more than the Ottoman Porte: with whom, and Russia, a rupture may be expected, should the latter insist on the possession of the late dominions of Stanislaus. The following afford much light on this subject.]

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FROM Constantinople, our letters of the 20th December last, state, that the Russian Minister, Katzerkey, had obtained several conferences with the Reis Effendi; and that he therein laboured to convince him it was the interest of the Sublime Porte,

that they in consequence thereof would cross the *Rhine* in three columns near *Spire*, *Arnheim*, and *Duisburg*, in the Dutchy of *Cleves*. But as the Prussians arrive in full force in *Westphalia*, and the Aulics in general make dispositions to resist the French effectually—we are in full hopes they will prevent all this.

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that neighbour so quiet as Falland, should be subdued. He expressed the hopes of his Sovereign, that the Sultan would persevere in the neutrality he professed, and that he should not be found to have furnished the Poles any secret assistance.

The Reis Effendi, delivering the language of a Christian, from a Turk, expressed it as the sentiment of the Grand Signior, that he had wished, long ere this, to have seen an end put to so many ravages and massacres of humanity; and that this desire would have been, that the continuation of May 31, 1791, should be guaranteed, the most certain mode of obtaining the pretended object of Russia... He desired these sentiments to be immediately conveyed to the Empress, and he hoped speedily for a categorical declaration.

To the Prussian Minister, a similar declaration was made. The Imperial envoy kept back; but it was thought they acted in full intelligence with each other. The Austrians know, in case of a rupture, they must receive the first blow; and therefore they manage the Porte as long as possible. However, there is no dissembling, that every acquisition of Russia, in Poland, is a thunder-stroke to the Ottoman Empire, whose very capital is exposed to an invasion, whenever the Empress shall risk the measure.

In this state of disquiet, the Porte is desirous of other ecclaircissement, which no very distant time may afford her.

Disbursements has labored much to convince the Ottoman, that France will never grant peace to the allied powers, unless the independence of Poland and its constitution of May 3d be guaranteed.

This seems to be the case that the Porte continues incessantly those preparations for war, which have long been in forwardness.

From Billing's Liverpool Advertiser, of March 9.

THE GALLANT FAULKNER, who so gloriously fell in the late memorable action in the West Indies, has left a mother to lament so irreparable a loss; & we doubt not but his undaunted conduct and heroism, so particularly conspicuous not only in the late action, but also at the storming of Fort Bourbon, and a variety of instances during the present war, will be handed to future ages by some monumental honor to so great and noble a character.

He has also left a sister, the beautiful Mrs. Stanhope, the wife of Gen. Stanhope, and was the nephew of vice-admiral Faulkner, who together with many other relations and numerous friends, have with their country the greatest cause to mourn and regret his character, British valor, and true courage, guided with judgment, were never more eminently conspicuous, and never more forcibly displayed. History will not fail to record his valiant deeds.

DEATH OF GEN. MOREAU.

France lost one of her most distinguished Generals about the end of February last; General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Moselle, died of a wound which he received in an engagement in the spring 1794. His wound suppurated close up again, and the young hero died.

He was a young man, born at Morlaix in Britanny; he distinguished himself particularly in the army by his skill and extraordinary intrepidity; his father was guillotined, whilst the son took the fortress of Sluys in Dutch Flanders. Gen. Michaud is appointed his successor in the command of the army of the Moselle.

LIBERATION OF BICETRE.

On the 24th of Feb. the revolutionary tribunal acquitted a military man, who being unjustly detained in the prison of Bicetre, and finding it impossible to obtain an answer from the administrators of police, to whom he had several times applied, wrote them a letter in the following words:

"Since you won't condescend to occupy yourself with an unhappy sufferer, I will seize the only means left me in order to oblige you thereto. Know then that I demand a king; long live the king!"

The tribunal declare it evident, that he had not entertained a counter-revolutionary intention, when he wrote that letter but that finding his situation in prison insupportable he had only endeavored to rid himself of a miserable exitence. He was immediately set free.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, dated 3d of April, 1795.

"Yesterday Mr. Church received an express from Cadiz, informing him of the Dey of Algiers having declared war against Spain; also of an action taking place in the Mediterranean, between the French and English, in which the former left two ships of the line, although the day before they had taken one from the English. The fleets consisted of 14 sail of the line each.

"The Portuguese have ordered all their ships except one ship of the line, two frigates, and two brigs, to be paid off and hauled up. This is supposed to be owing to the death of the Minister of Marine, which happened about ten days since, and by which the English have lost almost the only friend they had in this kingdom."

Capt. Smith, of the ship John Bulkley, 46 days from Lisbon, informs, that Mr. Church, the American Consul there, told him, the day before he sailed, that he had just received advice of a severe and bloody engagement between the French and English fleets in the Mediterranean, each consisting of 14 sail of the line. That the Engagement commenced on the 14th of March, and lasted nearly two days. That on the first day the French proved successful, and took one 74 from the British; but on the second the British had taken two line of battle ships from them. That both fleets withdrew from the engagement in a most shattered condition,—the British having returned to Leghorn, & the French to Toulon.

—

Peace with Prussia and Spain.

We give the following important extract in very respectable authority.

Postscript to a letter dated

NANTZ, March 27.

It is said Gen. STOFFLET, one of the Brigand Generals who did not give himself up has been defeated. Also Peace has been established between France and Prussia and Spain.

NEW-YORK, May 23.

If Barrere and his party are really executed, of which however we have no certain account, the fact is another proof, in addition to a cloud of evidence before furnished of the danger to which democratic governments are exposed, from the spirit of parties.

If we could penetrate into the secrets of men's hearts, we should probably find that most of the men who have fallen victims to their rivals in France, have been *good patriots*; that is, they have been men who really wished for a reformation in the government of France, and for a constitution which should secure freedom to the citizens.

The Duke of Rochefoucault, that amiable man who was assassinated by the people without a color of crime; the Marquis La Fayette, whose patriotism and whole integrity even his enemies dare not impeach; Dumourier, a man of less political integrity, but the first general of the age and a man who was faithful to his country, till his enemies had taken a resolution to sacrifice him to their resentment; these illustrious men willed for a reform of all the abuses of the old government; but they really believed a limited monarchy to be the *best* form of government for France. Of this fact there is no question; and yet it remains to be proved, that their opinion was *wrong*.

Of the same opinion were three fourths of all the great statesmen, who took the lead in the revolution; and if they were sincere in their opinion, they were patriots —they were the friends of their country; and in yielding themselves victims to their opinion, they exhibited the strongest of all proofs of the love they bore their country; and they ought to be honored as martyrs.

Next came Brissot and his party, who were zealous republicans; but they differed from Danton and Robespierre, on the point of condemning the king and many other material articles; and adhering pertinaciously to their opinion, the parties came to open hostilities. This gave life to the departmental war, that is, the war in the South of France. This war was stifled by Brissot and his friends to *deny the Jacobin faction*, not in favor of royalty, as their enemies have alledged, tho' the Royalists, and many of the Brissotines perhaps, finally joined the British at Toulon. But the insurrection at Marseilles and Lyons, was not originally raise by Royalists, but by Republicans opposed to the Jacobin faction at Paris. The object was to set the Convention free from the domineering influence of that Club, which was led by Marat and Robespierre. The club however had Paris in its interest at that time—Paris ruled France, and Brissot and his party were crushed.

Now Danton and Robespierre were Lords of the Convention [for Marat had been assassinated.]—It is believed by any that Marat and Robespierre were tools of Orleans, who had been seeking the death of Louis to make his own way to the throne, but who, being a weak man had fallen a victim to the ambition of his own tools. There are some reasons for this suggestion; but full proof of the fact yet wanting. If this was true Marat and Robespierre must be struck off the list of patriots.

Danton stood in the way of Robespierre and therefore was taken off; as was Hebert and his friends.

Robespierre had really arrived to dictatorship—his influence was unbounded—but the people are capricious—Billaud, Tallien and others found means to detach the people of Paris from his interest, and Robespierre fell. Barrere and his party, the remains of the old Jacobin faction, are said to have shared the same fate.

From all the evidence that has been published, concerning all these unfortunate men, it cannot be collected, that any of them were originally the enemies of their country.

There are many strong suspicions against Marat and Robespierre; but there has nothing appeared against them that would, in this country, amount to proof.

The most of the men who have perished, have been victims to the *unrelenting rage of party*. When calm unbiassed history shall disclose the *truth* it will appear, that most, if not all the parties, have been honest well-meaning patriots, who have aimed to promote some end, the good of their country; but have differed only about the *means* of accomplishing that end. And as the war could not be maintained with vigor, while the governing powers were thus rent and distracted with faction, it was deemed absolutely necessary for the parties to try their strength, and the *strongest* to take off the *weakest*.

Brissot, a few months before he was arrested, told a Gentleman of this city, that he had made up his mind on the subject. A faction of unprincipled men had taken the government into their hands—a club, with the aid of a banditti in the galleries, ruled the Convention—he and his party had determined to set the Convention free, or perish in the attempt. He expected his fate, but he was resolved on the attempt. His enemies since his death have made a long report on his conspiracy, and charged him with treason. But it is evident, that full reliance cannot be placed on the charges, and proofs. Indeed most of the reports of the victorious party, on the conspiracies of the fallen party, have consisted of mere assertions and declamations; and show fully that they are dictated by resentment, rather than a desire of unfolding fact.

The revolution in France was a brilliant undertaking—honorable in the men who conducted its first steps, and glorious for the nation. Unfortunately, the wisdom, the talents, the erudition, and discretion of the nation have been sacrificed to a violent party, who, perhaps with honest views, have filled France with the most false and pernicious principles.

The aversion of the French to a second chamber in the Legislature, and their jealousy of executive power in a single hand, are radical errors, which have filled France with blood, and God only knows when men in that country will cease to cut each others throats, for difference of *principles*. France is now as intolerant, with respect to political opinions, as she was in the minority of Charles IX. with respect to religious tenets. If a man does not believe with the governing party, the guillotine awaits him.

Moderation and clemency are said now to prevail; but this is only in appearance; otherwise Barrere would not have fallen. Policy has superseded or varied the exercise of party spirit and revenge: but the principle remains, and will occasionally break forth, until the legislature shall be divided into two houses, so that it cannot be managed by a few individuals—and until the *Executive* and *Judiciary* are made independant of the Convention.

Until this, or some other system of checks, shall be adopted, France will be subject to majorities—not indeed to hereditary monarchs, for their reign will not generally last more than *six weeks*; but temporary monarchs, the Marats, the Robespierres, the Dantons, the Legendres, the Talliens of the day, who will intrigue themselves above their fellows, rule by address, and like the tyrants of the East, each will succeed by bringing to the scaffold, the tyrant that preceded him, and all his connections.

We flattered ourselves that after the Liberty Cap and flags had been placed at the Coffe-House, the enemies of our peace would have suffered them to remain unmolested. But last night the French flag was removed, probably with malicious designs.

Many people, who consider it a matter of no consequence, whether National Flags are raised in the Coffee-House or not, are still highly exasperated at such conduct as it commits the peace of the city, and openly insults at least one class of American citizens, and probably may be done to insult us as a nation. We reprobate such conduct, and presume the offender will be detected and taught the very useful lesson that, in a free country, freedom is not to be abused.

The boat which was dispatched yesterday to stop the person who stole the French flag, returned without success.

A paragraph in the French Gazette of this morning, says the liberty Cap, at the Coffee-House is raised on *the Republican hatchet*. For the honor of America and the sake of humanity, we beg friends will give some other translation of the word *Tomahawk*, the *instrument of rages*, and the *emblem of all that is barbarous*. We believe the writer of the paragraph had no ill views and meant no insult by the epithet *Republican* to an institution which is never mentioned by American Citizens without honor.

Col. Walter Bicker, has, in behalf of a number of citizens of New-York, offered a reward of 150 Dollars for the thief who stole the French Flag from the Coffee-House.

Barrere and Co. were not executed, on the 24th March.

Papers and Letters from France mention a great scarcity of Provisions, and the danger of popular commotions on that account.

A letter from Nantz, from an American Capt. informs that the people in that city talk openly in favor of a King.

Nantz is the seat of disaffection and insurrection; but it can hardly be conceived that the body of the French nation are in favor of a restoration of monarchy. It is possible that the tyranny of the late administration, which has rarely been equalled in any country, may have alienated the minds of many French Citizens, from the project of a Republic—they may consider from the miseries they have endured that confusion, civil war and the tyranny of petty committees to be inseparable from a republican government and wish for monarchy, as the least evil of the two. Should this prove to be the fact, Americans would regret that such a fair prospect of establishing a free government, should fail from the errors of the people and the ambition of lofty leaders.

A letter from a master of a vessel, dated Embouchure of the Loire, April 3, 1795, states that, provisions of all kinds are very scarce, the inhabitants are allowed but one pound of beef and half a pound of bread a day, the brigands are not to troublesome as they have been, great numbers having accepted of the amnesty proffered by the Convention! but great numbers of them are dissatisfied and call loudly for a king, every thing seems quiet, considering the scarcity of provisions.

The present critical situation of affairs in Ireland, is such, as cannot be contemplated with indifference by the most supine observer, or reflected on without regret by any friend to the tranquility, union, and happiness, of that place.

A letter was received from an officer in the recruiting service in *Dublin*, where he says, that such was the irritated state of the public mind, that recruiting was entirely at a stand, as it would be highly dangerous for any party to appear publicly in the streets.

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An ingenious clergyman, in the neighborhood of Birmingham, England, has contrived a snuff box, which tells the hour of the day, at any given place on the globe —describes every motion of the earth, for 60 years to come—is a perpetual Almanack, and calculates eclipses as readily as the owner can take snuff.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of spring and summer

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on low terms for pay in hand or approved credit; among which are, best London superfine Broadcloths, Callicoes and Chintzes, a large assortment 4-4 and 6-4 Bark and Jaconet Muslin, Nankeen, Tartlet and Checked do. India Cottons, Bandanna Handkerchief's,

ALSO,

Hyson and Bohea Tea, Rum, Salt, Sawmill Saws, Crofcut, do.

N. B. Cash paid for Butter.

Northampton, May 28, 1795.

Brick.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this, and the adjacent towns, that he still carries on the business of making Brick one mile south of the meeting house in this town, where they may be supplied at the shortest notice, and on very moderate terms, with Brick of the best kind, made agreeably to the Law of this Commonwealth—As he has been at very great expence in setting up the Business, and keeps in constant employ a number of skillful workmen, he flatters himself that he has arrived at great perfection in the art. The encouragement and patronage of the public will be acknowledged by their humble servant.

FIRMIN WOOD.

Northampton, June 3, 1795.

Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 Journeymen Shoe Makers, to whom good pay will be made—Enquire of

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, June 3, 1795.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

Yesterday the mouth wished-for ship Sea arrived, in 42 days from Bristol, on board of which, the eminent Patriot and Statesman, the Hon. JOHN JAY, came passenger. His reception was productive of every demonstration of joy—An innumerable multitude crowded to Ackerley's wharf, where he landed amidst the most expert huzzas; from which he was escorted to his house in Broad-way. The impression which this attention of his fellow-citizens made upon his mind, may be more easily conceived than expressed.

A Salute fired from the cannon at the new fortification on Governor's Island and a ringing of the church-bells throughout the city, closed the rejoicings of yesterday on this joyous occasion.

The accounts of a naval action in the Mediterranean are various and reft on report. They however amount to proof of action, for particulars of which we must wait for further information.

It is said, an assembly of the nobles of Courland have voted the annexation of that Province to Russia,

The State of Poland is wretched indeed. Penury, slavery, and epidemic diseases depress the people. When will despotism cease to scourge the human race! The Empress is taking a census of her *Polish subjects*, and the taxes she imposes are extorted by military execution.

Some disputes in the Diet of Hungary have retarded the departure of the nobles for the armies of the Rhine. The pretence is, that they remain to watch the Ottoman Porte.

BOSTON, May 23.

FROM *PORT AU PRINCE, May 18*

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman in Port au Prince.

"WE have just received 2200 troops of the convoy so much expected. 4500 are landed at the windward islands.—This instant we have received advice of the arrival at *Cape, Nicholas Mole*, of the 5th Brigade, of three regiments, consisting of the regiments of *Dillon, Barey* and *Welch*, comprising a body of 1800 men. We expect, every day, 600 thousand men, under Earl *Moria*, who was to have sailed in all March. England appears determined to effect the entire conquest of this colony. We only wait the arrival of Gen. *Williamson*, who is expected this week, to commence the campaign. *Tiburnel, Leveaux*, and *Petit Goavrive*, will be the first objects of attack. *Port au-Prince* has been besieged since the 14th *March* last. The 15th, March, Gen. RIGAUD encamped in the plantation of *Truittier*, with heavy artillery, composed of one 24, one 18, two 12, and two four pounders, with one 13 inch mortar.—On the 26th, Cols. *Marcellus*, and *Montalembert*, marched out, at the head of seven hundred cavalry and infantry, attacked and took all the artillery, ammunition and baggage. From his own confession, *Rigaud* lost 500 killed and wounded. Our loss was inconsiderable, except in that of Col. *Marceau*, whose death is greatly regretted—His death occasioned the retreat of the English troops, which caused that of the French with them. We spiked up all the heavy artillery but not so effectually as to prevent *Rigaud*'s making use of them fifteen days after, in a battery that overlooks the posts of *Bizotter*, about 1800 yards distance.

"*April* 13th, RIGAUD unmasked his battery, and kept up a brisk cannonade for four hours, on fort *Bizotter*:—which was well fortified as to receive little injury. The fire was answered on the second day, with so much effect, as to make RIGAUD cease firing—One shell burst over the battery, and mortally wounded RIGAUD, who died five days after, at *Leogane*.

"The report of his death was communicated by spies; but the arrival of a soldier and a sailor from *Leogane*, confirms it. FAUBERT succeeds him."

It is not extraordinary that the Gen. GALBAUD, who was so steadily persecuted by GENET, should be permitted to command one of the French armies. He is an officer of approved merit.

May 27.

OF PEACE.

Some of the passengers in Capt. SCOTT, are of opinion, that a Peace will be concluded this year.——On what data they found that opinion, we are not able to state. The majority in the *English Parliament*, in favour of the war, is not diminished—and the monied and landed interests appear firm in its support. The most active preparations for equipping a formidable navy, were prosecuting; and stocks had not fallen any considerably for some months. On the other hand, though Peace on honorable terms, appears to be the wish of the French Convention, they are nevertheless recruiting their numerous armies, equipping navies, and sending squadrons on remote expeditions. The Germanic Powers, also, are augmenting their forces.

Mr Fox, in the British House of Commons, asserts, that *Prussia* had actually made Peace with *France*, yet there is no official information of the subject. The death of the Prussian negociator in *Switzerland*, may have retarded such an event.

FROM SPAIN.

We have reports, that Twelve Millions, of dollars, lately assessed by the King of *Spain*, on his clergy, is appropriated towards purchasing a Peace with *France*.—The authority on which this information is said to be bottomed, is that of the British Consul, at *Cadiz*.

May 28.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Yesterday being the day for announcing the choice of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. the gentlemen returned to serve as Senators and Representatives for the General Court, the present year, met at the State-House in this town, agreeable to the Constitution, and took the oath, and subscribed the declaration required, before the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Council. After the Executive had retired, the Senate made choice of the Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. for their President, and SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. for their Clerk; and the House of Representatives unanimously chose EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Esq. for their Speaker, and HENRY WARREN, Esq. for their Clerk.—Being again joined by the Executive, [who were escorted from the Council Chamber to the State House, by the independent Cadets, commanded by Col. ELLIOT;] they proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a learned and well adapted Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. *Fobes* of Raynham from 2d Peter, 2d chap. 10th verse: "*Presumptuous are they; self willed; they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities.*"

At 4 o'clock P. M. the two Branches again met and the Senate having counted the returns of votes for Senators and Councellors, they informed the house that there were a number of vacancies by reason of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon they met in Convention for the purpose of filling those vacancies according to the constitution and after counting the ballots it appeared that the following gentlemen were chosen.

Middlesex.

Hon. Ebenezer Bridge, Esq.

Hampshire.

Hon. Ebenezer Mattoon, Jun. Esq.

Plymouth, Duke's County and Nantucket.

Hon. Isaac Thompson, Esq.

Worcester.

Hon. Benjamin Read, Esq.

Cumberland.

Hon. David Mitchell, Esq.

Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington.

Hon. Daniel Cony, Esq.

NORTHAMPTON, June 3.

FROM NEW YORK, May 22.

An affair of but little movement in itself has occasioned considerable altercation here. Some *French* and *American* Republicans lately erected a new cap of Liberty in the Coffee room of the *Tontine*, entwined by the *American* and *French* flags. On the morning of the 19th, somebody went into the room, broke the lamps under the Cap, and tore the French flag. It is charged to Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, lately from *England*, and a reward of 150 dollars is advertised for apprehending him. This has raised some ill blood—a number of Frenchmen, resenting the insult, have attacked the chamber of a Mr. CODD, a British officer, took his regimental coat, brought it down, and tore it to pieces!

In the French Convention, 4th March, CARNOT announced to the Convention, that the committee of Public Safety had had a chronological tableau representing all the victories gained by the Republicans from September 8, 1793 to the 3d February 1795, executed by an able master, in order to serve as a military history, and offer to all future generations of Frenchmen, the glory of their ancestors.

CARNOT said, thus of our ancestors: 27 victories, six of which were gained in pitched battles; 120 combats of less importance; 80,000 enemies killed, and 91,000 taken prisoners of war; 117 important fortresses, 36 of which were taken after a close blockade; 2200 forts, 28,000 pieces of artillery; 17,000 muskets; 150,000 weight of powder, and 90 flands of colours fell into our hands. He proposed, and the Convention decreed, that the tableau should be suspended in the hall of the Convention, and besides, printed in small books in order to be sent to the armies and departments of the Republic.

DIED—] at Amherst, on the 25th ult. the widow *Sarah Clap*, relict of Mr. *Preserved Clap*, formerly of Northampton, in the 89th year of her age.—She was the Mother of 8 children, 33 grand children, 51 great grand children, and 4 of the fifth generation.—

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a smart active Boy. Enquire at this Office.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from *New York* and now selling, (nearly opposite the court-house) a small assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Among which are the following, viz.

Large and small Bibles, with or without Plates,
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vol.
Enfield's Sermons, Doddridge's, do.
Edwards on the affections,
Rollin's Sermons,
Barton's Lectures,
Sterne's Works, 8 vol.
Christianity unveil'd
Messiah,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Hervey's Meditations,
Life of Christ,
Addison's Evidences of the Christian Religion,
Priestly's Letters to the Jews,
Rowe's Letters,
Religious courtship,
Chapone's Letters,
Bell on the Veneral,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Wallis on Diseases,
Hamilton's Treatise on Female Complaints,
Brown's Elements,
Smellie's Philosophy,
Edinburgh Dispensatory,
Lavaters Physiognomy,
Morses Universal Geography,
Do. abridg'd,
Guthries Grammer,
Pike's Arethmetic,
Fishers, do.
Ready Reckoner,
Complete Letter Writer,
Williams' Letters, 2 vol.
Letters to a Wife,
Farmer's Letters,
Chesterfield's Letters
Goldsmith's Essays,
Spectator, 8 vol.
Rollins Ancient History, 10 vol.
French Revolution,
American, do.
Yorick's Journal,
Ladies Pocket Library,
Looking Glass for the mind,
Coghlan's Memoirs,
Female Jacky Club,
Charlotte,
Haunted Priory,
Lee's Memoirs,
Carvers Travels,
Natural History,
Moore's Journal, 2 vol.
Vicar of Wakefield,
Gustavus Vasa,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Clarissa Harlow, 8 vol.
Evelina, 2 vol.
Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor,
Seneca's Morals,
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Citizen of the World
Beauties of Sterne,
Memoirs of the Queen of France.
Young's Night thoughts,
Beauties of the Muses,
Baron Trenck,
Cook's voyage round the world,
Muir's Trial,
Rowan's, do.
Generals, do.
Eaton, do.
Watt & Downie, do.
Paine's Age of Reason,
Female policy detected,
Death of Abel,
Do. Cain,
Sermons to children,
Œconomy of Human Life,
Robinson Crusoe,
Gullivers Travels,
Jest Books,
Memorandum Pocket Books,
Dramatist,
The Robbers,
Children in the Woods,
Cynthia,
Book of Knowledge,
Triump of Love,
Adelia and Theodore,
Charles Grandison,
Rochefaulds Maxims.

STATIONARY.

English and American Writing Paper,
Marble, do.
Blank Books,
Memorandum, do.
Holland Quills,
Ink Powder, Black and Red,
Dutch Sealing Wax, Black and Red,
Wafers in Boxes, by the doz.
Sand Boxes & Sand,
Ink Stands,
Black Lead Pencils,
Office Penknives with cases,
Pocket Books, red and black,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Copperplate Copy's,
Red Morocco,
Green, do.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

All sparts Webbers Spelling Books, by the hundred or doz.
Perry's, do.
Psalms and Hymns, per doz.
Said Butler, continues the business of BOOK BINDING, as usual.—
Blank Books for Public Offices, made on the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to all orders, which will be thankfully received.

Northampton, June 3, 1795.

New GOODS, at the Variety Store in Chesterfield.

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

RETURN their thanks to their friends and customers, for former favours, and now solicit their renewal and continuance.

If they are so happy by their past line of conduct in trade, as to give general satisfaction; they flatter themselves that the unusual low profits they now put on their New Goods, will not only ensure to them the favours of their old customers; but greatly extend the line of their business.

Credit given, and country produce received as usual.

June 1, 1795.

THOMAS & ANDREWS,

FAUST'S STATUE, *No. 45. Newbury Street*, BOSTON,

And said THOMAS, in WORCESTER,

Have Just Published, and ready for Sale,

In a large handsome octavo Volume, price 10s 6d.

THE MASSACHUSETTS JUSTICE: Being a collection of the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the Power and Duty of JUSTICES of the PEACE. Alphabetically arranged in Two Parts.

Part I. The Power and duty of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Part II. The Power and duty of Justices of the Peace in their seperate capacity.

To which are added under the proper heads, a variety of FORMS, grounded on said laws. The whole intended for the use of those who practice in the Office of a Justice, to affix them in the various places thereto belonging.

With an APPENDIX, containing short and concise Rules for changing Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, into Dollars, Cents, and Milles, which a late Law has introduced as the Monies of Account, Also, Rules for computing Interest in fech Money; and sundry other useful Tables. To all which an INDEX is annexed.

By SAMUEL FREEMAN, Esq.

Compiler of the Town Officer, Probate Auxiliary, and American Clerk's Magazine.

☞ The above valuable Work, although particularly calculated for this State, will be found useful in the neighbouring States, where many of the laws are very similar; and where most of the forms would answer with little variation. It will be also found a very valuable Companion to all Men in in Business, and others to whom some knowledge of the Laws is necessary.

Also, in a large 8vo. volume, Price Two Dollars,

Ornamented with a new, correct, engraved sheet MAP

THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

By JAMES SULLIVAN, A. M. A. A. S.

Dedicated to the *Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Council, Senate, and House of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

—CONTAINING—

Chap. I. The extent and situation of the Country. Chap. II. The Capes, Bays, Harbors, and Rivers. Chap. III. the Discovery and taking Possession of the Country. Chap. IV. The Modives and Views of the first Adventurers. Chap. V. The Manners of the natives. Chap. VI. The Grants of lands by the Europeans. Chap. VII. The Titles from the natives. Chap. VIII. The description of the ancient and respectable Towns, including the incidents of their Settlements, and the Wars they have been engaged in with the Natives. Chap. IX. The Revolutions of Government which have taken place in the District. With an APPENDIX, containing several valuable publick Papers.

☞ A few of the MAPS may be had seperate, price 3s.

Eraitus Lyman,

HAS for sale—W. I. and N. E. Rum by the hhd. bl. or less quantity; London Porter, Bristol Beer, Geneva, Clover-water, Wines, Mohalls, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or lb. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea, of a superior quality, Rice, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Raisins by the cask or lb. Figs, Currants, Fustick, Shott by the cwt. or lb. Sheet Lead, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron by the ton or cwt. Salmon, Tar, Leaf and Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

N. B. All accounts of more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment—also—all others whose time of payment has expired, are requested to make immediate settlement.

Northampton, May 3, 1795.

Taken up in Hadley, a large forrel Mare supposed to be eight years old, lame in her left fore foot by a ring bone, the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CALEB LYMAN.

Hadley, May 28, 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber, on the 29th April last, a horse COLT, two years old this spring, with a white stripe in his face, white eyes, white feet, lately docked. Whoever will take up said Colt, and return him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

BIDKAR JONES.

Bockland, May 20, 1795.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

From a late London Paper.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Jupiter, to his friend, dated March the 11th.

"We sailed on monday the 2d instant from Sheerness, and arrived at Oruxhaven on Saturday the 7th, where we found the ice in immense quantities; and what I am now going to relate, however wonderful it may appear, is a strict fact:—On the 9th inst. a man was taken off a field of ice who had been upon it ever since the 17th of February, on which day he, with another man and boy were in a Dutch Dogger from London bound to Hamburgh, and off the Vogel Sands, her bows were stove in by the ice; they contrived to get some bread and wine out of her, on which this man subsisted; the other man and boy died, one in about two days, and the other in about six after this happened. The surviving man slept, every night between the dead bodies, taking the clothes off from them to shelter himself from the weather. I have seen the man and really think it so singular a story, that it ought to be made known."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

From the East India Oriental Star.

Extract of a letter from Balasore, dated the 15th of Sept.

"On Wednesday the 20th ult. about a quarter before eight o'clock at night, as I was sitting in the western verandah of my house, in company with two other persons, we were surprized at the appearance in the heavens, of an extraordinary phenomenon, which attracted the admiration and attention of us all at the present moment.

"It was a Meteor, resembling a star, but seemingly of much greater magnitude, and infinitely brighter than any of the planets. When we first discovered the phenomenon, it might have been elevated above the horizon about 50 degrees, and was then descending gradually in a W. S. W. direction; during its declination, it made a short and frequent pause, at which times it appeared far more brilliant, than while it was in motion.

"In the space of five minutes, it had sunk behind the Neelgar hills, which intercepted the body of the luminary, from our view; but the brilliancy of its rays, guilded the tops of the mountains for a minute after and produced a fleeting picture "the pencil's mimicshil" could convey to the mind no adequate idea of its grandeur.

"We expected to have seen no more of it;—but in two minutes after, we observed it again, ascending above the hills, where it balanced and waved several times in a horizontal direction north and south: it then sunk again, illuminating the hills in its declination as before.

"It rose and fell a second and third time, with little variation in its movements after which we saw it no more; and all around was darkness.

"The Neelgar hills are distant from hence between six and seven coss, and, from the first appearance of the meteor till its total obscurity from our view, might have been about fifteen or sixteen minutes.

"I send this plain account of it for publication in the Star, in hopes that some other of your correspondents who have observed the same phenomenon, may be induced to favor the public with a more scientific discription of it."

ANECDOTE.

TWO Italian brothers of the House of de Limino in Padua, diverting themselves in the country, walked out for their pleasure after supper; and gazing on the starry firmament. One merrily said to the other "Would I had as many oxen as there are stars in the sky. "The other says, "And would I had a pasture as large as the heavens;" "Where then" said he "Would'st thou feed thy oxen?" "Where should I feed them" said his brother, "But in thy pasture;" "But what if I would not give thee leave," said the other: "Then I would take leave whether thou would'st or not." "What," said the other "in spite of my teeth?" "Yes," said the other, "In spite of all thou could'st do to hinder me." From this idle quarrel and insignificant words, they proceeded to opprobrious language, in their heat drew their swords, and fitted at each other with so much fury, they run one another through the body, and both died on the spot.

EDWARD BIGELOW,

wishes to purchase a few likely saddle HORSES, from 4 to 8 years old, about 15 hands high.

Northampton, May 27, 1795.

Spring Goods,

RECEIVED by the latest importation at New-York, and to be sold by

Seth Wright,

an extensive assortment of European GOODS, articles too numerous here to mention.—Also, a quantity of groceries, among which are Jamaica, St. Martins, and St. Croix Rum, which he would dispose of by the hhd. or bl. very low.—Also, Holland Gin, Brandy, Tea, Sheet Lead, Nail Rods, by the ton or less quantity—likewise, a large quantity of Russia Iron, Hoop, Ell Blistered Steel, German, do. Grindstones, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 English Crown Glass, 2nd 10d and 4d Nails, Coin Fans, Coffee, Molasses, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Indigo, Mackoboys and Scotch Snuff, Lemons, Tobacco, Stone Ware, &c.

Northampton, May 27, 1795.

Joseph Clap, Jun.

At his Variety Store in Easthampton,—

HAS just received, and displayed for sale, a great variety of Foreign

GOODS,

Wares, Manufactures and Commodities.

Gentlemen and Ladies may find in this collection, almost every thing that is made use of in dress, that is decent, fashionable and gay.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Nankeens, Silk and Cotton Hose.

Rich India and English Lutestrings, Chintzes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimity, &c. &c.

Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Raisins by the Cask.

A brilliant parcell of Glass and Crockery Ware.

West India Rum, by the hhd. or less.

New England do.—Lisbon and Malaga Wine.

Best French Brandy, by the bl.

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Ginger.

Salt by the quantity, Bar Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Hollow Ware.

Crosscut and Mill Saws, Iron Shovels.

20d 10d 8d 6d 4d and Lath Nails, 3d 4d 5d and 6d Brads.

Bar Lead, Powder, Shot, Flints, Indigo, Chalk, Spanish Brown, Spanish White, White Lead, Grindstones.

Carpenters, Joiners, Saddlers and Shoemakers Tools and Utensils.

Brazil Plat, Pigtail and Carrot Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

Medicines,

Sal. Mirab: Glaub.	Aloes,
Flor. Sulph.	Crem. Tartar.
Gum. Camphor.	Efs. Pepper Mint,
Rad. Rhei,	Bateman's Drops,
——, Glycyrhizzi,	Hoopers Pills,
Succ. ditto.	Anderfons, do. &c.

May 27. 1795.

Michael & Thos. Bull & Co.

No. 23, Barling-Slip, New-York.

TRANSACT commission business; all orders directed to them or to *Mich'l and Thos. Bull* at Hartford, Connecticut, either for the purchase of goods in New-York, or the sale of American produce will be duly executed.—They are advantageously situated for selling Pott and Pearl Ashes, and salted provisions at the highest price.—Cash will be advanced if required, on those articles, by *M. and T. Bull*, at Hartford; who are constantly supplied with West India GOODS by quantity, and European and India Goods by wholesale and retail—as they value themselves on selling for ready pay, and small profits, they presume their prices will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

New-York, 18th April, 1795.

Fresh Goods,

THE subscriber has just opened at his store in Hadley, an assortment of fresh GOODS, carefully collected from the principal stores in Boston, under such advantages that he is able to afford them to customers *lower than ever*, for cash or ready pay.

He expects soon, an additional supply of West India Goods and Groceries, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms.—Approved credit given at said Store for most kinds of goods: Those who have not been punctual to their engagements, will expect no further favors.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, May 20, 1795.

400 Store Sheep, will be

taken to keep this summer in 20 pastures well fenced, for 1/8 per head or 2/ and have them ventured.—Pay will be taken in sheep in the fall, if the owner chooses.

SAMUEL WHIPPLE.

Hardwick, May 14, 1795.

WILL cover the ensuing season, at the stable of *John Stoddard*, the beautiful chesnut colored horse

Young Ranger,

15 hands one inch high, 5 years old next June, is equal for beauty, activity and strength, to any horse in this part of the Commonwealth.—Young Ranger was sired by the famous horse SELIM, his grandsire an imported English horse, in Maryland, his dam a noted half blooded mare, bred in this county. Any person desirous of further recommendation, may see many of his colts, in this town, and Westhampton, in 3 or 4 weeks from this date; and the subscriber flatters himself, that many will be amply recompensed for their pains, by viewing his colts, and well worth the attention of all who are not fully satisfied. Terms, two dollars the single leap, three dollars and an half the season, and six dollars to ensure a foal.—Payment made easy, and constant attendance given, by the publick's humble servant.

EPHRAIM PENDLETON.

N. B. By request, the above horse will be at Mr. Danbar's Tavern, in Belchertown, on the 27th and 28th of May, the 12th and 13th of June, and the 1st and 2d days of July next.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Traveller,

THE full blooded beautiful bay horse, Traveller, will cover this season, at 15/ the leap, and 24/ the season.—Cash or produce in the fall, and a great abatement for prompt pay,—one of his yearling colts estimated at 100 dollars may be seen at my stable as a sample for those Gentlemen that wish to raise market horses.

Sweeper,

The famous FOALGITER and Race Horse, lately from Pennsylvania, will cover this season, at five dollars the leap, and seven dollars the season.—He is a vigorous fore Horse, black as a Raven, near fifteen hands high; some of his Colts have been sold at £500.—He is called *Sweeper* because he always sweeps the stakes; he never was beat, he is a full-blooded Horse and one of the first blood in America.—Col. Wadsworth of Hartford, a member of Congress, who breeds the finest Horses in New-England, who is an excellent judge, and who knows perhaps as many fine horses as any Gentleman in America, says that he would as soon put a *mare* to the *Sweeper* as to any horse he knows of. For further particulars enquire, of

SELAH NORTON.

SANCO covers, and the MULES will be contracted for as usual.

Said NORTON is now selling cheaper than ever

New Goods,

such as Cassimers, Fustians, Janes, Stockenett, Nankeens, Moreens, Hollands, Modes, Chintzes and Calicoes, Writing Paper, &c. Also Rum, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, &c. &c.

N. B. 20,000 lt. of Butter, 10 000 bushels of Ashes, 10,000 lt. of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, and Salts without prescribing how much, wanted, for which cash and goods will be paid at my store, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. MURRAY and BENNETT. S. N.

Ashfield, May 20, 1795.

The Mercury,

THREE years old this grass, sired by the Gordon Horse, and is of the same color—will cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber, at one dollar the leap, and two dollars the season.—His elegance, activity and grace, command attention—therefore, I refrain from further commendation. JOHN SPRAGUE.

N. B. Good pasturing for mares.

Chesterfield, May 13. 1795.

WILL stand for covering, at the stable of the subscriber, in Charlemont, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, through the season;

Roe-Buck,

the horse formerly owned by Col. *William Morre*. The terms of the leap 15/ the season and 4 dollars to ensure a foal. ELIJAH LAMB.

May 20, 1795.

Strayed or stolen, from

the pasture of Mr. Douglass King, of Southampton, a light forrel HORSE, white main & tail, with a large white spot in his face—6 years old, said horse trots & paces. Also, a forrel MARE, with a white stripe in her face, half hip'd upon the off side—5 years old. Whoever will take up said horses, and return them to the owner, or give information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. by

JOHN LONG, jun.

Shelburne, May 20, 1795.

THE PROPRIETORS of the Upper *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified to meet on the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Mr. *John Bennet*, Innholder in South-Hadley:

To act on the following articles, viz.

1. To raise any sums of money that may be thought necessary to carry on their operations.

2. To determine on the route of the proposed Canal and the mode of making the same.

3. To make any alterations or additions in the bye-laws of the corporation.

4. To transact any other business necessary for carrying into effect the designs of their incorporation.

Given under our hands this 25th day of May, Anno Domini 1795.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, President.
JONA. DWIGHT,
LEVI SHEPHARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS. Directors.

Pomroy & Wright,

INFORM their customers, that their partnership was by mutual agreement dissolved on the 11th inst. and that their accounts will be settled by said Wright, who will continue to carry on the Taylors trade as usual.

Northampton, May 20. 1795.

We the subscribers, being

appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire—Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Eli Bowen*, late of Easthampton deceased, represented insolvent—eight months being allowed from the fifth day of May, for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims; we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on Tuesday, the 30th of June next, and on Tuesday the 29th day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling house of *Silas Brown* jun.—Innholder in said Easthampton.—No account will be allowed after the expiration of said terms.

PHILLIP CLARK,
NOAH JANES,
THADDEUS CLAP. Commissioners.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

DAVID LYMAN, &
SILAS BROWN jun. Administrators.

Easthampton, May 20. 1795.

Cotton Yarn,

THE subscriber has received from the Cotton Mill, in East Hartford, a quantity of cotton yarn, proper for stockings, which he is now selling at his dwelling house near the gaol, in Northampton. He expects very soon, a supply of cotton yarn, proper for bed-ticks, and filling for sheetings. JOSEPH CLARKE.

Northampton, May 13. 1795.

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber in Cummington, at 9/ the leap and 12/ the season.

BERIAH SHAW.

Cummington, May 19, 1795.

Lost between Williamsburgh

meeting house, and Northampton, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK containing some Notes of hand, a little money, and a ticket in Hartford Lottery, No. 13218.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the PRINTER hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

May 13. 1795.

Strayed away from the

subscriber, about the middle of April last, two colts, near two years old, without any artificial mark—one of them a mare colt, forrel color, the other a horse colt, something brown, one hind foot some white.—Whoever will inform the owner where they are, or will convey them to him, or either of them, shall be well rewarded, by

ELIJAH MORTON.

Hatfield, May 13, 1795.

Taken up in Northampton

meadow, a forrel horse COLT, supposed to be three years old this spring, with a white stripe in his face, with no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SUPPLY CLAPP.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1795. [Numb 458.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
March 25.

A SPIRITED decree for the distribution of bread, passed. It occasioned a sharp debate; in which the scarcity was by some declared to be artificial—by others the effect of the *Robespierean* tyranny. [*The distribution is to be one pound and half per diem to labourers, and one pound others.*]

[LABOR writes from the mouth of the Var, that the effect of the system of monopoly, was the arrival at *Marseilles* of 20 vessels with provisions.

MARCH 16.

A detachment of wounded soldiers from the army of the *Eastern Pyrenees*, brought into the 24 *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Colours. [*Applauded.*] They received the fraternal embrace, and the honours of a triumph.

MARCH 17.

A riot respecting bread occupied part of the attention of the Convention.—The attention of the rioters was shortly required by the President, and the tumult ceased.

Legendre announced the capture of 25 more prizes.

MARCH 18.

CARLETTI, Minister Plenipotentiary from the *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, was admitted.—He thus addressed the Convention:

"*Citizens Representatives*,

"Chosen by the *Grand Duke of Tuscany* to preside near the Republic, and to entertain to restore a neutrality, always observed by the *Tuscan* government, but which unfortunate circumstance, had forced her to suspend, contrary to her wishes and interest, I estimate this public mission, which I have accepted, during the course of a long life, as the most honorable to a friend of humanity, of my country, and of myself.

"The day on which I signed the treaty of Peace with the French Republic, was the most happy of my life; and that on which that Treaty was received in *Tuscany* was signalized by general rejoicings.

"Organ of the sentiments of my country, constantly destined by *Nature* to take no part in quarrels of great powers, it is very useful to me to assure you that the government and inhabitants of *Tuscany* have ever preserved for you, notwithstanding the course of events, all the sentiments due to such powerful a nation.

"For my part I shall be assiduous to cement more closely, while I remain here, a good understanding, which ought to subsist between the two countries.

"May the Peace which we have just concluded, be the harbinger of other treaties more important to *Europe*, which only needs tranquility; and may I, who have found you covered with laurels, accustomed in the fields of war, soon see you reposing in the salutary shade of the Olive tree of Peace."

The President returned an affectionate and pertinent answer. The Minister was admitted in the usual manner, received the fraternal embrace, and was recognized by decree.

MARCH 19.

It was announced, amidst applauses, that a vessel, laden with provisions, had arrived at *Bourdeaux*, from *Boston*, and other ports of the United States of America.

THE CONSTITUTION of 1793.

LECOINTRE of V. urged the necessity of abolishing the Revolutionary government, and reanimating the Constitution of 93.—Having mentioned with approbation the 358th *story*, "*the day on which the traitors were expelled from the Convention and afterwards beheaded*" he was called to order, and a fiercer altercation ensued between the Jacobins and Moderates. LECOINTRE retracted, and his proposition referred to the United Committees.

March 20.

Boissy d'Anglas delivered a very eloquent speech in favor of restoring to the families of those condemned unjustly under the reign of Robespierre their confiscated property. We regret that time and room do not permit us to attempt a translation of it: we shall however give some extracts which may enable our readers to form some idea of it, and of the merits of the question.

"We have all acknowledged, that that revolutionary tribunal was a tribunal of blood: that its decisions were so many murders in judicial form: we have all acknowledged that its bloody decrees, the opprobrium of the French nation, the shame of the 18th century, required to be justly and signally avenged, and as far as in our power repaired. We pursue the monsters who dictated them, the villains who pronounced them, and we send them to the scaffold.

"We all know that the confiscations which have followed those atrocious decisions, are so many thefts, thefts which have plunged in misery one hundred thousand innocent families.—The cries of these disfressed families continually assail our ears; their mourning distresses our sight, their tears melt us to pity. Virtuous and energetic writers recall to the minds of their unfortunate families their miseries, their rights and their duties: several of our Colleagues busy themselves in their behalf, and speak to us in their favor; and we have not yet repaired so much injustice! and we content ourselves with adjournments of the discussion and in giving room for hopes of a *partial* reparation!

"Citizens, does the atmosphere infected by our tyrants still envelope us? Until when it will paralize our efforts? How long shall our hands which crush the villains appear the accomplices of their thefts? How long shall we pursue this slow and gradual progress from crime to virtue? Let us traverse in a moment this disgraceful interval."

He next combated the opinion that the property of those condemned *persons* was necessary to the Republic. Two thirds of it must go to liquidate the demands of widows, children, freinds, &c. and the total amount of their value is not more than between three and four hundred millions.

After answering those, who say, that the revolution must not retrograde; that the convention must not look back on the past except as a warning for the future, by contending that this doctrine would perpetuate the oppressions committed by any tyranny he asserted himself as follows on the subject of the assignats, which it was said, the restitution proposed would tend to depreciate.

"Your assignats from a country guaranteed by your good faith. They rest upon your honor and credit as the representatives of a nation more than on any other basis. Their value depends on the stability of your laws and the purity of your principles. By offering to your creditors a mortgage on property which you have got a right to, you lessen the effect of the incontestible guarantees arising from the other national property which is more than sufficient.

"Good faith, that is the basis of your credit: It we find the property of private citizens what right have we to expect that our circulating medium will command general confidence? What will warrant the sufficiency of our promises? Who will give credit to our engagements? What man will confide in the good faith of a government which is not just, which will prefer money to honor? What French man will not endeavor to place his funds in hands more pure? What foreigner will buy those funds which are the real guarantee of our assignats, when he will learn that his family will lose its property if he should fall the victim of a tyrant, that the whole nation should afterwards lament his death and punish his murderer.

At the conclusion of his speech he proposed the following decree:

Art. I. That all decisions by revolutionary tribunals from the 22d Prairial be declared null, as well as the confiscations which were the consequences of them.

II. That the committee be directed to present within one decade a project of a decree to anul the effect of the decisions of revolutionary tribunals, against the accused of conspiracies said to have been plotted in prisons and against those accused of crimes not considered as such agreeably to subsequent amendies.

III. That the committee of legislation be directed to present a manner of reviving all other judicial decisions, by revolutionary tribunals prior to the 22d Prairial.

IV. That the Convention decrees from this moment that the sales of real and personal property of persons condemned by the revolutionary tribunals, from their first establishment, are suspended.

V. That as the sales already made cannot be annulled, the committee of legislation shall be directed besides to present within the afore mentioned period of one decade, a manner of indemnification, to the heirs of such condemned persons the condemnation of whom is revoked, by an equivalent for the property which may already have been sold.

Boissy d'Anglas's speech and project of decree were much applauded.

NEW SUCCESSES.

RAMEL writes from the army of the North, that the army had gained new successes in *Groningen* and *Friesland*.—The English were driven to the sea, and three islands, with an important fortress taken.

MARCH 21.

The Convention decreed, that a committee shall immediately be raised to report the measures necessary to put in operation the constitution of 1793.

SIEYES, in the name of the *Committee of Government*, read a report, on the means to protect the National Representation, from the attacks of the enemies of Liberty: and proposed the following decree:

"That all incitements to revolt, by all insurrectionists against the National Representation; all seditious writings; all attempts to release the prisoners in the Temple [*the children of the late King*], and all correspondence with them, shall be held criminal. Any person convicted of any of the above crimes shall be banished.

"That every attack on a Representative of the People, in the exercise of his functions, shall be punished with banishment.

"That whoever shall offer any violence against the National Representation, shall be declared outlawed.

"If in the city of *Paris* any violence shall be offered to the National Representation, and the Convention be obliged to disperse, the Members shall hold themselves adjourned, to reassemble at *Chalons sur Marne*; and the Representatives on mission in the different departments shall assemble in that city.

This decree was adopted.

It was also decreed in case an event like the above shall take place, that divisions from the armies of the Republic should be ordered to march to protect the national Representative, and to avenge their country.

VENDEAN REBELS.

[The following interesting piece signed by the principal chiefs of the Vendean Rebels will enable our readers to form an idea of the conditions, upon which the amnesty granted by the Republic to the Rebels is founded.]

PARIS, March 20.

Address to the Country People of La Vendée.

Vile impostors, infamous intriguers, men perverse and ambitious who ground their enjoyments and happiness on the wrecks of public fortune, who are ready to farther without the least remorse the life and property of their fellow citizens; if they can but prevent their criminal designs these individuals are now endeavoring to mislead you. They spread impudently reports calculated to sow in all hearts distrust, terror and division.

To consider your interest, forget our own, effect your happiness without distinguishing to any personal considerations: this is the glorious task we charged ourselves with; we believe we have terminated that honorable career.

Since at this moment the disaffected are to raise doubts and to impress suspicions with respect to our conduct it is our duty to dissipate them, to undeceive and instruct you. We are ready to do it.

Brave Inhabitants.

We know the imperious reasons that provoked you to insurrection and put the sword in your hands. The most terrible blows were directed against the liberty of opinion in religious matters; new Pontiffs a new kind of worship had been raised on the ruins of your own; intolerance looked every where for criminals and rejoiced at finding victims. The haughty despotism of magistrates established to protect you, bind days and vexations of all sorts were added to render the afflicting scene still more horrible.

When the principle of a dangerous evil is entirely destroyed, the sad consequences that originated from the first cause ought no longer to subsist. The necessity of making an end to this terrible war is grounded on your own wants the most pressing and upon the most sacred duty of men.

The peaceable exercise of our religion is granted to you; you may now freely make use of that imprescriptible right, which could not be wrested from your hands without encroaching on your privileges as freemen. You are now authorized to offer to the Supreme Being your homage and gratitude according to your ancient customs.

Your unhappy country has been devastated. The flames consumed your habitations; unruly troops committed the most horrible robberies on your persons and property.——Well! the convention has just now constructed the engagement, to indemnify you for your losses and to repair if possible all the evils caused by the reign of proscription and injustice.

Successors are allowed to build again your cottages; cattle will be restored to you; you shall not long regret the want of rural instruments; you shall not hear of taxes until the moment when a more prosperous situation of your affairs will enable you to contribute to the exigencies of the state.

The widow bathed in tears and the father bent under the infirmities of age ought not to tremble for the fate of their children whom the laws might call to the affidence of the republic. What! could the resolve to deprive the distressed of his supporter the respectable age of its protector? No! the nation exempts you from going to protect the frontiers; the charges you only with the easy task of cultivating your lands in order to assist her in nourishing the defenders of the country.

You have offered the fruits of your sweat and economy for the subsistence of the armies. We have given you recognizances for the quantity furnished. The National Convention pays you the full amount thereof.

What do you want more? What uneasiness can still agitate your hearts, so long it is true, exasperated by resentment and disasters? Should you fear to be anew oppressed by magistrates unworthy of your confidence?

Brave Inhabitants,

Remove your fears; let confidence return to your souls; let her banish forever hideous despair. Those men whose odious yoke you dread with so much reason; those men, who were as great enemies of their country as of yourselves, shall no more be the depositaries of powers they so cruelly abused.

The representatives of the people intend to consult us in the choice of those who are to replace the former magistrates——We shall point out to them men, whom you know; men, who have gained your esteem and ours; in short, men who, in order to alleviate your sufferings, are ready to sacrifice their own pleasures; happiness and fortune.

Brave Inhabitants,

Could you have thought as capable of betraying cowardly your interests? After having supported them with so much ardour, ought you to believe a single moment, that we were susceptible of belying the conduct which we never ceased to observe?

Ah! if those infamous sentiments did take root in your hearts; if we could impute them to jealousy, and ill will, how cruelly would it rend our souls; how could we support the terrible idea, convincing us that by endeavouring to make you happy, we rendered you ungrateful.

But how! are not your interests ours? our friends, our wives, our children, are not they among you? do not our possessions lie in the vicinity of your fields?—Yes, beyond all doubt! And however precious these considerations may be, do not believe that these are the motives that determined us. We thought of nothing but you; we sacrificed every thing for your happiness and by grounding it upon a solid and durable basis, we have stipulated nothing for ourselves but the inestimable advantage of being witnesses of your prosperity.

(Signed) Charetie,
Fleuriot,
Sapineau,
Coquetes,
Debrue.

THE PIETY OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Leyden Gazette of the 26th of December, contains two articles of news from different parts of Europe, which it is important to place next to each other.

The first is from Warsaw, and relates to the taking of Praga, a suburb of that metropolis in those words:

"The attack began at five o'clock in the morning; at 9 the enemy was in possession of the place. 5000 Poles were slain in the assault; the remaining 5000 (for there were only 10,000 soldiers in the town, and the Russians were 30,000 strong) were taken prisoners or dispersed. After the battle was over, the Russians proceeded to disarm the citizens, and to plunder their houses. When this was over, and every thing appeared to be quiet, ten hours after all resistance had ceased, about nine o'clock at night, they set fire to the town, and began to butcher the inhabitants.

"The sick and the wounded perished in the flames, the rest, old men, women and children, fell by the sword. Nine thousand persons, of every age, and of either sex, are computed to have fallen in the massacre, and the whole of the suburb except a few scattered houses were reduced to ashes.

The other article is from Petersburgh, and is as follows: "2d December. The day before yesterday, major general d'Ilinieff arrived here with the news of the reduction of Warsaw by the troops of the Empress. Yesterday was set a part as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God, and *Te Deum* was sung for this important event."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *March 26.*

—THE LORD'S DAY.—

The order of the day for the bill for enforcing the observance of the Lord's Day being read

Mr. Taylor rose to state his objections to the bill. He thought that the act of Charles II. which imposes fine and imprisonment as a penalty upon the violation of the Sabbath, was sufficient for all the purposes which could be served by any additional act which Parliament might pass. He was as much a friend to the strict observance of the Lord's Day as Sir William Dolben; but the present bill, he conceived, would be a hardship upon the lower order of the people, while its influence would not reach the haunts of Sunday dissipation, which were open to the higher ranks of society. At present a hair dresser was liable to a fine of five shillings, and to imprisonment, for dressing a person's hair on Sunday, and this he thought sufficiently hard, though he was not subjected to punishment of greater severity. He went regularly to church, and he wished to go well dressed; and if he did not choose to keep a servant, he must employ a hair dresser on the Sunday mornings. He stated also, that it would become extremely oppressive to working people, who did not get their wages till late on Saturday night, and who were obliged to go to market for their families on Sunday morning. Besides, the bill was absurd in itself; for by the present act, it was necessary that information should be lodged against offenders within ten days after offence. Whereas, by the present bill, no time was limited, and any person who was maliciously disposed, might inform against him twelve months hence, for taking a ride next Sabbath. He put the House in mind, that the lower orders of the people were compelled by the necessity of their condition to take amusement on Sunday, and that it would be very irritating and improper to deprive them of the only day for enjoyment which they had. It became him to be actuated by the principles of a rational and manly religion, and not by that whining system of fanaticism and hypocrisy which issues from Tabernacles and Methodistical meetings: and on these grounds he proposed an amendment, that the farther consideration of the bill be deferred till that day six months.

Mr. Elliot allowed that the bill did not embrace an object of such extent as he could have wished, by operating on the higher circles of society; but so far as it went, he gave it his hearty assent. The decent observance of the Sabbath, he contended, was necessary to the maintenance of any system of religion, and the abuses which were at present practised, in working at public edifices, printing so many newspapers, and driving such a number of public carriages, called aloud for correction.

Sir W. Dolben supported Mr. Elliot, & that gentleman would defer their observations till the bill was committed.

Mr. Courtney considered the bill as inquisitorial, and as likely to be productive of the worst effects. Besides, he affirmed it to be altogether unnecessary, as the Sabbath was better observed now than when the present act was passed. He was going to pay a guinea for wearing powder, and he considered it as unreasonable that a hairdresser should be subjected to indictment for powdering him. As it affected the lower orders of the people, it would convert the Sabbath into a Fast Day, as they had not the means often of laying in provision for their families on Saturday evening. Last year there was a society instituted, styling themselves the guardians of the Sabbath: these men, to the number of two hundred, for the sake of the premium granted to informers, ranged the town and country to find out culprits; and, contrary to the maxim of the Apostle Paul, that godliness is great gain, found out that great gain was godliness. This, he said, was the age of Prophets, and the æra of the fulfilment of Prophecies. He recollected a prophecy in Rowland's Itinerary, published above two hundred years ago, in which the circumstances of the present bill were most minutely foretold.

"At Oxford town I met against my will
"Two Knights, by name Dolben and Hill,
"One of whom was a profane one,
"The other a strictly rigid Puritane one;
"Who hanged his wicked Cat on Monday,
"For killing of a Mouse on Sunday."

Mr. Pitt said, that as the bill was brought in, he thought that the commitment should not be objected to; at the same time, in its present shape, he thought it inadvisable, that it be passed into a law.

Mr. Jolliffe voted against it, as contrary to the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, whose maxim it was, that "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

Sir R. Hill quoted the authority of Sir M. Hale in favor of the bill, and accused Mr. Jolliffe of making no difference between a man drawing an ass from a pit, or drawing him into it, on the Sabbath; Mr. Courtney of resembling the Critic, who, in order to prove Milton a plagiarist, composed verses for the occasion; and Mr. Taylor, who boasted of his religion, of affording a contrast to Michael the Archangel, who always fought against Satan.

Mr. Courtney replied, that he mistook the author of the Prophecy, and that he had found it in the Travels of Dranken Barnaby.

Mr. Martin professed himself a firm friend to the Sabbath, though he disapproved of the present bill.

The House having divided upon the question for the second reading of the bill, there appeared

Ayes——25
Noes——21

Majority—4

LONDON, April 7.

A messenger arrived last night from Leghorn with the important intelligence of a Victory gained over the French fleet in the Mediterranean. The particulars will be found in the following Extraordinary Gazette:—

From the
LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday, April 7.

Admiralty-Office, April 9.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy was this evening received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, Commander of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean:

Britannia, at Sea, March 16.

SIR,

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships that on the 8th inst. being then in Leghorn road I received an express from Genoa, that the French fleet, consisting of fifteen sail of the line and three frigates were seen two days before off the isle of Marguerite, which intelligence corresponding with a signal made from the Mozelle, then in the offing, for a fleet in the north west quarter, I immediately caused the squadron to be unmoored, and at day-break the following morning we put to sea with a strong breeze from the east-north-east.

The Mozelle previously returned to me, with the information, that the fleet she had seen were steering to the Southward, and supposed to be the enemy; in consequence of which I shaped my course for Corsica, left their destination should be against that island, and dispatched the Tarleton brig to St. Florenzo, with orders for the Berwick to join me with all possible expedition off Cape Corse; but in the course of the night, she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship's having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To trespass as little as possible upon their Lordships time, I shall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two squadrons got sight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to action every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

Although the French ships were seen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two squadrons did not get sight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy was discovered to windward.

Observing them on the morning following in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the signal was made for a general chace, in the course of which, the weather being squally, and blowing very fresh, we discovered one of their line of Battle Ships to be without our topmasts, which afforded to Capt. Freemantle of the inconstant frigate, (who was then far advanced on the chace) an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprize, by his attacking, raking, and harrassing her until the coming up of the Agamemnon, when he was most ably seconded by Captain Nelson, who did her so much damage as to disable her from putting herself to rights but they were at this time so far detached from our own fleet that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was soon afterwards taken in tow.

Finding our heavy ships did not gain on the enemy during the chace, I made the signal for the squadron to form upon the larboard line of bearing in which order we continued for the night.

At day-light the next morning (the 14th) being about six or seven leagues to the south west of Genoa, we observed the Enemy's disabled ship with the one that had her in tow, to be so far to leeward, and seperated from their own squadron as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost; all sail was made to effect that purpose which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with the view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship and her companion were so far advanced and so closely supported by the other ships of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any assistance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they passed with a light air of wind.

The two ships that fell proved to be the Ca Ira (formerly the Couronne) of 80 guns, and the Censeur of 74.

Our van ships suffered so much by this attack, particularly the Illustrious and Courageux (having each lost their main and mizen masts) that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected.

I have, however, good reason to hope, from the enemy's steering to the westward, after having passed our fleet, that, whatever might have been their design, their intentions are for the present frustrated.

The French fleet were loaded with troops; the Ca-Ira having thirteen hundred men on board, and the Censeur one thousand, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost in killed and wounded between three and four hundred men.

The efforts of our squadron to second my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy were so spirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar satisfaction in offering to their lordships my cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to specify particular desert, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his majesty's service the general description of the fleet.

It is however, an act of justness to express the sense I entertain of the services of Capt. Holloway, of the Britannia—during a long friendship with that officer I have had repeated proofs of his personal and professional talents, and on this recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the most beneficial and satisfactory assistance.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships of the squadron, and have to lament the loss of Capt. Littlejohn, of the Berwick (who, I understand from some of the men that were retaken in the Ca-Ira) was unfortunately killed the morning of the ships being captured; by which circumstance his majesty has lost a most valuable and experienced officer, and I have only to add, that he has left a widow and four small children.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
W. HOTHAM.

P. S. Inclosed are lists of the ships that composed the two squadrons on the 14th instant.

I am now on the way with the prizes to St. Florenzo, but doubt much whether it will be possible to get them in, as they are dismasted, greatly shattered, and very leaky, particularly the Ca-Ira.

OF THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

APRIL 6. Official dispatches were yesterday received by two King's messengers from the army, at *Bremen*. The Prussian head quarters were at *Osnabrug*, where 4000 Prussians arrived on the 23th—the advance guard of 70,000 men.

APRIL 7. The French, unwilling to expend for the barrens of *Westphalia*, are withdrawing into *Holland*. The King of Prussia has undertaken to drive the French out of *Holland*; if subsidized sufficiently.

APRIL 8. Mr. AILSWORTH is just arrived from the *English army*: The following is by him:—

"ELTEN SORSEN, *March* 25.

"We are in suspence, doubtful, whether we shall go to *England*, or stay on the continent. Our situation is horrid; a fatal offices and pigs are often lodged in the same room. Our medicine fail; and our bonaparte were scanty."

BREMEN, *April* 1.

"Our infantry have principally marched for the *Weser*, to embark we expect for *England*. The guards and artillery go to the Thames; 10 regiments to *Portsmouth*, 10 to *Yarmouth*; and 6 to *New Castle*."

The French do not, it seems, intend to confine themselves to defensive operations. They are on the move towards *Hanover*, under Gen. *Moreau*. The army of the *Sambre* and the *Meuse* is approaching the *Lippe*. They will besiege *Wesel*; and are expected to attack the allies, who are there.

DUBLIN, APRIL 5.

The insults to Lord CAMDEN do not cease, and public indignation seems deeper and more decided. The Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College went on to the Castle, according to custom upon the arrival of a Lord Lieutenant, with an address; when they had arrived in the yard of the Castle, the Scholars gave three greats and immediately went away, leaving the Fellows to present the address by themselves.

The Churches have been opened in *Paris*, and in a great number of the departments, for the exercise of public worship.——The Anti-Constitutional Priests were contemned as much as they deserved, and the masses celebrated by the unfermented-Priests, i. e. those who had not taken the oaths to the constitution of 1791 were attended by crowds of people of every description.

AFFAIRS OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, March 18.

The Tree of Liberty has been planted at the Hague, in the same place where a monument had been erected in the year 1787, in honor of the revolution that took place at that time.

It is reported that a Dutch Legion of troops will be sent to join the French army of the Pyrenees, under command of Gen. Dumdel.

The Provisionary Representatives of the Batavian People have decreed,

I. That all the inhabitants of the towns and villages have a right to elect their Municipal Officers and other Governors.

II. That the names of those citizens who shall be elected to be the criminal Judges, or be the judges over the dykes, shall be submitted to the confirmation or rejection of the Assembly of Provisionary Representatives.

III. That those persons who were forbought offices, for which they are obliged to pay an annual rent, shall continue in those offices, and pay those annual rents in order that in general nobody shall be wronged with respect to property, without adequate indemnifications. The distinction between the voting and not voting towns has been abolished. Deputies from small towns even from villages, will be admitted in the Assembly of the Batavian Representatives. In general, all the measures taken at present are only to be valid until a Batavian National Convention shall be established.

On the 11th inst. the French National Deputy, Alquir, sent a deputation, consisting of several French Generals, with Gen. Dumouceau at their head accompanied by a detachment of infantry and cavalry, and the band of music of the army of the south, solemnly to present to the assembly of the states of Holland, in the name of the French nation, certain curious political relics, found among the effects of the late Stadtholder.

These consisted of the sabre of Admiral Tyter, the Truncheon of Van Tromp, a cup out of which the first founders of the Batavian Republic had drank together, and a ball into which each of them had given a nail in token of unanimity.

Dumouceau, on presenting them, addressed the president, citizen Huber, in a suitable speech; who, in reply, congratulated him on the pleasure he must feel in presenting to the Batavian people these monuments of their ancient bravery. Afterwards the French deputies were invited to a grand entertainment. One hundred guests were distributed among the municipians, and a horse richly caparisoned was presented to Gen. Dumouceau.

The Committee of Welfare, at the Hague, has sealed up all the papers and effects of the late Steward of the domains of the Stadtholder and sequestered all the treasury money. Five or six persons are appointed to administer these domains. None of this resolution has been given to the French Representatives in Friezeland: likewise the representatives of the people have formally abolished the Stadtholdership, and sequestered his estates.

The following is the form of the oath now taken by all Civil Officers, Ministers, Teachers, Professors, &c.—"I swear that I acknowledge and reverence the inalienable rights of men and citizens, as they have been solemnly recognized by the Provisionary Representatives of the people of Holland, in their declarations of the 31st of January 1795. I swear that, in my office or profession, I will be obedient and faithful to the people of Holland in whom alone the sovereign power resides, and also to their Representatives."

The citizen Peter Paulus has resigned the presidency of the Assembly of Provisionary Representatives of Holland. In the address which he pronounced on this occasion, he recommended the calling of a convention. Citizen J. G. Loosg is chosen his stead.

All communications with foreign countries is laid under great restraints. The Rhenish, who are permitted to go out to sea, are forbidden on pain of death, to take any letters or passengers on board. All carriages and passage-boats are carefully searched.

AMSTERDAM, March 21.

Our Envoy in London, Baron Nagel, has requested to be recalled, and Lord Grenville has given our commissaries an answer to the following purport: "That the king his master cannot release the Dutch ships detained in the English harbors as long as the French remain in Holland." Our commissaries, however, are to remain in London, waiting for further orders and instructions. The province of Holland opposes the recal of Baron de Nagel, but with for his personal presence, in order to give an account of his conduct.

This province has proposed to send new instructions to our commissaries in England in which the restitution of the detained Dutch ships is insisted on; and if a further refusal should be the consequence, to take a friendly leave, and return to Holland. The number detained amounts to 110, exclusive of the men of war and the East-Indiamen.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The Grand Jury of Beaufort district, South-Carolina, have presented as a grievance, the assembling of large bodies of negroes, under pretence of preaching and praying, and recommend a fine upon those who permit them on their plantations—they also express their approbation of the strenuous and patriotic exertions of the president to preserve peace and obtain indemnification for losses of American property.

Yesterday morning the trunk of a female was taken up at low-water mark, near the Air-Furnace, North-River, and was immediately transported to the Charnel apartment poor-house, and a coroner's inquisition called and sat upon the body who (as is stated in their opinion, that she had died of a natural death, and presume she had been disturbed by some surgeon, who thus committed her to the deep to prevent discovery. She was quite naked, and her head and thighs appear to have been taken off by a skilful hand. On her fingers were found three rings, one of which is a plain gold ring, one a small fancy gold ring, and the third a wide ring with three different sorts upon it under which these letters are affixed "CHARITE," on the same are these inscriptions, "DE PELIETIE, carrière de la liberte."—and "Mortet, Mortir de la liberte." These rings remain in the hands of the Coroner No. 4 Courtlandt-Street, and may possibly lead to a discovery of the unhappy subject of this account.

The body of a man was also taken up yesterday near Rhinelander's ship-yards, which on examination is supposed to be one JAMES CLENDENNY, who was knocked overboard by the boom of a vessel at the Corporation Dock, on the 17th inst.

SINGULAR.

A late Paris paper has the following singular paragraph—"An extraordinary phenomenon at present occupies nearly all the conversation of this city. The wife of Dopleffis, formerly of the revolutionary committee of the section of Bon Conseil, has been delivered of a child whose hands were tied behind its back like those of a man going to the guillotine. The infant died a few moments after it was born!"

PEACH TREES.

The Peach engrafted on the Plumb, succeeds excellently and lives longer than it would have done in a natural state; the reasons seems to be, that the Peach is a tender tree, shoots with vivacity, and produces more branches than the root is able to maintain. Thus the Peach trees are usually full of dead wood, and often their larger branches perish, and sometimes the whole trunk. On this occasion, the Plumb being a slow shooting tree, communicates its virtue to the great; and the Peach consequently sends out shoots which are more robust and strong, and are no more in number than the root is able to supply with nourishment, and consequently the trees are more lasting.

Engrafting.

June 2.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, (Eng.) dated march 22d, via Baltimore.

We are sorry to inform you, that the Algerines are out and cruizing for Americans as far as the Western Islands, we think it proper to make this as public as possible, it being so far a certainty, and which we expect will be officially confirmed by the first packet, which fails unexpectedly perhaps partly on this account.

According to the account of the finances of the Treasury of War, for the Empire, delivered to the Diet, it is stated that the ready money in the War Treasury, in the month of Dec. 1794. amounted to the trifling sum of 485,546 florins; but the arrears of the contributions of the Roman months amounted to 1,122,612 florins forming together the sum of 1,601,158 florins.

Capt. Wm. Nicoll, in the schooner Lark, arrived at this port yesterday, in 15 days from Petit Cannell, Guadaloupe. Capt. Nicoll informs, that 200 French troops had landed on the island of Martinique, with arms and ammunition to put into the hands of the negroes who they were to free for the purpose of retaking that island, which it was thought might be effected without difficulty, although the British had lately had a reinforcement. That information had been received by Victor Hughes, the French commandant, of 5000 French troops being on their passage from Europe, which caused much rejoicing. That there were few vessels of force, either French or English, in that vicinity; the French vessels had gone out, but no one could tell where, and it was supposed the English had gone to retake St. Eustatia.

BOSTON, June 3.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

On *Saturday*, the two houses concurred, in an alligement, for coming to the choice of two Senators for the county of *Berkshire*. The two houses met in Convention for the purpose, when the Hon. THOMPSON J. SKINNER, and JOHN BACON, Esquires, were elected.

A vacancy in the Senate, for the county of *Middlesex*, being made, by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. VARNUM, the two houses met to supply it; when the Hon. DANIEL WHITNEY, Esq. was chosen.

The same day the following gentlemen were chosen

COUNSELLORS

to advise the Governour in the Executive part of Government, viz. Hon. SAMUEL HOLTEN, AZOR ORNE, THOMAS DURFEE, OLIVER WENDELL, WILLIAM SHEPARD, STEPHEN METCALF, ELEAZER BROOKS, JONATHAN WARNER, and NATHANIEL WELLS, Esquires.

Yesterday the two branches met to fill a vacancy in the Council, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. WELLS; when the Hon. JOHN READ, Esq. was chosen.

The several branches being organized, a committee yesterday waited on the Governor to inform him thereof, and that the Legislature were ready to receive his communications. His Excellency appointed this day, at 12 o'clock, to deliver them.

JUNE 5.

Very late from France.

By the Neptune, Capt. Crocker, which arrived yesterday from Nantes, in 42 days, Paris Papers were received to the 12th April, with which we were obligingly favoured. The following *Interesting Articles*, are translated from them.

CONVENTION, Sessions of 31st March.

Commotion in Holland.

We are assured, that there is at present in Holland, eighty thousand French troops, and that fifty thousand more are expected from Belgium. The Gazette of Berlin, states these two facts as incontestible.

Holland also has become the theatre of civil discord.

The city of Amsterdam is opposed to the States General; the municipality of this city have refused to take the oath prescribed to the public functionaries; and have written a very severe and vehement letter to the States General; of which the states have demanded a recantation.

The Municipality remained unshaken; it was necessary to employ force to reduce them; the Hotel de Ville was surrounded by a regular force; six of the refractory Municipal Officers were arrested, and so placed by other citizens.

The resistance of the Municipality, and the violence of the States to subdue them, maintain the greatest fermentation in the minds of the Batavians.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated April 8, 1795.

The first of this Month seditious movements of a very serious nature, took place in several cities of our province, above all here, at Amsterdam, and Delft, and in several villages. The Orange cockade was mounted by the revolters, and excesses committed against the best patriots. At the village of Lisse, on the road to Amsterdam, General Dandles, who happened to be passing through the place, was attacked and dragged about by the hair of his head; he escaped from these nized wretches with difficulty. In this city a boatman appeared in the morning with a large Orange cockade in his hat, and excited the people to revolt. Crouds began to gather; but the firmness of our brethren the French, and of the National Guard, were quickly under arms, put a stop to further disorder. The principal chiefs of this revolt are arrested. We expect to see them severely punished. A Gallows is already raised. We hear from Amsterdam, that fifty of the mutineers have been arrested there, who will also receive the reward of their villainy.

French Official Account of the Mediterranean Action.

Session of 2nd, April.

Marec, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a long report upon the naval armament from Toulon, the result of which is, that this fleet, consisting of fifteen ships of the line, six frigates, and three corvettes, left Toulon, the 1st March.

The object of this expedition was to meet the British fleet, to fight them, and drive them out of the Mediterranean.—Every measure had been taken to secure the execution of this plan.——Contrary winds at first retarded them; at last, after a cruise of five days, our fleet arrived in sight of the island of Corsica, March 12. The Mercury, of 74 guns, separated from our fleet; a gale of wind also separated two others, the Ca Ira and the Censeur; the Sans Culotte also separated from us, nor do we know the reason.

We shall abridge this report, and mention only the result. The 16th of March, five of our ships of the line, engaged thirteen British ships, some of whom they obliged to strike their colours to the National Flag. The Sans Culotte of 120 guns, has arrived in the road of Heires. The Ca Ira and Censeur sunk at sea. On the whole, we have lost two ships, and the English two, which are now our prizes, with the honour of having fought with five ships only, a fleet of thirteen ships, with the advantage of the wind.

The Convention decreed honourable mention of the conduct of the citizens on board of the FIVE SHIPS.

HAIR POWDER.

The Patentees Licence for the privilege of using Hair Powder, promises (says a London paper) to be very productive. The barbers, millers, bakers, and others, whose occupation compel them to wear a little of the head adorning dust, will be under the necessity of taking out licence, or they will be continually exposed to the malice of informers. Old maids and bachelors who wish to impose upon the world a fictitious shew of youth, by concealing the natural silver evidences of age, will be obliged to have their guinea's worth of authority, for continuing their nearly imposition. Young ladies too, to their great mortification, will be compelled to appear "in native beauty more adorned, more lovely," or embrace the shocking alternative of paying one guinea annually for the liberty of disfiguring themselves. The gentlemen of the pulpit and the bar cannot avoid taking licences; for where would the consequence or dignity of a performer a counsellor be found, if deprived of the honour of wearing a white wig? Young gentlemen, to prove their patriotism, will wear powder, or they will soon be suspected of principles not altogether favourable to their king and constitution. Nay, every one who rather wishes to adorn the head and stuff the belly, will certainly wear powder. And all those who do not, will be considered as gluttons, & such as do, who love puddings and dumplings better than powder and pomatum.

It would have been no bad policy in the Minister, if at the time he was taking hair powder, he had paid a little attention to another kind of powder, much used in this country—not to ornament the head, but to feed the nose, sprinkle occasionally amongst victuals, paint brown the upper lip and fingers, and dash the cravat, handkerchief, gown or waistcoat. This powder is called Snuff; and were it even taxed to a prohibition, it would certainly render great service to decency, and frequently prevent the mouth from receiving insults from the nose.

NORTHAMPTON, June 10.

MR. JAY'S ELECTION.

Asa triumph of pure republican federalism, we mentioned with satisfaction, not long since, that from direct information from *Albany*, Mr. JAY had a very large majority of votes for Governor of *New York*, in the *Eastern* and *Western* Districts of that State. Since that the canvass of the votes has commenced. In the city and county of *New-York*, the numbers were for Mr. JAY 1124—Mr. YATES 519—and in the whole of the *Southern* district are 968 majority for Mr. JAY. If then the first account is authentic, Mr. J. will be elected by a large majority. This in addition to the cordiality with which he was received on his arrival at *New York*, must give great satisfaction to this distinguished patriot.

It is fortunate that Mr. JAY has arrived in the *United States* before the discussion of the Treaty takes place; as in cases of misapprehension he will be able to give satisfactory explanations.

DIED]—at Leverett, on the 23d ult. Mrs. *Lucy Montague*, relict of Major *Richard Montague*, in the 69th year of her age.

NEW GOODS.

White and Burr,

HAS just received from the ships *Union* and *Ellice*, a well chosen assortment of Spring

GOODS,

the prices of which, bespeak profound peace, and lasting tranquility between Europe and America.—Our goods was not purchased with either recommendation nor credit, but with ready cash; we flatter ourselves they are as well laid in as any goods offered for sale, and presume to say they shall be put on better terms than those who cry up their cheapness, those who have cash to exchange for goods, will find themselves amply rewarded, in taking the trouble to call.—Still a term of credit given, from one month to three years if agreed to. Those who have a taste for good Goods that are not half destroyed by moth and age, can be supplied, by calling immediately; a generous allowance made to large purchases, and every favor received with thanks.

N. B. For cash only, will be sold Brandy, at 10/6. Rum, 6/10. Wines, Geneva, Tea, and every other article at such reduced prices, as must when known, command the attention of our customers.

Worthington, June 10, 1795.

The subscriber is about building a mill, for the purpose of grinding bark by water, near Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards's*—when he will be glad to purchase any quantity of Oak, Hemlock and Birch BARK.—Will give for oak 18/. per cord, for birch 16/. for hemlock 12/. the liberality of the prices given, together with a disposition to encourage useful improvements in manufactures, the subscriber flatters himself, will induce owners of bark timber, to furnish him with a large supply.—A person will attend at the place above mentioned, to take in bark, from and after the first of July next.—Such payment will be made for bark, as will accomodate the sellers, and all favours gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

N. B. He receives Bark as usual, at his Tanyard,—he also requests those who have engaged bark, to deliver it immediately.

Northampton, June 10, 1795.

Wanted to hire immediately by the subscriber, two or three JOURNEYMEN Joiners, for which cash and generous wages will be given.

NATHANIEL WELCH.

Northampton June 10, 1795.

NEW HAVEN, May 20.

On the evening of Tuesday the 12th instant, after five days illness of a bilious fever, departed this life, in the hope of a blessed immortality, The reverend EZRA STILES, S. T. D. L. L. D. President of Yale College, in the 69th year of his age.

His funeral was attended on the Thursday following. The corpse was borne to the brick Meeting House by a number of the most respectable citizens of New-Haven, in a procession consisting of Undergraduates, Bachelors, and Officers of the College, several members of the Corporation, the neighbouring Clergy, and a large concourse of the inhabitants of the city and its vicinity. A well adapted and excellent Sermon was then delivered before a numerous and deeply affected audience, by the Rev. Dr. Dana, from John xiv. 2. *In my father's house are many mansions.* After divine service the interment was performed with decency and solemnity.

President Stiles was born at North-Haven, Nov. 29th, A. D. 1727, O. S. He was graduated at Yale-College in the year 1746; and in 1749 was called to the office of a Tutor in the College, in which station he continued six years. He was settled in the pastoral office at Newport, in Rhode-Island, in the year 1755. In 1776, being obliged by the events of the war to leave his congregation at Newport, he was called to preach at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire; at which place he declined an offered settlement, hoping that at some future period his flock might be regathered, and that he might again take the overlight of them at Newport.

In 1777 he was elected President of Yale College and afterwards Professor of Ecclesiastical History; and in June 1778 was installed in the Presidentship, in which he continued until his death. He maintained an extensive literary correspondence with learned men, both in this and in foreign countries; was a member of the most respectable Philosophical Societies in America, and received the first honours of some of the principal Universities in the United States and Great-Britain.

So frequent has it become to panegyrize the dead, that, in attempting to sketch a character of this eminent and worthy man, it is difficult to do justice to his memory. Possessed of great strength, and singular versatility of genius, he applied himself at an early period of life to the study of literature and general science; and by unwearied assiduity, united with an extraordinary acumen of mind, and retentiveness of memory, soon raised himself to that conspicuous rank, which he richly merited and long enjoyed in the literary world. Of the various stations, which in the course of providence he was called to fill, he discharged the functions with singular ability and reputation. His mind, formed by nature to familiarize the most abstruse, and to give novelty and elevation to the most familiar subjects, was peculiarly calculated for the duties of that exalted office which he sustained in the republic of letters, and in which he became signally instrumental in promoting the happiness of his country and of mankind, by disseminating the principles of religion, morality and useful knowledge. Elevated by christian hope and fortitude above the dread of temporal misfortunes, endowed with the tenderest sensibility of mind, but patient and submissive under trials the most severe; humble in the midst of exaltation and literary fame, benevolent and charitable to all, he "held his course unblameable" in the paths of science and virtue, and laudably devoted his time and talents to the service of mankind.

As a minister of the gospel he was distinguished for very uncommon attainments in theological learning, for unequalled eloquence and fervid piety. In discharging the duties of life it was the object of his constant and highest ambition, to be an humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. The more sublime and glorious truths of Christianity were subjects, on which he was of all men the most eloquent, and on which he ever conversed with an evangelical delight and rapture. His manners and conduct in life were uniformly regulated by an habitual regard to the great ends of his existence; and into his most familiar converse he introduced the important doctrines of religion with a pertinency, grace and propriety, which always commanded admiration. Amidst the frequent and violent attacks which have been directed against the Christian faith, he stood unshaken and gloried in the cross of Christ.

His character reflected dignity on the literary institution, over which he presided. In the intricacies of science he was "always ready, always adequate". Possessing, in an eminent degree, the faculty of imparting with facility the principles of useful science into the minds of his pupils, his academic duties were his delight. From the repositories of learning he had collected a rich and copious store of knowledge, by the faithful distribution of which he has signally contributed to the honor and improvement of his country. He was ever solicitously attentive to the welfare of those with whose education he was entrusted; and in his declining years, enjoyed the satisfaction of witnessing the prosperity and rising eminence of many, whom his parental care and literary labors had qualified for extensive usefulness in life.

In his domestic relations he possessed all those qualities which adorn humanity, and render social life a blessing.—Polite without affectation, learned without arrogance, charitable without ostentation, condescending in manners, familiar but dignified, candid but independent in sentiment, and scrupulously just, he at once commanded the reverence, and conciliated the affections of all.

Of such an assemblage of varied excellence in a single person, the world has afforded but few examples.—By the death of this distinguished character, the University over which he presided, has lost an inestimable treasure of wisdom and learning; his bereaved family a faithful and affectionate counsellor, guardian and protector; the church of Christ a firm and stable pillar; literature and science a distinguished luminary: liberty and the rights of human nature an able and strenuous advocate; and the world a virtuous man.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of spring and summer

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on low terms for pay in hand or approved credit; among which are, best London superfine Broad-Cloths, Callicoes and Chintzes, a large assortment 4-4 and 6-4 Book and Jaconet Muslin, Nankeen, Twill'd and Clouded do. India Cottons, Bandanna Handkerchief's,

ALSO,

Hyson and Bohea Tea, Rum, Salt, Sawmill Saws, Crosscut, do.

N. B. Cash paid for Butter.

Northampton, May 28, 1795.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale—W. I. and N. E. Rum by the hhd. bl. or less quantity, London Porter, Bristol Beer, Geneva, Clove-water, Wines, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or bl. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea, of a superior quality, Rice, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Raisins by the cask or lb. Figs, Currants, Fuffick, Shott by the cwt. or lb. Sheet Lead, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron by the ton or cwt. Salmon, Tar, Leaf and Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

N. B. All accounts of more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment—also—all others whose time of payment has expired, are requested to make immediate settlement.

Northampton, May 3, 1795.

Joseph Clap, Jun.

At his Variety Store in Easthampton,—

HAS just received, and displayed for sale, a great variety of Foreign

GOODS,

Wares, Manufactures and Commodities. Gentlemen and Ladies may find in this collection, almost every thing that is made use of in dress, that is decent, fashionable and gay.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Nankeens, Silk and Cotton Hose.

Rich India and English Lutestrings, Chintzes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimity, &c. &c.

Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Raisins by the Cask.

A brilliant parcell of Glass and Crockery.

West India Rum, by the hhd. or less.

New England do.—Lisbon and Malaga Wine.

Best French Brandy, by the bl.

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Ginger.

Salt by the quantity, Bar Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Hollow Ware.

Crosscut and Mill Saws, Iron Shovels.

20d 10d 8d 6d 4d and 3d Nails, 3d 4d 5d and 6d Brads.

Bar Lead, Powder, shot, Flints, Indigo.

Chalk, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, White Lead, Grindstones.

Carpenters, Joiners, Sadlers and Shoemakers Tools and Utensils.

Brazil Plat, Pigtail and Carrot Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

Medicines,

Sal. Mirab: Glaub.	Aloes,
Flor. Sulph.	Crem. Tartar.
Gum. Camphor.	Efs. Pepper Mint,
Rad. Rhei.	Bateman's Drops,
——, Glycyrhizzi,	Hoopers Pills,
Succ. ditto.	Anderson's, do. &c.

May 27, 1795.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from *New York*, and now selling, (nearly opposite the court-house) a small assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Among which are the following, viz.

Large and small Bibles, with or without Plates,	Looking Glas's for the mind,
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vol.	Coghlan's Memoirs,
Enfield's Sermons,	Female Jocky Club,
Doddridge's, do.	Charlotte,
Edwards on the affections,	Haunted Priory,
Russell's Sermons,	Lee's Memoirs,
Burton's Lectures,	Carvers Travels,
Sterne's Works 5 vol.	Natural History,
christianity unveil'd	Moore's Journal, 2 vol.
Messiah,	Vicar of Wakefield,
Bunyan's Holy War,	Pilgrim's Progress,
Hervey's Meditations,	Clarissa Harlow, 8 vol.
Life of Christ,	Evelina, 2 vol.
Addison's Evidence of the Christian Religion,	Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor,
Priestly's Letters to the Jews,	Seneca's Morals,
Rowe's Letters,	Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Religious courtship,	Citizen of the World,
Chapone's Letters,	Beauties of Sterne,
Bell on the Venereal,	Memoirs of the Queen of France,
Hamilton's Midwifery,	Young's Night thoughts,
Wallis on Diseases,	Beauties of the Muses.
Hamilton's Treatise on Female Complaints,	Baron Trenck,
Brown's Elements,	Children's Books per hundred or doz.
Smellie's Philosophy,	Cook's voyage round the world,
Edinburgh Dispensatory,	Muir's Trial,
Lavaters Physiognomy,	Rowan's, do.
Morses Universal Geography,	Gerrald's do.
Do. abridg'd,	Eston, do.
Guthries Grammer,	Watt & Dawnie, do.
Pike's Arethmetic,	Paine's Age of Reason,
Fishers, do.	Female policy detected,
Ready Reckoner,	Death of Abel,
Complete Letter Writer,	Do. Cain,
Williams' Letters, 2 vol.	Sermons to children,
Letters to a Wife,	Economy of Human Life,
Farmer's Letters,	Robinson Crusoe,
Chesterfield's Letters	Gullivers Travels,
Goldsmith's Essays,	Jest Books,
Spectator, 8 vol.	Memorandum Pocket Books,
Rollins Ancient History, 10 vol.	Dramatist,
French Revolution,	The Robbers,
American, do.	Children in the Woods,
Yorick's Journal,	Cynthia,
Ladies Pocket Library,	Book of Knowledge,
Singing Books per doz. or single	Triump of Love,
	Adelia and Theodore,
	Charles Grandison,
	Rochefaults Maxims.

STATIONARY.

English and American Writing Paper,	Sand Boxes & Sand,
Marble, do.	Ink Stands,
Black Books,	Black Lead Pencils,
Memorandum, do.	Office Penknives with cases,
Holland Quills,	Pocket Books, red and black,
Ink Powder, Black and Red,	Slates and Slate Pencils,
Dutch Sealing Wax, Black and Red,	Copperplate Copper's,
Wafers in Boxes, by the doz.	Red Morocco, Green, do.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

All parts Webbers Spelling Books by the hundred or doz.	Perry's Dictionaries,
Perry's, do.	Entick's, do.
Psalms and Hymns, per doz.	Primmers,
Said Butler, continues the business of	Morses Geography abridg'd,
BOOK BINDING, as usual.—	Latin Accidence, &c. &c.

Black Books for Public Offices, made on the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to all orders, which will be thankfully received.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose time of contract has expired, are requested to make payment.

Northampton, June 3, 1795.

Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 Journeymen Shoe Makers,

to whom good pay will be made—Enquire of

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, June 3, 1795.

Taken up in Hadley, a

large sorrel Mare supposed to be eight years old, lame in her left fore foot by a ring bone, the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CALEB LYMAN.

Hadley, May 28, 1795.

Spring Goods,

RECEIVED by the latest importation at New-York, and to be sold by

Seth Wright,

an extensive assortment of European GOODS, articles too numerous here to mention.——Also, a quantity of groceries, among which are Jamaica, St. Martins, and St. Croix Rum, which he would dispose of by the hhd. or bl. very low.—Also, Holland Gin, Brandy, Tea, Sheet Lead, Nail Rods, by the ton or less quantity—likewise, a large quantity of Russia Iron, Hoop, Ell Blistered Steel, German, do. Grindstones, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 English Crown Glass, 20d 10d and 4d Nails, Corn Fans, Coffee, Molasses, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Indigo, Mackerboys and Scotch Snuff, Lemons, Tobacco, Stone Ware, &c.

Northampton, May 27, 1795.

The PROPRIETORS

of the Upper *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified to meet on the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Mr. *John Bennet*, Innholder in South-Hadley:

1. To act on the following articles, viz.

2. To raise any sums of money it may be thought necessary to carry on their operations.

2. To determine on the route of the proposed Canal and the mode of raising the same.

3. To make any alterations or additions in the bye-laws of the corporation.

4. To transact any other business necessary for carrying into effect the design of their incorporation.

Given under our hands this 25th day of May, Anno Domini 1795.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, President.
JONA. DWIGHT,
LEVI SHEPHARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS. } Directors.

New GOODS, at the Variety Store in Chesterfield.

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

RETURN their thanks to their friends and customers, for former favors, and now soliciting their renewal and continuance.

If they are so happy by their past line of conduct in trade, as to give general satisfaction; they flatter themselves that the unusual low profits they now put on their New Goods, will not only ensure to them the favours of their old customers; but greatly extend the line of their business, (Cash produce, and country produce received as usual.

June 1, 1795.

Brick.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this, and the adjacent towns, that he still carries on the business of making Brick one mile south of the meeting house in this town, where they may be supplied at the shortest notice, and on very moderate terms, with Brick of the best kind, made agreeably to the Law of this Commonwealth—As he has been at very great expence in fitting up the Brickyard, and keeps in constant employ a number of skillful workmen, he flatters himself that he has arrived at great perfection in the art. The encouragement and patronage of the public will be acknowledged by their humble servant.

FIRMIN WOOD.

Northampton, June 3, 1795.

EDWARD BIGELOW,

wishes to purchase a few likely fuddle HORSES, from 4 to 8 years old, about 15 hands high.

Northampton, May 27, 1795.

Strayed away from the

subscriber, on the 5th ult. a mare COLT, two years old, natural trotter, dark brown colour, with one or more white feet—with a large star in the forehead, with a long tail and mane, no artificial mark.—Whoever will take up said colt, or give information to the owner so that said colt may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

ISRAEL RICE.

Conway, June 1, 1795.

*** ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a smart active Boy.—Enquire at this Office.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1795. [Numb. 459.]

The following Speech of Mr. Fox, should be read by all Classes.

LONDON, March 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, March 24.

STATE OF THE NATION.

MR. Fox rose to make, according to notice, his motion for the house resolve itself into a committee on the state of the nation. Such motions, he said, had been often made, and he believed very seldom objected to, as if so, at least from with success: but he admitted that had always been held that the grounds on which the motion was conceived could be stated, and that, the situation of the country and the times called for enquiry and examination to induce the house to grant it.

As in the course of laying these grounds before the house, there were some things he should have occasion to advert to, in which he should not have the concurrence of some; so there were others in which he was convinced there could not be one dissident voice, for in whatever light gentlemen might have considered the beginning of the war, as it originally stood, or when they came to weigh the circumstances of the country, and the general bent of opinions, not only here, but throughout the world, all must agree in this conclusion, that the present is, above all others, the time in which it was most important for the members, who composed that house, to stand high in their confidence; and he conceived, that if he had nothing more to state than one point of consideration, all sons impressed with a just notion of s, about any additional argument to enforce it, would agree with him, not to trifle the nation to respect it, as abroad, a house should enter a dwelled enquiry to the state of the nation.

No man would be hardy enough to deny that the danger which impended over country was many and great; and at time, he more particularly in such a ilous state, the house would not do their by their constituents, if they afforded idence to any governments—he would any governments, not to mention the ject, but on the strongest grounds and utmost conviction and integrity and ppreheo to the charge.

As to the motion he was about to make, was not a new one. He had himself e one of a similar kind in the year 1777, ing the American war, a time which then considered by the wisest and ell men to be momentous and perilous high degree, but which being into deration all its calamities, and the rendor of our army at Saratoga, which just happened, was insignificant, when in comparison with the perils that nen this country at present. And the e enormous dangers which menaced in of misfortune, of a new series of ad. e events in the war. He observed, when he made that motion, he had any more than at present the habit of g in a majority, nor was the house then more than now disposed to agree with in political questions. Not withstanding which, they saw it was not becoming dignity and character of the commons h highly awful and momentous a period decline entering into a full investiion and inquiry into the state of the na

Such an example, applied to a time such inferior peril and consequence, d not be thought, fail of impressing on house the necessity of adopting the ures proposed now.

here were many people respectable for ns and virtue, who believed that dif ion and the prevalence of French ciples were more extensively spread, he, in fact, believed them to be: but ould not so far deceive the house as admit, that if ever there were any pts of the kind, all the events of the and all the means adopted at home rent their progress, have tended to ake it, and been subservient of the end ministers said they were intended mote; for his part, he was perfectly ed, loyalty and a firm attachment to constitution, were the fixed principles of the people, and that in those principles the whole mass were joined, in one voice, amounting almost to unanimity: now, as at all times there were, doubtless, some men who had different views; and owing to the conduct of government, and the rapid progress of the French arms, these had increased. It was not from plots, or conspiracies, that disaffection or danger was to be apprehended, but from the general spreading of opinion, that the commons are not the faithful *bona fide* representatives of the people—that is to say, though the choice, not the virtual representatives; and that they did not feel for the calamities of the people, or take that share they ought to do in the government of the country.

If then such opinions had gone forth—if in the most critical time that had ever occurred, the conduct of government produced the most dreadful calamities, and that house sat still and would not call the executive government to account for their conduct. If it appeared that the general wish of the country was for conciliation, and that those who at first were most clamorous for war had so altered their opinion, as to declare, we ought immediately to attempt a negociation, and that the return of peace was so desirable, that they were willing to wave any humbling blocks held out before between them and it; if with all this it appeared that the house of commons still continued their blind confidence in ministers; and went hand in hand with them in measures which proved confiantly abortive or fatal; and that they even refused to enter on enquiry, whether the oceans of British blood that had been shed, and the enormous sums of money that had been lavished away in the prosecution of this most unjust war, had gained for us any fort of advantage? He wished to know how or by what argument it could be maintained, that that system was good which produced such pernicious effects? How that constitution could be ever theoretically good, which was practically so bad—or how the members of that house could excuse themselves to their constituents for fondness to so baneful and imprudable, for prodigality so blameable, and for confidence so misplaced? The British constitution was no idle theory—the defence of it was, like all its operations, practical; for it produced (and that was its evidence) substantial liberty and government.—"Take that away (said he) and how can it stand—Look for your constitution to the practice of the present moment—See an executive government existing three years, during which time it has been wholly employed to no purpose and executing plans, involving ruin, blood, waste of wealth, loss of commerce, more than any ever known in the history of nations; and behold it now further than ever from the object at first in view—See that government fill the object of blind and unlimited confidence with this house, and then say what can be worse in any constitution? or what better can be said of the constitution, than that, if good in theory, it is practicable bad? For my part (continued he) I think if I did nothing but state, that we were for two years at war—that we have utterly failed in our efforts, and lost that for which we went to war—that in proportion as we have grown weaker, and declined in general opinion, our enemy has become stronger in credit, reputation and power, and actually made greater and more extensive conquests than France under the wildest spirit of foreign conquest of her most ambitious days ever conceived hopes of. These form altogether motives not to be resisted for an enquiry such as I propose."

Having thus shewn that the business demanded at the first blush an enquiry, Mr. Fox proceeded to inform the house, that the state of the nation divided itself into several branches, many of which he must, from consideration for the house, as well as from his incapacity to urge them at one time, omit: but some few he would state, which, when duly considered, could not fail to impress every man of the meanest capacity with conviction of the necessity of complying with this motion. This at least he would maintain, that no one would commit his reputation so far, as to allege that the house had done its duty, if, after such deniable proofs of failure, arising from some latent cause, it refused an enquiry.

Those branches were, in the first place, our resources in men and money; and not only in men and money, but in trade, population, and general prosperity; then our alliances, with their disposition and power to act in the common cause; and lastly, the principle on which the war was carried on.

Mr. Fox begged that the house would not lose sight of one indispensable principle—It was above all things, he said, material in any war in which the nation might be engaged, but more particularly in a war in which the eyes of mankind were upon them, to maintain a high character for moderation and justice, for vigour and exertion, for wisdom and prudence. Those were indispensible ingredients; for character was a material reference in nations, as well as individuals. If the enquiry he proposed was instituted, and on that enquiry it should appear that ministers had not acted with that moderation, justice, vigour, or wisdom, some hope was left of averting the impending ruin by a change of measures and of men; but if on the contrary it should be found that all their measures were conceived in justice, directed by wisdom, and executed with vigour, the result must be complete despair. No other inference but despair could be drawn from the failure; and if the bad success of ministers was not owing to any fault, the house might then continue to afford them their confidence. At all events an enquiry was necessary, that if the means were wrong they might be altered. If ministers did not act with wisdom and vigour, the object must be sought by other means—but if, on the contrary, the means pursued were the best, there was no danger for the nation, but a chance of the subject for despair. Nothing he thought could be more clear, than that object should be abandoned, if not capable of attainment by the best possible means.

The loss of men sustained in the war, he conceived to be a great material point of consideration, as well respecting the arguments to be drawn from the past, as with a view to those arising from the population of the country. On this head, if the house agreed to the committee, he would with a complete and accurate account of the men we lost, particularly the British. A return has been laid on the table, which he knew was not correct, as it differed materially from the facts unfortunately stated. The lists of men on the 9th of May, which was considerable, had no place in it. And of those who were taken in the garrison of Dunkirk, and at Valenciennes and Condé, there was no account whatever given before them. Those who would confine their mind with the hope that there were none lost but those in the returns on the table, were greatly deceived. In September last, the soldiers on the smallest estimate was 26 000. He was glad, that they were not in the catalogue of men lost to this country, to reckon only those missing and prisoners, for the mortality was very considerable. To know the truth thereof, they should know the general state of the army as it stood at different times, including all those in distant parts of the empire and the colonies, and judge by comparing and collating: and from the whole number lost, subtract the number that might be supposed to have died a natural death, they would then find the loss great as hardly to be believed, and such as thinking men would doubt the credibility of reciting. Besides, the British, the lofs of their soldiers were very great; and if it was true we could not act without our allies, the loss was material! for was it not an undeniable truth, that in the last campaign the surrendered prisoners were not more than forty thousand? He affected from good authority that he was far below the truth in stating that number.

How men were to be found to be substituted in the room of those lost, was a very knotty point—indeed beyond the power of any man to determine. On the state of population was considered. Though this country had in some years back increased in population, that increase bore no proportion to its increase in wealth and prosperity; by documents on the table, it would appear that the number of houses in Great Britain had not increased since 1777: Some, he was aware, rejected that account as not true.

But he asked those who set the imperfect judgment of their eye against those proofs drawn from the accounts of taxes, whether the houses they attended to were not houses subject to window taxes, and not cottages. It is allowed, that in the counties of Lancaster and Middlesex the houses increased—but those were balanced by a general decrease, so that notwithstanding the wealth and prosperity of the country may have increased, the population was not increased, and could not afford men. Above all things, it should not pass without observing, that among the services and benefits of this country received from Ireland, which were such as were not in his power to enumerate, there was none to be compared with the supply of men which it afforded for the defence of Britain; if by bad policy that country was divided from this, or her zeal diminished, then all he had already said was strengthened in a degree not necessary for him to mention.

As to the pecuniary resources, it was evident they were unfavourable to an alarming degree; we had already in this war funded fifty millions: to which, when the unfunded debt was added, the whole made an increased debt of from 60 to 70 millions, beside which, three millions sterling of annual burden was laid on by permanent taxes. And here he must say, that notwithstanding the cant that the articles taxed were luxuries, he would aver that they fell chiefly on the middle class of the people, and as he was convinced that all plans to tax one class without the other were deceptive, and that when one class was taxed, all bore the burden, that is to say, if the poor were taxed, the rich bore a share; and if the rich, the poor also bore their share; but with such disproportion, as to the capacity to endure them, he considered the taxes on the middle class as equally oppressive to the poor as if laid directly, and as such disapproved of the falacious mode, though he admitted taxes were necessary at this time, and must be borne.

Also that part of our resources arising from manufactures, he wished to know the opinion of gentlemen who represented manufacturing places, and called upon them to say whether their not receiving half a year in proportion to the former, was not owing to the langnine speculations of merchants, on the West India Islands? The exportation of British Manufactures in 1793, was less than that in 1792 by four millions, and in 1794 it exceeded that in 1793, by two millions. The whole exportation was 18 millions—the lofs, therefore, was two paths of a proportion that struck at the very root of the prosperity of the country. He called upon the members for Lancaster to say, whether the lofs he stated were erroneous and whether the diminution in population there did not amount to an astonishing size. It was by marriages and christenings ascertained, that calculated on a large number, the diminution amounted to one half in some places, in all others to one third and one fourth.

Another point of reference he touched upon was our trade; and here he would refer to the mode of arguing adopted last year by the minister himself; that is to say, he would make instance the criterion. For this purpose he was at some pains to find the inference, and the result was, that since last year it has been rising, and is now at a size, the house would with difficulty believe. When France, Spain, and America were our enemies, insurance was not higher than now when we have so many allies, and France single handed against us. The fame up the Mediterranean, and to Bilboa, from 25 to 30 per cent, which, with insuring the premium along with the capital, amounted to no lefs than 57 per cent; besides which, the losses of underwriters had been so great, that their credit suffered, and merchants chose rather to insure with insurance companies at ten, than with them at seven. This he

said, demonstrated how ill our trade was protected, and was a proof of the diminution of trade and manufactures, and struck fatally at the basis of our power: the revenue itself. This was in his mind a reason for the house, considering whether they would pursue the object of the war, or alter the means of accomplishing it.

As to our connections with foreign nations, it would hardly be credited, if not too fatally known, that the British Commons voted away the money of their constituents without knowing who were our allies, what were their powers, and what their disposition to aid their common cause. He would once more ask the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Pitt) was the king of Prussia our ally? He then demanded of the house, whether they would go on voting away money without knowing whether so material a person was, or was not our ally? If not, what became of the treaty of 1788, by which he was bound to furnish England with 30 000 men? What remonstrances had ministers made on his breach of treaty, and what answer had he given? "Perhaps," said Mr. Fox, "he pleads that the stipulation in the treaty was to supply troops for purposes purely defensive, and with his accustomed good faith tells ministers, that it is we who have been the aggressors in this war, and that therefore he is not bound—ministers cannot so confider it without relinquishing their own ground of defence. Why then do they not compel him to performances? And are not the common betraying their constituents. If they proceed further, without getting at the bottom of the transaction?

One thing, he said, they might see, that monarchy was withdrawing or had withdrawn from us, and the question for consideration was rather, whether he was now a positive ally, enemy, than whether he was a neutral power? The king of Prussia, he obferved, might perhaps fay that it was not the conquering of forts, provinces or islands, but the refisting the torrent of Jacobin principles that was the object of the war: he may fay with an honourable baronet on a former night (Sir William Pulteney) "I have done more for you than defending Brabant or Holland. I have destroyed Poland, and established a regular government there;" which was most worthy, he who took an island, or he who crushed the principle of Jacobinism which were raising in Poland? "I have eradicated liberty, and destroyed Kosciusko—the glorious Kosciusko, whose sublime mind, exalted principles and heroic fortitude, added dignity and stature even to the cause of freedom itself, and whose cruel fate must excite sympathy in every breast in which virtue, honour, in reality and patriotism are not extinguished—this was a greater benefit to the Confederacy than saving Brabant." Perhaps he may fay, continued Mr. Fox, but will you agree to give 600,000l. to subjugate and destroy Poland, for the despot of Russia? Yes without your help he could not have done it, and he might without it have done all he did for you—Nothing.—Enquire then into it, and call the action from your selves and your sovereign, on the minister who has disgraced you.

As to the Emperor, he maintained that nothing was to be expected from him, as the king of Prussia, with this difference, that if he was to get the loan, he must receive it at once, and could not retract part (as in the case of Prussia) if he broke the treaty; and as to Spain, the most warlike province and people, the Catalonians, and a great part of Spain was already in possession of France; and that monarch must either at least get a subsidy, or withdraw from the alliance. He has already raised 25 per cent. on all offices of state, a proof no doubt of his deep distress, when he had recourse to means of supply which our minister, when it was proposed by an honourable friend of his, denounced as despicable, mean and desperate.

He then adverted to our conduct, and maintained that the very best resource, and the most inexhaustible, was found in an attention to the strict principles of justice. "Lay it down therefore in your hearts," said he, "that if deficient in justice, you are so far deficient in wisdom, and if in honour and integrity your arm is enfeebled against the enemy."

Mr. Fox then entered at large into the conduct of ministers and neutral nations; and after comparing the menaces to the little helpless states of Genoa and Tuscany, with their bending submission to Denmark, America and great States laid "Never was their conduct so disgraceful to a nation, such a mixture of insolence and impudence: never a transaction more wicked in the attempt or more mean in the execution. Draw a picture of injustice and meanness, and Great Britain in her conduct to Genoa furnishes the exact resemblance. The imputed character of the nation, once eminent for justice and magnanimity, has done her more injury than the loss of fleets and armies can do.

He then said that there were in prosecuting the war, two lines of conduct unexamined offered for adoption; one to make the security and protection of our allies the object of the war; the other to avow boldly the restoration of the monarchy. In the former case we should not have the emigrants or royalists to assist us, but then to balance that, the Convention would not have been able by terror or enthusiasm to raise a whole armed nation against us—If on the other, we had adopted the latter, we should have had the emigrants and loyalists to join us heart and hand.

But instead of chusing an alternative, ministers took up both in part; and while giving Valenciennes and Conde to the Emperor, taking the West-India islands in the name of George the IIId. instead of Lewis XVIIth, and shewing the loyalists and emigrants that we intended the dismemberment of their country, they compiled the republicans together more compactly, and armed them with terror and enthusiasm, by avowing the destruction of their government.

Mr. Fox then averted to the breach of the Proclamation at Toulon, and asked ministers what protection they afforded in pursuance of those various proclamations.—He would not, he said, discuss the gross outrage and breach of all the laws of nations, honor or honesty, in the confining of M. la Fayette; "A transaction (said he) which has damned their names who did it to perpetual infamy, and excited the indignation and execration of every honest heart,"—but he would only remark, that the impolicy of the conduct of the allies to him and Dumourier—conduct as wicked as it was weak, and as shameless as wicked, had probably prevented the coming over of many French Generals.—In this (said he) they exceed all bigots and religionists, for they excluded even Converts."

(For the remainder see the last page.)

Another account of the Naval Engagement in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, April 1.

THE following are some details that have been received from our *Toulon* fleet, since it failed on the 10th *Ventose*, (28th February.)

"They left in with the Warwick, (supposed to be the Berwick) of 74 guns, which was returning from *Florence*, in *Corsica*, where she had been to repair some damages, and which took our fleet for the English. She fought three or four frigates for some time, but a fresh gale of wind, which did some damage; two of our line of battle ships ran on board each other, and carried away their top masts, which threw them a good deal astern. The same gale of wind separated the *Sans Culotte* of 120 guns on board of which was the Representative LE TOURNEUR, but he got out into a frigate. The admiral sent a frigate and a line of battle ship to look after those two ships astern, and to bring them into the body of the fleet, but either from dissatisfaction, or some other cause, this order was not executed.

"It was in this state, that, on the 21st, (13th of *March*) in the morning, the English fleet hove in sight, consisting of sixteen sail of the line, of which two were *Neapolitans*. The English manœuvred to cut off these two ships, and succeeded but too well. Our Admiral made a signal to the ships a head, to pass between the English fleet and the two ships, but a calm, and still more the ignorance of the Captains, prevented the execution of this order, and the van passed to windward.

"During this time our two ships sustained a bloody combat with the English fleet. One squadron made some efforts to succour them: some of our vessels a head were engaged with a part of the English, but the result has been the abandoning of the two vessels, which have been taken by the enemy. Their names are la Ca ira, of 84, and the Censor of 74 guns."

At the departure of the courier, the remainder of the squadron, composed of ten sail of the line, still kept the sea; but the *Sans Culotte* had not rejoined, and it was feared she had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

SUMMARY of the result of the above action.

[The French papers, by Capt. ARRIS from *L'Orient*, give several accounts of the above naval action. From a perusal of them, we can state with certainty, That the action was bloody, on both sides, and that both sides exhibited traits of the most undaunted valour. The *Berwick*, of 74, fell into the hands of the *French*; two days before the action. She had arrived at *Toulon*, and was to be immediately sent to sea.—The *Ca-Ira*, and *Censor*, of 80 and 74 guns, sustained a combat of 2 British 74's, which were beaten off in a very shattered condition—Their places were immediately supplied by the *Courageaux* and *Illustrious*, both 74's, and the French ships being dismatied, the *Ca Ira* having lost 400 men, and *Censor*, a large number, they struck. The *Courageaux* was towed into the port of *Leghorn*, by the *Lowestoffe* frigate; where she was pronounced unfit for further service, was dismantled, and was to be burnt.—The *Illustrious* lost her foremast; and in a gale of wind went ashore on the coast of *Lavanna*, where her cannon, and stores were taken out; and the hunt. The French fleet had arrived at *Toulon*, where they were joined by six sail of the line from *Brest*, full of men. The English fleet entered *Genoa*, landed their wounded prisoners; but were ordered to depart, by the *Genoese* government—that Republic being neutral. This was immediately complied with by Adm. Hotham; who on the 27th *March*, left the gulf of *Spezzia*, with the squadron, and stood to the southward. On the whole neither party can claim a victory. The French lost two ships, which the English carried in mere wrecks—The French took one, and so disabled two others, that they were afterwards stripped and burnt.]

The Italian papers, contain narratives of the late action in the *Mediterranean*; all agreeing with the particular tendency, with the account which has appeared in the *London* Gazette, adding a few particulars, which may or may not be correct; among other things, it is said, on the authority of an officer on board the *Courageaux*, that the French were furnished with furnaces, and fired red hot balls.

GENOA, APRIL 3.

They write, that the *English* man of war, of 74 guns, the *Illustrious*, after having lost her mizen-mast, in the action of the 14th ult. had been driven ashore, in a gale of wind, on the coast of *Lavanna*. Two English frigates are employed in repairing, endeavouring to get her off. If these cannot succeed, she will be unrigged and burnt.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CENTINEL.

Another Crisis.

PARIS, APRIL 20.

YESTERDAY another conspiracy against the national representation, was developed by ROYER. The object was to open the prisons, to liberate the general in all the sections, to re assemble a Convention, and by force to establish the Constitution of 1793, without modification—to recall the deputies of the *Mountain*; to abolish by a solemn decree, *Billaud, Collot, Barrere*, and *Vadier*; to pronounce the arrest of the out-lawed deputies, and the transportation of *Freron, Tallien, Dubois Crance, Legendre, Rovere, Berras*, and many others. *Thuriot, Cambon, Matthew Montaut*, and another, were to be placed at the head of the conspirators. This plot was planned by *Parein*, an ex-general of *La Fender*, a quarter master of the *gendarmerie*, and two others. Provisions and military stores were expected from the country; and one had been distributed to purchase brandy. After a considerable discussion, in which it was mentioned, that the discovery was made by one concerned in the plot; the Convention decreed, that *Cambon, Thuriot, Ruamps, Lesurfare, Maignet, Mofes Bayle*, and *Haurie*, Representatives of the People, should consider themselves as in arrest; and as they did not deliver themselves up, in a certain time, their neglect should be punished with transportation. The Convention also decreed, the immediate arrest of *Matthew Montaut*. Seals were put on all their papers. The coalesced Powers are charged with being at the bottom of this conspiracy.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, APRIL 20.

A deputation from the section of *Gravilliers*, was admitted to the bar.

"A handful of subaltern villians" *said the orator*, "directed by *Leonard Bourdon, Charles, Dufour*, and these associates, had assumed the hope of anarchists.—A band of plunderers and assassins invested the place of your sitting, tumultuously precipitated themselves into the very sanctuary of the laws, and read an incendiary petition, dictated, no doubt by *Leonard Bourdon*.—The national representation threw a look of pity on those *atoms*, those vile instruments of crime. Your serenity and your silence confounded them, and they fled. A minority, paid by the combined powers, and fattened on the misery of the people, had formed for its support a MOUNTAIN, *sterile in virtues, but fertile in crimes!*—The energy you displayed on the 12th *Germinal*, (*1st April*) has levelled it, and *France* beholds those who inhabited it, only as *assassins, robbers* and *traitors*. Continue—Representatives, to pursue with a firm step, the career where justice guides you, where humanity smiles upon you, where virtue applauds you and where the people will support you!"

Many other petitions of Paris, proposed in the same time, similar addresses.

The Convention decreed honorable mention of these addresses and their insertion in the bulletin.

APRIL 19.

CAMBACERES, in the name of the Committee of seven, reported the progress made by the Committee, in the laws necessary to reorganize the Constitution of 1793. This Constitution is to be modified; it stands much in need of amendment in the distribution of its powers.

The Allies of France.

PARIS, APRIL 20.

The ill disposed, who wished the French republic to remain unknown amidst Europe, find themselves deceived in their perfidious hopes. The Republic, a Heroine even in its cradle, has found allies, in the four quarters of this part of the world.

In the North, *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

In the East, *Prussia*, whose preponderance will soon give to her forallies, all the States of *Germany*, who fatigued, have grown weary of the feudal sceptre of the House of *Austria*.

In the *West*, a nation as free as ourselves, is seeking, and will speedily find, the incalculable advantages of a re establishment of her commercial relations with the *French Republic*—The Americans wait only to have a perfect knowledge of the justice and stability of the French government, to draw close those bonds of friendship first tied by liberty;—*Pitt* has cunningly profited of the moment of our interior disorganization, to say to the *Americans*, "You must of necessity have some strong ally in *Europe*, let this ally be *England*. But the *Americans* learning the fate of the States General of *Holland* will calculate how dangerous it will be for them to trust to British faith, which abandons to annihilation those allies who have feared with the utmost fidelity; and who without any covers herself with their spoils, at the very instant when they are forced to bend to the inevitable vicissitudes of events.

In the *South*, it is a branch of the house of *Austria* herself, which after having been forced by Austrian despotism to range itself under the standard of the coalition, returns with eagerness to principles more favourable to commerce, and to the liberty that *Italy*, and gives a great example of good faith to all the little potentates of that part of *Europe*.

Simeon Goodman and Aia Merril,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced the mercantile business in Charlemont, under the firm of *Goodman and Merril*—where they offer for sale a complete assortment of European and India

GOODS,

on the most pleasing terms—

ALSO,

a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES—Painter's Colours, &c. on terms advantageous to the purchaser, who by calling may save the trouble and expence of applying to any other Store in the County.—Those who please to favor them with their custom, may depend on attention to all favors, which will be duly acknowledged.

They want to purchase a quantity of Butter, for which the best pay, and a generous price will be given.

N. B. They request all persons who have separate unsettled accounts with them previous to this date, to call and settle the same immediately.

Charlemont, June 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Charles Starkwather:

SYTHES, by the doz. or single, made by Capt. *Lemuel Clark* of Mansfield, *Connecticut*.

N. B. Said Sythes made upon honor.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Sythes.

NICHOLS' warranted SYTHES, for sale at the store of

ROBERT BRECK & SON.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

All persons desirous of contracting to build Norwich BRIDGES are desired to make their proposals to some one of the subscribers hereunto—on or before the second Tuesday of July next; at which time a contract will probably be completed, at the place where the Bridge is to be erected.

WAREHAM PARKS,
ELDAD TAYLOR,
SYLVESTER JUDD,
DAVID SCOT,
WILLIAM FOBES,
PHINEHAS MIXTER.

Norwich, June 5, 1795.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 3.

Agreeable to the appointment, the Senate and Representatives all mbled together, when his Excellency the Governour came in and delivered the following

SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE honour which the people have again conferred on me, by a majority of their votes for a Governour of this respectable Commonwealth, while it excites the warm feelings of gratitude in my heart, it reminds me of the arduous task I am called to undertake, and the many duties which are requisite for a performance of the great duties of the station. Having already been qualified agreeable to the Constitution and Laws, next to a dependence upon Him who is the fountain of all wisdom, I must rely upon your candour, and that of my fellow citizens at large.

The sovereignty of a nation, always of right, resides, in the body of the people; and while they have delegated to their freely elected Legislature, the power of exercising that sovereignty in their behalf, the Executive department, as well as the Magistrates who are appointed to render the Constitution effective by carrying the laws into effect, are no less important to the people. For what avails the making of good and wholesome laws, unless they are duly executed. As the happiness of civil society may in a great measure depend upon a wise and confident harmony between the various branches of the Government; a free communication may have a tendency to cultivate and extend the blessings of friendship and good humour. Indeed our constituents, under whose authority and for whose benefit we are to exercise the functions of our different depart ments, have a right to expect from us, as their public agents, to avow our principles and intentions, and make them acquainted with the true situation of their publick affairs.

In the address from the Chair, while it was filled by Royal appointment, uniform attempts were made to strengthen the prerogatives of the Crown, and to bring the people obsequious to sit at the foot of the Throne, for privileges holden by sufferance: Surely it becomes us, in our happy state of Independence, to turn our attentive minds to the great objects of securing the equal rights of the citizens, and rendering those constitutions which they have voluntarily established, respectable and efficacious.

Our ancestors, when under the greatest hardships and peril, they entered to settle the wilderness, they took off the soil, and left for us an inheritance, one of the best countries under the sun. Amidst their toils and fatigues they extended their views, and early laid the foundation of civil Liberty. Although they had in prospect, a confirmation of future youth in all liberty science they considered morality as real goodness of heart, as the great basis upon which the best interest of a nation could be safely laid. Under this idea, they also provided for the institution of Publick Worship, and the support of teachers in Piety, Religion and Morality. The great increase of our numbers and opulence, is a standing witness to the wisdom of their measures. Reproached as they were by the superstitious ravings of royal prerogative, and contemptible people at a distance from the scenes of the crowns, and the flattering smiles of courtiers, their perseverance has in effect raised us, by the blessing of Providence, to an exalted degree of prosperity and glory.

Fellow Citizens, we have a regular exercise of our Federal and State Governments; & we owe our unceasing gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, who safely carried us through our arduous struggle for freedom, for which other nations are now contending, at the expence of their blood and treasure. We cannot but rejoice that the principles for which we contended, and which are constitutionally established in United America, are credibly spreading themselves through many nations in Europe. We are able to embrace those powerful sister Republicks; and what adds much to our joy on this occasion is, that those nations became allied to us in an hour, when we were engaged in our hard conflict with an oppressive tyranny.

We are sadly with that the nations of the earth may sheath the sword of war, and we are ardently pray, that the equal rights of men may go hand in hand with peace. If our Federal Government shall with magnanimity and firmness, support the principles of a free elective Representative Government, and our honour and faith with our allies, and yet maintain peace with all nations, upon the principles of sound policy, and terms honourable and safe to our country, it will be acknowledged approximation to that perfection in practical politicks, which all people should most earnestly covet.

It is with satisfaction that I have observed the patriotic exertions of worthy citizens, to establish Academies in various parts of this Commonwealth. It discovers a zeal highly to be commended. But while it is acknowledged, that great advantages have been derived from these institutions, perhaps it may be justly apprehended, that multiplying them, may have a tendency to injure the ancient and beneficial mode of Education in Town Grammar School. The peculiar advantage of such schools is, that the poor and rich may derive equal benefit from them; but none excepting the more wealthy, generally speaking, can avail themselves of the benefits of the Academies. Should these institutions, detach the attention and influence of the wealthy, from the generous support of town Schools, is it not to be feared that useful learning, instruction and social feelings in the early parts of life, may cease to be so equally and universally disseminated, as they have heretofore been? I have thrown out these hints with a degree of diffidence in my own mind. You will take them in your candid consideration, if you shall think them worthy of it. In support of the publick Schools, from whence have flowed so many and great benefits, our University has from its infancy furnished them with well educated and fit persons to fill the places of Instructors; and they, in return, have nearly brought forward fit pupils for the further instruction of the University. The University, therefore claims a place among the first attentions of the publick.

The citizens of the Commonwealth have lately had before them a question of the expediency of revising, at this period, the form of our present Constitution. The conduct of the citizens on this occasion, has given full proof, that an enlightened, free and virtuous people, can as a body, be the keepers of their own Liberties, and the guardians of their own rights. On which side soever the question may have been decided, I have the pleasure of being informed that it has been discussed with propriety, calmness and deliberation. If the event should be in favour of a Convention, a future revision may be made at such period as may be most fit and convenient, and there may be opportunity, in the mean time, for the citizens at their leisure, to make their own remarks upon the Constitution, in its operation, and thus prepare themselves for cool deliberation, at another revision. Should the determination be otherwise, I think it will clearly follow, that the citizens are happy under the present constitution, and that they feel themselves well assured, that if there should be a future necessity for it, they can in a peaceable and orderly manner, revise, alter and amend it at their pleasure.

A complete, perfect and permanent system of justification, is one of the greatest blessings which our country can possess. To have justice administered promptly and without delay, is to gather the best fruits of a free and regular Government. Uncorrupted Juries are an effectual guard against the violations of our rights and property. Having an Executive annually elected, and the Legislative elected as often, the one branch of which is the grand inquest of the Commonwealth, and the other branch to be constituted a Court, as there may be occasion, to try and determine upon impeachments, we may be secured against partiality in the fountain, and corruption in the streams of justice. The Legislature will examine all the machinery by which the government acts: Too frequent speculative experiments may tend to render the motions unsteady, and to annex infecurity to property. Where there are no radical defects, a long exercise of Judicial Authority, in any particular mode, brings the feelings of the people in unison with it, and fixes habits to which they have been accustomed.

While we expect from our Judges and Magistrates and other civil officers that justice be administered with alacrity and impartiality, should we not be careful that ample justice be done to them.——

The administration of justice should indeed be without oppression or unnecessary expenses on the people; but the Ministers of justice should have an equitable reward for their services. If therefore from accident or peculiar or temporary circumstances, the established rewards are inadequate, I doubt not but you will determine, that what is fit and proper, will be done. The Executive should be enabled to find men of superior knowledge and integrity, who may be inclined to fill the important places in the civil departments; as they shall become vacent. On such appointments, the dignity and just authority of the Government very materially depend.

The Legislature will no doubt continue to guard the publick credit by adequate provisions for discharging the interest and finally sinking the principal of our publick debt. The sale of only vacant Lands, and the debts due to the Treasury, will contribute to ease the people from too great a burthen of direct taxes. The Treasurer's Statements will ascertain the demands necessary for the ensuing year.

I must entreat you to give me opportunity to revise such Bills and Resolves as you may think proper to lay before me, to which I shall chearfully attend, and do all within my power to dispatch the publick business and render the session agreeable to you and beneficial to the Commonwealth.

Let us, Fellow Citizens, cultivate a due observance of the Laws which are constitutionally made by the authority of this Government, as well as those of the Federal Government, agreeable to the Constitution of the United States. Let us transmit our Liberties, our Equal Rights, our Laws & our free Republican Constitutions, with their various concomitant blessings, to those who are coming upon the stage of action, and hope in God, that they will be handed down, in purity and energy, to the latest posterity.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

Last evening Capt. Willing in the ship Sopha, arrived at this port in 50 days from Hamburg. A Hamburg paper of April 17, by Capt. Willing, contains a letter, dated Basle, April 6, which says——

The TREATY between PRUSSIA and FRANCE, was signed at 4 o'clock this morning—and a letter dated Frankfort, April 9, which also mentions the signing of the treaty at Basle, in Switzerland, on the 4th of that month.

BOSTON, June 10.

MR. JAY's ELECTION—CERTAIN.

We congratulate the friends of Peace, the Federal Patriots of the *United States*, on the election of Mr. JAY to the Chief Magistracy of the State of *New York*. The assurance of this, we have received,

Dated, "NEW YORK, *June 5*.

"JOHN JAY is just declared Governor of the State of New York, by a majority of upwards of TWO THOUSAND votes."

Mr. VAN RANSALLAER is chosen Lieutenant Governor.

NORTHAMPTON, June 17.

We hear from Hadley, that during the storm yesterday afternoon, Mr. *Seth Beardwell*, of that town, was instantly killed by lightning as he was at work in the open field; a son of his, near him, was struck down, but happily received no material injury. Mr. Beardwell has left a widow and 8 children.

MARRIED]—on the 10th inst. the Rev. *Ged Nesmith* of Packersfield, (*New-Hampshire*) to Miss *Sophia Clap* of East Hampton.

Died, at Hadley, on Thursday last, D.S. *Timothy Lyman*.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received, and is opening at his store opposite the court house, a general assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Among which are Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Velvets and Thicksetts, Jeans and Fustians, Nankeens, Nankeenets plain, strip'd, twill'd & clouded, Veil Patterns, Florentine, Satinett and Lastings.

Black, Pink, Green, Strip'd and Changeable Lutestrings, Green and Black Persians, Black Taffety, Black and Blue Modes, Black, Blue, Green, Pink and White Sarsenet, Russel Callimancoes, Morreens and Durants.

Chintzes and Callicoes, Dimitys, Muslins, plain, corded, strip'd and check'd Muslins—a beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Shawls, Black Feathers, and Green Fans, Ladies, and Misses Hats, Bonnets and Chips.

Also, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Bandanno and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton, Linen and Muslin do. Cambricks and Lawns, Back Netting, Crape, Spotted and Striped Gauze.

The best Florentine and Russel Shoes and Slippers, of all sizes, for women, Morocco Slippers and Shoes for Misses and children, Gaiters, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a small assortment of Hard Ware, Bohea Tea, Brown Sugar, Raisins, Coffee, Chocolate, Hard Soap, Pepper, Allspice, &c. Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE just received from Boston, a fresh supply of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which with those they had on hand before, make a general assortment—which goods, they have determined to sell very low for pay in hand or short credit.

Southampton, June 13, 1795.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

HAS just received from Boston, a supply of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—among which are Jeans, Fustians, Striped and Plain Nankeens, and a very elegant and fashionable assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Bandano Handkerchiefs, and many other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

He has also as usual, an assortment of West India GOODS, such as W. I. and N. E. Rum, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.—all which he is now selling on the lowest terms, for cash or most kinds of country produce.

He wants to purchase a quantity of white oak barrel STAVES, and Heading, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.—He also wishes to purchase, a quantity of good Sheeps Wool, for which part will be paid in cash.

Southampton, June 17, 1795.

ATTENTION THE WHOLE!

To all CONNOISEURS, in HORSE BREEDING.

AFTER viewing the many *Seed Horses*, advertised for *covering*, in Mr. BUTLER's and other Papers—Gentlemen, pray turn your attention! to the stable of the subscriber, in Conway, towards the west end of *Amity Street*—and there you may see (gratis) the *famous, active, gay, vigorous, firm* and robust,

—NON IMPORTED HORSE—

GRANNY.

He is five years old this grass—his head is his *capital* part—his neck is joined to it, and is very elegant—he is of a bright bay colour, with a dark main, and *blue* tail—he is between *eleven* and *twenty five* hands high—he will run a long race or a short one, just as you please, and was never yet beat by any horse imported from *Great-Britain, Ireland* or *Arabia*——His *pedigree* is as honourable, and can be traced as far back, as that of the *Paymaster* or the *Sweeper*.—It is supposed that he may be descended in a direct line from *Bucephalus*, a horse that was owned and rode by *Alexander the Great*, when he conquered *the world*.

Granny's sire, was a horse that was fired by a horse, that was fired by another horse, that came out of a mare, that was fired by another horse, the fire of which horse, came out of a mare, that was fired by a horse, the *great, great, great grand* fire of which horse, came right from England, in the former part of the reign of *Queen Ann*; and it is thought likely enough, was fired by the *Marquis of Rockingham*.

His dam was our *Old Sorrel*—his grand dam, was uncle Daniel's *Old Sorrel*—his *great grand dam* was Grandfather's *Old white Mare*—his great, great *grand dam* was Uncle Jo's Old *Pumpkin & Milk*—his great, great, great grand dam, was *Old Shamble Heels*, formerly owned by Mr. Samuel Dickinson of Deerfield—her fire is not now certainly known, but supposed by some, that it might be *Old Bumb*, formerly owned by *uncle David Wells* of Greenfield—his *great, great, great, great* grand dam, was related to the famous horse *Snob*, formerly owned by Major John Arms of Brattleborough, and *Snob* was descended from the same stock, with the *noted Hayden Horse*, kept many years ago at Windsor in Connecticut—he was the *fawn-fisht paint* of his day—It is affirmed, that he would *pace* over a * *Hogshead* and not break—*Granny's great, great, great, great, great grand dam* was imported from *Ireland* into *Caledin*, about the time of its first settlement.

This gentleman is the fat end of Granny's pedigree, at least as far as I have been able to trace it——and I think it does not fall short of any I have seen in point of *respectability*.—His *pay* is ready, and his *gait majestic*; and there are People in Ashfield, perhaps as good judges as Col. Wadsworth of Hartford, who would be soon put a mare to *Granny* as to any horse they know of.——He covers at One Dollar the leap, Two Dollars the season, and Three Dollars to ensure a foal. Pasturing afforded reasonably. Steady attendance given, and no fee to the *Groom*. The pay will be required, within six months. Gentlemen please to call and see and judge for yourselves. I am with respect your very humble Servant,

ISRAEL ARMS.

At the same I have choice, I pray ye dont fare,
For *Granny* is a horse—he is not a *Mare*.
Conway, June 17, 1795.
* *Perhaps a Hog's Head.*

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a smart active Boy, about 12 years of age.——Enquire at this Office.

(Continued from the second page.)

He said that Ministers should, on the contrary, have published a general amnesty; for, as that bright and astonishing man (Mr. Burke) said, "I know not how to draw up an indictment against a whole nation." The error there was fundamental and fatal; and the proposed enquiry would tend to shew how they should in future adopt some plan sensible of conduct. After charging the admiralty with the most scandalous and unaccountable misconduct, which he instified also demanded enquiry, he proceeded to the state of Ireland, and said, that at the outset of the war he pointed out the dangers they were incurring, and stated a variety of matters which had since all been accomplished. This speech was called a libel; if so, it was now a *convicted libel*, for its truth was proved: he had then mentioned Ireland, and ministers said he was wrong in doing so—touch it not said they—he then said, and now repeated it, that Ireland was a most material part of the empire; the identity of our constitution, government, and language made it so; he always thought the Irish wanted redress, though unworthy prejudices he knew made them think otherwise here; he knew too there existed in Ireland itself a most dreadable and illiberal opinion—a strange unmeaning jargon of Protestant Ascendancy, which reached England—but to do ministers justice, they go over it in some degree—full of those sentiments with regard to that oppressed people, he declared, that the late coalition, though it flung him, he confessed gave him warm hopes that some good might arise from it, and that the grievances which were alienating that country from this would be done away.

He desired ministers to deny, if they could, that Ireland was in a state of irritation and danger, and that it was caused by their mismanagement; none of their friends dare deny it, he cared not which it was; it was some one or other of them.

In consequence of some arrangements made here, ministers sent to Ireland a Lord Lieutenant, popular for many reasons, but chiefly because his party was pledged to the reformation of abuses.—He was inclined to that extent, that to gratify him they consented to the war. In his speech from the throne he avowed that it was his majesty's intention, in order to unite all descriptions of men he meant to give emancipation to the catholics;—the consequence was, that happy at the prospect of reformation, great supplies were voted, exceeding, in an enormous degree, any thing that could, or ought to be expected from them. High in expectation, and generous to excess, in the general character of that nation, they voted them with cheerful cordiality, then did ministers dash the cup from their lips, and to do so they quarrelled with a nobleman, whose personal character alone gave respect to, and saved from, universal opprobrium and contempt, the late coalition. In what did this signify, he asked, if the danger and injury were produced, whether it was by the right hon. gentleman [Mr. Pitt] or Lord Fitzwilliam? The House, if it refused to submit an enquiry, might be responsible for the dismemberment of the British empire. He knew Lord Fitzwilliam well, and would almost pledge himself that in that as in all things, he acted not only irreproachably, but nobly, at least conformably to arrangement—but that was nothing; some of the ministers were in fault, and the people ought to know which of them.

The Catholics, he said, made three-fourths of the people of Ireland; but ministers deceived themselves, if they thought that they were at hostilities with the Protestants. Catholics are no party, nor protestants; parties, indeed, there were, and he was sorry to say they were roused to opposition. One party were some persons holding places and pensions—the other the whole Irish nation.

He said, that he could not conclude without lamenting the strange indifinctions that marked all the right honorable gentlemen's [Mr. Pitt's] transactions—Nature was not to be conquered, and the most positive proof of the policy of it could not induce him to act distinctly, plainly, and directly; by this he got involved in his difficulties with France; by this he was entangled with Ireland, and he could not help thinking it strange that a person gifted with the most concise and copious words to be found in the treasury of language, in a degree superior to any man existing, should yet be unable to make himself understood, and embarrass even his colleagues with ambiguities and inexplicable meanings.

In the present case it was peculiarly extraordinary, as from the animosity and contradiction of sentiments which subsisted between the parties, one would suppose they would have taken care to be more explicit with each other. However, if there was any danger arising from their misunderstanding, the nation had a right to fix the guilt on the proper person, and a committee of enquiry was the fittest mode of bringing about that object.

He said there was some part of his measure that he must defer, till he could move for papers, to found them, to be laid on the table. Some parts of the Irish business were so well known, that he could move them, if the committee was appointed.—His first motion therefore was,

"That this house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to enquire into the state of the nation."

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of spring and summer

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on low terms for pay in hand or approved credit; among which are, best London superfine Broad-Cloths, Callicoes and Chintzes, a large assortment 4-4 and 6-4 Book and Jaconett Muslin, Nankeen, Twill'd and Clouded do. India Cottons, Bandanno Handkerchief's,

ALSO,

Hyson and Bohea Tea, Rum, Salt, Sawmill Saws, Crofcut, do.

N. B. Cash paid for Butter.

Northampton, May 28, 1795.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale—W. I. and N. E. Rum by the hhd. bl. or less quantity, London Porter, Bristol Beer, Geneva, Cloverwater, Wines, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or bl. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea, of a superior quality, Rice, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Raisins by the cask or lb. Figs, Currants, Fullick, Sheet by the cwt. or lb. Sheet Lead, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron by the ton or cwt. Salmon, Tar, Leaf and Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

N. B. All accounts of more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment—also—all others whose time of payment has expired, are requested to make immediate settlement.

Northampton, May 3. 1795.

NEW GOODS.

White and Burr,

HAS just received from the ships *Union* and *Ellice*, a well chosen assortment of Spring

GOODS,

the prices of which, befpeak profound peace, and lasting tranquility between Europe and America.—Our goods was not purchased with either recommendation nor credit, but with ready cash: we flatter ourselves they are as well laid in as any goods offered for sale, and presume to say they shall be put on better terms than those who cry up their cheapness, those who have cash to exchange for goods, will find themselves amply rewarded, in taking the trouble to call,—Still a term of credit given, from one month to three years if agreed to. Those who have a taste for good Goods that are not half destroyed by much and age, can be supplied, by calling immediately; a generous allowance made to large purchasers, and every favor received with thanks.

N. B. For cash only, will be sold Brandy, at 19/6. Rum, 6/10. Wines, Geneva, Tea, and every other article at such reduced prices, as must when known, command the attention of our customers.

Northampton, June 10, 1795.

The subscriber is about

building a mill, for the purpose of grinding bark by water, near Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards's*—when he will be glad to purchase any quantity of Oak, Hemlock and Birch BARK.—Will give for oak 15/ per cord; for birch 16/. for hemlock 12/. the liberality of the prices given, together with a disposition to encourage useful improvements in manufactures, the subscriber flatters himself, will induce owners of bark timber, to furnish him with a large supply.—A person will attend at the place above mentioned, to take in bark, from and after the first of July next.—Such payment will be made for bark, as will accomodate the selless, and all favours gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

N. B. He receives Bark as usual, at his Tanyard,—he also requests those who have engaged bark, to deliver it immediately.

Northampton, June 10, 1795.

Wanted to hire immediately

by the subscriber, two or three JOURNEYMEN Joiners, for which cash and generous wages will be given.

NATHANIEL WELCH.

Northampton June 10, 1795.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from *New York*, and now selling, (nearly opposite the court-house) a small assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Among which are the following, viz.

Large and small Bibles, with or without Plates,	Looking Glass for the mind,
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vol.	Coghlan's Memoirs,
Enfield's Sermons,	Female Jacky Club,
Doddridge's, do.	Charlotte,
Edwards on the affections,	Haunted Priory,
Russell's Sermons,	Lee's Memoirs,
Burton's Lectures,	Carters Travels,
Sterne's Works 8 vol.	Natural History,
christianity unveil'd	Moore's Journal, 2 vol.
Messiah,	Vicar of Wakefield,
Bunyan's Holy War,	Pilgrim's Progress,
Hervey's Meditations.	Clarissa Harlow, 8 vol.
Life of Christ,	Evelina, 2 vol.
Addison's Evidences of the Christian Religion,	Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor,
Priestly's Letters to the Jews,	Seneca's Morals,
Rowe's Letters,	Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Religious courtship,	Citizen of the World
Chapone's Letters,	Beauties of Sterne,
Bell on the Venereal,	Memoirs of the Queen of France.
Hamilton's Midwifery,	Young's Night thoughts.
Wallis on Diseases,	Beauties of the Muses.
Hamilton's Treatise on Female Complaints,	Baron Trenck.
Brown's Elements,	Children's Books per hundred or doz.
Smellies Philosophy,	Cook's voyage round the world,
Edinburgh Dispensatory,	Muir's Trial,
Lavaters Physiognomy,	Rowan's, do.
Morse's Universal Geography,	Gerrald's do.
Do. abridg'd,	Eaton, do.
Guthries Grammer,	Watt & Downie, do.
Pike's Arethmetic,	Paine's Age of Reason,
Fishers, do.	Female policy detected,
Ready Reckoner,	Death of Abel,
Complete Letter Writer,	Do. Cain,
Williams' Letters, 2 vol.	Sermons to children,
Letters to a Wife,	Œconomy of Human Life,
Farmer's Letters,	Robinson Crusoe,
Chesterfield's Letters	Gullivers Travels,
Goldsmith's Essays,	Jest Books,
Spectator, 8 vol.	Memorandum Pocket Books,
Rollins Ancient History, 10 vol.	Dramatist,
History of Vermont,	Tom Robbers,
French Revolution,	Children in the Wood,
American, do.	Cynthia,
Yorick's Journal,	Book of Knowledge,
Ladies Pocket Library,	Triump of Love,
Singing Books per doz. or fingle	Adelia and Theodore.
	Charles Grandison,
	Rochefaulds Maxims,
	Medical Pocket Book,

STATIONARY.

English and American Writing Paper,	Sand Boxes & Sand,
Marble, do.	Ink Stands,
Blank Books,	Black Lead Pencils,
Memorandum, do.	Office Penknives with cases,
Holland Quills,	Pocket Books, red and black,
Ink Powder, Black and Red,	Slate and Slate Pencils,
Dutch Sealing Wax, Black and Red,	Copperplate Copy,
Wafers in Boxes, by the doz.	Red Morocco, Green, do.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Young's Latin Dictionary,	Davidson's Virgil, 2 vol.
Greek Grammar,	Cicero's Orations,
Ross's Latin Grammar,	Clarkes Introduction,
Latin Accidence,	Cordery,
Jacobi riand,	Family Instructor,
All parts Websters Spelling Books, by the hundred or doz.	Perry's Dictionaries,
	Entick's, do.
Perry's, do.	Primmers,
Pfalms and Hymns, per doz.	Morses Geography abridg'd,
Said Butler, continues the business of Book Binding, as usual.	Ladies Accidence, &c. &c.

Blank Books for Public Offices, made on the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to all orders, which will be thankfully received.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose time of contract has expired, are requested to make payment.

Northampton, June 3, 1795.

Wanted immediately, 3

or 4 Journeymen Shoe Makers, to whom good pay will be made—Enquire of

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, June 3, 1795.

NEW GOODS, at the Variety Store in Chesterfield.

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

RETURN their thanks to their friends and customers, for former favours, and now follicit their renewal and continuance.

If they are so happy by their past line of conduct in trade, as to give general satisfaction; they flatter themselves that the unusual low profits they now put on their New Goods, will not only enlure to them the favours of their old customers; but greatly extend the line of their business.

Credit given, and country produce received as usual.

June 1, 1795.

Brick.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this, and the adjacent towns, that he still carries on the business of making Brick one mile south of the meeting house in this town, where they may be supplied at the shortest notice, and best kind, made agreeably to the Law of this Commonwealth.—As he has been at very great expence in setting up the Burner, and keeps in constant employ a number of skillful workmen, he flatters himself that he has arrived at great perfection in the art. The encouragement and patronage of the public will be acknowledged by their humble servant.

FIRMIN WOOD.

Northampton, June 3. 1795.

Traveller,

THE full blooded beautiful bay horse, Traveller, will cover this season, at 15/ the leap, and 24/ the season.—Cash or produce in the fall, and a great abatement for prompt pay,—one of his yearling colts estimated at 100 dollars may be seen at my farm, as a sample for those Gentlemen that wish to raise market horses.

Sweeper,

The famous FOALGETTER and Race Horse, lately from Pennsylvania, will cover this season, at five dollars the leap, and seven dollars the season.—He is a vigorous sure Horse, black as a Raven, near fifteen hands high; some of his Colts have been sold at £100.—He is called *Sweeper* because he always sweeps the stakes; he never was beat, he is a full-blooded Horse and got the first blood in America.—Col. Wadsworth of Hartford, a member of Congress, who breeds the finest Horses in New-England, who is an excellent judge, and who knows perhaps as many fine horses as any Gentleman in America, says that he would as soon put a *mare* to the *Sweeper* as to any—he knows of.

SELAH NORTON.

For further particulars enquire of

SANCO covers, and the MULES will be contracted for as usual.

Said NORTON is now selling cheaper than ever

New Goods,

such as Cassimere, Fustians, Janes, Stockinett, Nankeens, Moreens, Hollands, Muslins, Chintzes and Callicoes, Writing Paper, &c. Also Rum, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, &c. &c.

N. B. 20,000lbs. of Butter, 10,000 bushels of Ashes, 10,000lbs. of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, and Salts without or prescribing how much, wanted, for which cash and goods will be paid at my store, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. MURRAY and BENNETT.

S. N.

Ashfield, May 20, 1795.

EDWARD BIGELOW,

wishes to purchase a few likely saddle HORSES, from 4 to 8 years old, about 15 hands high.

Northampton, May 27, 1795.

Strayed away from the

subscriber, on the 5th ult. a mare COLT, two years old, natural trotter, dark brown colour, with one or more white feet—with a large bar in the forehead, with a long tail and mane, no artificial mark.—Whoever will take up said colt, or give information to the owner so that said colt may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

ISRAEL RICE.

Conway, June 1, 1795.

Taken up in Hadley, a

large forrel Mare supposed to be eight years old, image in her left fore foot by a ring bone, the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take hers away.

CALEB LYMAN.

Hadley, May 28, 1795.

*** ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a stout active Boy.—Enquire at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1795. [NUMB. 460.]

Legislature of Massachusetts.

ANSWERS TO GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Hon. SENATE's.

[Presented by the Hon. Messrs. BACON, WELLS, CONY, DANE, and DAVIS.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE Senate cannot but express their sincere satisfaction at the renewed testimony of public confidence, which exists in the just and grateful sentiments, expressed in your Excellency's communication.

The harmony and good humour, so essential to the beneficial operation of the all organized government, with which the Commonwealth is favored, it shall be our study to cultivate and improve; and by free communications and an explicit avowal of principles and intentions to conform to the genius of our Constitution and to the character of the people by whom it is enjoyed.

A recurrence to the principles and events, which distinguished the early settlement of our country, to which your Excellency has drawn our attention, will ever be peculiarly gratifying to thoughtful and virtuous minds. To eulogies upon our illustrious Ancestors, every American heart is in constant unison. Poverty and difficulty, persecution and contempt were plentifully poured into their cup: But the rays of Glory will ever shine upon their tombs. The affectionate reverence of their descendants will embalm their memory, and a respectful regard to those principles and institutions, which have been attended with unexampled prosperity, will form the glorious reward which they contemplated, and in the anticipation of which all their sufferings were softened.

The diffusion of equal liberty, and the voluntary adoption of those principles of personal freedom which form the basis of the American Constitution, by any of the nations of Europe, are circumstances which will be much satisfaction. On the Supreme Disposer of Events we rely, to give the contending nations peace, when the great purposes of the present commotions shall be accomplished. At the same time, we cannot but express our gratitude, that he hath blessed us with a government by which we have been preserved in prosperous tranquility, amidst the sanguinary conflicts which have afflicted the European world.

Your Excellency's attention to the establishment and operation of literary institutions, is justified by the importance of the subject. Academies have been considered as useful institutions to afford the means of instruction in several branches of science, of general and obvious utility; for which Grammar Schools are not well calculated. Considering the various literary institutions in the Commonwealth as highly necessary and useful for extending the great branches of learning and sciences, for the promotion of which they were respectively established, it shall be our special care at all times, to patronize them in such a manner as to encourage and effectually protect the whole; and as time and experience shall evince that any of those institutions shall stand in need of the special assistance and patronage of the Government, we flatter ourselves that the Senate of Massachusetts will never withhold such assistance or patronage.

We feelingly feel with your Excellency, real satisfaction, when we contemplate the cool, deliberate and enlightened manner, in which the citizens of this Commonwealth have lately examined their Constitution, in order to revise it, or to preserve it in its present form. This deliberate character, and this dignified manner of examining the principles and forms of their government, must be attributed in no small degree, to the excellent literary institutions established by them and their venerable ancestors.

A system of jurisprudence as perfect and permanent as is attainable by men, will unquestionably be the object of the enlightened citizens of this Commonwealth. If, in examining the machinery of the Government in this important branch of it, any improvement should come under consideration, it will surely be contemplated with all proper deference and respect for those modes and systems, which time has rendered venerable, and long habit has familiarized or endeared.

The honorable and permanent provision, which the constitution requires to be made for certain important officers, is founded on such solid and approved principles, that any existing inadequacy will engage our careful attention; and the obvious policy and justice of making equitable and adequate rewards to all the officers of government, will lead us carefully to consider any circumstances which may have diminished the compensation to which their services are entitled.

The adequate provision which has been made for the payment of the interest on the debt of the Commonwealth, and the favorable operation of the system adopted for its gradual reduction, afford us much satisfaction, and we are happy in the reflection, that the accomplishment of those interesting objects will be materially aided by resources independent of a tax upon the citizens.

We are convinced of your Excellency's readiness, to co-operate with us in the dispatch of public business, and shall endeavor to give your Excellency suitable opportunity for the revision of those bills and resolves which may be passed the present session.

Answer of the Hon. HOUSE.

[Presented by Messrs. MASON, *(Boston)* EUSTIS, STRONG, WALDO, and JARVIS.]

SIR,

IT is with real satisfaction that the House of Representatives embrace the present opportunity of renewing their congratulations, on your re-election to the first office in this government. The unanimity with which this agreeable event has been distinguished, is a new proof of the confidence reposed, by your fellow-citizens, in your zeal, patriotism and integrity.

It is with pleasure, we recognize with your Excellency, the truth, of a principle, no less beautiful in theory, than it is just and incontestible in practice—In this as in every State where the sovereignty is retained by the whole people as their unalienable right, the exercise of every power, which must emanate from their authority, will naturally be directed to promote their real interest. It is to this source we may trace the uninterrupted harmony, in the respective Departments of our present government, which has so happily prevailed from the first moment of its existence to the present period.

We cannot fail to view it, with your Excellency, as a circumstance extremely honorable to the profound policy of our ancestors, that, at the same time they laid the foundation of their civil institutions in the rights of human nature, they considered the diffusion of knowledge, and the freedom and establishment of public worship, as instruments indispensably requisite to confirm and extend them.

We sympathize with the deepest solicitude for the calamities of those nations who are now struggling in defence of their liberty, and we shall hail the approach of peace to them as the greatest of blessings, when its final re-establishment shall secure to them the unmolested enjoyment of those essential rights for which their blood hath been so profusely shed.

We have observed with peculiar pleasure, the perfect tranquility which accompanied the late deliberations of the people, on the very interesting question of revising their Constitution.

We shall pay all possible attention to every subject referred to by your Excellency in your late communications, and assure you of the prompt and cheerful concurrence of this House, in every measure, to accomplish the salutary objects of our free and happy Government.

[The following, as it relates to the *United States*, may be interesting. It is extracted]

FROM THE PARIS MONITEUR.

"JOSEPH FAUCHET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to the *United States of America*, writes thus to the Minister for the Foreign Department at *Paris*.

Philadelphia, the 22d day of Sans-culotride, the 2d year of the French Republic.

"Citizen, I have already apprised you (in my last dispatches) of the intrigues practised by the great American Proprietors, to seduce French adventurers in this country, and to sell to them, for a stipulated sum, sometimes a hundred per cent. certain territories to which they cannot prove their right, because they extend beyond the American boundaries.—The great danger of tolerating among us such a spirit of plunder, must be obvious; and I think it is necessary that the circumstance should be made public, in order that our fellow-citizens may know what risks they incur.

"I transmit to you herewith the copy of a letter which I have just now received, and which I beg of you to communicate to the Committee of Public Safety:—

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF GREENE, &c.

Greensborough, Aug. 24, 1794.

SIR,

"In this country, there are crowds of vile speculators, who survey the lands, whether in a barren state, or in the possession of the lawful proprietors, or beyond the limits prescribed by the last Treaty with the Indians: these pretended proprietors obtain grants by stratagems from the temporary Governors or Officers of State; but the laws of the country prohibit all grants obtained thus surreptitiously.

"These impostors sell their pretended property to the merchants, who dispose of them to Mr. ROBERT MORRIS, and he again to those French families who have already arrived, or who intend to emigrate into this country.

"Behold the fact.—The fatal effects of this infamous series of iniquities have at last been discovered, to the prejudice and ruin of the families alluded to.

"If you think it necessary, that the contents of this letter should be published, with my name annexed, both in English and in French, here and in Europe, I have not the least objection. I am Sir, &c.

"J. FAUCHE."

"To Citizen J. B. FAUCHET, French Ambassador, to the United States of America."

(A true copy) "J. B. FAUCHET."

LONDON, May 5.

WESTMINSTER Hall.

JUDGMENT OF MR. HASTINGS.

About one o'clock the lords being come into the Hall, and the commons with their managers, seated, the proceeding commenced.

Mr. Hastings was called into court; and as soon as he had pled in the usual form, he was ordered, to withdraw, while his judges determined on his cafe.

The lord chancellor then, in a solemn and dignified manner, put the question of guilty or not guilty? to the Peers upon fifteen articles of charge, severally. Their lordships rose, as it had been previously arranged, and, laying the right hand upon the left breast, pronounced the verdict upon honour.

By two o'clock the whole house had been interrogated fifteen times; and Mr. Cooper prefented the chancellor with the results.

Mr. Hastings was then called in; and, amid the most profound silence, the chancellor addressed him, to state that a majority of judges had acquitted him from the matters charged against him: and that consequently, he stood absolved and acquitted from them and their consequences.

Mr. Hastings respectfully bowed; and turning about to his friends, received their warm congratulations.

This morning three messengers arrived at the Secretary of State's office with dispatches, viz. Mr. Basilico from Brunswick, Mr. Wiffin, from Vienna, and Mr. Sparrow from Corfica. A mail from Hamburgh, also arrived at the General Post-Office.

By the mail we have received a copy of the Treaty of Peace between the king of Prussia and the French Republic, published officially at Berlin: it is exactly the same as that read in the National Convention of France, of which we have already laid a Translation before our readers.

It appears that the French are certainly engaged in negociations for peace with more than one power on the continent.—Our letters from Italy, of the 4th ult. state that his majesty the king of Sardinia has requested from the French representative, at Nice, a passport for an agent who is to go to Paris to commence negociations for peace—a request which was expected would be immediately granted. They add, that to hasten the business as much as possible, the Sardinian minister at Genoa had also commenced negociations with the French Representative residing there.

The following orders have lately been published in Holland: 1st, the internal and external navigation of all rivers and harbours of the seven provinces are declared free. 2dly, the exportation of all kinds of goods to England or any of its possessions are prohibited. 3dly, warlike stores of all kinds are prohibited to be exported to any country, France excepted; but even in that case, heavily must be given for three times the value of the quantity to be removed. 4thly, fire arms, powder, & shipetre can be removed into France by land only, and then under the conditions mentioned in the 3d article.

It is very confidently said, that ministers have again issued orders for seizing all ships of whatever nation, laden with corn or provisions for French ports. But it is hardly credible that after hazarding a rupture with America, Denmark, and Sweden, after paying a million and a half smart money, for the seizure of neutral ships, they can so soon think of incurring the same penalties.

The Spanish Ambassador, we are told, has communicated to the British Cabinet the determination of the court of Madrid to co-operate with England in the most active profecution of the war throughout the campaign.

While the Council for the Rev. Mr. Jackson were pleading on Thursday last, before the court of king's bench, in Dublin, for an arrest of judgment, the unfortunate defendant sunk down at the bar, and instantly expired!

The greater part of the remnant of our late army on the continent, is at length arrived at the places appointed for the landing of the several Corps.—These places extend from the mouth of England to the Downs: and orders were issued several months ago for having ready at each of them the necessary shipping, &c. both for the comfort of the troops, and to enable them to make a decent appearance before being much expofed to public view.

Lord Hood, although understood to be under sailing orders for the Mediterranean, has resigned his command and arrived yesterday in town.

Commotions of a very serious nature have taken place at Bury, on account of the high price of provisions. On Saturday, we understand, the magistrates tho't it necessary to resort to the last extremity and two regiments of militia being ordered to fire upon the populace, laid down their arms.

Letters from Durham state the spirit of discontent to be as violent in that part of the country, where bands of the necessitous are going from house to house and compelling the farmers to bring their corn and other articles of subsistence to market.

It is worthy of remark; that the Ambassador extraordinary from the King of Sweden to the French Republic, in his speech to the Convention, addressed the armed neutrality of Sweden and Denmark, as a proof of the friendly disposition of his Swedish Majesty towards the French nation.

RIOT AT COVENTRY, &c.

Extract of a letter from Coventry, April 20.

"The 4th regiment of dragoons, or the Irish establishment, who were quartered here for 18 months, were last week ordered to Leicester, Ashby, de la Zouch, and

Derby, to make room for the 22d light dragoons, who arrived in two divisions on Wednesday and Thursday last, from Canterbury. The following day Friday, our market-day, a large mob assembled in the market place, carrying a loaf of bread wrapped round with black crape, and on the top of a pike; in this order they Marched round the different streets in the city, hooting and abusing the bakers, butchers, and farmers; the latter they actually drove out of the market. The mayor at night exiled out the aid of the military. Two officers, with a strong patrole of dragoons, immediately by torch light dispersed the mob, and secured 7 of the ringleaders, who are lodged in prison. In the course of the night an express arrived to the commanding officer, from the magistrates of Nuneaton, requiring military aid, as a serious riot was expected on Saturday at the Market, aided by a numerous and desperate set of Colliers. Accordingly a troop of dragoons, with three officers, arrived there early on Saturday morning time enough to keep all quiet, for which purpose they remain for the present.

"The mob at Coventry on Saturday night attempted to force open the prison door, to liberated their comrads; but were again despersed by the dragoons. All was quiet on Sunday; but this morning the mob assembled so early as 8 o'clock, and is a strong body marched out to destroy a corn mill, about a mile from the town. The owner of the mill, Mr. Parker, was about to comply with their terms, when instantly an officer and thirty dragoons, rode out in full speed, with swords drawn, and put the mob to the rout, making the three ringleaders prisoners.

"We are at this moment (one o'clock in the day) informed that the colliers are upon their march, in a powerful body, to release the prisoners in our goal—However every precaution is taken to repel them. Picquets are placed at every pass to the town.

JOSEPH GERALD.

At six o'clock on Sunday evening, a message was carried to Mr. Gerald, that William Pitt, one of the jailors of Newgate, wanted to speak with him at the gate of the ward, where he was imprisoned (Gilt Spur Street Compter); Mr. Gerald, in consequence of his bad state of health, occasioned by his long and rigorous imprisonment, was in bed, but the message coming very pressingly, he got up as well as he could, and in his night cap and slippers, proceeded to the door, where he was seized by these instruments of power, who loaded his feeble and emaciated limbs with double irons, hand cuffed him, and in spite of his entreaties to take farewell of an infant daughter, who was his companion in his dreary abode, tore him away, and thrust him in a post chaise prepared to carry him to Portsmouth, from whence a transport sails for Botany Bay.

HOUSE of LORDS.

April 24.

Earl Fitzwilliam rose to have a day named for the investigation of his official character, during his Government in Ireland. He could not, he observed, patiently resume his seat as a Peer of Parliament, without referring to this trial, which would show whether the blame lay with him or with his Majesty's Ministers—he is convicted by calling, that Noble Lords in office would fix on the first open day to bring forward their charges against him, which might justify them in recalling him at such a crisis as they did. If they did not agree to this, he must insist on a day himself for the enquiry.

Lord Grenville was sorry that the Noble Lord thought this badie of his recall. A recall from the Vicereyship of Ireland was, he said, a simple thing, which he conceived neither attached disgrace on his Majesty's Ministers advising his Majesty to make this change, or on the Noble Personage recalled. But if, unfortunately the Noble Lord persisted in his purpose he must fix a day himself.

The Duke of Norfolk then moved, that their Lordships be summoned for Thursday next, for the investigation of Earl Fitzwilliam's official conduct.

On the motion of Lord Mulgrave, the third reading of the Hair Powder Bill was deferred to Tuesday.

Adjourned to Monday.

PORTSMOUTH, May 21.

Fire on board the Boyne, Man of War.

At first it was supposed that the fire proceeded only from a transport, but it was soon after discovered that it was the Boyne, of 98 guns, commanded by Capt. Grey, that was on fire. The court was immediately cleared, and it was determined to adjourn all further proceedings till to-morrow.

All the boats belonging to the ships in the harbour, were immediately ordered out to Spithead.

When the fire broke out, there was a fresh breeze at S. W. and it being ebb of tide, the ships were riding with their sterns to the wind.

The fire began in the after part of the ship, which was consequently almost immediately in flames. Within half an hour after the commencement of the fire the top and all the rigging were in a blaze.

About twelve the tide turned, and the position of the ships became changed, but it was now too late to make any attempt, or even for boats to come near her. Previous to this, however, from the number of boats that went instantly to her assistance, it is hoped, that most of the crew were saved, though, from the rapidity of the flames, it is feared that some must have perished.

All her guns were loaded, and as they became heated, they went off, the shot falling among the shipping, and some of them even reached the shore, but without it is hoped having done any damage. It was upwards of two hours from the first discharge, till all the guns had gone off.

About two, her cables were burnt, and she went a drift, the fire blazing through every port-hole. The sight though at noon day, was awfully grand. The ships to leeward of her having got under weigh, to get clear of her, ran down to St. Helen's, and the drifted slowly to the eastward, her mizen mast and top masts having fallen down before she began to drift.

The flag of vice-admiral Peyton, President of the court-martial, was flying on board the Boyne. The vice-admiral was on board the Glory at the time, as was also Capt. Grey, attending him.

Four o'clock, P. M.

I have just conversed with a seaman who was saved from the Boyne. He says that it is not possible to ascertain the occasion of the fire, but was supposed to proceed either from a live cartridge from the musquets of the soldiers, who were exercising with small arms on the windward side of the ship, having lodged in the captain's or admiral's cabbin, and caught something combustible, or from the funnel of the admiral's cabbin having been on fire, and communicated to the deck.

The flames burst through the poop before the fire was discovered. Fortunately the greatest part of the powder had been sent on shore three days ago, and upon the first alarm the cock was turned upon the grand magazine. The fore and aft hanging magazines contained but little powder; the former had exploded with very little effect.

It is with the most serious concern I add that several hundred lives, including men women and children, had been lost. The flames were so fierce, that the boats could not venture along-side the ship, and those men only were saved who could swim. The wreck of the ship, which is still flaming, is now on shore upon the spit. It is supposed fire will continue burning down to the water's edge.

Half past Five, P. M.

The remnant of the unfortunate Boyne, was, as the tide flowed, drifted further on the Spit, till she came opposite to South Sea castle.—Precisely at five, a very considerable shock was felt all over the town of Portsmouth, at that moment the after magazine blew up, with a very great explosion, the effect was tremendous and grand: Shot and pieces of timber were thrown to a considerable distance all round her, and a column of smoke rose in the air, that formed itself into the most sublime and picturesque appearance. It is melancholy to add, that several boats were near the wreck at that moment, it is the general apprehension that some of them must have been sunk.

DUBLIN, April 7.

An express arrived in town on Saturday morning, from the county of Leitrim with intelligence that a Revenue Officer, accompanied by a Magistrate and eleven Policemen, went from Drumsna on Thursday last to seize and carry away a still in that vicinity. After making the seizure, the Officer, whose name was Burke ordered the Police men to destroy some pot-ale, which, while they were doing, he was importuned by a person who dreaded the consequences, to retire as fast as he could. Instead of attending to this counsel, rashly drew a pistol and shot the man. The mob, then exasperated, set fire to the house where the Police-men were destroying the pot-ale, and killed them as they rushed out. Burke ran off, but was pursued and overtaken in a bog, where he threw himself on his knees and entreated time to say the Lord's Prayer, which was granted to him by his pursuers, who immediately afterwards put him to death. The mob then went to Drumsna, where they surrounded a house in which a Magistrate who was a Tythe Farmer, lodged, whom they also murdered.

In the neighborhood of Thirsk, Ripon, &c. very serious apprehensions are entertained of a riot, on account of the enormous prices of all sorts of provisions, particularly flour and potatoes. At Manchester, soldiers with the utmost difficulty are restrained from committing acts of excessive outrage and depredation. Is it not time what of all omen, that the very bodies upon which all regular governments depend for their support (I had almost said existence) should thus be the first to commit those excesses, a tendency to which has been libellously ascribed by ministers to that loyal community which yet patiently endures the accumulating load of insult, injury and oppression which a venal and prodigate administration daily and wantonly impose upon them?—It should seem as though ministers really wished to plunge these kingdoms into that state which they have fallely hitherto pretended to be the object of their alarm. I observe that many of the regiments most prone to insurrection are distinguished by the appellation Loyal. Pray does the War-office mean to ridicule Loyalty.

THORN, April 11.

We learn from Mittau, that Kosciusko, together with Potocki, is put in the strongest confinement, and that no stranger, not even his barber, is admitted to him.

LEWES, April 18.

Yesterday morning, soon after the jurors went into court to open the quarter sessions, the constable of New haven arrived express, and delivered to lord Sheffield, the chairman, a paper which gave an account of the Oxfordshire militia having quitted their barracks at Blatchington, near Seaford, and notwithstanding the endeavours of their officers, had taken their arms and marched with bayonets fixed. That on Thursday evening they in a very disorderly manner, entered the town of Seaford, & seized all the flour & provisions they could meet with. The next Morning (Friday) they marched in the same manner, in number about 500, to Newhaven, and to the Tide mill near that town, where they found a very large quantity of flour. That they seized the horses of the farmers, and of the artillery with which they were carrying it away. They also seized a vessel in the river laden with flour and corn, on which they placed a guard of 20 men. —Lord Sheffield immediately wrote a note from the Bench, requiring Gen. Ainslie, who was then in this town, to send a sufficient force to repress these disorders; and in the afternoon his lordship accompanied by the High Sheriff, went to New haven which he found in possession of about 60 of the militia, who were then all drunk and very riotous, the rest of them had retired to their barracks at Blatchington with some of their officers who had followed them, declaring, however, that they would return in the morning, destroy the mill, and march to Lewes and Brighthelmstone. Lord Sheffield assembled the principal people at the Inn in New haven, and put the battery and ammunition under the charge of lieutenant Cook of the navy and his seamen, and also an ordnance vessel, which lay in the river, laden with arms and ammunition, and which the mutineers intended to seize. He desired the inhabitants to take possession of the mill, and to defend it with such arms as they could collect, and promised very speedy assistance. He returned at night to Lewes, and reported to the General what he had observed, and had done, and recommended vigorous measures. This morning very early the horse artillery, quartered in this town, with some cannon, and also the horse artillery at Brighthelmstone, with colonel Leigh's light dragoons, marched to Newhaven, and made prisoners of the rioters who were there. From two pieces of cannon which were placed on the hill on the Seaford side, two shot were fired over a large body who were marching from the barracks to relieve those at Newhaven. They immediately fled, but were soon surrounded and taken prisoners, by the light horse. All is now quiet, and it is mentioned with much pleasure, that not a single countryman joined the militia, and only one non commissioned officer was observed among them.

By the arrival of the CARTERET packet, at Halifax, from Falmouth, London papers are received to APRIL 29; from which the following extracts are collated:

HAMBURGH, April 1.

THERE have been letters received, which state, that a war is on the point of breaking out between the Turks and the Prussians. The invasion of Poland is the cause. Several of the German papers state also, that the Russian and Prussian ambassadors at Constantinople have been arrested, and sent to the castle of the seven towers; a measure that generally precedes a declaration of war.

All accounts concur in stating, that the French are determined to carry their arms to the banks of the Elbe.

LEGHORN, March 29.

The following ships of war arrived here to reinforce the English squadron: Bleheim, of 90 guns; Bombay Castle, 74; Tartar, 28; Arion 24; all from St. Fiorenzo, with 12 merchantmen, their convoy; on the 25th they were joined by the Dido and Cyclope, of 28 guns, and the Meleager, of 32 guns. All these with the Neapolitan frigates, the Minerva and Pallas received orders to join admiral Hotham without delay, whole squadron was then cruising about Cape Corse. The reason urged for this order was, that the French fleet had scarcely returned to Toulon, when they were ordered to sail again, and attack the English.

HAGUE, April 2.

We are assured to day, that the request of an alliance of the province of Holland with the French republic has been denied to our ministers at Paris; which news has caused great consternation among all those who are attached to the present system.

The States General have taken several resolutions, which show how little they approve of the measures of the French Administration in this country. They have among others, resolved to assist with all their power the remonstrance of the *Council of Affairs* of the Electar Palatine, concerning the Marquisate of Bergen-op-zoom, also against the frequent requisitions under which they put this country, as the general one of the 27th of January which have prevented any particular requisition.

The Committee of Marine has put in commission the following men of war: The Liberty, of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. Winter, at present a French prisoner; Division; the Hater General, of 68 guns, commanded by Mr. Hoy; the Revolution, formerly Prince Frederick, of 64 guns, commanded by Mr. Blois de Treslong; the Equality, of 64, commanded by Mr. Rempsjen; the Dordrecht, of 64 guns, Capt. Lucas; the Fraternity, of 64, Capt. Gervis; the Delft, of 50 guns, Captain Reinbeyde; and eight frigates.

The value of the gold and silver plate which, in purfuance of the late proclamation issued by the States General, is to be delivered up to Government, is to be deducted from the owner's share of the general contribution that is soon to be imposed on all the inhabitants of the United Provinces; and the surplus is to be paid to them in hard cash. From this regulation are excepted, sacred vessels, spoons, knives, forks, snuff boxes, &c. &c. Whoever shall be convicted of having concealed or kept back gold or silver plate, contrary to the said proclamation, is to pay a fine, equal to four times its value.

The ship news from Amsterdam now only consists in the information, that no ships have arrived in the Texel, Vlie, and other ports. Commerce is wholly annihilated.

LONDON, April 29.

A rumor is, that a gentleman lately returned from Paris has brought a paper given to him by one of the members of the Convention (with the view of having it circulated in this country) expressive of the wish of the French Convention to bring about a General Peace, and to see our Ministers half way on the subject. To this is added, that there is a French officer now in London, charged by the Convention to inform himself of the true inclination of the British cabinet, with respect to the question of war or peace.

It now appears that the object of the Hessian general Oreiken's late journey to London, was to make an offer from the Landgrave to raise 30,000 men, upon condition they should be paid by England.

Government are in daily expectation of farther important advices from the commander of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Reports were yesterday in circulation, that a capture had been made, from the action of the 14th of March, of a considerable fleet of transports of the enemy.

Lord Hood is expected to sail, in the course of a week, with a reinforcement of four or five ships of the line, to take the command of the Mediterranean fleet; and admiral Hotham, it is said, is to return to England, on the arrival of his lordship at that station.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, April 7.

"This morning early several estaffettes arrived here from Basle, with an account that peace was signed there on the 16th inst. at four in the morning, between the Prussian and the French ministers, part of Germany is included in this peace.

"We learn from Berlin, that a courier arrived there when the post departed, upon which it was rumored that peace was actually concluded between Prussia and France, and that the whole of the empire was included."

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richmond informs, that a report prevailed at Bristol previous to his leaving it, that a second engagement had happened between the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the Britannia, the British admiral's ship was sunk, but the particulars had not transpired—also a report of the French fleet consisting of 25 sail of the line being in the British channel.—This last intelligence was not generally credited.

Accounts are said to have been brought by the Richmond, that the French fleet have been reinforced by 8 sail of the line from Brest, and that they had blocked up the British fleet of Spezia.

HARTFORD, June 22.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated on Tuesday last, says, "Citizen Adet, minister from the French Republic, has received official information that PEACE is concluded between France, Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia—And, that Negociations were in forwardness with the Emperor and England, which it is thought, would be concluded within 3 months. From the respectable authority this intelligence is derived, we presume it may be relied on." *N. York Paper.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Federal Army, to a Gentleman in Lancaster.

"The Indians are here trading continually; numbers have feuled at Forts Wayne and Defiance—A chieftan, called Reflersille, has settled about three miles from the garrison up to St. Joseph's with about 60 families. Blue Jacket has fer down near Fort Defiance, with the principal part of the Shawanese and Delawares.

"It is generally believed here, that we shall have a permanent Peace the ensuing fall."

NEW YORK, June 17.

SUMMARY of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It appears from the latest accounts, that the operations of the regular troops of his Catholic Majesty are confined to the defence of Barcelona; and that the preservation of the rest of the province of Catalonia is trusted entirely to the militia thereof who are said to be embodied, for that purpose. The Spanish court is said to be no longer averse to peace. The court of Lisbon seems to be desirous of returning to their neutrality.

In Italy, the disposition to peace with France, and even to favor the French, is fast spreading. The republic of Venice has appointed the noble Guerini minister to the French Republic.

The latest advice from Ireland prove that the attachment of the nation to Earl Fitzwilliam has, in no wise, diminished, but, on the contrary, that all parties are firmly united in the same measures; resolute in the profecution of their claims; and determined against a union with Great Britain.

In England very serious commotions have taken place. Large collections of people have appeared in various parts—In Monte, Exeter, Portsea, Portsmouth, &c. the principal subject of complaint has been the scarcity and high price of provisions. Much damage has been done by them; and the aid of the military has been universally necessary to their dispersion.

In France the people become daily more quiet. The ruling party in the Convention resolutely acquires strength and consistence. Provisions are still scarce, tho' not as much so, as some time back; and arrivals from neutral countries are daily augmenting supplies.

Accounts from Constantinople mention that the scarcity of grain has become alarming in Turkey; and instead of thinking of war, the government is occupied in procuring supplies of bread. A fleet is sent to Alexandria for that purpose.

BOSTON, June 13.

ACCOUNTS from BAYONNE.

Dated in *May*, mention, that though reports of *Peace* were in circulation, the young men from *Bourdeaux*, southward, had been put in requisition—that large armies were intended to be put in motion against *Spain*, and the capture of *Pampeluna* was considered as an event likely speedily to take place. On the other hand, the Spaniards were increasing their armies with spirit.

In confirmation of the above, we have information from a respectable, well-informed gentleman, at *Bayonne*, who under the date of *May* 9, writes to his correspondent in this town,—"We have been, for a month past, flattered with the prospect of a Peace with *Spain*; but it is now totally vanquished."

* *Bayonne*, *Seaport of* France, *near the confines of* Spain.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The returns of the votes of the citizens of this Commonwealth, on the subject of a revision of the Constitution, are completed. The whole numbers are,

For a Revision	8096
Against a Revision	8227

Thus by a majority of more than 131, have our citizens expressed their approbation of a form of government, which has been in operation fifteen years. Perhaps the highest compliment ever paid to an infatuation of the kind.

The Hon. HENRY KNOX, late Secretary at war, and family, have arrived in town, from *Philadelphia*, on his way to his residence on the *St. Georges*.

Gen. KNOX, and Col. HAMILTON, after twenty years spent in the active service of their country, have retired, not to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, as they ought to be enabled; but the one to the cultivation of his acres, and the other to the practice of his profession.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

We learn, that the Court of Great Britain, has recalled Mr. HAMMOND, the minister plenipotentiary at *Philadelphia*, who is to be replaced by the Hon. RICHARD RYDER. This Gentleman, the London prints say, is second son to Lord HARROWBY.

The cargoes of two or three vessels belonging to this port, which have arrived in the French ports of *St. Lucia*, have been taken possession of, by the public officers of those ports, at their own prices; and sold, in the presence of the Captains, at from 90 to 100 *per cent.* advance on the price, which the Americans were allowed thereafter. We are confident, however, that such conduct is as abhorrent to the present Rulers in *France*, as they are to the citizens of the *United States*.

NORTHAMPTON, June 24.

Extract of a letter from a Farmer in the county of Edinburgh, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 24th March. 1795.

"This country is completely officered with constables and volunteers; most of the first are farmers, many of whom, by way of shewing their loyalty, and to distinguish themselves from the rabble, wear blue coats with scarlet trimmings. The newspapers that I send herewith will tell more expressly than I can do, our real terror of a French invasion. In every column you will see advertisements of bounties for entering into the regulars and fencibles. Troops of horse without number have been equipped by voluntary subscription. I have been informed that twenty five or thirty guineas are given for bounties to seamen.

They are beating up for sailors in the same way as for soldiers, a thing never known before, at least in Scotland. I think one regiment of Sans Culottes, that could fight four days together as they have done, would finish the business in this shire. There certainly never was such an alarm, since the Norman conquest. Our aristocrats two or three years ago, said that a French war was necessary to suppress Mr. Paine's principles. They must have been strange principles that required such an odd remedy.—Now the party see what their scheme has brought them to, for either they must conquer the French, or the French will conquer them; and the latter conclusion become, every day, more and more probable than the former.

Our Continental army is not beaten, but annihilated, for not one man in six that went over, is now living; and even of the survivors, two thirds are in the hospitals. These invigorating articles, together with the pestilential climate will have leave to defend itself. We have had an extremely hard winter. Every necessary of life is very dear; wheat for example is at London, seventy shillings per quarter, and the price is still looking up. A quarter contains eight bushels, so that this rate gives eight shillings and nine pence per bushel—(The present rate in Philadelphia is about two dollars, or nine shillings sterling.) Add to this that employment is scarce, & wages proportionable low. You may consider what must be the situation of the poor. In the midst of this misery, our news papers are filled with nonsense about the Princess of Wales, and the discharge of the debts of her husband. This justifies what I always thought, that the mass of the British nation have no more sense of genuine liberty, than the inhabitants of Morocco. Some of us here ever pray and hope for the speedy arrival of Pichegru. It will be less disgraceful to perish by the sword of a foreign conqueror, than tamely to die of famine, that our spoils may cram the jaws of these Hanoverian Crocodiles."

AGRICULTURE.

The CAUSE and REMEDY for SMUTTY WHEAT.

THE cause of smutty wheat is simply this, that every grain of sound wheat which the dust of smutty wheat touches and adheres to, is thereby caused to produce the noxious quality, the next harvest; unless some means are used previous to its being sowed, sufficient to cleanse it from the contaminating influence of smut—An effectual remedy is hereby proposed, which is the result of the following investigation.

An inhabitant of Vassalborough; the last spring took about a pint of seed wheat, clean wheat, to which he put about half a gill of smutty wheat, rubbed it among the clean wheat till the grains of the smut were broken; after which he took about one half and washed it in a pail full of water shifting the water 5 or 6 times, rubbing and washing the grain until all appearance of smut was gone: After drying it, he divided it into six equal parcels; the other half of the wheat not washed was likewise divided into six equal parts, and conveyed to six different counties, and at each place sowed in a row about 12 inches from the washed wheat, and produced, at each place, by far the greater part smutty ears—and the washed wheat at each place produced all good, clean, sound wheat. He is clear in the opinion that the dust of the smutty wheat causes smutty wheat which to prevent, requires much care and attention. He is fully convinced, that sowing wheat where smutty wheat grew the preceding year, or manure from the barn yard where smutty wheat was threshed or winnowed, or putting clean wheat into a place or bag that hath had smutty wheat in them, are causes sufficient to impregnate the good wheat with the noxious quality of smut.

He has no doubt, that if all seed wheat was taken from the head of the wheat when winnowed, (which is much the best for the seed) and well washed in five or six different waters, putting a small quantity of Wheat, in a large quantity of water, rubbing and stirring the wheat while in the water and skimming off all the filth which arises, and observing the precaution respecting manure, &c. that in a few years smutty wheat would not be seen in this land: But in the present state of things, smutty wheat may be considered as a heavy tax, which our own carelessness annually assesses upon ourselves—notwithstanding he is clearly convinced that water is sufficient to cleanse wheat from smut, where proper care and pains are used, yet fearing that some who may undertake to wash their grain may be too superficial and indifferent, the subscriber recommends that after washing wheat thoroughly, it be spread on a coarse floor, and 3 or 4 quarts of dry lime be sifted into each bushel of wheat, and if no lime, double the quantity of good ashes; and after being well stirred together, let it lay in a heap 30 or 40 hours before it is sowed, which practice of procuring seed from the cleanest of wheat, will without doubt, banish smutty wheat from our seed.

A Friend to AGRICULTURE.

[Eastern Star.]

Levi Shephard,

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

which he offers for sale, upon easy terms to the purchaser.—He has opened a Store in Worthington Mills, in connection with Mr. *Gove*, under the firm of *Shepherd Gove* jun. and Co.

At either of those places may be had, almost any article, that is necessary or convenient for the Farmer.

Northampton, June 24, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the non-resident Proprietors of lands, in the town of Charlemont, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in the State, County, Town, School Minister and Highway Taxes, as follows, viz.

	£	d	9
——Hallon, lately field land,	9	6	0
Lucy Carter Wilder,	4	2	3
Stephen Minot,	4	0	1
Ebenezer Storrer,	4	0	1
Benjamin Clarke,	4	0	1
Jonathan Leavett,	4	11	3
Jackson's heirs,	3	1	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 4th Monday in August next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of *Elijah Lamb*, Innholder in said Charlemont, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges.

JONATHAN HAWKS, Collector for Charlemont, for 1793.

Charlemont, June 2, 1795.

The co-partnership of *Titus* and *Simeon Goodman*, was mutually dissolved on the 16th of last August.

All persons concerned, are desired to call on *Titus Goodman*, who has the accounts for settlement.

South-Hadley, June 2, 1795.

Seth Wright,

HAS had just come to hand, in addition to his assortment of BOOKS—as they are so numerous, he shall not at this time publish a list of them, except a few new publications, which he will take the liberty to mention, viz.—The Massachusetts Justice, being a collection of the Laws of this Commonwealth; relative to the Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, Alphabetically Arranged in two parts.

Part 1st. The Power and Duty of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Part 2nd. The Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, in their separate capacity—to which are added under their proper heads, a variety of forms grounded on said Laws.

Also, Sullivan's History of the District of Maine, ornamented with a correct engraved map, containing the extent and situation of the Country; the capes, bays, harbours and rivers—the discovery and taking possession of the Country; the manners of the Natives; the grants of land by the Europeans; the title from the Natives; the description of the ancient and principal towns, including the incidence of their settlement, and the war with the Natives.

Also, a view of the United States of America, by TENCH COXE of Philadelphia, in a series of Papers, written at various times, between the year 1787 & 1794. Interspersed with authentic documents; the whole tending to exhibit the progress and proper state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigation, ship-building, manufactures and general importation.

N. B. He has a quantity of W. I. Rum, which will be disposed of, nearly at the same price it can be obtained at in Hartford, by the Hhd. or bl.

Northampton, June 24, 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received a fresh supply of English

GOODS,

consisting of a variety of Cassimers, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copperplate Furniture, do. Shawls, Muslinet and common Vest Patterns, Nankeen, Nankeenets, Cotton Sheeting, Jeans, Fustians, Moreens, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Cotton Stockings, &c.

He has a few doz. Habit Gloves, at the Boston prices.—Also, Painter's Colours and Linseed Oil—all kinds of West India Goods.

Said Judd, expects soon to receive from Boston, an assortment of Hard Ware Goods, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Cotton, Malaga and Sherry Wines, French Brandy, Sweeds Iron, German Steel, Cod Fish, Nova Scotia Grindstones, &c.

Most kinds of produce, or cash will be received in payment, and the goods sold at such prices, as it is hoped, will please all who wish to purchase.

An Horse suitable for the draught to be sold.

Southampton, May 22, 1795.

All persons having any demands on the estate of *Noah Wells*, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber, administrator in said estate, for adjustment.—Also, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ELIJAH WELLS, Administrator.

Hatfield, June 22, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber, about the 20th of May last, two SHEEP and one LAMB, one of the Sheep marked with a swallow tail on the off ear, the other marked with a half crop under side of the off ear, and the Lamb marked with a crown on the near ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CALVIN CLARK.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a horse COLT, one year old, natural trotter, dark bay, with a small star in the forehead, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information to the owner, so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

EDWARD KEITH.

Chesterfield, June 16, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber the 16th inst. a light bay mare COLT, two years old this spring, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

REUBEN HAWKS.

Charlemont, May 30, 1795.

(Advertisements omitted this week, will be in our next.)

DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* April 26.

Yesterday will be remembered as the most ominous and fatal day that has occurred within the present century. At eleven o'clock, his Excellency Earl Fitzwilliam, held his last levee, which, for brilliancy and numbers, eclipsed any thing of the sort which we recollect to have seen at St. James's. His Excellency continued about an hour and an half in the room, receiving the cordial compliments of the true friends of the nation, for his patriotick intentions, with an affability and manner peculiarly his own. Never, perhaps, was there more manifested sincerity beheld at any Court. If the melancholy occasion did not afford the feast of reason, it at least called forth the flow of soul.

At one o'clock, his Lordship and his amiable Countess, accompanied by their son, and an aid de camp, proceeded on their route to the water side, attended by a prodigious cavalcade of carriages. The spectators could not be fewer than one hundred thousand. The streets were filled with the garrison, and their excellencies were escorted by strong detachments of Ligonier horse, and Lord Jocelyn's fencible cavalry. All the shops were shut, and the generality of the inhabitants appeared in deep mourning. It is not easy to afford an idea of the awfulness of the scene. The populace carefully abstained from riot, but they were loud in their execrations against the British cabinet, and the plunderers and speculators, whose dark agency procured the recal of so independent and honest a man.

In College Green, a number of most respectable gentlemen in black, insisted on taking the horses from the carriage and drawing it in triumph to the Pigeon house. The effect of this condescension on his Lordship's sensibility, was most interesting —the tear of affection was seen silently to steal down his manly cheek, and from the most laudable sympathy, the crowd in an instant were bedimmed with watery eyes. This interchange of sentiment—the solemn scene it presented, was one of the grandest and most sublime spectacles in nature.—Contrasted with the tinsel trappings and a venal homage of absolute monarchs, it held up a lesson in which they may read their own insignificance.

Lady Fitz william wished, as customary on such occasions, to distribute money among the lower orders; but the poorest man with the noblest enthusiasm, rejected the offer, and the air refounded with the cries of "no money, no money!"—their common object being to support the man while in their power, for his virtue and integrity, whose loss they must be under the necessity to deplore. A conduct so interested, softened even the hard metal of which the dragoons are naturally composed; their looks encouraged the mob—not to riot, but to shew that they were worthier souls than men in finer coats.

While the cavalcade were advancing slowly, and such a prodigious concourse of people distinguished for uniting a sobriety of demeanour, with sorrow of heart, the hopeful guardians of the city were all bustle and preparation, as if an insurrection was menaced. The vestry rooms in different quarters of the city, were converted into guard houses, and crowded with armed men—a glorious occasion was awaited, in which the ranick of their threatened dissolution might be arrested, & the chiefs of the clan might be enabled to

"*Cry barrack, and let slip the dogs of war.*"

But, fortunately, no appearance of excess having taken place, the cannoneers extinguished their matches, and the soldiery were allowed to return to their barracks.

At length the trying hour of separation arrived, at which the feelings of all parties were wound up to the highest pitch. Every sensation that could wring the heart was experienced by all ranks and conditions. Not a word was spoken for some time. In this moment of suspense, it was only the countenance that was looked to for expression. The multitude saw the dorset yacht ride proudly before them, her sails shaking in the wind, and ready to take away with her their darling, and the hopes and prospects of Ireland! They saw his lordship affected by a variety of passions, and a lively gratitude operating in the strongest manner upon a generous soul. They saw him ashamed to betray the most amiable weakness, and with his handkerchief endeavouring to conceal pure tears springing from an undefiled heart. They heard him articulate in a few words his attachment to Ireland and Irish interests; and surrounded by a band of honest councellors, they had the pain to see his exit amidst the loud lamentations of the people, which not even the noise of cannon could drown.

As the yacht passed the battery of 24 pounders, it discharged a royal salute which was returned; and the populace blackening all the shore, continued to follow her with their anxious eyes until she gradually disappeared to sight.

On the return of the cavalcade, Mr. Grattan, until the same vehicle with the Hon. Mr. Connolly, attracted the attention of the people, and at Ringsend they insisted on conveying those favorite characters to town, without equestrian assistance: The quadrupeds were immediately unharnessed, and several hundred hipeds, vied for the honour of drawing those gentlemen to the house of Mr. Forrest in Kildare street, amid acclamations from ten thousand voices of all orders of the people, after which, the multitude separated in such an orderly manner as reflects the highest credit on their conduct.

APRIL 11.

CATHOLICK MEETING.

Yesterday a most numerous and respectable meeting of the Roman Catholicks of this city, was held in Francis street chapel, for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegates appointed at a meeting on the 27th of February to present an address to his majesty, in respect to the event of their mission on that occasion.

On the motion of Mr. Richard M'Cormick, John Sweetman, Esq. was called to the chair.

Mr. Edward Byrne, one of the delegates in a concise speech, informed the meeting, that, pursuant to the instructions which he and the gentlemen who were associated with him in the delegation had received they had presented their address to his majesty; but he should refer them for a more particular account of the proceedings on that business, to a gentleman who was associated with him on that honourable and important trust, who was then present.

Mr. Keogh went at great length into a detail of what passed between the Duke of Portland and the Delegates on the subject of their mission; and stated, that after presenting their address to his majesty, they applied to his grace to know if his majesty had communicated to him, any answer to their address? To this his grace declined giving any answer; but he told them that his majesty's intentions should be imparted through the medium of the Lord Lieutenant. After stating what had passed between the Delegates and the Secretary of State, in a very minute manner, Mr. Keogh took a very comprehensive view of the relative situation of this country, with respect to Great Britain; of the insults we have received from her, and the benefits we render to her. He then adverted to the circumstances attending the American war; when America, before, she resorted to arms, complained of her privileges abridged, of having seat deputies with addresses to Great Britain, stating their grievances; of their addresses being rejected—their deputies being unsuccessful, and the venerable Franklin being treated with insults. The consequence was, that America was severed from Great Britain. He then adverted to Brabant and Holland, and after reprobating the conduct of the British cabinet towards this country, concluded a speech replete with great energy and strength of argument, with expressing a wish, that no further question on the subject of Catholick emancipation should be brought forward; that we should consider ourselves as united with Irishmen of every description. He bestowed the highest eulogium on his Protestant fellow subjects, particularly the inhabitants of Belfast, who stood foremost in the cause of the emancipation of the Catholicks.

On the course of Mr. Keogh's speech, the gentlemen of the College, who had been to present an address from their body to Mr. Grattan, entered the Chapel; they were received with the loudest bursts of applause, and were immediately accompanied with seats.]

Dr. Nevin, after a speech of some length, moved, that the thanks of the meeting, be, and are hereby given, to Edward Byrne, Esq. John Keogh, Esq. and Baron Hussey of Galtrim, for their alacrity in undertaking, and fidelity in executing the trust reposed in them, which was unanimously agreed to; as was also the thanks to Theobald Wolfe Tone, Esq. their agent, for his cheerful compliance in accompanying our delegates to London; and for the many and important services he has rendered to the Catholick body.

A resolution was also agreed to, that the Right Hon. Henry Grattan be requested to present the petition of the Catholicks, immediately on the meeting of Parliament.

The thanks of the meeting were also voted to the Gentlemen of the University who had honoured the meeting this day, with their presence.

After which the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE just received from Boston, a fresh supply of English & Hard Ware GOODS,

which with those they had on hand before, make a general assortment—which goods, they have determined to sell very low for pay in hand or short credit.

Southampton, June 13, 1795.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of spring and summer GOODS,

which he offers for sale on low terms for pay in hand or approved credit; among which are, best London superfine Broad-Cloths, Callicoes and Chintzes, a large assortment 4-4 and 6-4 Book and Jaconett Muslin, Nankeen, Twill'd and Clouded do. India Cottons, Bandanna Handkerchief's.

ALSO,

Hyson and Bohea Tea, Rum, Salt, Sawmill Saws, Crosscut, do.

N. B. Cash paid for Butter.

Northampton, May 28, 1795.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale—W. I. and N. E. Rum by the hhd. bl. or less quantity, London Porter, Bristol Beer, Geneva, Clove-water, Wines, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or bl. Hyson, Fyssonskin, Souchong and Bohea Tea, of a superior quality, Rice, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Raisins by the cask or lb. Figs, Currants, Fustick, Shott by the cwt. or lb. Sheet Lead, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron by the ton or cwt. Salmon, Tar, Loaf and Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

N. B. All accounts of more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment—also—all others whose time of payment is expired, are requested to make immediate settlement.

Northampton, May 3, 1795.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received, and is opening at his store opposite the court house, a general assortment of English and India GOODS,

Among which are Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Velvets and Thickskets, Jeans and Fustians, Nankeens, Nankeenets plain, strip'd, twill'd & clouded, Vest Patterns, Florentine, Satinett and Lastings.

Black, Pink, Green, Strip'd and Changeable Lutestrings, Green and Black Persians, Black Taffity, Black and Blue Mode, Black, Blue, Green, Pink and White Sarsnet, Russel Callimancoes, Moreens and Dorants.

Chintzes and Callicoes, Dimitys, Muslinetts, plain, corded, strip'd and check'd Muslins—a beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Shawls, Black Feathers, and Green Fans, Ladies, and Misses Hats, Bonnets and Chips.

Also, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Bandanna, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton, Linen and Muslin do. Cambricks and Lawns, Black Netting, Crape, Spotted and Striped Gauze.

The best Florentine and Russel Shoes and Slippers, of all sizes, for women, Morocco Slippers and Shoes for Misses and children, Clasps, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a small assortment of Hard Ware, Bohea Tea, Brown Sugar, Raisins, Coffee, Chocolate, Hard Soap, Pepper, Allspice, &c. Northampton, June 17. 1795.

Simeon Goodman and Asa Merril,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced the mercantile business in Chesterfield, under the firm of *Goodman and Merril*—where they offer for sale a complete assortment of European and India

GOODS,

on the most pleasing terms—

ALSO,

a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines—Painter's Colours, &c. on terms advantageous to the purchaser, who by calling may save the trouble and expence of applying to any other Store in the County.—Those who please to favor them with their custom, may depend on attention to all favors, which will be duly acknowledged.

They want to purchase a quantity of Butter, for which the best pay, and a generous price will be given.

N. B. They request all persons who have separate unsettled accounts with them previous to this date, to call and settle the same immediately.

Charlemont, June 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Charles Starkwather,

SYTHES, by the doz. or single, made by Capt. *Lemuel Clark* of Mansfield, *(Connecticut.)*

N. B. Said Sythes made upon honor.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Sythes.

NICHOLS' warranted SYTHES, for sale at the store of

ROBERT BRECK & SON.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Joseph Clap, Jun.

At his Variety Store in Easthampton,—

HAS just received, and displayed for sale, a great variety of Foreign GOODS,

Wares, Manufactures and Commodities. Gentlemen and Ladies may find it this collection, almost every thing that is made and gay.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Nankeens, Silk and Cotton Hose.

Rich India and English Lutestrings, Chintzes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimity, &c. &c.

Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Raisins by the Cask.

A brilliant parcell of Glass and Crockery Ware.

Well India Rum, by the hhd. or less.

New England do.—Lisbon and Malaga Wine.

Best French Brandy, by the hl.

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Ginger.

Salt by the quantity, Bar Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Hollow-Ware.

Crosscut and Mill Saws, Iron Shovels, 20d 10d 8d 6d 4d and Lath Nails, 3d 2d 4d and 6d Brads.

Bar Lead, Powder, Shot, Flints, Indigo, Chalk, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, White Lead, Grindstones.

Carpenters, Joiners, Saddlers and Shoemakers Tools and Utensils.

Brazil Plat, Pigtail and Carrot Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

Medicines,

Sal. Mirab: Glaub.	Aloes,
Flors. Sulph.	Cream. Tartar.
Gum. Camphor.	Ess. Pepper Mint,
Rad: Rhei.	Bateman's Drops,
Glycyrhizzi,	Hoopers Pills,
Succ. ditto.	Anderfons, do. &c.

June 27, 1795.

NEW GOODS.

White and Burr,

HAS just received from the ships *Eliza* and *Ellice*, a well chosen assortment of Spring

GOODS,

the prices of which, bespeak profound peace, and lasting tranquility between Europe and America.—Our goods were not purchased with either recommendation nor credit, but with ready cash: we flatter ourselves they are as well laid in as any goods offered for sale, and presume to say they shall be put on better terms than those who cry up their cheapness, those who have cash to exchange for goods, will find themselves amply rewarded, in taking the trouble to call,—Still a term of credit given, from one month to three years if agreed to. Those who have a taste for good Goods that are not half destroyed by moth and age, can be supplied, by calling immediately; a generous allowance made to large purchasers, and every favor received with thanks.

N. B. For cash only, will be sold Brandy, at 16/6. Rum, 6/10. Wines, Geneva, Tea, and every other article at such reduced prices, as must when known, command the attention of our customers.

Worthington, June 10, 1795.

The subscriber is about

building a mill, for the purpose of grinding bark by water, near Mr. *Nathaniel Howard's*—when he will be glad to purchase any quantity of Oak, Hemlock and Birch BARK, with pitts for oak, 18/ per cord, for birch 16/ for hemlock 13/ the liberality of the prices given, together with a disposition to encourage useful improvements in manufactures, the subscriber flatters himself, will induce owners of bark timber, to furnish him with a large supply.—A person will attend at the place above mentioned, to take in bark, from and after the first of July next.—Such payment will be made for bark, as will accomodate the sellers, and all favours gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant. WILLIAM EDWARDS.

N. B. He receives Bark as usual, at his Tanyard,—he also requests those who have engaged bark, to deliver it immediately.

Northampton, June 10, 1795.

All persons desirous of

contracting to build Norwich BRIDGE are desired to make their proposals to some one of the subscribers hereunto—on or before the second Tuesday of July next; at which time a contract will probably be completed, at the place where the Bridge is to be erected.

WAREHAM PARKS,
ELDAD TAYLOR,
SYLVESTER JUDD,
DAVID SCOTT,
WILLIAM FOBES,
PHINEHAS MIXTER.

Norwich, June 5, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1795. [NUMB. 461.]

Extract from a Pamphlet lately published in Philadelphia.

SIEGE OF LYONS.

SOME time after the death of Louis XVI. the city of Lyons was declared by the Convention, in a state of revolt. It was attacked by a numerous army, of *Sans-culotts*, and after having stood a siege of three two months, was obliged to surrender. What followed this surrender is impossible to relate; but first, it is necessary to go back to the causes that led to the revolt; for, though no earthly crime could justify the cruelties inflicted upon the brave and unfortunate Lyonese, yet those cruelties do not appear in their deepest hue, till the pretended crime of the sufferers is known.

By the new Constitution of France the king could not be *destroyed*, unless found at the head of an army marching against his country. This was to be regarded as the highest crime he could possibly commit, and even for this he could be punished no otherwise than being *destroyed*. "*No sine-whatever*," says the constitution shall *be construed to affect his life.*" This constitution every Frenchman had sworn *to live and maintain with all his might.* When, therefore, it was proposed to the Jacobins, by the emissaries of the National Convention, to petition for the death of the king, they replied, almost with one voice: "No; we have sworn with all France, to maintain the new constitution with all our might;—that constitution declares that no crime whatsoever shall affect the life of the king. For any thing we have yet seen or heard, we believe him innocent of every crime that has been laid to his charge. The mode of his trial is unprecedented in the annals of injustice, the Convention being at once accuser, evidence, and judge. We believe him perfectly innocent; but whether he be or not, the constitution that we have, by a solemn oath, bound ourselves to maintain with all our might, declares that no crime whatever shall be construed to affect his life; that life, therefore, we cannot, we will not demand. The rest of the nation may sport with engagements which they have called the Almighty to witness, they may add the crime of assassination, to that of perjury, they may stain themselves with the blood of their innocent and unfortunate prince, the Lyonese never will."

Reader, you will hardly believe that this paper, so full of good sense, justice, piety and honour, drew down on the gallant Lyonese the most dreadful chastisement, that ever was inflicted on any part of the human race. Read and be convinced.*

No sooner was the determination of the Lyonese made known to the convention, than the latter began to concert schemes of vengeance. A numerous army was prepared, while the democratic agents of the convention, who still had the executive authority in their hands at Lyons, spared no pains in endeavouring to drive the city to what they termed open rebellion, and thus to furnish a pretext for its destruction. The doctrine of equality, so flattering to those who possess nothing, had gained them many converts among the lower class of the people. To these were committed all authority, civil and military, and it is hardly necessary to say that they exercised every species of tyranny that every, revenge, and popular fury could invent.—All this was borne with a degree of resignation that has justly been regarded as astonishing, in people who have since exhibited such unequivocal proofs of inherent valour. A feeble of more immediate danger, however, roused them from their lethargy.

There was held, every night, a meeting of the leaders among the partizans of the convention. It consisted, in general, of men of desperate fortunes, bankrupts, gamesters, the dregs of the law, apostate priests, and the like, not forgetting some who had been released from the galleys—In this infamous assembly, which took the name of democratic club, a plot was laid for the assassination of all the rich in one night; but this plot, notwithstanding the precautions of the conspirators, was happily discovered; the President Challier†, and two others were tried and condemned to die, the democrats were driven from all the public offices, and the former magistrates reinstated.

This act of self preservation was called a revolt against the republic, and in consequence of it, the convention passed decree upon decree, hearing death and destruction against the Lyonese. Thus, those very men who had formed a constitution, which declares resistance against oppression to be a natural right, passed an act of proscription against a whole city, because they had dared to lift their hands to guard their throats against the knives of a band of assassins!

The city now began to arm for its defence; but being totally unprepared for a siege, having neither fortifications nor magazines, and being menaced on every side by miriads of ferocious enemies, the people were backward in deciding for hostility, knowing that, in that case death or victory must be the consequence. There were, therefore but about ten thousand men who had the courage to take up arms; but the desperate bravery of these amply made up for every want. During the space of fifteen days they withstood an army fifteen times their strength, plentifully provisioned, and provided with every instrument of destruction. Never, perhaps, were there such feats of valour performed as by this little army; thrice their number did they lay dead before their injured city.

The members deputed from the Convention, to direct the attack, left nothing untried that might tend to the accomplishment of their object. They succeeded at last, by opening a communication with some partizans in the city, and in seducing many of the mob to espouse their interest. This was the more easy to effect, as the besieged were, by this time upon the point of starving; the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats, had been for some days their only food, and even that began to grow extremely scarce. In this situation, without the least hopes of succour, some of those who wished well to their city, and had not borne arms during the siege, undertook to capitulate with the enemy; but these knowing the extremities to which they were driven, insisted upon executing the decrees of the Convention, which ordered them to put to death indiscriminately all those who had taken up arms against its authority.

The besieged, then, seeing no hopes of a capitulation, seeing the city without another days provision, and the total impossibility of succour from without (being completely invested on every side,) had but one measure to adopt; to cut their way through the enemy, or fall in the attempt. A plan of retreat was, therefore, settled upon; the out posts were to be called in, and the whole were to assemble at the Vaise.

In the mean time, the deputies from the Convention, who were informed by their spies of all that was passing in the city, took care to have the road by which the retreating army was to pass well lined with troops. The whole country around was under arms. Every person was ordered, on pain of death, not to let pass, or give shelter to, a single Lyonese, a man, woman or child.

The out-posts were hardly called in when their stations were taken possession of by the democratic army. Being so closely pressed rendered the assembling at the Vaise more difficult; all was hostile, confusion and terror. Not half of those who were under arms, had time to join.——A little corps, was, however, at last formed.—It consisted of between three and four thousand persons in all, headed by four field pieces, and followed by six waggons, bearing the wreck of many a splendid fortune. Thus marched off the remains of those generous defenders of their city, bidding an eternal adieu to the scenes of their ancestors; resolving to die bravely, as they had lived, or find an asylum in a foreign land.

It was midnight when they began their retreat, lighted by the blaze of houses and burning houses. Reader, cast your eyes on this devoted city. See the children clinging to their fathers, distracted mothers to their sons; wives holding in their arms what they held dearer than life, forgetting all but their husbands, marching by their side, and braving death from ten thousand hands!

They had hardly begun their march, when a discharge of artillery, bearing full upon them, threw them into some confusion. One of their waggons, in which were several old men and some children, was set on fire by a shell. Morning coming on, they perceived themselves beset on every side, they were charged by the cavalry, exposed to the fire of a numerous artillery, harrassed at every turning, fired upon from every house, every bank and every hedge. Seeing therefore, no hopes of escape, they were determined to sell every drop of blood as dear as possible.—They broke off into platoons putting their wives and children into the centre of each and took different directions, in order to divide the force of the enemy. But what was they to do against fifty times their number! The whole about fifty persons excepted, were either killed or taken.

The victors showed such mercy as might be expected from them: not content with butchering their prisoners in cold blood, they took a pleasure in making them die by inches, and inviting them to the pangs of death. Placing several together, they killed one of them at a time, to render death more terrible to the rest. Neither sex nor age had any weight with them; above two hundred women, thirty of whom had children at the breast, whom conjugal love had led to follow their husbands; more than fifty old men, whom filial piety had snatched from the assassin's fate, were all most savagely butchered. The death of Madame de Visague deserves particular notice. This young lady was about seventeen years of age, and very near her time of delivery: a party of the democrats found her behind a hedge, to which place she had drawn her husband, who was mortally wounded. When the canibals discovered her, she was on her knees supporting his head on her arm; one of them fired upon her with a carabine, another gnartered her with his hanger, while a third held up the expiring husband to be a spectator of their more than hellish cruelty.

Several wounded prisoners were collected together, and put into a ditch, with centinels placed round them to prevent them from killing themselves, or one another; and thus were they made to linger. Some of them two or three days, while their enemies testified their ferocious pleasure by all the insulting gesticulations of savages.

Such was the fury of the triumphant democrats, that the deputies from the Convention gave an order against burying the dead, till they had been cut in morsels. *Fellet*, the infamous Tollet, democratic priest (that is to say, an apostate) of *Vrevenne*, went, blood-hound like, in quest of a few unhappy wretches who had escaped the bloody 9th of October; and when, by perfidious promises, he had drawn them from their retreats, he delivered them to the daggers of their assassins.

Of all the little army that attempted the retreat only about forty six escaped; six hundred and eighteen were brought back in chains; some of them died of their wounds, and all those who were not relieved from life this way, were dragged forth to an ignominious death.

During these dreadful scenes the deputies from the Convention, who, were now absolute masters of the unfortunate city, were preparing others, if possible, still more dreadful. As a preliminary step, they reorganized the *democratic society*. To this infernal rendezvous the deputy *Javogues* repaired, and there broached his projection in a speech, the substance of which was nearly as follows. After having represented *Challier* as a martyr, in the cause of liberty, as the hero of the republic, and the avenger of the people, he addressed himself to the assembly in nearly these terms. 'Think,' said he, 'of the slavery 'into which you are plunged by being the 'servants and workmen of others; the nobles, the priests, the proprietors, the rich 'of every description, have long been in 'a combination to rob the democrats, the 'real sans culotte republicans, of their 'birth right; go, citizens; take what be-'longs to you, and what you should have 'enjoyed long ago.—Nor must you stop 'here, while there exists an aristocracy in 'the buildings, half remains undone: 'down with those edifices, raised for the 'profit or pleasure of the rich; down with 'them all:—commerce and arts are useless 'to a warlike people, and destructive of 'that sublime equality which France is 'determined to spread over the whole 'globe.' He said this enflamed, this degraded populace, that it was the duty of every good citizen to discover all those whom he knew to be guilty of having, in thought, word or deed, conspired against the republic. He exhorted them to fly to the offices (opened for receiving such accusations,) and not to spare one lawyer, priest, or nobleman. He concluded this harangue, worthy of one of the damned, with declaring, that for a man to accuse his own father was an act of civism worthy a true republican, and that to neglect it was a crime that should be punished with death.

The deeds that followed this diabolic exhortation were such as might be expected. The bloody villians of democrats left no a house, not a hole unsearched; men and women were led forth from their houses with as little ceremony as cattle from their pens; the square where the guillotine stood was reddened with blood, like a slaughter house, while the piercing cries of the surviving relations were drowned in the most vociferous howlings of *Vive la Republique.*

It is hard to stifle the voice of nature, to flagitate the involuntary movements of the soul; yet this was attempted, and in some degree, effected, by the deputies of the Convention. Perceiving that these scenes of blood had spread a gloom over the countenance of the innocent inhabitants, and that even some of these soldiers seemed touched with compunction, they issued a mandate, declaring every one suspected of aristocracy, who should discover the least symptom of pity, either by his words or his looks!

The preamble of this mandate makes the blood run cold: "By the thunder of God!" in the name of the representatives of the "French people; on pain of death it is ordered," &c. Who would believe that this terrible mandate, forbidding men to weep or look sorrowful, on pain of death, concluded with *Vive la Liberte? (Liberty for ever!)* Who would believe that this people, who suffered this mandate to be flung no about their city like a play bill, *had sworn to live free*, or die?

However, in spite of all their menaces, they still found that remorse would sometimes follow the murder of a friend, or relation. Conscience is a troublesome guest to the villian who yet believes in an hereafter; the deputies, therefore, were refolved to banish this guest, from the bosoms of these partizans, as it had already been banished from their own.

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* *A hundred houses were destroyed per day by order of the Convention. All the hospitals, the manufactories, banks, &c. &c. were destroyed without exception. Before the Revolution, that is to say in 1789, this city contained above a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; it was the second town, with respect to population, in France, and the first manufacturing town in all Europe. It does not now contain seventy thousand inhabitants, and those are all reduced to beggary and ruin. As for trade, there is no such thing thought of. The last report to the Convention, reflecting Lyon, declares its inhabitants without work or bread.*

† *This was their cant. "We swear to exterminate all the rich and aristocrats; their bloody carpses, thrown into the Rhone, shall bear our terrors to the affrighted sea."*

‡ *This citizen Challier was every way qualified for the post of president of such a club. He was looked on a person of infamous character, before the revolution, he had embrued his hands in the blood of his own father!*

* *The facts here related are taken from an authenticated relation of the siege of Lyons: that they are by no means exaggerated the public will very soon be convinced.*

With this object in view, they ordered a solemn *civic festival* in honour of Challier. His image was carried round the city, and placed in the churches. Those temples which had (many of them) for more than a thousand years, resounded with hymns to the Supreme Being, were now profaned by the adorations paid to the image of a *jacobin*.

All this was but a prelude to what was to follow the next day. It was Sunday, the day consecrated to the worship of our Blessed Redeemer. A vast concourse of democrats, men and women, assembled at a signal agreed on, formed themselves into a sort of mock procession, preceded by the image of Challier, and followed by a little detached troop, each bearing in his hand a chalice, or some other vase of the church. One of these facetious wretches led an ass, covered with a priest's vestment, and with a mitre over his head. He was loaded with crucifixes and other symbols of the christian religion, and had the old and new testament suspended to his tail. Arrived at the square called the Terreaux, they there threw the two *testaments*, the crucifixes, &c. into a fire, prepared for the purpose, made the ass drink out of the sacrimental cup; and were proceeding to conclude their diabolical profanations with the massacre of all the prisoners, to appease the Ghost of Challier, when a violent thunder gust put an end to their meeting, and deferred the work of death for a few hours.

[*To be continued.*]

† *If the reader has never seen a civic festival and wishes to be fully informed about the, organization of one, I refer him to the citizen democrats, who were of the committee of arrangement for the last civic festival that was held in the city of brotherly love.*

‡ *It will hardly be believed in Europe, that some of the Ministers of the gospel in Boston, in New-England put up public Thanksgivings for the successes of those murderers.—The fact is, however, well known, and shall be well proved, before I have done.*

INDICATIONS AGAINST PEACE.

PARIS, APRIL 20.

MERLIN *(of Douai)*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, this day, said, "I am directed by your Committee of Public Safety, to propose to you to send a new Representative of the People, to the army of the *Western Pyrenees*. This proposition will undoubtedly astonish those who have been led away by the suggestions of some Journalists, inspired by the *now* unfortunate *moderation* influence :—imagine, that in consequence of a pretended Treaty, lately concluded with *Spain*, we have already evacuated two conquests in that country, and that all the hostilities against that country are at an end. It would, perhaps, not be sufficient to search for the sources of that falsehood; by this means, no doubt collect, you will see all the errors, all the falsehoods, and all the calumnies, which for a long time have been spread, and are inculcated with such rapidity, with respect to the most important operations of the government.——No, doubt but those [who in their own false reports, hasten a Peace, which *Spain* unhesitatingly might as much with, as *England* would appear [claimed] ate the very first species who innocent arrivals from *Livo'no* to *Paris*, sometimes of BARONET-HOPE, and sometimes of Lord SPENCER, for the purpose of negociating with the Committee of Public Safety. The same who make the Committee of Public Safety, negociate with the Empress of *Russia*, against the *Swedes, Danes, and Turks*; that is to say, against the neutral allies of the French people.

I return to the army of the Western Pyrenees. The object is to concentrate more and more their operations, and these four Your Committee proposes to you, to add MAIGNAUD, the Representative of the People, to those who are already on that mission.——The perfect knowledge which he already possess of the country, occupied by that brave army, renders the measure which we propose to you, infinitely precious; and we are not afraid to announce beforehand, that it will be crowned with the greatest success. *The National Convention decreed that the insertion in the Bulletin of this report, and to be referred to the Committee of General Safety, to take such measures as it should think proper, in order to counteract the plots of the authors of those false and perfidious rumours, which are strewn through out the Republic.*

The National Convention then decreed, MAIGNAND, the Representative of the People, shall set out without delay, on mission for the army of the *Western Pyrenees*, invested with all the powers usually entrusted to the Representative of the People with the armies.

LONDON, April 29.

The loss of the British troops, since their leaving the *Waal*, has not, including killed, wounded, frozen, and prisoners, exceeded 700 men. This number, however great, is estimated by our feelings, is but very trifling, compared with what rumour had fluted it to be. The sick who were left at *Helvoet, Gorcum, Rotsem, and Culpsen*, are not, however, noticed in the computation.

Extract from the speech of Earl Guilford, in the House of Lords.

"To America alone, because a strong and powerful country, England was obliged after still making breaches and transgressions that threatened to involve us in a war with them, to come to pacific terms. He was very happy that negociations between us and them promised to advance the interests of both countries; but he could not but think that Ministers were both ignorant and malignant in their measures of attempting to implicate that happy people in the calamities of the present chimerical war."

Extract from the speech of the Earl of Lauderdale, in the House of Lords.

"Of the misfortunes of this successful war, as they are pleased to call it, the greatest perhaps was, that Ministers always misjudged the character of the people with whom they had to deal. They had misjudged the character of the people of America, and imagined that they were to be bullied into submission by injury and insult. The people of America were wise enough to see our folly, and moderate enough not to be so ready to take offences as we were to offer it. They knew that moderation and firmness must obtain the advantage over inconsiderate folly, and they were not deceived. He hoped the people of *Ireland* would imitate their example, and not suffer themselves to be irritated, convinced that the peevishness, passion or prejudice of any ministry, must yield, in the end to the temperate and united wishes of the nation. The Catholics of Ireland had shewn great wisdom on many former occasions, and having, in part, reaped the fruits of it, they would not, he trusted, suffer it to forsake them on the present trying occasion. Ministers had misjudged the characters of the people of France, and every plan founded on their conception of that character, had failed; they had misjudged the character of the people of Holland, forced them into a war against their inclination, and Holland was lost. He much feared they were now like to misjudge the character of the people of this country."

DUBLIN, April 25.

Death of the Rev. WM. JACKSON.

This day at noon the Rev. WM. JACKSON was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, where a motion was made by his counsel in arrest of Judgment, upon a conviction of a Jury for High Treason. During the argument of the Lawyers, the prisoner was seized with violent emotions—such as drew up his shoulders, frothing at the mouth, &c. and shortly afterwards fell down and expired on the spot.

It is more than probable that he took poison in the morning; at least the circumstances attending his death bear strong symptoms of such a desperate expedient having been had recourse to by him.—When he came into court, he was uncommonly pale, and in a state of perspiration.

HAMBURGH, April 19.

Accounts from Warsaw, brought by the last mail, mention, that in consequence of the late movements observed among the Russian troops it was supposed they were to march towards the Turkish confines, under General Suwarrow.

Very serious alarms existed at Warsaw in consequence of the burial of 15,000 people in the suburb of Praga, that fell in the siege and the massacre that followed; the exhalations were so strong since the setting in of the mild weather, that a number of bodies were dug up and buried deeper, aromatics were used in the streets with other precautions, to prevent the infection from spreading.

All the French remaining in that city were ordered to take the oaths of allegiance to the Empress in the course of a week.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* May 14.

On Tuesday last an express arrived in this city from the Chiefs of the Creek Nation, with dispatches for *James Seagrove*, Esq. Agent of Indian affairs, the contents of which we think cannot fail to be pleasing to our fellow citizens.

In consequence of the demands made by the Indian Agent a general meeting of the Upper and Lower Creeks was held in the *Quathlaseres* about the 18 of April last, when it was determined that war and plunder on every part of the *United States* should cease; that the whole of the prisoners then in the Creek Nation should be immediately collected, and that a number of the principal Chiefs should bring the General Assembly of Georgia, in return for the services rendered to their country by Captain Pichegru, have sent him a Brevet of (title. lary) General in the service of the United Provinces, with a pension of ten thousand Florins per annum.

The *Provisory Representatives* of the people of Holland have expedited circular letters, dated the 8th of April, to the Municipalities, to exclude absolutely, from all share in the actual administration, (till a national convention being convoked, shall decide otherwise,) all the members of the ancient government of the Province.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT.

On the evening before last, at the Albany flage was descending a hill near Harlam, the driver in attempting to regain one of the reins which a sudden jolt of the waggon had shaken from his hands, fell from his seat, and the wheel passing over his body, wounded him in a most shocking manner, of which he died next morning. To complete the catastrophe, a passenger, Mr. Joseph Tondon, who was sitting by the side of the unfortunate man, in the same attempt to relieve him when falling, was also precipitated under the wheel which was fatally fatal to him.

The drivers name was Baldwin, and he left a wife and child. Some of the other passengers in jumping from the stage were slightly injured. The only consolation in this case is, that the misfortune was not the effect of misconduct, but was one of those accidents which no prudence could have guarded against.

The DAUPHIN and his SISTER.

The following are the particulars of the present situation of the children of Louis XVI. in the Temple.

They have not the least communication with each other, nor do they know that both of them are in one and the same place, sometimes they are allowed, one at a time, to take the air by walking on the gallery of the Tower of the Temple, but they must never go into the front facing the square, nor into the garden.

On the 16th March, a public functionary, accompanied by another person, visited the son of Louis XVI. When they entered the apartment they found him sitting at the table, supporting his head with his hands. He did not look much at those who came in, and rather feared at them. Being asked if he would dine? he only replied *yes*. His victuals were then brought him; they consisted of two dishes of meat, one side dish, and his desert. He broke and drank heartily. They endeavored to raise his spirits, but to no purpose. After dinner, his visitors began to play long, but the Dauphin would not join them. Being asked to give a song, he made no reply. They then took him by the hand, and danced about with him, but he seemed little pleased with his diversion. He only played a little with a lap dog which the public functionary had brought with him. They brought him his afternoon's luncheon, and his supper, but all the while he continued to be low spirited.

The same public functionary visited on the 17th of March, the daughter of Louis XVI. who lives one story higher than her brother. Her apartment is very prettily furnished, and well arranged by herself. She herself desired to have no person in her company. When the officer entered the apartment, the princess was talking to a young officer. She only cast a fright look on the officer on his entrance, and continued her work. To the different questions she was asked, she only answered by yes or no. When the officer told her that the cotton would make fine stockings, she replied, yes, pretty fine ones! The princess, in other respects, loves to read, has books, a harpsichord, &c. and receives almost the same victuals as her brother.

The Dauphin is now frequently seen at the windows of the Temple, but his spirits seem to be much depressed by his confinement. A painter lately took his portrait, and fixed it on the alter of liberty.

The young princess in the Temple is now called Madame, and not Citoyenne. When they address the Dauphin, it is always by *thou*: The princess has grown very much lately, and is now more than five feet high.

The following are the details of the sortie made by the Austrian garrison of Luxemburgh, which was mentioned in the London papers.

The cannon of the fortress roared during the whole night of the 5th to the 6th of March. The Austrian garrison made a sortie on the morning of the 6th, and marched in force against the divisions of Generals Lebrun and Tapponier; after a bloody engagement, the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss:—more than 800 killed of the enemy were found in the entrenchment on the road to Arlon, which they had partly destroyed.

This expedition on the part of the besieged, was by no means intended to discourage the laurels, or facilitate the projects of the Austrian army on the other side of the Rhine, at a distance of one hundred miles; but their only object was to look for provisions in the neighbouring villages, and carry off some cattle; therefore they directed their attack towards Arlon, the country being more level and more fertile, west of the fortress, than in any other part.

It is expected, that this famous bulwark of Belgium, and of Germany, will fall before the 1st of May.

In confirmation of the above intelligence the accounts dated Vienna, (March) mention expressly, that Marshal Bender, the Commander of Luxemburgh, has orders to defend the fortress at all hazards till May, 1795, and that in case he should not be relieved at that epoch by the Combined armies, he was authorised to act according as circumstances required.

The position of the French armies of the North and Sambre united is so masterly planned, that wherever the enemy should attempt to cross the Rhine, they will find insurmountable obstacles: for the republicans are posted in such a manner in the vicinity of the Rhine from the extremity of Holland till within a short distance of Coblentz that on any point threatened by the enemy, a body of from 40 to 50,000 men may be assembled in less than forty eight hours."

HANOVER, (N. H.) JUNE 8.

Last Wednesday, arrived in this place, his Excellency the Governor, and suit, attended by Capt. Colburn's light horse, and received by Capt. Brigham's infantry, with a band of music, and was escorted to his lodgings, where his arrival was announced by a discharge from the artillery.

On Thursday, at one o'clock, P. M. a line of procession conducted by Adjutant General M'Clarey, was formed from the council chamber to the college chapel; where an ingenious discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Smith; & an elegant ODE, composed and set to music for the occasion, by Mr. F. Hewen, was handsomely performed, with instruments and voices.

Procession as follows:—

Capt. Brigham's Infantry, in complete uniform;
Band of music;
Committee;
His Excellency the Governor;
The council;
Secretary and Treasurer;
Senate and Deputy-Secretary;
Speaker, Clerk, & Members of the House;
President and officers of the University;
The Clergy;
Spectators; &c. &c.

After the procession had returned, they partook of a decent dinner provided on the occasion.

The house of representatives then convened to canvass their votes for the first magistrate, when it appeared that his Excellency JOHN T. GILMAN, Esq. was chosen, by 9340 votes out of 9440.

The choice being declared, the following toasts were given, each accompanied by a discharge from the artillery, under the command of Lieut. Wilcox.

TOASTS:

1. The Day——May our future elections be as wise, free, and unanimous, as the present.

2. New-hampshire——The*y*'*re*[illegible] resolute from the centre of our *federal system*, may the ever feel the benign influences of *Independence*, and reflect a glorious *lustre* on her fifteen STARS.

3. The university of New-hampshire——May it prove a perpetual *light in the North*.

4. The bill of science——May its sacred fire never be trodden by the unhallowed feet of Dunces.

5. Genius——May it, in America, find access to the treasures of Mammon, without becoming his slave.

6. The Federal Government.

7. The illustrious Chief of Freemen.

8. Wisdom to our legislators, energy to our government, and virtue to our citizens.

9. Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures.

10. The Savages of the western wilds——May they bury the hatchet of blood, and smoke the calumet of peace around the great council fire of Columbia.

11. The tri-une republic of America, France, and Holland.

12. Tyranny in its tomb——with anarchy at one side, and jacobinism at the other.

13. Superstition on her death-bed——May her exit be easy, her burial decent, and her mourners clad with the garments of joy and liberality.

14. The daughters of Columbia——May no a bottle of theirs, but that of contempt, ever meet the man, who is too base to be virtuous, or too spiritless to be free.

15. The victorious host of enlightened freemen throughout the world——May they go on, "conquering, and to conquer" till all the fortifies of the earth become one and indivisible.

The most perfect order and decorum prevailed through the day, and the animations of it were concluded by a ball graced by a brilliant circle of the fair, and honored by the presence of his Excellency the Governor, and a number of respectable characters.

BOSTON, June 22.

From Philadelphia, June 12.

The TIMES, a London paper of May 4, has the following paragraph:

"An order has lately been issued by Council, "*to take all neutral vessels, carrying provisions to France.*" It is from vigor like this, and the co operation of an effective Board of Admiralty, that a secure peace may, in due time be expected."

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated May 2d, to a merchant in this city received per the Columbian, Captain Quibble from Bordeaux.

"Three commissioners have arrived here from England, amongst whom are the Duke of Dorset, and Mr. Pitt——two of them are said to have powers to make an exchange of prisoners; and it is affirmed the other has come on business of much greater importance."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantes, dated April 28th, to his correspondent in this city, received by the Maryanna, in 38 days from Nantes.

"Tobacco has no price, also West-India produce. It was hoped that the peace with Prussia, would have established more confidence. At present the talk is an accomodation with Spain, and even of a *general peace*. one of the principal conditions of which is to be the entire independence of the West India Islands, under the guarantee of the Belligerent powers. Bread is very much wanted all over Europe, of which reason we have not more to complain in this city than other parts of the country. Bread 6 livers the pound."

We are informed (says a Philadelphia paper) that there is a Hornbuagh paper in town, which mentions, that preliminaries of peace was signed between the French and Emperor at Frankfort on the 13 of April.

TRANSLATION.

PARIS, 12th of April, 1795.

To P. F. DOSREE, Esq. NANTES.

SIR,

"I am directed by the minister of the United States, to inform you, that the emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, has authorised his vessels to capture those of the United States, the consuls from Salle, are to leave that port as soon as the weather favor them, to cruise for our vessels as far as Madeira. Our Consul at Gibralter communicated that intelligence to our Minister at London, which was confirmed by a letter received by our consul at Falmouth. Please therefore to make it known as generally as you can to all the masters of vessels of our nation, within your department, and communicate it to the collector of the customs of any part of the United States, by the very first vessel that sails for America.

(Signed) SKIPWITH.

It is worthy of remark, that at the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Smith at Portland, there was not one of the original flock here which he preached alive to attend it. When that gentleman was ordained, the tract of country over which his care extended, now contains four considerable towns. He arrived in the 22nd old age of 93; and it is said, kept a journal of remarkable events, from the time he was 15 years old, to within two or three days of his death. This would be a valuable acquisition to the Historical Society.

ILL-"LEGAL" AND HASTY "ADJUDICATION."

Saturday evening, a large concourse of people assembled on the Long Wharf, in consequence of a hand-bill issued the preceding afternoon, purporting that a New-Providence or Bermudian privateer was then lying at said wharf. The enraged multitude, having ascertained the fact, desired the Captain and crew to leave the sloop, which was soon complied with: they then proceeded to examine and found several carriage guns, shot, small arms, cutlasses, and other warlike implements, which they threw overboard. This discovery exasperated them to such a degree that they dismasted her and dismasted her—they then towed the hull from the wharf, and set fire to it. The tide carried it as far as Charlestown, where it "*burned to the water's edge.*"

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

An Act making provision for the erecting Guide-Posts upon Public Roads.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That on or before the first Monday of December next, it shall be the duty of the inhabitants of the several towns and districts in this Commonwealth, and also of such incorporated plantations as now are or shall in any public tax, to provide, erect and keep in repair such Guide-Posts upon all public roads, at such places and in such manner as is hereafter in this Act provided.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, and the Assessors of all unincorporated plantations, assessed in any public tax, in this Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are authorized and required, from time to time, to fix and determine upon such places at the corners and angles of all roads in the several towns, districts and plantations aforesaid, at which the said Guide-Posts shall be erected and kept, as in their judgment shall be found necessary and convenient, and shall cause a fair record thereof to be entered and kept among the records of the said towns, districts or plantations.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Guide-Posts to be erected, and kept in pursuance of this Act, shall be constructed in manner following; that is to say, there shall be erected at the several corners or angles of the roads aforesaid, at such places as shall be ordered by the Selectmen of towns and districts or Assessors of the plantations aforesaid, a substantial Post, of not less than eight feet in height; upon the upper end of which shall be placed a board or boards, upon each of which boards shall be plainly and legibly painted the name of the next town, with such other noted town or place as may be judged most expedient for the direction of travellers, to which each of the roads may lead, together with the distance or number of miles to the same; and also the figure of a hand, with the fore finger thereof pointing towards the town or place to which the said roads may lead: *Provided nevertheless*, That the inhabitants of the several towns, districts and plantations aforesaid, duly qualified to vote in town or plantation affairs, may, if they judge fit, on or before the first Monday in *April* next, and annually afterwards, agree upon some suitable substitute in the room of said Guide-Posts, and appoint any proper person or persons to superintend the erecting the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the inhabitants of any of the towns, districts or plantations aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to erect and maintain said Guide-Posts, in such places and in such manner as is herein provided, the said inhabitants shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Commonwealth, *twenty shillings* for every month which they shall so neglect or refuse: And if the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, or Assessors of the several plantations aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to fix and determine upon any places in the towns, districts and plantations aforesaid, at which the said Guide Posts shall be erected and kept by the time in this Act set and limited, the said Selectmen or Assessors shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Commonwealth, *twenty shillings* for every month which they shall so neglect or refuse; said penalties and forfeitures to be recovered by indictment of the Grand Jury in the county where the offence may be committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall injure, mar or deface any Guide Post, or its substitute, erected upon, or also fix any board which shall be set up, as is in this Act provided, and be convicted thereof before any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, (who is hereby empowered to try the same,) such person so convicted shall forfeit a sum not more than *forty shillings*, nor less than *twenty shillings*; one half to the complainant, and the other half to the use of the town, district or plantation in which such Guide Post, or its substitute, so is found, marred or defaced was set up, and shall pay all costs of prosecution.

[This Act passed *February* 28, 1795.]

NORTHAMPTON, July 1.

By a letter from Philadelphia dated the 25th instant, we are informed that the treaty with Great Britain has been RATIFIED by the President and Senate.

The Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Greenfield, is elected President of Yale-College, and the Rev. Mr. PARSONS, of Amherst, Professor of Divinity in that Seminary.

Last Wednesday arrived at New-York, the American Hero, Capt. Macey, of Hudson, 44 days from Newry, Ireland, with 479 passengers——got out one day previous to the Proclamation for preventing artizans and manufacturers from emigrating. Every thing was quiet when they sailed; and no account of a second engagement in the Mediterranean.

The English papers mention, that the sum which *Great-Britain* will pay for the capture of neutral vessels, will amount to [illegible] SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!——Of these vessels [illegible] will be due to citizens of the United States.

DIED!——at Pelham, on the 12th instant, Mrs. *Tabitha Hubbard*, relict of the late Mr. *Ichabod Hubbard*, of Hopkinton, in the 94th year of her age. She was relict of Mr. *Micah Hubbard*, late of Hopkinton, mother of 10 children, 65 grandchildren, 66 great great grand children, and the 5th generation: She was an active pious, kind neighbour, and a christian.

At Conway, Lt. *Josiah Bond*, aged 3 years.

Harvard College Lottery.

THIRD CLASS.

Not TWO BLANKS *to a* PRIZE!

FIFTEEN Thousand Tickets, at FIVE DOLLARS each, are 75,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *Twelve and an half per cent.* for the Managers of the Lottery.

Prizes.	of	Dollars.	Dollars.
10	of	1,000	are 10 000
10		500	5 000
10		400	4 000
10		300	3 000
10		200	2 000
40		100	4 000
50		50	2 500
60		40	2 400
80		30	2 400
105		20	2 100
160		10	1 600
4 500		8	36, 00
5 045 Prizes,			75 000
9 955 Blanks,			
15,000			

*** The above Class will *positively* commence Drawing, in the Representatives' Chamber, in BOSTON, on THURSDAY, the 17th of *September* next, and be *completed* with all *possible dispatch*. A List of Prizes will be *immediately* published, and the Prizes paid on *Demand*.

The Managers, understanding that Adventurers in general, were dissatisfied at so much money being abstracted in the high Prizes, as has hitherto been the practice, have now presented a Scheme, which they hope will meet with general approbation.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, May 14, 1795.

*** Tickets to be had by *Samuel Clarke*, jun. Northampton.

Daniel Butler,

WANTS 1500 yards check'd woolen SHIRTING——to be delivered by the 1st of October next ensuing——made in the following manner: 3 4 yard in width, half blue.

Who has for *sale*, a general assortment of European and India GOODS.

Northampton, July 1, 1795.

For Sale,

BY *Nathaniel Blake* at the *store* formerly owned by *Barnabas Dean* and Co. near the Ferry. Four thousand bushels of Rock and Turks-Island Salt, W. I. and N. R. Rum, Brandy, Sugar, Molasses, Iron and Steel, and a number of other articles in the Grocery line, as was always kept in said store by the former Company, of *Nathaniel Blake* and Co.

Stating, and Commission business, successful, and the smallest favours thankfully acknowledged.

Hartford, July 1, 1795.

New Goods.

A LARGE assortment of English, East and West India

GOODS,

Groceries and Hard Ware——such as Sadlers Ware, Joiners, Carpenters and Shoemakers Tools, O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Raisins, Redwood, Coperas, Allum, Ginger, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Sickles, Scythes, Codfish, Cotton Wool, Powder, Shott, Nails, Brads, Glass, Pewter and Brass, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, 25th June, 1795.

Cent Tables,

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler.

Northampton, July 1, 1795.

Wanted immediately, a

JOURNEYMAN to the Blacksmith's business, one who can be recommended for horse shoeing——Enquire of

KINGSLEY UNDERWOOD.

Greenwich South Parish, June 22, 1795.

TANNING.

FRENCH NEW METHOD OF TANNING, INVENTED BY CITIZEN SEGUIN.

THE new method of tanning is founded on an accurate knowledge of the nature of skins, and of the materials which tan them. It consists in letting the skins lie several days in a solution of Bark, deprived of its tan, and slightly acidulated with sulphurous acid. That substance, which causes the hair to adhere to the skin, is thus burnt up, and the hair therefore comes off easily; the skins softened and swoln, in this preparation, are then taken out, and afterwards suspended in solutions, more or less impregnated with tan. In a few days, and in about fifteen days before the strongest skins, this substance penetrates in layers into the centre of the skins, combines itself with the animal substance and gives it, by a saturation, that character which resists putrefaction, and at the same time, sufficient solidity to make it fit to make shoes. The method of Seguin's has a triple advantage; first it is the most expeditious mode of tanning; secondly, less expence; and lastly, more complete; than any other method, as it gives the highest degree of solidity to leather, which the tan can communicate; and on comparison, hides thus tanned have been found to exceed the dressed skins of any other country whatsoever.

The quickness of this method is such, that by taking the proper precautions, calf skins may be tanned in two days, and the strongest ox hide in ten or fifteen days. The new method has also the advantage of rendering, in the process the use of barley wholly unnecessary, of which all tanneries have hitherto consumed a very great quantity.

A large capital is also unnecessary; and remote forests may be turned to advantage; by barking and separating from the bark that matter which is the principle of tan, upon the very spot; thus reducing the necessary part of the bark to a very small weight, and consequently much diminished the expence of carriage. The simplicity of the whole operation is such that any private man may tan hides for his own consumption, with more facility, than a common professed tanner.

HE IS NOT DEAD, BUT LIVETH.

From the CENTINEL.

IN perusing your paper, dated 28th of March last, I was greatly surprised at reading a melancholly account of my own death. And left it fair with me as it did with poor Brown, the Brickmaker, who it was not long since reported, was barbarously murdered at Walpole, by a number of Indians; and being unable to convince his friends to the contrary, his farm was stripped of stock, his house of furniture, his children put under guardianship, and even his own garments sold to purchase mourning apparrel—and when he endeavoured to perswade his friends he was not dead, and insisted on the privilege of settling his own affairs, he was denied the favour, and accused of being a troublesome and impertinent ghost of a deceased man. I fey, left it should fair with me as it did with the poor brick maker, I take this method to inform my friends, and all whom it may concern, that your account was not founded on fact; and should any of them be unwilling to believe the truth of my assertion, and will take the trouble to call on me to satisfy themselves, I will endeavour (when all other arguments shall fail) to convince them, by pognacular demonstrations, that I am living.

NATHANIEL PERLEY.

Hallowell, April 21, 1795.

NOTE.—*The notice of Mr. P's death, was extracted from a Walpole paper. Though the singularity of the event made it a very good old woman's paragraph; we are happy in hearing that the supposed dead, is still able to contradict the deleterious tale.*

EXTRAORDINARY MAN.

AT the Annual Meeting in March last, Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS was publicly weighed in the presence of a great number of the inhabitants of the town of *Southborough*, county of *Worcester*, who weighed 470 wt. This extraordinary man, is not fifty years of age, and enjoys a good state of health; but very lame in his hips, which has produced a long state of inactivity of body, which is supposed to be the means of his present corpulency.

A. B.

June 13. 1795.

The co-partnership of *Titus* and *Simeon Goodman*, was mutually dissolved on the 16th of last April.

All persons concerned, are desired to call on *Titus Goodman*, who has the accounts for settlement.

South Hadley, June 2, 1795.

Seth Wright,

HAS just come to hand, an addition to his assortment of BOOKS—as they are so numerous, he shall not at this time publish a list of them, except a few new publications, which he will take the liberty to mention, viz.—The Massachusetts Justice, being a collection of the Laws of this Commonwealth, relative to the Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, Alphabetically Arranged in two parts.

Part 1st. The Power and Duty of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Part 2nd. The Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, in their separate capacity—to which are added under their proper heads, a variety of forms grounded on said Laws.

Also, Sullivan's history of the District of Maine, ornamented with a correct engraved map, containing the extent and situation of the Country; the capes, bays, harbours and rivers—the discovery and taking possession of the Country; the manners of the Natives; the grants of land by the Europeans; the title from the Natives; the description of the ancient and principal towns, including the incidence of their settlement, and the war with the Natives.

Also, a view of the United States of America, by TENCH CAXE of Philadelphia, in a series of Papers, written at various times, between the year 1787 & 1794, interspersed with authentic documents; the whole tending to exhibit the progress and proper state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigation, ship-building, manufactures and general importation.

N. B. He has a quantity of W. I. Rum, which will be disposed of, nearly at the same price it can be obtained at in Hartford, by the Hhd. or bl.

Northampton, June 24, 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received a fresh supply of English

GOODS,

consisting of a variety of Cassimers, Chintzes, Callicoes, Copperplate Furniture, do. Shawls, Muslinet and common Vest Patterns, Nankeen, Nankeenets, Cotton Shirting, Jeans, Fustians, Moreens, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Cotton Stockings, &c.

He has a few doz. Habit Gloves, at the Boston prices.—Also, Painter's Colours and Linseed Oil—all kinds of West India Goods.

Said Judd, expects soon to receive from Boston, an assortment of Hard Ware Goods, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Cotton, Malaga and Sherry Wines, French Brandy, Sweeds Iron, German Steel, Cod Fish, Nova Scotia Grindstones, &c.

Most kinds of produce, or cash will be received in payment, and the goods sold at such prices, as it is hoped, will please all who with to purchase.

An Horse suitable for the draught to be sold.

Southampton, May 22. 1795.

White and Burr,

HAS just received from the ships *Union* and *Ellice*, a well-chosen assortment of Spring

GOODS,

the prices of which, bespeak profound peace, and lasting tranquility between Europe and America.—Our goods was not purchased with either recommendation nor credit, but with ready cash: we flatter ourselves they are as well laid in as any goods offered for sale, and presume to say they shall be put on better terms than those who cry up their cheapness, those who have cash to exchange for goods, will find themselves amply rewarded, in taking the trouble to call,—Still a term of credit given, from one month to three years if agreed to. Those who have a calle for good Goods that are not half destroyed by moth and age, can be supplied, by calling immediately; a generous allowance made to large purchasers, and every favor received with thanks.

N. B. For cash only, will be sold Brandy, at 10/6. Rum, 6/10. Wines, Genéva, Tea, and every other article at such reduced prices, as must when known, command the attention of our customers.

Worthington, June 10, 1795.

Sythes.

NICHOLS' warranted SYTHES, for sale at the store of

ROBERT BRECK & SON.

Northampton, June 17. 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber the 16th inst. a light bay mare COLT, two years old this spring, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. REUBEN HAWKS.

Charlemont, May 30, 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

which he offers for sale, upon easy terms to the purchaser.—He has opened a Store in Worthington also, in connection with *Mr. Gove*, under the firm of *William Gove* jun. and Co.

At either of those places may be had, almost any article, that is necessary or convenient for the Farmer.

Northampton, June 24, 1795.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received, and is opening at his store opposite the court house, a general assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Among which are Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Velvets and Thickletts, Jeans and Fustians, Nankeens, Nankeenets, plain, strip'd, twill'd & clouded, Vest Patterns, Florentine, Satinett and Lastings.

Black, Pink, Green, Strip'd and Changeable Lotestrings, Green and Black Persians, Black Taffity, Black and Blue Mode, Black, Blue, Green, Pink and White Sarsnet, Russel Callimancoes, Moreens and Durants.

Chintzes and Callicoes, Dimitys, Muslinetts, plain, corded, strip'd and check'd Muslins—a beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Shawls, Black Feathers, and Green Fans, Ladies, and Misses Hats, Bonnetts and Chips.

Also, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Bandanno, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton, Linen and Muslin do. Cambricks and Lawns, Black Netting, Crape, Spotted and Striped Gauze.

The best Florentine and Russel Shoes and Slippers, of all sizes, for women, Morocco Slippers and Shoes for Misses and children, Clasps, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a small assortment of Hard Ware, Bohea Tea, Brown Sugar, Raisins, Coffee, Chocolate, Hard Soap, Pepper, Allspice, &c.

Northampton, June 17. 1795.

Simeon Goodman and Asa Merril,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced the mercantile business in Charlemont, under the firm of *Goodman and Merril*—where they offer for sale a complete assortment of European and India

GOODS,

on the most pleasing terms—

ALSO,

a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES—Painter's Colour's, &c. on terms advantageous to the purchaser, who by calling may save the trouble and expence of applying to any other Store in the County.—Those who please to favor them with their custom, may depend on attention to all favors, which will be duly acknowledged.

They want to purchase a quantity of Butter, for which the best pay, and a generous price will be given.

N. B. They request all persons who have separate unsettled accounts with them previous to this date, to call and settle the same immediately.

Charlemont, June 2. 1795.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

HAS just received from Boston, a supply of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—among which are Jeans, Fustians, Striped and Plain Nankeens, and a very elegant and fashionable assortment of Chintzes and Callicoes, Bandano Handkerchiefs, and many other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

He has also as usual, an assortment of West India GOODS, such as W. I. and N. E. Rum, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.—all which he is now selling on the lowest terms, for cash or most kinds of country produce.

He wants to purchase a quantity of white oak barrel STAVES, and Heading, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.—He also wishes to purchase, a quantity of good Sheeps Wool, for which part will be paid in cash.

Southampton, June 17. 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a horse COLT, one year old, natural trotter, dark bay, with a small star in the forehead, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information to the owner, so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

EDWARD KEITH.

Chesterfield, June 19, 1795.

The subscriber is about building a mill, for the purpose of grinding bark by water, near Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards's*—when he will be glad to purchase any quantity of Oak, Hemlock and Birch BARK,—Will give for oak 18*s.* per cord, for birch 16*s.* for hemlock 12*s.* with a disposition to encourage useful improvements in manufactures, the subscriber flatters himself, will induce owners of bark timber, to furnish him with a large supply.—A person will attend at the place above mentioned, to take in bark, from 20d after the first of July next.—Such payment will be made for bark, as will accomodate the sellers, and all favours gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant. WILLIAM EDWARDS.

N. B. He receives Bark as usual, at his Tanyard,—he also requests those who have engaged bark, to deliver it immediately.

Northampton, June 10. 1795.

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE just received from Boston, a fresh supply of English & Hard Ware

GOODS,

which with those they had on hand before, make a general assortment—which goods, they have determined to sell very low for pay in hand or short credit.

Southampton, June 13. 1795.

Notice is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of lands, in the town of Charlemont, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in the State, County, Town, School, Minister and Highway Taxes, as follows, viz.

	£	s	d
——Hallop, lately field land,	9	6	0
Lucy Carter Wilder,	2	2	3
Stephen Minor,	4	0	1
Ebenezer Storrer,	4	0	1
Benjamin Clarke,	4	0	1
Jonathan Leavett,	4	1	3
Justin's heirs,	3	1	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the fifth Monday in August next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of *Elijah Lamb*, Innholder in said Charlemont, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges.

JONATHAN HAWKS, Collector for Charlemont, for 1793.

Charlemont, June 2, 1795.

All persons desirous of contracting to build Norwich BRIDGE, are desired to make their proposals to some one of the subscribers hereunto—on or before the second Tuesday of July next; at which time a contract will probably be completed, at the place where the Bridge is to be erected.

WAREHAM PARKS,
ELDAD TAYLOR,
SYLVESTER JUDD,
DAVID SCOT,
WILLIAM FOBES,
PHINEHAS MIXTER.

Norwich, June 5. 1795.

All persons having any demands on the estate of *Noah Hasb*, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber, administrator in said estate, for adjustment.—Also, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ELIJAH NASH, Administrator.

Hatfield, June 22. 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Charles Starkwather,

SYTHES, by the doz. or single, made by Capt. *Lemuel Clark* of Mansfield, (*Connecticut.*)

N. B. Said Sythes made upon hand.

Northampton, June 17. 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber about the 20th of May last, two SHEEP and one LAMB, one of the Sheep marked with a swallows tail on the off ear, the other marked with a half crop under side of the off ear, and the Lamb marked with a tenon on the near ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CALVIN CLARK.

Northampton, June 17. 1795.

Wanted to hire immediately by the subscriber, two or three JOURNEYMEN Joiners, for which cash and generous wages will be given.

NATHANIEL WELCH.

Northampton June 10. 1795.

CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1795. [NUMB. 462.]

Extract from a Pamphlet lately published in Philadelphia.

SIEGE OF LYONS.

Concluded.

THE pause was not long. The deputies, profiting by the impious frenzy with which they had inspired the soldiery and the mob, and by the consternation of the respectable inhabitants, continued their butchery with redoubled fury. Those who led the unhappy sufferers to execution were no longer ordered to confine themselves to such as were entered on the list of proscription, but were permitted to take whoever they thought worthy of death! To have an enemy among the decemvirs, to be rich, or even thought rich, was a sufficient crime. The words, nobleman, priest, lawyer, merchant, or even trades-man, were so many terms of proscription. Three times was the place of the guillotine changed, at every place holes were dug to receive the blood, and yet it ran in the gutters! the executioners were tired, and the deputies, enraged to see that their work went on so slowly, represented to the mob that they were too merciful, that vengeance lingered in their hands, and that their enemies ought to perish in gals!*

Accordingly, next day, the execution in mass began. The prisoners were led out, from a hundred to three hundred at a time, into the out skirts of the city, where they were fired upon, or stabbed.—One of these massacre's deserves particular notice. Two hundred and sixty nine persons, taken indiscriminately among all ranks and all ages, were led to Bonteaux, and there tied to trees. This situation they were fired upon with grape shot. Here the canoneers of Valenciennes, who had not the courage to defend their own walls, who owed their forfeited lives to the mercy of the royalists, valiantly pointed their cannons against them, when they were bound hand and foot! The coward is ever cruel. Numbers of these unfortunate prisoners had only their limbs broken by the artillery, these were dispatched with the sword or the musket. The greatest part of the bodies were thrown into the Rhone, some of them before they were quite dead; two men, in particular had strength enough to swim to a sand bank in the river. One would have thought, that, thus saved as it were by miracle, the vengeance of their enemies would have pursued them no further; but, no sooner were they perceived, than a party of the dragoons of Lorraine cross'd the arm of the river, dashed them, and left them a prey to the fowls of the air——Reader, fix your eyes on this theatre of carnage——You barbarous, you ferocious monster! You have found the heart to commit these bloody deeds, and shall no one have the heart to publish them, in a country that boasts of an unbounded liberty of the press? Shall no one tell, with what pleasure you plunged your daggers into the defenceless breasts of those whose looks had often appalled your coward hearts? Shall no one tell, with what heroic what god-like constancy they met their fate? How they smiled at all executioners and cannibal gesticulations? How they despised you in the very article of death? —Strewed with every sweetest flower be the grave of Mons. Chapius de Maubuth, and let his name be graven on every faithful heart! This gallant gentleman who was counted one of the first engineers in Europe, fell into the hands of the demoniacs. They offered to spare his life, if he would serve in the armies of the Convention: They repeated this offer, with their carabines at his breast. "No," replied he, "I have never fought but for my God & my king; despicable cowards! fire away!"

The murder in mass did not rob the guillotine of its prey; there the blood flowed without intermission. Death itself was not a refuge from democratic fury.—The bodies of the prisoners who were dead of their wounds, and of those who, not able to support the idea of an ignominious death, had given themselves the fatal blow, were carried to the scaffold, and there beheaded, receiving thousands of kicks from the fans colottes, because the blood would not run from them. Persons from their sick beds, old men, not able to walk, and even women found in child bed were carried to the murderous machine. The respectable Mons. Lautes was torn from his family of ten children and his wife big with the eleventh.—The distressed matron, ran with her children, threw herself at the feet of the brutal deputy Collot D'Herbois.——No mercy!——Her congegal tenderness, the cries of her children, every thing calculated to soften the heart, prefented themselves before him, but in vain.——

Take away!" (said he, to the officious "tiffi-rs by whom he was surrounded)—take away the fire rebel and her whelps."† Thus spurned from the presence of him who alone was able to save her beloved husband, she followed him to the place of execution. Her shrieks when she saw him fall, joined to the wildness of her looks, but too plainly foretold her approaching end. She was seized with the pains of child birth, and was carried home to her house; but as if her tormentors had thown too much lenity, the fans culotte commissary from after arrived, took possession of all the effects in the name of the sovereign people, drove her from her bed and her house, from the door of which she fell dead in the street.‡

About three hundred women hoped, by their united tears and prayers to touch the hearts of the ferocious deputies; but all their efforts were as vain as those of *Madam Lauren*. They were threatened with a discharge of grape shot.—Two of them, who, notwithstanding the menaces of the democrats, still had the courage to persist, were tied during six hours to the pedestal of the guillotine; their own husbands were executed before their eyes, and their blood sprinkled over them!

Mademoiselle Serman, a lovely young woman of about eighteen years of age, was executed, because she would not *discover the retreat of her father!* "What!" (said the noble, to the democratic committee) "What! betray my father! impious villains, how dare you suppose it?"*

Madame Cochet, a lady equally famed

† *The modest indignation certainly will not be lessened, when he hears that this Collot D'Herbois, this arbiter of life and death was before the revolution, a player! it is even said that much of the blood shed at Lyons may be ascribed to his heroics, some years before, been hissed from the stage in that city. There are an hundred persons now in Philadelphia who have seen him in the character of* Harlequin. *Blessed revolution! that exposes a city of an hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants to the wanton vengeance of a deserting vagabond!*

‡ *Citizen Benjamin Franklin Bache's gazette says, that "it would be easy matter to apologize for all the murders committed in France!" "let him apologize for this. Not that I imagine he cannot do it according to the democratic creed, but it would be curious to hear his apology. Doctor Priestly also, says that all these things are for the good of the Unitarian religion, and therefore says he, we must lash upon them as a bull-ing.!*

" *Thus if eternal justice rule the ball.*
" *Thus shall their wives, and thus their children fall!*"

* *Too much cannot be said in praise of the intrepicity of the Romish priests. Notwithstanding their moments, could bring them to confess that they had done wrong in cobbering to the Catholic church. They suffered death with a degree of cheerfulness that never has been surpassed.—Mr. Maupetit also deserves to be immortalized. He was taken prisoner during the siege; but he did not like the pastimes Brutus, put an end to his life for fear of the fessis of his enemies. He suffered himself to be buried alive, up to his neck, in which situation his head was exposed to pieces by your pious balls, that his enemies inflicted on it in derision. All which he endured without the pleasure of a groan.*

† *Charles IX bigoted and bloody minded as he was, dare not attempt that tone of tyranny which has been assumed by the National Convention; there was some honor among the Frenchmen of those days. The Governor of Bayonne having received the order for the massacre of the Protestants of that city wrote to the king: "Sire, I have found in your city of Bayonne none but loyal subjects, and not a single cutthroat."—*

‡ *Ah! where the common hangman being ordered to enter a prison, and dispatch two or three protestants: No," said he, "I am an executioner, but no murderer." Let any gentleman see, if to can, a single instance of this kind among the Republican French: let him tell me when a democrat has been known to refuse to shed blood. The common hangman refuse to shed blood. The common hangman refuse to shed blood. The common hangman

ess-9, however, was an universal gloom and sadness; which was augmented by the prohibition of all public diversions. The winter came on; it was the severest ever known. For eleven weeks, the canals and rivers were frozen over; and, in the midst of its most rigorous extremity, a singular political operation, half conquest, half revolution, toppled down headlong the government and constitution of the country. Since that time, the theatres have been opened; a few concerts, balls, public dinners, *fetes*, &c. have been given; but, except among the French guests, very little cheerfulness and gaiety have been visible.

"In the mean while, our time has not hung heavy upon our hands. The magnitude of events following one another, in such rapid succession around us; the novelty and importance of the political scenes, of which we were witnesses; together with the attention to our own concerns, and the use of some valuable books; served as a full employment of our time; and, if we had not been almost entirely deprived of communication from our friends, we should have had no reason to complain of tediousness.

"Amid the din of arms, the muses meet with the same fate of the laws. The penury of literature, science and the arts, throughout *Europe*, is as great as that of provisions. In *France*, the only spot in which all genius and talents are concentrated, are those of government, or of war. Their Generals have had the merit of introducing a new mode of warfare, and the brilliancy of their success, proves the superiority of their system. In the National Convention, since the fall of ROBESPIERRE & his tyranny, eloquence has been cultivated and improved; the interests of the European nations, the laws and customs, resulting from their intercourse, and the principles of negociations, have commanded the attention of many members, whom the revolution alone has brought into action. The admiration which the people are always inclined to bestow upon the declamatory style of oratory still perverts the taste of their speakers; and in the numerous discourses which are pronounced in the Assembly, scarce a single exception can be found to their general character—which substitutes epigrams instead of arguments, fine turned periods instead of reasoning, and poetry instead of demonstration.

"An enthusiastic attachment to the arts and sciences, is, however, one of the fashionable professions of the day. Among rural philosophy, and in particular, chemistry, enjoy the most extraordinary favour. Every thing in that country, has come in fashion with their revolution. Their excessive fondness for music, arises from their opinion of its powerful operation as an instrument to the purposes of politics. Its effects upon them have given credibility to the story of *Tyrtæus*, and almost realized the fables of *Orpheus* and *Amphion*. Their chemical pursuits have had an application no less important to the necessities of their situation, and enabled them to convert substances, before deemed the most worthless, into weapons of war. The passion for theatrical representation, is also stronger than it ever was, at any preceding period; but their dramatic genius has always been fettered with the shackles of occasional popular allusions: And their singular, instead of animating the productions of poets, destined to immortality, has been a mere echo of the momentary sounds which the perpetual variations of the public frenzy have emitted, under the name of public opinion. The vandalism of political intolerance, has extended its proscriptions to the models of the modern drama; and the high priests, of the scenic muses, have been ignominiously driven from their temple, as seducers to aristocracy, and provokers to royalism."

ROME, April 18.

At Easter the Pope was in St. Peter's, and gave his public benediction. His army, of 1200 men, in new uniform, was paraded at the Vatian, and Prince Adolphus of England was present, mounted upon a noble horse.

VIENNA, April 15.

The Reigning Duke of WURTHEMBERG, has caused himself to be included in the treaty of peace made by Prussia with France, and that he hopes this step will be looked on in no other manner than the effect of his nature and feelings for the welfare of his subjects.

LONDON, May 6.

Extract of a letter from Basle, dated the 15th April, received by an Estaffette at Hamburgh.

"This morning M. BARTHELEMY, the French Ambassador, notified to our Senate that he had just received a Courier from the Committee of Publick Welfare at *Paris*, announcing that Peace is concluded between France and Spain."

Last night another *Hamburgh* mail arrived: By letters from that place, of the 26th ult. we learn that peace is concluded between *France* and *Spain*.

HOLLAND.

PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

HAMBURGH, APRIL 25.

"Since my last, I have to announce to you a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the *French* and the *King of Spain*, of which the conditions are not yet known. If we credit reports, the above treaty contains many secret articles, relative to the *West-Indies* and *America*, which it would not be very honorable for Spain to grant, as those conditions are entirely contrary to the interests of *Great-Britain* in the Western Hemisphere, and humiliating for any power that could accede to them. The Preliminaries of the Treaty with his Catholic Majesty, have not yet been laid before the Convention, because it is still doubtful whether the Ratification will be quite so readily granted at *Madrid*, as the former were signed at *Paris*.

Spain is also to pay a considerable sum of money for the expenses of the war; and hopes are given to the Spaniards, of an opportunity probably offering itself soon, to retake *Gibralter*, in which point they might on certain conditions, obtain the assistance of the French Government.

MADRID, February 13.

Three ships dispatched from Spain, in 1789, to reconnoiter the South American coast and adjacent isles, from the river La Plata to Cape Horn; and from that Cape to the extreme north west parts of the coast, have returned, and brought a certainty, that there is no passage from the Pacifick to the Atlantick Ocean, between the 50th and 61st degrees of latitude.

Considerable discoveries are also made by these vessels, among the Marine Isles, the Phillipines, in New Holland, New Zealand, and in the Archipelago of the Friendly Isles. A considerable stock of knowledge is also added to the sciences of botany, lithology, and hydrography. Experiments made on the gravity of bodies, in various latitudes and both hemispheres, will be of use in determining the irregularities in the figure of the earth; and may ultimately serve as the basis of a universal standard of measure. These discoveries also throw light on the emigrations and characters of the inhabitants of the places visited, and what must give pleasure, they have not cost, one human creature their bloodshed of the natives. The history of the voyage is soon to be published.

AMSTERDAM, April 16.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT, *between the* FRENCH *and* BATAVIAN PEOPLE *to establish an Alliance between the two Nations.*

Art I. The solemn acknowledgment of the Batavian Republick.

II. An offensive and defensive alliance, between the two Republicks.

III. Neither of the two republicks can conclude a peace, the one without the other.

IV. The Batavian Republic shall furnish for the mutual defence, twelve ships of the line and eighteen frigates, and the army will be augmented, in case the war is continued.

V. During the war, the army and navy, shall be under the command of French Generals.

VI. All conquered lands, situated past the Waal, and Rhine are to be restored.

VII. The lands between the Rhine and Waal, excepting those excepted in the following articles, are to remain in the possession of the French, until the peace.

VIII. Maestricht, Venlo, Breda, Bergen op-Zoom, and the remaining territory from the last named place, to the Margravate of Antwerp, are excepted: Finally the territory which forms the border of the Hond, to wit; to the right, the Island's South Beverland and Walcheren, and to the left, State Vlaanderen, are to remain in possession of the French, until the lot of Brabant is decided.

The French Republic shall occupy until peace, all those places she shall deem necessary for defence.

X. The navigation of the Rhine, Nass, Scheldt, and all the branches, shall be free for both nations.

XI. The Batavian Republick shall pay to the French Republick the expenses of the war, which she was obliged to carry against the former: The Dutch Republick shall be at liberty to redeem it, provided by offering an equitable equivalent, which is to be regulated in an amicable manner, between the two Republicks.

On account, there is to be paid without delay, not less than twenty millions of goilders, in specie or in good bills of exchange on France or neutral countries.

(Signed) MERLIN, REMBEL, M. DUBOIS CRANCE, LE COMTE DU RANT, LE PORTE, TONGROY, DUBY, GUSSAL.

P. S. Copying the above, the following nine articles are handed to me; which (as it is said) belong to the treaty of peace between the French Republick and the King of Prussia.

Secret Articles of the Treaty of Peace, between the French Republick and the King of Prussia.

Art. I. Hanover and Olnaburg belong to Prussia.

II. Upper Silesia, guaranteed by France to Prussia.

III. Prussia guarantees the Netherlands to the French Republick.

IV. Prussia guarantees the Republican form of government of the Seven United Provinces, without the Stadtholder, provided the payment of an annuity to the last Stadtholder of twenty five thousand guilders is discharged.

V. Prussia is to quit the country at the left bank of the Rhine.

APRIL 17.

Important Decree of the present Revolutionary Government of Holland.

"The commercial intercourse between these United Provinces & foreign countries (except England and her dependencies) shall continue free, subject only to the regulations formerly established.

"The exportation of naval and military stores, arms, gunpowder and salt-petre, is prohibited to all places except to France and her possessions, and to the colonies and places belonging to the United Provinces."

The Revolutionary committee of Amsterdam, taking into consideration the exhausted state of the Dutch finances, and the obligations of every citizen to contribute as much as possible to the public necessities, have resolved to place a box in every commune, to be superintended by the collector, in whose possession the key shall be deposited, in order to afford the patriot citizens an opportunity of evincing their attachment to the cause of liberty, by free gifts of gold and silver articles, such as buckles, rings, earrings, &c. &c. which are not included in the provisional decree of the 26th March.

A book shall be deposited in custody of the same persons appointed to receive the donations, in which the name of every person disposed to sacrifice their unnecessary ornaments for the publick benefit, shall be regularly entered, that posterity may observe the disinterested patriotism of their ancestors.

The committee, confident that love of country will not be less conspicuous in the present, upon this occasion, than past experience has shewn exists among our French brethren, who have offered at the alter of liberty, oblations of the greatest value, invite all their fellow citizens, resident of other towns in this province, to imitate their example, and evince to the universe, that no consideration, however dear, is too important to be sacrificed to that freedom, which is their hereditary birthright, and which they are determined in every vicissitude of fortune, to support and defend.

Amsterdam, 14th April, 1795.
First Year of Dutch Liberty.

By order of the Committee.
VAN DER AA, Sec'ty.

From several papers, it appears, that the most important towns throughout the province of Holland, have agreed to the proposition of the Revolutionary Committee of Amsterdam, and are rapidly organizing affilling Committees to carry their patriotick views into immediate effect.

From the JERSEY CHRONICLE.

TOMO CHEEKI, the Creek Indian in Philadelphia.

SOME years ago, about thirty Indian chiefs of the Creek nation, attended by several squaws came by land to Philadelphia to settle a treaty of amity with the republican government of this country, and to solicit presents of looking glasses, beads, brandy, blankets, hatchets, and a few other articles in general use and esteem among the various savage nations of the continent. During their residence in the above named city, which was for several months, one of these chiefs was particularly noticed for the gravity of his deportment, his melancholy aspect, his pithy sayings, and a certain exotick peculiarity of character, which distinguished him in no small degree from his companions. While they were amusing themselves in the streets with shooting arrows at half pence, set perpendicularly on a post by the boys in the city, he employed himself in noting down observations on the buildings of the place, the character of the inhabitants, the politicks of the white men, and such other particulars as occurred from a situation, to him, so new and strange: While his fellow deputies were carousing in taverns and dramshops, he would walk into the fields and woods, smoke his pipe, divert himself with fishing and such other rural employments as he found most inviting and agreeable to his savage fancy.

So singular a character could not escape observation, nor do other wise than excite some degree of curiosity. After his departure enquiry was made of the landlord of the house where he had lodged, for some particulars relative to this son of the woods. Little, however, could be got out of the publican concerning his late guest, except that he was fond of ardent spirits and beer, slept but five hours out of four and twenty, rose constantly at the first dawn of day, walked several miles before breakfast, eat sparingly, seemed generally absorbed in thought, now and then noted down his remarks in his own language, excepted great disgust at the manners of civilized society, and danced a whole hour the evening before his departure, with a favourite squaw.

The landlord added, that since the departure of Tomo Cheeki and his companions, a large bundle of papers had been discovered in an old hamper in a corner of the room where he lodged, which he judged to be the notes and remarks the Indian had penned down while he resided in the city; and that it had probably been forgotten at the time the savages departed for their own country. The landlord having intimated that the papers were not his sole property, his price for them was demanded; and on being enquired what he would quit all claim to them, for the value of ten crowns, the sum was willingly paid, as it seemed more than probable that the notes and observations of a sage of his character, could not but afford some amusement, if a translator for such an obtuse body of writing, could possibly be discovered.

This, however, was for a long time found impracticable. No person offered, that had a sufficient knowledge of the Tallassee or Creek language, to give only a tolerable translation. The bundle of papers was consequently thrown aside, and for a long time lay forgotten. A printer, however, having since made his escape from among the Creek nation, who resided nearly 20 years with them, has been engaged to undertake a translation.

He promises to be close and literal, not to amplify in the least, but to be treated faithful to his original, as far as the idioms of the two languages will allow. As these translated papers have come to hand, they will be inserted in the Jersey Chronicle, for the amusement and information of the curious.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the French privateer schooner Le Vengeur, with her prizes, the ship St. Josef Princes de Asturias, mounting 12 carriage guns, and having on board 37 men; she is laden with wine, dry goods, &c. said to be worth 200,000 Dollars.

The privateer mounted only 6 guns, and had 55 men on board: the ship struck without firing a gun.

Aaron Rice, and Co.

INFORM the public, that they are erecting suitable buildings for carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING business, opposite the house of Capt. *Ebenezer Lane*, near *Clark's* ferry, in Newtown.—They want to purchase OAK, HEMLOCK, and BIRCH BARK, which they are now ready to receive; and for which they will pay the cash, and a generous price, on delivery; they will also pay the cash for any quantity of raw HIDES, the ensuing season.

Northampton, July 8, 1795.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of *Hampshire*, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of Major JOSHUA LAMB WOODBRIDGE late of *Northfield*, in the same county deceased—(eleven months from the 25th day of March last, being allowed to the creditors to exhibit and support their respective claims)—Hereby give notice, that we shall meet for the purpose of attending to said business, at the dwelling house of JOHN STONE, Innholder in *Chesterfield*, on Tuesday the 25th day of August next, on Tuesday the 27th day of October next, and on Tuesday the 5th day of January next, at 10 of the o'clock in the forenoon, of each aforesaid days. All persons interested, are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly: As no claims or demands will be allowed after the expiration of the above term.

JONA. WOODBRIDGE,
SAMUEL BUFFINTON,
TIMOTHY MEECH, } *Commissioners.*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

DAVID TROWBRIDGE, *Administrator.*

Worthington, June 20, 1795.

*** TICKETS in the Harvard College Lottery, third class, may be had of *Dr. Ebenezer Hunt.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

From the Courier Francois of this morning.

To the Editor.

Baltimore, June 24.

Citizen,

I now inform you that I have received a letter from my Brother, a merchant at St. Malo, which informs me of the demand made by the Committee of Safety of the English Envoys, who are to come to treat of peace. You may, if you think proper, publish in your paper the substance of the demands which I enclose.

Health and Fraternity.

P. FRENIER,

The letter is dated 23d Floreal, May 12.

On the demand made by the Envoys of the Court of London now at Paris, treaty of Peace—France agrees to give Brest to England on the following conditions:

The Excursion,

1st. Of the Islands of Jersey & Guernsey.

2d. Our possessions of the Antilles, to be taken in the present & preceding war.

3d. The Island of Corsica.

4th. Our possessions in the East Indies.

5th. Our ancient possessions in North America, Canada, Newfoundland and Acadie, [Nova Scotia.]

To pay the damages done at Toulon, according to estimation.

To restore in kind, all the vessels taken during the present war, and an equal number of ships of the English navy to those burnt at Toulon.

To pay the expences of the war, amounting to One Hundred Millions in specie: leaving it, however, optional to England, to pay part in specie, part in corn, flour, and other articles of the first necessity.

To abandon forever to the discretion of France, the Electorate of Hanover and the Bishoprick of Osnaburg.

To restore all the vessels taken at Saint Domingo, Guadaloupe, Martinique and Tobago—or pay their value.

To deliver up all the emigrants in England as well as in Europe and other parts of the world—and to direct the British Commanders to prevent the escape of those refugees.

And to insure the Treaty, England, shall deliver to France one of her nearest strong hold, in which the Republic will put a garrison, which herself not evacuate it till after an entire execution of the Treaty.

P.S. The places taken by the English in the former war are—Grenada, and the Grenadians, St. Kitts, St. Vincents, Dominique and Montserrat.

BERKSHIRE, *ss.*

At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at Lenox, within, and for the County of Berkshire, on the third Tuesday *April, A D. 1795.*

THE Petition of *John Worthington*, Esq. and *Thomas Dwight*, Esq. both of Springfield, in the County of Hampshire,—*Josiah Dwight*, of Stockbridge, in said County of Berkshire, Gentleman, and *Salah Barnard*, of Deerfield, in the said County of Hampshire, Gentleman;—SHEWING, That each of the said Petitioners, are interested in, and seized (with the Heirs of *Timothy Dwight*, late of Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, Esq; and others, to the said Petitioners unknown) of one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of Land, part of a Tract of Land lying, and being in the County of Berkshire, known by the name of *Willard's Grant* in manner following, *that is to say*;—The said *John* of one undivided fifth part thereof, the said *Thomas* and *Joseph*, of one undivided fifth part thereof, and the said *Salah*, of one undivided 3d part thereof: And that the said Petitioners now holding, and being interested in the said Land as Tenants in Common as aforesaid—are desirous of having, enjoying and improving their particular Shares, Parts and Portions of the same, with the privileges thereof, in severalty, & praying that the same may be divided—and that their said particular Shares, Parts, and Portions may be assigned to them in severalty, &c. is now read and considered by the Court, who thereupon Order, That Notice of the said Petition, be published in the *Independent Chronicle*, & the *Star*, at Stockbridge—and in the Paper published at Northampton, three Weeks successively;—the last publication to be four Weeks previous to the second Tuesday of September next, that any Person may appear, (if they see cause) at the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Lenox, within, and for said County of Berkshire on the said second Tuesday of September next, to shew cause—(if any they have) wherefore partition should not be made, according to the prayer of said Petition.

Attest

H. W. DWIGHT, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, June 24, 1795.

WHEREAS Plans of Several Towns, Districts and Plantations have not been lodged in the Secretary's office, agreeable to the resolution of the General Court of the 26th of June, 1794—

Resolved, That the inhabitants of such delinquent Towns, Districts and Plantations be, and hereby are required to lodge in the Secretary's office on or before the *third Wednesday of January* next, Plans of their respective Towns, Districts or Plantations, taken in manner prescribed by the Resolution of the 29th June, 1794; and in case of refusal or neglect, they shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Commonwealth the sum of *One Hundred and Forty Dollars*, which shall be added to such delinquent Town, District or Plantation's proportion of the State Tax, which may be granted next after the first day of January, 1796.

True Extract from a resolve of the General Court passed 24th June, 1795.

Attest—

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Sec'ty*

N. B. To be published in *all* the Newspapers in the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts.*

By the GOVERNOR.

A *Proclamation.*

WHEREAS on the 21st day of June current, a Proclamation issued under my hand, with the advice and consent of the Council, requiring all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and Constables, and recommending to every good citizen of the Commonwealth, that they use their utmost endeavours for discovering, apprehending and bringing to justice all persons concerned, who with force and violence, did in the preceding night, burn a vessel lying at the Long Wharf in Boston. And whereas in pursuance of my message to the General Court on the 22d current, they thought proper to vest power the Governor "to offer "such pecuniary rewards, to be paid from "the public Treasury, as he with the advice of Council, shall judge necessary "for the discovery and bringing to justice "any person or persons, who may have "in any way aided, or abetted in this "daring and outrageous violation of the "Law."

I do therefore, with the advice of Council hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to the person or persons who shall first discover, and bring to justice, any one or more of the principal advisers, actors, and abettors, in the heinous violation of law mentioned in the Proclamation aforesaid.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber *in* Boston, *this Twenty sixth day of* June, *in the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Five, and in the Nineteenth year of the Independence of the* United States *of America.*

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Sec'ty.*

BOSTON June 24.

UNWARRANTABLE PROCEEDINGS.

[FACT.]

To record any transaction which reflects disgrace upon our fellow citizens is a very disagreeable task—But silently to pass over the unlawful and riotous proceeding on *Saturday* night, would argue a gross deficiency of duty. Its rise and progress we shall endeavour to narrate with justice and impartiality. On *Friday* last, it was reported, that one of the *Bermudian* privateers, which had been among the late depredators on American commerce, had come into the harbour, to water. This roused the feelings of many; and some inconsiderate person, about 4 hours hand bill, calling on the citizens to attend the exhibition, at the end of Long Wharf, of dismantling a *Bermudian privateer*. Accordingly a considerable number attended 2 and about nine o'clock on *Saturday* night, attacked the sloop *Speedwell* of *Halifax*, from *New-Providence*, plundered and cut her mast, rigging, &c. to pieces; and to complete the business, at about 12 o'clock towed her off into the stream, and set fire to her; thereby risking the destruction of the shipping at anchor, and, in fact, the town of *Charlestown*, to which, the tide being flood, she drifted; and where the alarm bell for fire, was rung.—However, by the active exertions of some of the inhabitants, the blazing hull was towed into a cove, and there burnt to the water's edge. In dismantling the sloop some military stores were found on board her, which served to exasperate the rioters, and perhaps provoked them to the lengths they finally went. These, we have ascertained, to be two iron 3 pounders, two swivels, eight muskets, about forty charges of shot, and 15lb. powder. These were taken on board at *Halifax*, and intended merely, as appears by the declaration of the Captain, the cleanzes, and by the extreme weakness of the crew (no more than *four* men) as a defence against the gun boats, and small armed craft, which cruise about the *Bermudian* islands, and are fitted out at *Charlestown*. Capt. MEAGHER, who commanded the sloop, has declared, on oath, that he never was concerned in any privateering, or was ever entered in a British King's ship, and has, before Mr. Justice BARRETT, asserted, on oath, that the sloop *Speedwell* [*mentioned through mistake to be the Resley of St. Croix, in the Governor's Proclamation; from the circumstance of her having, to escape privateers, that name on her stern*] is owned at *Halifax*, by Mr. THOMAS FILLIS, merchant, JOHN CROSKILL, and himself, mariners; all of *Halifax*.—That she sailed from thence about the beginning of *April*, on a trading voyage, for *New Providence*, having for his crew four men only, and having on board cleargo, salmon, mackerel, potatoes, flour, boards, some fish, &c. That on his return from *New Providence* to *Nova Scotia*, having on board besides 2500 dollars in specie, lignum-vitæ, hides, pine-apples, &c. [*see learn to the contrary, with the vessel, to near 10,000 dollars*]—meeting with contrary winds, and being apprehensive his pine-apples would damage, he came into this port, made a regular entry of vessel and cargo, at the Custom-House, and obtained a permit to land and dispose of his cargo; and that he was destroyed, as is represented above. The papers of the sloop, which were lodged in town, before the riot took place, prove the representatives of the Captain; and shew the wicked wantonness of the rioters. Mr. FILLIS, one of the owners of the sloop and cargo, is son to a gentleman, whose exertions in the cause of liberty, and whose sacrifices for the relief and comfort of American prisoners, when confined at *Halifax*, are recorded in the hearts of many of our citizens.

Executive proceedings.

On Sunday His Excellency the Governor issued the following Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

By the GOVERNOR—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that a number of Persons unknown, did the last night riotously and tumultuously assemble in the town of *Boston*, and with force and violence, did burn a vessel named the BETSEY, of *St. Croix*, lying at the Long Wharf, in the said *Boston*, & destroyed the cargo then on board.

I have therefore thought fit, by, and with the advice and consent of the Council, to issue this Proclamation;—Hereby requiring all Magistrates, Sheriffs and Constables, and I do also, recommend to every good Citizen of this Commonwealth, that they use their utmost endeavours for discovering, apprehending, and bringing to Justice any, or all persons concerned in this unlawful and dangerous proceeding—so that he or they, may be dealt with according to Law.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber *in* Boston, *this Twenty first Day of* June, *in the year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Five, and in the Nineteenth Year of the* Independence *of the* United States *of America.*

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. *Sec'ty.*

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

Yesterday the Governor made the following communication to the Legislature.

HAVING received, late on *Saturday* afternoon last, official information from the Consul of the French Republic, that a vessel had anchored within this harbour, last from *New Providence*, and that there was reason to suspect that she was a concerted foreign Privateer, I immediately gave orders to a proper officer to make diligent enquiry into the cause of suspicion, and report the same to me, that I might consider what measures I ought to take thereon: Very late in the evening, I was informed that an outrageous assembly of men had dismantled the vessel and thrown the cargo then on board into the sea, and soon after, between ten and eleven o'clock, and not until then, a man came to my house and said that he was commander of the vessel, and that his whole property was destroyed by the said persons assembled as aforesaid.—On the next day I summoned the Council & advised advice. They advised me to issue a Proclamation immediately; although it was not in the power of the Governor and Council, to offer a suitable reward to such persons as might discover and bring to justice any person or persons, concerned in so dangerous a proceeding.—You alone have the disposal of the public monies, and I refer it to you to judge whether a suitable reward is necessary to give strength to the proclamation. You will determine thereon as your wildom shall direct.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber,
Boston, June 22d, 1795.

Legislative proceedings.

The above was committed to a joint committee, consisting of Hon. Messrs. DANA, and DAVIS, Messrs SEWALL, TUDOR, and EDWARDS.

YESTERDAY

There came down from the Senate, a resolution, reported by the committee of both houses, to which was referred this Excellency's *message*—which resolution authorized the Governor and Council to offer a reward of 500 dollars to any person or persons, who should discover and bring to punishment, the advisers or perpetrators of the outrage committed on the vessel referred to in the message; and contained a request to the Governor to render all proper assistance to the sufferers, to enable them to obtain an indemnity for their losses. The house assigned to o'clock this day to consider the subject, and in the mean time committed the resolution to a committee, consisting of Dr. EUSTIS, Mr. STRADDLE, and Col. BARNES.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

Yesterday morning came down to the house, from the *Senate*, the Resolution which passed up from thence, for taking the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a Convention for the purpose of inserting an article in the Constitution, providing for a periodical revision thereof, which resolutions were non concurred by the Senate. The house after some debate appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. JARVIS, and Mr. BIGELLOW, to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the subject of difference between the two bodies. The committee appointed by the Senate were the Hon. Messrs CHOATE, WELLS and BACON. In the afternoon the committee on the part of the house, reported, that the committee of either house had made no impression on the other, and that the gentlemen of the senate adhered to their opinion of the inexpediency of the measure; considering that the subject had so recently been committed to them.

Pomp, the murderer of Capt. CHARLES FORBUSH, as mentioned some time since, has been tried by the Supreme Court at *Ipswich*, convicted, and sentence of death passed on him.

List of the LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Northampton, July 1, 1795.

MISS Sophia Allis, Hawley—Mr. Joel Bull, do.—Messrs Bolter & Delano, Northampton—Aaron Billings, Conway—Enoch Bancroft, Granville—Samuel Blockden, Northampton—Robert Breck, Esq. do.—Miss Mary Dunbar, Adams—Joshua Draper, Chester, 2—Capt. Simeon Draper, Spencer—Stoughton Dickerson, Amherst—Nathaniel Duran, Northampton—Abel Fletcher, Chesterfield———Ebenezer Field, Gillsboro'—Richard Falley, Montgomery—Titus Goodman, South Hadley—Obed Hunt, Shutesbury—Miss Thankful Hallett, William sburgh—Benjamin Hubbard, jun. Merchant, Worthington—Edward Houghton, Northfield—Soloman Hinkley, Ashfield———Timothy Jewett, Northampton—Wilder Johnson, Chesterfield—Josiah Kellogg, Hadley—Lt. Samuel Kirkland, Norwich—Rodolphus Knight New Norwich—William Lyman, Esq. Northampton—Soloman Lyman, Easthampton—Joseph Metcalf, Esq. Orange—Miss Esther Mighells, Conway—Stephen Mason, Amherst, 2—Gad Maring, Northampton—Nathan Moon, Worthington—Abner Packard, Conway—Adam Packard, Cummington—Ebenezer Pomeroy, Hadley—John Prentice, Wendell———Ezekiel Price, jun. Hadley—Charles Prince, Deerfield—Job. Marsh, Peuck, Northampton—William Smith, Westminster—Hon. David Sexton, Dorchester—Nathaniel Stone, Esq. Chesterfield—Ebenezer Sullivan, Esq. Berwick—Cornelius Tillston, Williamsburgh—Samuel Taylor, Esq. Buckland—Oliver Williams, Sunderland—John Walker, Hadley—

CENT TABLES,
FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE.

June 8, 1795.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

THAT *HARINE*, my wife, having for a long time past, conducted herself towards me in a most unbecoming manner; and unprovokedly deserted me, under circumstances highly disgraceful to herself, and is injurious to a husbands feelings: publicly taking the stage for Boston, in company of her *paramour*; and utterly refusing ever to return to her duty as my wife.—I therefore forbid all persons trusting her, under reputation that I shall pay her debts, as after this date I will not.

BENJAMIN JONES.

Hadley, July 6, 1795.

Strayed or stolen from

the subscriber, on the 18th inst. a large pair of OXEN, both of them red, with white faces, one larger than the other, with high horns, the other a little shaggy, and short legs.—Whoever will inform the owner where they are, or convey them to him, shall be well rewarded, and all charges paid, by

WILLARD BUTTERFIELD.

Northampton, July 8, 1795.

NEWARK, May 27.

A moſt melancholy event took place in this town on Monday laſt; Mr. Benjamin Cleveland, fifteen-ſixth, buried an infant child about ſeven months old, on the 12th inſt. the loſs of which afflicted his wife with a grief too ſenſible and too weighty to be ſupported, and we preſume, induced her to form the fatal reſolution of abandoning a fond huſband and two ſmall children to follow her infant into the regions of death, which ſhe accompliſhed in the following manner.

About mid day ſhe expreſſed a deſire to go into the church-yard to viſit the grave of her infant, and requeſted her huſband to take care of the children in her abſence. He did not oppoſe her going, thinking it might tend to alleviate her grief by giving vent to it. He obſerved as ſhe parted from him the tear ſtanding in her eye. After ſhe had been ſome time gone, he looked into the church-yard, to which his houſe is contiguous, and ſaw her ſitting on the grave of her child. Anxious for her return he, a few minutes after, looked out again, and obſerved her lying extended over the grave. Alarmed with the apprehenſion that the exceſs of her grief might poſſibly have thrown her into a fit, he haſtened to the ſpot, where horrid—to relate! he was ſhocked with the heart-rending ſpectacle of his beloved wife, weltering in her own blood, and juſt expiring! She had taken a razor with her, with which ſhe had cut her throat quite through the wind pipe!

Thus fell into untimely grave an amiable woman, in the bloom of life, whoſe memory will be long dear to her neighbors and acquaintance; while the recollection of the diſtreſſful circumſtances of her death will excite mingled emotion of pity and horror.

"Hubbardſton, June 25, 1795.

"The following melancholy accident took place in this town, on Monday laſt. As the raiſing of a houſe belonging to Mr. John Woods, jun. two of the poſts after being raiſed, fell down, occaſioned by the ſills giving way, in attempting to raiſe two other poſts; one of which ſtruck a Mr. Amaſa Bliſs, on the head, which put an inſtant period to his exiſtence. He has left parents in the decline of life, a wife and nine child, and many other connexions to lament his loſs. Several others were wounded, but none we hope mortally. It is hoped that all maſter workmen at frames will take the utmoſt care in preparing frames for raiſing."

Seth Wright,

HAS juſt come to hand, in addition to his aſſortment of BOOKS—as they are ſo numerous, he ſhall not at this time publiſh a liſt of them, except a few new publications, which he will take the liberty to mention, viz.—The Maſſachuſetts Juſtice, being a collection of the Laws of this Commonwealth, relative to the Power and Duty of Juſtices of the Peace, Alphabetically Arranged in two parts.

Part 1ſt. The Power and Duty of the Juſtices of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace.

Part 2nd. The Power and Duty of Juſtices of the Peace, in their ſeparate capacity—to which are added under their proper heads, a variety of forms grounded on ſaid Laws.

Alſo, Sullivan's hiſtory of the Diſtrict of Maine, ornamented with a correct engraved map, containing the extent and ſituation of the Country; the capes, bays, harbours and rivers—the diſcovery and taking poſſeſſion of the Country; the manners of the Natives; the grants of land by the Europeans; the title from the Natives; the deſcription of the ancient and principal towns, including the incidence of their ſettlement, and the war with the Natives.

Alſo, a view of the United States of America, by TENCH COXE of Philadelphia, in a ſeries of Papers, written at various times between the year 1787 & 1794; interſperſed with authentic documents; the whole tending to exhibit the proſpects and proper ſtate of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fiſheries, navigation, ſhip-building, manufactures and general improvement.

N. B. He has a quantity of W. I. Rum, which will be diſpoſed of, nearly at the ſame price it can be obtained at in Hartford, by the Hhd. or bl.

Northampton, June 24 1795.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber about the 20th of May laſt, two SHEEP and one LAMB, one of the Sheep marked with a ſwallow tail on the off ear, the other marked with a half crop under ſide of the off ear, and the Lamb marked with a tenon on the near ear. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CALVIN CLARK.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS juſt opened a large and general aſſortment of

GOODS,

which he offers for ſale, upon eaſy terms to the purchaſer.—He has opened a Store in Worthington alſo, in connection with Mr. *Gove*, under the firm of *William Gove* jun. and Co.

At either of thoſe places may be had, almoſt any article, that is neceſſary or convenient for the Farmer.

Northampton, June 24 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS juſt received a freſh ſupply of Engliſh

GOODS,

conſiſting of a variety of Caſſimers, Chintzes, Callicoes, Copperplate Furniture, do. Shawls, Muſſinet and common Veſt Patterns, Nankeens, Nankeenets, Cotton Sheetings, Jeans, Fuſtians, Morreens, Muſlin and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Cotton Stockings, &c.

He has a few doz. Habit Gloves, at the Boſton prices.—Alſo, Painter's Colours and Linſeed Oil—all kinds of Weſt India Goods.

Said Judd, expects ſoon to receive from Boſton, an aſſortment of Hard Ware Goods, Window Glaſs, Crockery Ware, Cotton, Malaga and Sherry Wines, French Brandy, Sweeds Iron, German Steel, CodFiſh, Nowaſcotia Grindſtones, &c.

Moſt kinds of produce, or caſh will be received in payment, and the goods ſold at ſuch prices, as it is hoped, will pleaſe all who with to purchaſe.

An Horſe ſuitable for the draught to be ſold.

Southampton, May 22. 1795.

Sylveſter Woodbridge,

HAS juſt received from Boſton, a ſupply of

GOODS,

ſuitable to the ſeaſon—among which are Jeans, Fuſtians, Striped and Plain Nankeens, and a very elegant and faſhionable aſſortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Bandano Handkerchiefs, and many other articles too numerous to inſert in an advertiſement.

He has alſo as uſual, an aſſortment of Weſt India GOODS, ſuch as W. I. and N. E. Rum, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Brandy, Molaſſes, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.—all which he is now ſelling on the loweſt terms, for caſh or moſt kinds of country produce.

He wants to purchaſe a quantity of white oak barrel STAVES, and Heading, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.—He alſo wiſhes to purchaſe, a quantity of good Sheeps Wool, for which part will be paid in caſh.

Southampton, June 17. 1795.

Daniel Butler,

WANTS 1500 yards check'd woolen SHIRTING—to be delivered by the 1ſt of October next enſuing—made in the following manner: 3-4 yard in width, half blue.

Who has for ſale, a general aſſortment of European and India GOODS.

Northampton, July 1. 1795.

For Sale,

BY *Nathaniel Blake*, at the ſtore formerly owned by *Barnabas Dean* and Co. near the Ferry. Four thouſand buſhels of Rock and Turks-Iſland Salt, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugars, Molaſſes, Iron and Steel, and a number of other articles in the Grocery line, as was uſually kept for ſale by the former Company, of *Nathaniel Blake* and Co.

Storing, and Commiſſion buſineſs done as uſual, and the ſmalleſt favours thankfully acknowledged.

Hartford, July 1. 1795.

New Goods.

A LARGE aſſortment of Engliſh, Eaſt and Weſt India

GOODS,

Groceries and Hard Ware—ſuch as Saddlers Ware, Joinets, Carpenters and Shoemakers Tools, O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Raiſins, Redwood, Coperas, Allum, Ginger, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Sickles, Sythes, Codfiſh, Cutton Wool, Powder, Shott, Nails, Brads, Glaſs, Pewter and Braſs, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

SELAH NORTON.

Aſhfield, 25th June, 1795.

The co-partnerſhip of *Fitzer* and *Stimſon Goodman*, was mutually diſſolved on the 16th of laſt Auguſt.

All perſons concerned, are deſired to call on *Fitzer Goodman*, who has the accounts for ſettlement.

South-Hadley, June 2, 1795.

Harvard College Lottery.

THIRD CLASS.

Not TWO BLANKS *to a* PRIZE!

FIFTEEN Thouſand TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS each, are 75,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *Twelve and an half per cent.* for the purpoſes of the Lottery.

Prize.		Dollars.		Dollars.
10	of	1,000	are	10,000
10		500		5,000
10		400		4,000
10		300		3,000
10		200		2,000
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
60		40		2,400
80		30		2,400
105		20		2,100
160		10		1,600
4,500		8		36,000
5,045	Prizes.			75,000
9,955	Blanks.			
15,000				

*** The above Claſs will *poſitively* commence Drawing, in the Repreſentatives' Chamber, in BOSTON, on THURSDAY, the 17th of *September* next, and be *completed* with all *poſſible diſpatch*. A Liſt of Prizes will be *immediately* publiſhed, and the Prizes paid on *Demand*.

The Managers, underſtanding that Adventurers in general, were diſſatisfied at ſo much money being abſorbed in the high Prizes, as has hitherto been the practice, have now preſented a Scheme, which they hope will meet with general approbation.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Managers.

Boſton, May 14. 1795.

*** Tickets to be ſold by *Samuel Clarke*, in Northampton.

Notice is hereby given to the non-reſident Proprietors of lands, in the town of Charlemont, County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed, in the State, County, Town, School, Miniſter and Highway Taxes, as follows, viz.

	£.	d.	q.
—— Haſlop, lately field land,	0	6	0
Lucy Carter Wilder,	4		
Stephen Minor,	4	0	1
Ebenezer Storrer,	4	0	1
Benjamin Clarke,	4	0	1
Jonathan Leavett,	4	11	3
Jackſon's heirs,	3	1	0

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of *Elijah Lamb*, Innholder in ſaid Charlemont, at two o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with all intervening charges.

JONATHAN HAWKS, Collector for Charlemont, for 1793.

Charlemont, June 2. 1795.

All perſons having any demands on the eſtate of *Noah Noſt*, late of Haſfield, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator in ſaid eſtate, for adjuſtment.—Alſo, all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

ELIJAH WASH, Adminiſtrator.

Haſfield, June 22. 1795.

Wanted immediately, a JOURNEYMAN to the Blackſmith's buſineſs, one who can be recommended for horſe ſhoeing—Enquire of

KINGSLEY UNDERWOOD.

Greenwich, South Pariſh, June 20. 1795.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber, on the 8th inſt. a horſe COLT, one year old, natural trotter, dark bay, with a ſtar in the forehead, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt, or give information to the owner, ſo that he may be had ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EDWARD KEITH.

Cheſterfield, June 19. 1795.

*** ALL perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a ſmart active Boy, about 12 years of age.—Enquire at this Office.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Alſo, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which caſh will be paid.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS juſt received from *New York*, and now ſelling, (nearly oppoſite the court-houſe) a ſmall aſſortment of

BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following, viz.

Large and ſmall Bibles, with or without Plates,
Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible, 6 vol.
Enfield's Sermons,
Doddridge's, do.
Edwards on the affections,
Ruſſell's Sermons,
Burton's Lectures,
Sterne's Works 8 vol.
chriſtianity unveil'd
Meſſiah,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Hervey's Meditations,
Life of Chriſt,
Addiſon's Evidence of the Chriſtian Religion,
Prieſtly's Letters to the Jews,
Rowe's Letters,
Religious courtſhip,
Chapone's Letters,
Bell on the Veneral,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Wallis on Diſeaſes,
Hamilton's Treatiſe on Female Complaints,
Brown's Elements,
Smellies Philoſophy,
Edinburgh Diſpenſatory,
Sayers Phyſiognomy,
Morſes Univerſal Geography,
Da. abridg'd,
Guthries Grammer,
Pike's Arethmetic,
Fiſhers, do.
Ready Reckoner,
Complete Letter Writer,
Adams' Letters, 2 vol.
Letters to a Wife,
Farmer's Letters,
Chefterfield's Letters
Goldſmith's Eſſays,
Spectator, 8 vol.
Rollins Ancient Hiſtory, 10 vol.
Hiſtory of Vermont,
French Revolution,
American, do.
Yorick's Journal,
Ladies Pocket Library,
Singing Books per doz. or ſingle
Looking Glaſs for the mind,
Coghlan's Memoirs,
Female Jocky Club,
Charlotte,
Haunted Priory,
Lee's Memoirs,
Carver's Travels,
Natural Hiſtory,
Moore's Journal, 2 vol.
Vicar of Wakefield,
Pilgrim's Progreſs,
Chriſts Harlow, 2 vol.
Evelina, 2 vol.
Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor,
Seneca's Morals,
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Citizen of the World
Beauties of Stone,
Memoirs of the Queen of France,
Young's Night thoughts,
Beauties of the Muſe,
Baron Trenck,
Children's Books per hundred or doz.
Cook's voyage round the world,
Muir's Trial,
Rowan's, do.
Gerrald's do.
Eaton, do.
Watt & Downie, do.
Paine's Age of Reaſon,
Female policy deteſted,
Death of Abel,
Da. Cain,
Sermons to children,
Œconomy of Human Life,
Robinſon Cruſoe,
Gulliver's Travels,
Juſt Books,
Memorandum Pocket Books,
Dramatiſt,
The Robbers,
Children in the Wood,
Cynthia,
Book of Knowledge,
Triump of Love,
Adelia and Theodore,
Charles Grandiſon,
Rochefaulcs Maxims.
Medical Pocket Book,

STATIONARY.

Engliſh and American Writing Paper,
Marble, do.
Blank Books,
Memorandum, do.
Holland Quills,
Ink Powder, Black and Red,
Dutch Sealing Wax, Black and Red,
Wafers in Boxes, by the doz.
Sand Boxes & Stand,
Ink Stands,
Black Lead Pencils,
Office Penknives with caſes,
Pocket Books, red and black,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Copperplate Copy's,
Red Morocco, Green, do.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Young's Latin Dictionary,
Greek Grammar,
Ruſs's Latin Grammar,
Latin Accidence,
Jacobiniard,
All parts Weblters Spelling Books, by the hundred or doz.
Perry's, do.
Pſalms and Hymns, per doz.
Davidſon's Virgil, 2 vol.
Cicero's Orations,
Clarkes Introduction,
Corderii,
Family Inſtructor,
Perry's Dictionaries,
Entick's, do.
Primmers,
Morſes Geography abridg'd,
Ladies Accidence, &c. &c.

Said Butler, continues the buſineſs of BOOK BINDING, as uſual.—

Blank Books for Public Offices, made on the ſhorteſt notice. Particular attention paid to all orders, which will be thankfully received.

N. B. All perſons indebted, whoſe time of contract has expired, are requeſted to make payment.

Northampton, June 3. 1795.

Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 Journeymen Shoe Makers, to whom good pay will be made—Enquire of

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, June 3. 1795.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

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[*Authentic.*]

TREATY OF Amity, Commerce, & Navigation.

BETWEEN

His Britannic Majeſty, and the United States of America.

By their PRESIDENT, with the advice and conſent of their SENATE.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 29. 1795.*

SIR,

I have ſeen in your paper of this date an draft of the late Treaty between the U. States and Great Britain, which tho' not perfectly correct is nearly ſo.

As this publication will probably excite a warmer diſcuſſion, it is of importance that the people ſhould poſſeſs a full and accurate knowledge of the ſubject to which their attention may be drawn, and which I think is already been improperly withheld from them. I ſit therefore the Treaty ſhould be preſumed more favorable, or repreſented to be leſs ſo, than it really is. I ſend you herewith a genuine copy, which you may correct your ſtatement by, or make ſuch uſe of as you pleaſe for the purpoſe of giving to the citizens of America full information reſpecting this momentous buſineſs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Stes. Thon. Maſon.

[*One of the Senators from Virginia.*]

To Benjamin Franklin Bache, Editor of the Aurora.

HIS Britannick Majeſty and the United States of America, being deſirous by a treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation to terminate their differences in ſuch a manner, as without reference to the merits of their reſpective complaints & pretenſions, may be the beſt calculated to produce mutual affection and good underſtanding: and alſo to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their reſpective countries, territories and people, in ſuch a manner as to render the ſame reciprocally beneficial and ſatisfactory; they have, reſpectively named the Plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of, and conclude, the ſaid treaty, that is to ſay: His Britannic Majeſty has named for his Plenipotentiary, the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and his Majeſty's principle Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;—and that the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiary, the Hon. John Jay, Chief Juſtice of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Majeſty, who have agreed on, and concluded the following articles:

ART. I. There ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and a true and ſincere friendſhip between his Britannic Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United States of America: and between their reſpective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of perſons or places.

ART. II. His Majeſty will withdraw all his troops and garriſons from all poſts and places within the boundary lines aſſigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation ſhall take place on or before the firſt day of June one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and all the proper meaſures ſhall in the interval be taken by concert between the government of the United States, and his Majeſty's Governor General in America, for fixing the previous arrangements which may be neceſſary reſpecting the delivery of the ſaid poſts. The United States in the mean time at their diſcretion, extending their ſettlements to any part within the ſaid boundary line, except within the precincts or juriſdiction of any of the ſaid poſts. All ſettlers and traders, within the precincts or juriſdiction of the ſaid poſts, ſhall continue to enjoy, unmoleſted, all their property of every kind, and ſhall be protected therein. They ſhall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects: and it ſhall alſo be free to them to carry their lands, houſes, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their diſcretion: ſuch of them as ſhall continue to reſide within the ſaid boundary lines ſhall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof, but they ſhall be at full liberty ſo to do, if they think proper, and they ſhall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforeſaid. And all perſons who ſhall continue there after the expiration of the ſaid year, without having declared their intention of remaining ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be conſidered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

ART. III. It is agreed that it ſhall at all times be free to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and alſo to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the ſaid boundary line, freely to paſs and repaſs by land or inland navigation, into the reſpective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudſon's Bay Company only excepted) & to navigate all the Lakes, Rivers, and Waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is underſtood, that this article does not extend to the admiſſion of veſſels of the United States into the Sea Ports, Harbours, Bays, or Creeks of his Majeſty's ſaid territories;—nor in ſuch parts of the Rivers in his Majeſty's ſaid territories as are between the mouth thereof, and the higheſt port of entry from the Sea, except in ſmall veſſels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under ſuch regulations as ſhall be eſtabliſhed to prevent the poſſibility of any frauds in this reſpect. Nor to the admiſſion of Britiſh veſſels from the Sea into the Rivers of the United States, beyond the higheſt Ports of entry for foreign veſſels from the Sea. The River Miſſiſippi ſhall, however, according to the Treaty of Peace, be entirely open to both parties: and it is further agreed, that all the Ports and Places on its Eaſtern ſide, to whichſoever of the parties belonging, may freely be reſorted to, and uſed by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majeſty in Great Britain.

All goods and merchandize whoſe importation into his Majeſty's ſaid territories in America, ſhall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purpoſes of Commerce, be carried into the ſame in the manner aforeſaid, by the citizens of the United States, and ſuch goods and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his Majeſty's ſubjects on the importation of the ſame from Europe into the ſaid territories.—And in like manner, all goods and merchandize whoſe importation into the United States ſhall not be wholly prohibited, may freely for the purpoſes of Commerce, be carried into the ſame in the manner aforeſaid, by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and ſuch goods and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the ſame in American veſſels into the Atlantic ports of the ſaid States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the ſaid territories, reſpectively, may in like manner be carried out of the ſame by the two parties reſpectively paying duty as aforeſaid.—No duty of entry ſhall ever be levied by either parties on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the ſaid territories reſpectively, nor ſhall the Indians paſſing or repaſſing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the ſame any impoſt or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages unuſual among Indians ſhall not be conſidered as goods belonging bona fide to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rates of freriage than what are or ſhall be payable by natives, ſhall be demanded on either ſide; and no duties ſhall be payable on any goods which ſhall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either ſide; for the purpoſe of being immediately reimbarked and carried to ſome other place or places. But as by this ſtipulation it is only meant to ſecure to each party a free paſſage across the portages on both ſides, it is agreed, that this exemption from duty ſhall extend only to ſuch goods as are carried in the uſual and direct road across the portage and are not attempted to be in any manner ſold or exchanged during their paſſage across the ſame, and proper regulations may be eſtabliſhed to prevent the poſſibility of any frauds in this reſpect.

As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a diſpoſition favorable to friendſhip and good neighborhood, it is agreed, that the reſpective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourſe, by cauſing ſpeedy and impartial juſtice to be done, and neceſſary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

ART. IV. Whereas it is uncertain whether the River Miſſiſippi extends ſo far to the Northward as to be interſected by a line to be drawn due Weſt from the lake of the Woods in the manner mentioned in the Treaty of Peace between his Majeſty and the United States, it is agreed, that meaſures ſhall be taken in concert between his Majeſty's government in America and the government of the United States for making a joint ſurvey of the ſaid river from its moſt convenient interſection, and authorized to meet and act in the manner following viz. Two of them ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty, two of them by the Preſident of the United States by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they ſhould not agree on ſuch choice, then the Commiſſioners named by the two parties ſhall reſpectively propoſe one perſon, and of the two names ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the four original Commiſſioners. When the five Commiſſioners thus appointed ſhall firſt meet, they ſhall, before they proceed to act reſpectively, take the following oath or affirmation in the preſence of each other, which oath or affirmation being ſo taken and duly atteſted, ſhall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz.—I. A. B. one of the Commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will honeſtly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the beſt of my judgment, according to juſtice and equity, decide all ſuch complaints, as under the ſaid article ſhall be preferred to the ſaid Commiſſioners: and that I will forbear to act as a Commiſſioner in any caſe in which I may be perſonally intereſted.

Three of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall conſtitute a board, and ſhall have power to do any act appertaining to the ſaid Commiſſion, provided that one of the Commiſſioners named on each ſide, and the fifth Commiſſioner ſhall be preſent, and all deciſions ſhall be made by the majority of the voices of the Commiſſioners then preſent: it ſhall moreover be in the power of the Commiſſioners preſent at any place or places as they ſhall judge neceſſary. The ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, by a declaration under their hands and ſeals decide what river is the River St. Croix intended by the Treaty. The ſaid declaration ſhall contain a deſcription of the ſaid river, and ſhall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its ſource. Duplicates of this declaration and of the Statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings ſhall be delivered by them to the Agent of his Majeſty and to the Agent of the United States, who may be reſpectively appointed and authorized to manage the buſineſs on behalf of the reſpective Governments. And both parties agree to conſider ſuch deciſion as final and concluſive, ſo as that the ſame ſhall never hereafter be called into queſtion, or made the ſubject of diſpute or difference between them.

ART. VI. Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants and others his Majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been, in ſeveral inſtances, impaired and leſſened ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is agreed, that in all ſuch caſes where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot for whatever reaſon be actually obtained, had and received by the ſaid creditors in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and complete compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors: But it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolency of the debtors, or other cauſes as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted, nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or willful omiſſion of the claimant.

For the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of any ſuch loſſes and damages, five Commiſſioners ſhall be appointed, and authorized to meet and act in the manner following viz. Two of them ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty, two of them by the Preſident of the United States by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they ſhould not agree on ſuch choice, then the Commiſſioners named by the two parties ſhall reſpectively propoſe one perſon, and of the two names ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the four original Commiſſioners. When the five Commiſſioners thus appointed ſhall firſt meet, they ſhall, before they proceed to act reſpectively, take the following oath or affirmation in the preſence of each other, which oath or affirmation being ſo taken and duly atteſted, ſhall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz.—I. A. B. one of the Commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will honeſtly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the beſt of my judgment, according to juſtice and equity, decide all ſuch complaints, as under the ſaid article ſhall be preferred to the ſaid Commiſſioners: and that I will forbear to act as a Commiſſioner in any caſe in which I may be perſonally intereſted.

Three of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall conſtitute a board, and ſhall have power to do any act appertaining to the ſaid Commiſſion, provided that one of the Commiſſioners named on each ſide, and the fifth Commiſſioner ſhall be preſent, and all deciſions ſhall be made by the majority of the voices of the Commiſſioners then preſent: it ſhall moreover be in the power of the Commiſſioners preſent at any place or places as they ſhall judge neceſſary. The ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, by a declaration under their hands and ſeals decide what river is the River St. Croix intended by the Treaty. The ſaid declaration ſhall contain a deſcription of the ſaid river, and ſhall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its ſource. Duplicates of this declaration and of the Statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings ſhall be delivered by them to the Agent of his Majeſty and to the Agent of the United States, who may be reſpectively appointed and authorized to manage the buſineſs on behalf of the reſpective Governments. And both parties agree to conſider ſuch deciſion as final and concluſive, ſo as that the ſame ſhall never hereafter be called into queſtion, or made the ſubject of diſpute or difference between them.

ART. VI. Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants and others his Majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been, in

or copies, or extracts thereof, every such deposition, books or papers, or copy, or extract being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now respectively existing in the two countries, or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

The award of the said Commissioners or of any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the creditor or claimant: And the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid in specie to such creditor or claimant without deduction; and at such time or times, and at such place or places as shall be awarded by the said Commissioners; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the said commissioners may be directed: Provided always, that no such payment shall be fixed by the said commissioners to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

ART. VII. Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property under colour of authority or commissions from his Majesty, and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained, had and received by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in such cases where adequate compensation cannot, for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had and received by the said merchants and others in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British government to the said complainants. But it is distinctly understood that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimants.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation *(mutatis mutandis)* the same term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorized to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity and the laws of nations. The award of the said Commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall, in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the said Commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants, as by the said commissioners may be directed.

And whereas certain merchants and others his Majesty's subjects complain that in the course of the war they have sustained loss and damage by reason of the capture of their vessels and merchandize taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the states and brought into the ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the said states.

It is agreed that in all such cases where restitution shall not have been made agreeable to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, Sept. 5 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this treaty; the complaints of the parties shall be and hereby are referred to the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or complainants in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified; and on conditions of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed: And it is further agreed that not only the now existing cases of both descriptions but also all such as shall exist in the space of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty shall be considered as being within the provisions, intent and meaning of this article.

ART. 8. It is further agreed, that the commissioners mentioned in this and in the two preceding articles shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two parties; such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissioners shall be defrayed jointly by the two parties, and the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the commissioners. And in case of death, sickness or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner, as such commissioner was first appointed, and the new commissioners shall take the same oath or affirmation and do the same duties.

ART. 9. It is agreed that British subjects who now hold lands in the territories of the United States and American Citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of his Majesty shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenore of their respective estates and titles therein; and may grant, sell or devise the same to whom they please, in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they nor their heirs or assigns shall so far as may respect the said lands and the legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens.

ART. 10. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks shall ever in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other and in their respective governments should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents.

ART. 11. It is agreed between his Majesty and the United States of America that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their respective people, in the manner under the limitations and on the conditions specified in the following articles.

ART. 12. His Majesty consents that it shall and may be lawful during the time herein after limited for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of his Majesty's islands and ports in the West-Indies from the United States, in their own vessels, not being above the burthen of 70 tons, any goods or merchandizes being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said States, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said States in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage duties or charges than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the like articles if imported there from the said States in British vessels.

And his majesty also consents that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load and carry away, in their said vessels to the United States from the said islands and ports all such articles being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said islands as may now by law be carried from thence to the said States in British vessels and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

Provided always, that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared that during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton in American vessels, either from his Majesty's islands or from the United States to any part of the world except the United States, reasonable sea stores excepted. Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said islands into the United States and to export from the United States to the said islands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said islands, or of the United States respectively, which now may, by the laws of the said States, be so imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the said British vessels shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, than shall be payable on the same articles if so imported or exported in American vessels.

It is agreed that this article, and every matter and thing therein contained shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged; and also for two years from and after the day of the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace by which the same may be terminated.

And it is further agreed, that at the expiration of the said term, the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect according to the situation in which his Majesty may then find himself with respect to the West Indies, and with a view to such arrangements as may best produce to the mutual advantage and extention of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussion, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and what cases, neutral vessels shall protect enemy's property; and in what cases provisions and other articles contraband may become such. But in the mean time their conduct towards each other in these respects shall be regulated by the articles herein after inserted on those subjects.

ART. 13. His majesty consents that the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea ports and harbours of the British territories in the East-Indies. And that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on a trade between the said territories and the said United States in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively to or from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war between the British government, & any other power or state whatever, to export from the said territories without the special permission of the British government there, any military stores or naval stores or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels when admitted into the said ports no other or higher tonnage duty than shall be payable on British vessels when admitted into the ports of the United States. And they shall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in British vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories to any port or place except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen, and such regulations shall be adopted by both parties as shall from time to time be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation. It is also understood that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one port of discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said States to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof without the permission of the British government established there; and if any transgression should be attempted against the regulations of the British Government in this respect, the observance of the same shall & may be enforced against the citizens of America in the same manner as against British subjects or others transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the United States whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the said territories, or if they should be permitted in manner aforesaid to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government & jurisdiction of whatever nature established in such harbour, port or place, according as the same may be: The Citizens of the United States, may also touch for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, but subject in all respects to such regulations as the British government may from time to time establish there.

ART. 14. There shall be between all the dominions of his majesty in Europe and the territories of the United States reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely and without hindrance and molestation to come with their ships and cargoes to the Lands, countries cities, ports, places and rivers within the dominions and territories aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there and to reside and remain with out any limitation of time; Also to hire and possess houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders on each side shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; but subject always as to what respects this article to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

ART. 15. It is agreed that no other or higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other, than such as are paid by the like vessels or merchandize of all other nations. Nor shall any other or higher duty be imposed in one country on the importation of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the other than are or shall be payable on the importation of the like articles being of the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

But the British Government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe a tonnage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of America: And also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods when imported into the United States in British or in American vessels.

The two parties agree to treat for the more exact equalization of the duties on the respective navigation of their subjects and people to such manner as may be most beneficial to the two countries. The arrangements for this purpose shall be made at the same time with those mentioned at the conclusion of the 12th article of this treaty, and are to be considered as a part thereof. In the interval it is agreed, that the United States will not impose any new or additional tonnage duties on British vessels, nor increase the now subsisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in British or in American vessels.

ART. 16. It shall be free for the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories aforesaid, and the said consuls shall enjoy those liberties and rights which belong to them by reason of their function. But before any consul shall act as such he shall be in the usual forms approved and admitted by the party to whom he is sent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government a Consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case or be dismissed, or even sent back, the offended government signifying to the other their reasons for the same.

Either of the parties may except from said residence of consuls such particular places as either party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

ART. 17. It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought in for adjudication; & in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

ART. 18. In order to regulate what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the said denominations shall be comprised all arms and implements for the purposes of war, by land or sea, such as cannon, muskets, mortars, bombs, grenades, carcasses, saucisses, carriages for cannon, musket-rests, bandoliers, gunpowder, match, salt-petre, ball, pikes, swords, head pieces, cuirasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horse furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as also timber for ship building, tar or rozin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, unwrought iron, and fir planks only excepted; and all the articles aforesaid are hereby declared to be just objects of confiscation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the precise cases in which alone provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such, renders it expedient to provide against the inconveniences and misunderstandings which might thence arise. It is further agreed that whenever any such articles so becoming contraband according to the existing laws of Nations, shall for that reason be seized, the same shall not be confiscated, but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or in their default the government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the masters or owners of such vessels the full value of all articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurrage incident to such detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same, is either besieged, blockaded or invested; it is agreed, that every vessel circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but the shall not be detained nor her cargo, if not contraband nor be confiscated unless after notice she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper: Nor shall any vessel or goods of either party, that may have entered into such port or place, before the same was besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or surrender of such place, be liable to confiscation, but shall be restored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

ART. 19. And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the respective subjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war, or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war or privateers and all others the said subjects and citizens shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary, they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers before they receive their missions shall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent Judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom, together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, or if such ships be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, in the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, to satisfy all damages and injuries, which the said privateer or her officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruize, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and further that in all cases of aggression the said commissions shall be revoked and annulled.

It is agreed that whenever a judge of a court of admiralty of either of the parties, shall pronounce sentence against any vessel or goods or property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other party, a formal and duly authenticated copy of all proceedings in the cause, and of the said sentence, shall if required, be given to the commander of the said vessel, without the least delay, he paying all legal fees and demands for the same.

ART. 20. It is further agreed, that both the said contracting parties, shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.

All their ships with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the ports of either of the said Parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered and shall be restored to the owners or their Factors or agents duly deputed and authorized in writing by them [proper evidence being first given in the Court of Admiralty for proving property] even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reason to believe or suspect that they had been piratically taken.

ART. 21. It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations, shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, nor accept commissions or instructions so to act from any foreign prince or state, enemies to the other party; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enlist in their military service any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offences and aggressions shall be punctually executed. And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively shall accept any foreign commission, or letters of marque, for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party to treat and punish the said subject or citizen, having such commission or letters of marque, as a pirate.

ART. 22. It is expressly stipulated that neither of the said contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprizal against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party shall first have presented to the other a statement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall either have been refused or unreasonably delayed.

ART. 23. The ships of war or vessels of the contracting parties shall, at all times, be hospitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due respect to the laws and government of the country. The officers shall be treated with that respect which is due to the commissions which they bear and if any insult should be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this respect shall be punished as disturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries.

And his majesty consents that in case an American vessel, should by stress of weather, danger from enemies or other misfortunes be reduced in the necessity of seeking shelter in any of his majesty's ports, into which such vessel could not in ordinary cases claim to be admitted, she shall on manifesting the necessity to the satisfaction of the government of the place, be hospitably received and permitted to refit and to purchase at the market price such necessaries, as she may stand in need of, conformably to such orders and regulations as the government of the place, having respect to the circumstances of each case shall prescribe. She shall not be allowed to break bulk or unload her cargo unless the same shall be bona fide necessary to her being refitted. Nor shall she be permitted to sell any part of her cargo, unless so much only as may be necessary to defray her expences and then not without the express permission of the government of the place. Nor shall she be obliged to pay any duties whatever except only on such articles as she may be permitted to sell for the purpose aforesaid.

ART. 24. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being subjects or citizens of either of the said parties) who have commissions from any other Prince or State in enmity with either nation, to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said parties, nor to sell what they have taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the same; nor shall they be allowed to purchase more provisions than shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of that Prince or State from whom they obtained their commissions.

ART. 25. It shall be lawful for the ships of war and privateers belonging to the said parties respectively, to carry whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the Admiralty, or to any Judges whatever; nor shall the said prizes when they arrive at, and enter the ports of the said parties be detained or seized, neither shall the searchers or other officers of those places visit such prizes, except for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on shore in any manner contrary to the established laws of Revenue, Navigation, or Commerce; nor shall such officers take cognizance of the validity of such prizes; but they shall be at liberty to hoist sail, and depart as speedily as may be, and carry their said prizes to the place mentioned in their commissions or patents, which the commanders of the said ships of war or privateers shall be obliged to shew. No shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as have made a prize upon the subjects or citizens of either of the said parties; but if forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible. Nothing in this Treaty contained shall however be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or States. But the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding article.

Neither of the said parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor in any of the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories by ships of war, or others having commission from any Prince, Republic, or State whatever. But in case it should so happen, the party whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall use his utmost endeavours to obtain from the offending party full and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

ART. 26. If at any time a rupture should take place (which God forbid) between his Majesty and the United States, his Merchants and others of each of the two nations residing in the dominions of the other shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their Trade, so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws: and in case their conduct should render them liable to censure or punishment, the respective governments shall think proper to order them to remove, the term of 12 months from the publication of the order shall be allowed them for that purpose, to remove with their families, effects and property, but this favour shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws, and for greater certainty it is declared that such rupture shall not be deemed to exist while negociations for accommodating differences shall be depending, nor until the respective Ambassadors or Ministers, if such there be, shall be recalled, or sent home on account of such differences, and not on account of personal misconduct according to the nature and degrees of which both parties retain their rights, either to request the recall, or immediately to send home the Ambassador or Minister of the other; and the without just prejudice to their actual friendship and good understanding.

ART. 27. It is further agreed that his Majesty and the United States on mutual requisitions, by them respectively, or by their respective Ministers or Officers, authorized to make the same, will deliver up to justice all persons who being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this shall only be done on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place, where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition and receive the fugitive.

ART. 28. It is agreed that the, first ten articles of this Treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged, but subject to this condition—that whereas the said twelfth article will expire by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the signing the preliminary or other articles of peace which shall terminate the present war in which his majesty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper measures shall by consent be taken for bringing the subject of that article into amicable treaty and discussion, so early before the expiration of the said term, as that new arrangements on that head, may by that time be perfected and ready to take place. But if it should unfortunately happen, that his Majesty and the United States should not be able to agree on such new arrangements, in that case all the articles of this treaty except the first ten shall then cease and expire together.

ART. 29. This Treaty when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on his Majesty and on the said States, and shall be by them respectively executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith; and whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourse and obviate difficulties, that other articles be proposed and added to this Treaty, which articles from want of time and other circumstances, cannot now be perfected—it is agreed, that the said parties, will, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such articles, and will sincerely endeavour so to form them as that they may conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that the said articles, after having been duly ratified, shall be added to and make a part of this Treaty. In faith whereof, we, the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, the King of Great-Britain, and the United States of America, have signed this present treaty and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at London, this Nineteenth Day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Four.

GRENVILLE. *(Seal)*
JOHN JAY. *(Seal.)*

CONDITIONAL RATIFICATION,
On the part of the United States.

In Senate, June 24. 1795.

RESOLVED, That the Senate do consent to and advise the President of the United States to ratify the Treaty of amity commerce and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at London the 19th November 1794. on condition that there be added to the said Treaty, an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the 12th article, as it respects the trade, which his said majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his Islands in the West Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified.

And the Senate recommend to the President to proceed without delay to further friendly negociation with his Majesty on the said trade, and of the terms and conditions in question.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Citizen of Philadelphia, to his friend in this City, dated July 6, received yesterday.

"The 4th of July passed over in quietness, whatever you may have heard to the contrary.

"On the fourth July a number of ship carpenters from Kensington, and some of the Democratic Society, intended to burn Mr. Jay's effigy opposite the President's house. They were warned not to attempt it, and the militia officers, light horse, artillery, &c. waited for them in Market-street, till ten o'clock, but did not find their designs; they came down Second to Market, from thence to Front, about one o'clock Sunday morning, as silent as a funeral procession, till they got above Vine-street, and supposing that less out of danger, when they gave three cheers. I mention this in case it becomes the subject of conversation. You may know how to speak of it. Not ten persons in all the streets they passed knew any thing of it."

BOSTON, July 11.

Yesterday agreeable to notification, the citizens of this town assembled at *Faneuil Hall*, for the purpose of taking into serious consideration such measures as the pending treaty with *Great Britain* make necessary. The Hall was very full—the Treaty was condemned *in toto*, and a committee of fifteen was chosen to draft an instrument expressive of the sentiments of the citizens on the subject.

NORTHAMPTON, July 25.

His Excellency JOHN JAY, Esq. was sworn in Governor of the State of New-York, the 1st inst. He had resigned previously thereto his office of Chief Justice of the United States.

The windward Islands present to the eye of the political speculator, one continued scene of massacres and revolts. Grenada, St Vincents and Martinique, exhibit the same horrid spectacle, as the north part of St. Domingo. Many of the richest planters have been devoured and poisoned, by the negroes; and women of the first rank have been publicly whipped by their own servants.

The SENATORS of VIRGINIA *were unanimously against the Treaty—Was the twelfth article the most obnoxious? No—There was another, which contained some "awkward words" about paying old debts—and it is fervently whispered, that the Senators themselves had a little property at stake!*

DIED] In this Town, last Sunday morning, Miss *Fanny Tolefon*, aged 20

HAMPSHIRE, ff

To the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April, 1795.

HUMBLY shews, *Mercy Cornwell*, of Granville, in the County of Hampshire, that she was married to *William Cornwell* late of said Granville, Yeoman, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and seventy three, and has ever since that time been the faithful wife of the said *William*, but the said *William* since the marriage covenant, hath committed the crime of adultery with a person to the libellant unknown; and in the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five left her with four small children, destitute of support except his household furniture, which immediately after was taken and sold for said William's just debts; during the whole of the last twelve years, he the said William has voluntarily left and absented himself from said Mercy, and has not during that period afforded any assistance in supporting her or his children.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honours, that by decree of this Court she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony with said *William*, and that such estate as she by her industry hath acquired since said *William's* absence may be decreed to her, and as in duty bound shall ever pray. MERCY CORNWELL.

A true Copy. *Attest*,
CHARLES CUSHING, *Clerk.*

HAMPSHIRE, ff.

At the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, begun and holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the 1st Tuesday of April, A. D. 1795.

UPON the libel aforesaid, ordered, that the said *Mercy Cornwell*, notify the said *William Cornwell* to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, by publishing an attested copy of the libel and order thereon, in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, printed at said Northampton, by *William Butler*, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least sixty days before the sitting of said court, that he may then and there shew cause, if any he has, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

By order of Court,
Attest,
CHARLES CUSHING, *Clerk.*

Take Notice,

FOR sale in Amherst, a few rods east of the 2d parish meeting house, one acre of land, with a house, barn, and shed upon it, a good stand for a tavern—for further particulars enquire of

E. MATTOON, jun.

Amherst, July 2d, 1795.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 10.

By the arrival of Capt. CLARKE, from *Surrinam*, we learn that the first accounts of the revolution in *Holland*, were received there by an American vessel; that they immediately shut off all the friends and adherents of the Stadtholder, and held the government for the *United Netherlands*, from whence they daily expected to receive orders. Capt. CLARKE, had several French passengers on board, bound to *Cayenne*: The Governor of *Surrinam*, received them with great politeness, and lent them the government yacht to carry them to that island.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.

Camp, M'Farlane's Ferry, June 3.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The term having expired, for which the troops late of this garrison were engaged, and of consequence disbanded by instructions from the honorable the Secretary at War; the General thinks it no longer necessary to continue the four battalions of militia, which from motives truly patriotic, embodied themselves in the four counties of *Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette*, and *Allegheny*, for the preservation of order and good government; he, therefore, with the deepest sense of their generous and well directed zeal for the public good, returns them his sincere thanks, and directs that they return to the respective regiments from which they were originally taken, hoping, that in all future occasions they will feel the same disposition to attend the calls of their country, which has so strongly characterised them on the past.

The General has, in request from the President, to express his thanks to the officers and soldiers of the late militia army, who so cheerfully joined the standard of the United States, from a principle so truly laudable and patriotic.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

THE TREATY.

Since yesterday we learn, that the Treaty between Great-Britain and the United States was ratified by the Senate, on condition, that an Article be added to said Treaty suspending the operation of so much of the 12th Article thereof as relates to Trade and Intercourse with the British Islands in the West-Indies. And the Senate recommend that in the mean time further negociations be entered into with his Britannic Majesty respecting a future arrangement of said Trade.

The Senate of the UnitedStates adjourned this day. *Gaz. U. States.*

The substance of the 12th article of the Treaty is, that the United States may export to the British Islands, the produce of the States in vessels not exceeding seventy tons burthen—but the United States are prohibited from exporting to Europe, from the said States, Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and Cocoa.

JUNE 27.

The Ratification of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States, and his Britannic Majesty, (by the Senate) must be a source of pleasing sensations, and a cause of mutual congratulation, to all sincere lovers of their country.

The seeds of dissention which had been so plentifully sown, are now removed, and instead of irritations, feuds and divisions, there appears a prospect of harmony, conciliation, and good will. Their mutual differences, of just & perpetual recrimination, are now placed in a train of amicable adjustment.

The Western Posts are to be ceded in a short period; and all the waters, lakes, and rivers, of the interior country, are for the purposes of commerce, freely to be navigated by both parties. This will open an unbounded field for commercial enterprize, in the intercourse with the Spaniards and the pursuit of the fur trade.

The demands for debts withheld from the British creditors, by the interposition of legal impediments, which bar their recovery, and the claims of the American merchants, for captures and spoliations, are to be arranged by an appeal to an unprejudiced Tribunal, constituted of commissioners to be mutually appointed by both parties.

The East India Trade, which will afford such a valuable employment for our large commercial capitals, is placed on the most favored footing, by having a free admission into the Ports of all the British Factories, on the same terms, (with respect to Exports and Imports) as are enjoyed by British Vessels.

The operation of the Article which conceded the intercourse with the British West India Islands, under certain restrictions, is suspended until a friendly Negociation can be entered into, which will correct an error, which it appears has inadvertantly been introduced.

These are some of the most prominent features of the treaty, of which we will endeavour to procure an abstract, to lay before our readers—as it appears that the question thereof should be made until the ratifications were mutually exchanged.

It must be highly gratifying to the friends of the French Nation, to be informed, that no article of this Treaty encloses in the smallest degree with the obligations and engagements contracted with that gallant nation—Every cause of offence as collision, seems to have been studiously avoided in the progress of the negociation.

FROM THE AURORA.

The following States voted unanimously in its favour:—

Massachusetts, Population,	475,327
Rhode Island,	68,825
Connecticut,	237,946
New Jersey,	184,139
Pennsylvania,	434,373
Delaware	59,094
Maryland,	319,728
Total of population for the Treaty	1,779,432

The following States voted unanimously against the ratification.

North-Carolina, Population,	393,751
Virginia,	747,610
Total of population against the Treaty,	1,141,361

To this it is obvious that the remote Representatives of *a majority only* of the people have by adopting secrecy in their proceedings, passed an act more binding than the constitution, and more influential than any law. Such is the effect of *"the glorious system of checks and balances"*

☞ *The writer of the above, with his usual regard to truth and decency, chooses to forget, that of the above boasted numbers in* Virginia *and* North-Carolina, *293,199 are* SLAVES—*and therefore of the privileged animals, who are held in no higher political estimation than black cattle. are that placed in competition with the Freemen of* Massachusetts *in this computation of the relative population of the several States.* Oh! faction, how art thou fallen! when the best weapons are thus shocken and blunted. *The truth is.* Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, *two only of the seven States which voted unanimously for the Treaty, contain* 887,499 *Freemen; whereas the only two States unanimously against it, contain but* 748,162 *freemen: The above balance, added to the freemen of the other five approving States, give a majority in favour of the Treaty of*

1,626 103 *Freemen,*
to 748,162 !

More than two thirds of the free population of the States which were unanimous in the vote, belonging to the ratifying States; and it should be remembered that the allowance for Slaves in the population of a State, extends to Representatives, not to Senators. Facts are stubborn things! CENTINEL.

BERKSHIRE *ss.*

At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at Lenox, within, and for the County of Berkshire, on the third Tuesday *April, A. D.* 1795.

THE Petition of *John Worthington*, Esq. and *Thomas Dwight*, Esq. both of Springfield, in the County of Hampshire,—*Josiah Dwight*, of Stockbridge, in said County of Berkshire, Gentleman, and *Salah Barnard*, of Deerfield, in the said County of Hampshire, Gentleman;—SHEWING, That each of the said Petitioners, are interested in, and seized (with the Heirs of *Timothy Dwight*, late of Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, Esq: and others, to the said Petitioners unknown) of one thousand seven hundred and fixty acres of Land, part of a Tract of Land lying, and being in the County of Berkshire, known by the name of *Willard's Grant* in manner following, *that is to say*;—The said *John* of one undivided sixth part thereof, the said *Thomas* and *Josiah*, of one undivided sixth part thereof, and the said *Salah*, of one undivided 3d part thereof: And that the said Petitioners now holding, and being interested in the said Land as Tenants in Common as aforesaid—are desirous of having, enjoying and improving their particular Shares, Parts and Portions of the same, with the privileges thereof, in severalty, & praying that the same may be divided—and that their said particular Shares, Parts, and Portions may be assigned to them in severalty, &c. is now read and considered by the Court, who thereupon Order, That Notice of the said Petition, be published in the *Independent Chronicle*, in the *Star*, at Stockbridge—and in the Paper published at Northampton, three Weeks successively;—the last publication to be four Weeks previous to the second Tuesday of September next, that any Persons may appear, (if they see cause) at the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Lenox, within, and for said County of Berkshire on the said second Tuesday of September next, to shew cause—(if any they have) wherefore partition should not be made, according to the prayer of said Petition.

Attest. H. W. DWIGHT. Clerk.

Seth Wright,

HAS just come to hand, an addition to his assortment of BOOKS—as they are so numerous, he shall not at this time publish a list of them, except a few new publications, which he will take the liberty to mention, viz.—The Massachusetts Justice, being a collection of the Laws of this Commonwealth, relative to the Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, Alphabetically Arranged in two parts.

Part 1st. The Power and Duty of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Part 2nd. The Power and Duty of Justices of the Peace, in their separate capacity—to which are added under their proper heads, a variety of forms grounded on said Laws.

Also, Soliran's history of the District of Maine, ornamented with a correct engraved map, containing the extent and situation of the Country; the capes, bays, harbours and rivers—the discovery and taking possession of the Country; the manners of the Natives; the grants of land by the European; the title from the Natives; the description of the ancient and principal towns, including the incidence of their settlement, and the war with the Natives.

Also, a view of the United States of America, by TENCH CAZE of Philadelphia, in a series of Papers, written at various times, between the year 1787 & 1794. interspersed with authentic documents; the whole tending to exhibit the progress and proper state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigation, ship-building, manufactures and general importation.

N.B. He has a quantity of W. I. Rum, which will be disposed of, nearly at the same price it can be obtained at in Hartford, by the Hhd. or bl.

Northampton, June 24 1795.

List of the LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Northampton, July 1, 1795.

MISS Sophia Allis, Hatfield—James Boll, do.—Messrs Bolter & Delano, Northampton—Aaron Billings, Conway—Enoch Bancroft, Granville—Samuel Blodgett, Northampton—Robert Breck, Esq. do.—Miss Mary Dunbar, Adams—Joshua Draper, Chester, 2—Capt. Simeon Draper, Spencer—Stoughton Dickerson, Amherst—Nathaniel Dorant, Northampton—Abel Fletcher, Chesterfield——Ebenezer Field, Guilford—Richard Falley, Montgomery—Titus Goodman, South Hadley—Obed Hunt, Shutesbury—Miss Thankful Hallett, Williamsburgh—Benjamin Hubbard, jun. Merchant, Worthington—Edward Houghton, Northfield——Soloman Hinkley, Ashfield——Timothy Jewett, Northampton—Wilder Johnson, Chesterfield—Josiah Kellogg, Hadley—Lt. SamuelKirkland, Norwich—Rodolphus Knight New Norwich—William Lyman, Esq. Northampton—Soloman Lyman, Easthampton—Joseph Metcalf, Esq. Orange—Miss Esther Mighells, Conway—Stephen Mason, Amherst, 2—Gad Manning, Northampton—Nathan Moon, Worthington—Abner Peckard, Conway—Adam Packard, Cummington—Ebenezer Pomeroy, Hadley—John Prentice, Wendell——Ezekiel Price, jun. Hadley—Charles Peirce, Deerfield—Joh. Marsh. Peuck, Northampton—Willard Smith, Westhampton—Hon. David Sexton, Deerfield—Nathaniel Stone, Esq Chesterfield—Ebenezer Sullivan, Esq Berwick—Cornelius Tilleston, William Sharp—Samuel Taylor, Esq. Buckland—Oliver Williams, Sunderland—John Walker, Hadley.—

Aaron Rice, and Co.

INFORM the public, that they are erecting suitable buildings for carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING business, opposite the House of Capt. *Ebenezer Lane*, near *Clark's* ferry, in Northampton.—They want to purchase OAK, HEMLOCK, and BIRCH BARK, which they are now ready to receive; and for which they will pay the cash, and a generous price, on delivery; they will also pay the cash for any quantity of raw HIDES, the ensuing season.

Northampton, July 8, 1795.

Strayed or stolen from

the subscriber, on the 18 inst. a large pair of OXEN, both of them red, with white faces, one larger than the other, with high horns, the other a little shaggy, and short legs.—Whoever will inform the owner where they are, or convey them to him, shall be well rewarded, and all charges paid, by

WILLARD BUTTERFIELD,

Northampton, July 8, 1795.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

HAS just received from Boston, a supply of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—among which are Jeans, Fustians, Striped and Plain Nankeens, and a very elegant and fashionable assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Bandano Handkerchiefs, and many other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

He has also as usual, an assortment of West India GOODS, such as W. I. and N. E. Rum, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.—all which he is now selling on the lowest terms, for cash or most kinds of country produce.

He wants to purchase a quantity of white oak barrel STAVES, and Heading, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.—He also wishes to purchase, a quantity of good Sherpa Wool, for which part will be paid in cash.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Daniel Butler,

WANTS 1500 yards check'd woolen SHIRTING—to be delivered by the 1st of October next ensuing—made in the following manner: 3 4 yards in width, half blue.

Who has for sale, a general assortment of European and India GOODS.

Northampton, July 1. 1795.

For Sale,

BY *Nathaniel Bleke*, at the store formerly owned by *Barnabas Dean* and Co. near the Ferry. Four thousand bushels of Rock and Tunks-Island Salt, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugar, Molasses, Iron and Steel, and a number of other articles in the Grocery line, as are usually kept for sale by the former Company of *Nathaniel Blake* and Co.

Cash, Cooper, and Commission business done on liberal, and the smallest favours thankfully acknowledged.

Hartford, July 1. 1795.

New Goods,

A LARGE assortment of English, East and West-India

GOODS,

Groceries and Hard Ware—such as Saddlers Ware, Joiners, Carpenters and Shoemakers Tools, Cloths, Cassimers, Duffils, Raizins, Red wood, Coperas, Allom, Ginger, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Sickles, Sythes, Cordwish, Cotton Wool, Powder, Shott, Nails, Brass, Glass, Pewter and Brass, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, 25th June, 1795

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of *Hampshire*, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of Major JOSHUA LAMB WOODBRIDGE, late of *Northfield*, in the same county deceased (eleven months from the 26th day of March last, being allowed to the creditors to exhibit and support their respective claims)—Hereby give notice, that we shall meet for the purpose of attending to said business, at the dwelling house of JOHN STONE, Innholder in *Chesterfield*, on the last day the 27th day of August next, on Tuesday the 27th day of October next, and on Tuesday the 5th day of January next, at 10 of the o'clock in the forenoon, of each aforesaid days. All persons interested are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly—As no claims or demands will be allowed after the expiration of the above term.

JONA. WOODBRIDGE,
SAMUEL BUFFINTON,
TIMOTHY MEECH, } *Commissioners.*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

DAVID TROWBRIDGE, *Administrators Worthington. June 20, 1795.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

CATHARINE, my wife, having for a long time past, conducted herself towards me in a most unbecoming manner; and unprovokedly deserted me, under circumstances highly disgraceful to herself, and injurious to a husbands feelings: publicly taking the stage for Boston, in company of her *paramour*; and utterly refusing ever to return to her duty as my wife.—I therefore forbid all persons trusting her, under expectation that I shall pay her debts, as after this date I will not.

BENJAMIN JONES.

Hadley, July 6, 1795.

Wanted immediately, a

JOURNEYMAN to the Blacksmith's business, one who can be recommended for horse shoeing—Enquire of

KINGSLEY UNDERWOOD.

Greenwich, South-Parish, June 20, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1795. [NUMB. 464.]

French Official Account of the first action of the campaign.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—MAY 16.

ACTION NEAR MENTZ.

GILLET, in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare.—Citizens Representatives, for several days there have been reports relative to an action near *Mentz*, and the disaffected have said that *as army* has experienced a check.

"The Committee of Public Welfare could not make a report on that affair soonest, although I delivered an account to them as soon as I returned from the army, because they had not received an official account. It is at length arrived, and the result is, that the brave defenders of the country fought with as much courage as success.—The enemy, it is true, remained masters of the heights situated under the canon of the garrison, which were only defended by a simple detachment of infantry, and which were not of any importance with regard to our general position; but the enemy failed in the principal object of their attempt. The intention of the enemy was, to obtain possession of the pass of *Mombach*; they were repulsed after a long and obstinate combat, with considerable loss, which some foreign papers fate at more than 600 men.

"A boat loaded with troops on the *Rhine* was sunk by the fire of our artillery. Hilerd, therefore, of our having experienced any check, the troops of the Republic gained a victory; and if we have to regret the loss of some brave soldiers, we have the satisfaction of knowing, that victory crowned their noble efforts.

"The following is the official report, the accuracy of which I am enabled to maintain.

"The General of the division, RENAULT, commanding the attack on the left to General SCHERNER, commanding the army before *Mentz*:

"Head-Quarters at Heidelsheim, 12 Floreal, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"On the 11th Floreal, at four in the morning, the enemy made a movement, immediately upon which all the batteries of the Isles, those of the re-doubts in the *Hottenfeld*, and those of the fort before *Hauptstein* commenced at the same time a very vigorous fire; a cloud of infantry, supported by some squadrons of Hussars, forced our guard on the platform before the wood of *Mombach*, the white house and the mill at the edge of the platform to fall back upon the lines. Two columns of infantry were put in motion. The one took the road on the back of the platform; the other along the *Rhine*. The advanced guard of these columns attacked a battery of two eight-pounders erected before the lines of *Mombach* and gained possession of it.

"The enemy's columns advanced under cover of their batteries, and made three attempts to force the lines of *Mombach*. Very vigorous and well directed fire of musquetry succeeded; but the obstinacy, and the extreme good conduct of our troops forced the enemy at length to retreat with very considerable loss: the remainder of the morning was passed in a vigorous cannonade on both sides.

"Whilst this action was maintained on the left, the enemy's cavalry shewed themselves in force on the platform, and some infantry appeared at the entrance of the defiles of *Selbeck*. I therefore sent the 8th regiment of dragoons to watch their motions, until I received a reinforcement of cavalry and horse artillery, which Generals DESJEAC and ST. CYR sent me, and which induced the enemy to make a retrograde movement.—The enemy endeavoured also at five o'clock in the morning to harrass us in our rear, and tried to pass the *Rhine* with a body of men, in three boats, containing each 500 men and a seven-pounder, near *Budenheim*; but a battery of two four-pounders, erected on the banks of the *Rhine* near *Budenheim*, forced them to make a precipitate retreat with the loss of one boat, which was sunk by the first discharge from the battery.

"About two o'clock in the afternoon, I received orders to attempt to carry the batteries which the enemy had erected behind the hedges, and at the edge of the platform before the wood of *Mombach*. Gen. ARGOUT was ordered to attack the platform on the right with a brigade of infantry, and the commander of the battalion, BOURSETTE, was directed to make an attack on the left, by turning the mill with eighteen companies of grenadiers. It was settled that Gen. ARGOUT should proceed with his columns towards the *Redite of Contrescarpe* to the nearest point of the hedges, putting himself under cover of the fire of the battery on the platform before the fort of *Hauptstein*. The 139th brigade was to make a vigorous attack on the gunners of the batteries; and a battalion of Chasseurs of the 11th brigade was to divert the attention of the gunners on the right, in order to support the action which was to be maintained by the two battalions commanded by Gen. DUSIRAC.

"Gen. ARGOUST, and the brave ROBERT, commander of the brigade, having been wounded, together with two other commanders of battalions, the dispositions were badly followed up, and the grenadiers not having been able to make good their attack on the right, the 139th brigade, and the battalion of chasseurs were forced to fall back, after having sustained, with the greatest courage, an incessant fire of case shot and musquetry.

These battalions were charged in their retreat by the enemy's cavalry; but Gen. DUSIRAC coming to their assistance with the reserved battalions, the cavalry were forced to retreat in the greatest disorder.

The General, commanding the army before *Mentz*, was himself witness of the good conduct and bravery of the troops. The Generals on the right and centre used all their endeavours to support the attack on the left; the action was obstinate and bloody; the *contre-escarpe* was covered with dreadful slaughter, particularly in cavalry; ours is about 600 men, 200 of whom were killed and taken prisoners; and 800 wounded, among whom are several brave officers.

German account of the action near *Mentz*.

FRANKFORT, May 3.

General Clairfait deeming it necessary for the safety of Mentz, that a camp should be established on the Hardenberg, issued orders to attack the French. The consequences of that attack have already been mentioned. As soon as the French had been driven from the ground which they had occupied, the Imperialists began to throw up an entrenchment on the heights, which they effected, notwithstanding the incessant fire of the French batteries and cannon placed in the wood of Mombach. The attack of the French, in the afternoon, was directly against the centre of the position; it was made in two strong columns, well provided with artillery. A battalion of the Archduke, waited to receive their fire, and then rushed in upon them with their bayonets, while the artillery, from the redoubts recently constructed, fired case shot upon the French column, and made a dreadful slaughter. In their retreat, the Hussars of Wurmser, took them in the rear, and did considerable execution. It is supposed that in this attack the French lost 300 men. The total loss on the side of the Imperialists, is 850 men killed and wounded. The regiment of Kleberk alone had 180 men killed and wounded, ten of whom are officers. Our small marine did some service, and proceeded two leagues towards Mentz, in order to alarm the French. This movement made them suppose that the passage of the Rhine was to be attempted; they accordingly brought a great quantity of artillery and a powerful force to this point.

From the MINERVA.

Candid Remarks on the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between the United States of America and Great-Britain.

IT was not to be expected that the treaty with England would escape censure—the spirit of party has too long infected our public affairs, not to shew itself on this occasion—to those who are animated by a pure, and exclusive, love of our country, truth will be acceptable—with a view of meeting certain errors which are propagated with some zeal. The following remarks are offered to the public.

It is said that we are obliged by the 7th Article of the treaty, to pay for all the vessels and cargoes captured within the limits of our territories, or by vessels originally armed in our ports—this is incorrect—the 7th article in this respect, only full-fifteen engagement entered into by Mr. Jefferson in behalf of our government, and promises indemnification, first for captures within our limits, which we might have prevented, but which for particular reasons we forbore to prevent; and secondly, for captures made by vessels originally armed in our ports, which vessels we might have prevented from arming, but for particular reasons did not prevent; and for greater certainty the letter of Mr. Jefferson is annexed in the treaty, and shews that we are not bound to pay for captures by vessels originally armed in our ports against our will, or clandestinely, unless such captures afterwards came into our ports, and knowing the same, we failed to reslore them—not to say for captures made within our territory, unless having the power to prevent or reslore such captures, we forbore to do so.

The article in this respect, accords with the law of nations, as well as with the obligation arising from several of our treaties with other powers.

It is said that the 9th article abolishes alienship in the tenure of lands, and that all British subjects may hereafter purchase, and hold lands within the United States—this is also incorrect.

The treaty of peace with England declared that there should be no further confiscations—several of the States did not confiscate the lands of real British subjects, such characters have held & continue to hold lands in several of the States; and so on lands in the same circumstances, and so on lands in the same circumstances, and so on lands in the same circumstances,

Thus it appears that in this last case the article agrees with the law of nations as expounded by our own government, and in other particulars contains liberty & regulations.

It may not be amiss to add that the nations of Europe, who have formerly displayed considerable zeal on this subject, have acquiesced in the doctrine of the law of nations as here explained. It has been objected to the 18th article, that provisions are therein admitted by us, to be in *all cases* contraband—this is an error.

The article proceeds on the principle, which all admit, that there are cases in which provisions and other articles not generally contraband may become such, and in order to avoid the inconveniences and misunderstandings which might arise in deciding when such cases do exist, it is agreed that provisions and other articles not generally contraband, shall in no case be liable to confiscation; but that when the same by *the existing law of nations* may be deemed contraband, and not that reason seized, that they shall be paid for with a reasonable profit, together with freight and demurrage—but it is to be understood that when, as is generally the case—provisions are not by the law of nations contraband, they are not liable to seizure, nor the vessel that carries them, to interruption, but may proceed according to their proper destination.

The 19th article is found in most of the commercial treaties, and agrees with the 23th and 24th articles of our treaty with Holland, and has in regards the security required on granting commissions to privateers is a regulation that prevailed with us in our late war.

The 20th article is likewise usual in treaties of *commerce*.

It is said that the 21st article is exceptionable to the generality of the restraint of our citizens in foreign service, and to the severity of treatment that it also is, of persons accepting commissions in foreign privateers.

In answer to the first objection, may it not be said, that the United States ought in an interest as well as in a moral view, avoid every controversy and war—if when other nations are at war, our citizens remain at home, are we not more liable to continue in Peace, than we should be, if our young men, with respectable and influential connections, were permitted to engage as soldiers of fortune in foreign wars—beside it one may engage in foreign war, why not ten, if ten why not a thousand, and what becomes of the national peace & neutrality when our citizens shall compose the militant accords with the principles of our laws, which are nearly as comprehensive in their prohibitions as the article in question.

The second objection to this article is somewhat broader than has been stated—the article has been represented as agreeing that all our citizens who should accept any foreign commission, whether in a foreign army or navy, or in a foreign privateer, should be treated as pirates—No person who has read the article, will suppose this objection to be well founded. The persons who may by this article be treated as pirates, are only those who shall accept foreign commissions, to arm vessels to act as privateers against a nation at peace with their own country.

No Species of war is less reputable than privateering; a war in which licentious men are to be capable of outraging Humanity, or wounding the Reputation of their Country—Humanity and the interest and Reputation of nations have therefore consented to confine the evils of Privateering within a narrow limits.—

Hence we find in almost all the commercial Treaties of the present Century, a provision similar to that in question; and in every treaty of Commerce heretofore entered into by our country, we discover this regulation—It is found in the 21st article of our Treaty of Commerce with France, in the 19th article of our Treaty with Holland, in the 23d article of our Treaty with Sweden, and in the 20th article of our Treaty with Prussia, which Treaty, concluded by the venerable Franklin, not only contains a provision to punish as Pirates those who should accept foreign commissions to arm privateers, but establishes a variety of other restraints in mitigation of the calamities of war, dictated by Philanthropy, and worthy of imitation.

The 22d article contains a Rule that merits to be adopted in the Treaties of all nations—it agrees with the best approved law of nations, and cannot become the subject of objection.

The 23d article accords with and confirms the existing Rules and practice of our Government in the hospitable reception it gives to the public ships of war, of all nations—It is however to be understood that this Regulation is not applicable to Privateers, but only to public national ships, and that in subordination to our former Treaties—the latter part of the article may be useful to our navigation, and the privilege is not recollected to have been granted in any of our other Treaties.

The 24th and 25th articles have (it is hoped from mere error) been the source of much unmerited censure.

The 24th article does not allow to any foreign Privateers, who have commissions from any State at enmity with either party to arm their vessels, nor to sell their prizes in American or British Ports, nor to purchase therein more provisions than shall be necessary to go to the nearest port of their own Country—the objection to this article arises from a belief that it militates with, and indeed violates the 22d article of our Treaty with France—that article engages that we will not permit to the enemies of France arm their privateers, or to sell their prizes in our ports—but it appears that we will permit France herself to arm her privateers, or to sell their prizes in our ports—We engage to France that *their enemies* shall not arm their privateers nor sell their prizes in our ports—and we are free to engage to England that *her enemies* shall not arm their privateers nor sell their prizes in our ports——This construction has been formally adopted by our Government and announced to France, who acquiesces in it, and who first established it, by the commercial Treaty she made with England in the year 1786: The 16th article of that Treaty, which was several years subsequent to the Treaty with us, exactly corresponds with the 24th article of the Treaty before us—If France, eight years after the date of her Treaty with us, was at liberty, in a Treaty with England to insert and agree to this article, are we not equally free in a Treaty with the same power, to insert and agree to the same?

Those who shall have any doubts on this subject, are desired to consult Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Morris, of August 16. 1793—after giving the above exposition of the article in our treaty with France, and remarking that the same article existed in the posterior treaty between France and England, Mr. Jefferson observes, "that to give to these negative stipulations an affirmative effect, is to render them inconsistent with each other, and with good faith; to give them only their negative and natural effect, is to reconcile them to one another and to good faith, and is clearly to adopt the sense in which France herself has expounded them."

The 25th article proposes several regulations to be observed between us & England and the other at War.—These regulations are in themselves proper, and accede objectionable from an opinion that they like will violate our antiedent Treaty with France.

Did this article stand absolute, and without any exception of prior treaties, there would certainly be grounds for objection—But the regulation that it proposes can by no possible construction affect our treaty with France, because that treaty was made before this treaty, (which is not yet in force) and the articles in question expressly declare that nothing contained in the treaty shall be construed, or operate contrary to former and existing, public treaties with other nations—the Treaty between us and France was a prior and existing public treaty, consequently no stipulation thereof is or can be affected by the proposed treaty with England, but on the contrary it is sufficiently described and excepted from the operation of that treaty—Thus the French privateers and prizes will continue to have a right to come into our ports, and the English Privateers and prizes, when England is at war with France, will continue to be excluded from our ports—But should England be at peace with France and at war with some nation, with whom we have no treaty similar in this respect to our treaty with France, then under the article in question English Privateers and prizes would have a right to come into our ports—this is the fair and only interpretation of this article—Let it be added that in the commercial treaty before mentioned between France and England there is found an article exactly agreeing with this article—If France after the date of her treaty with us, was free to agree to this article, in a treaty with England, we must be equally free in a treaty with the same power to agree to the same article—Candor will allow that each was free, and that neither violates their former engagements by assenting to the article in question in their posterior treatits with England.

The last clause of the 25th article which declares that neither party will permit the ships or goods of the other, to be taken within the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories, or within cannon shot of the coast, like-wife corresponds, with the commercial treaty between France and England concluded in 1786, and agrees entirely with the exposition that our own government has given to the law of nations on this subject, a marine league, and a cannon shot being understood to be the same distance.

The 26th article is common in treaties of commerce, and in substance is to be found in our treaties with France, Holland and Sweden.

The 27th article is a regulation that humanity and commerce demand to be established between all nations, since by the refusal of Refuge to murderers and forgers, we add security to life and property.

The 28th and last article is too plain to be misunderstood, and appears to be free from objection.

BOSTON, July 16.

FROM HALIFAX, JUNE 30.

"The arrival this day of the June Packet, the *Sandwich*, in 20 days from *Falmouth*, has probably given us much later European News, than you are in possession of. Our papers not being yet out, I enclose you the latest London Gazettes."

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

PARIS, May 22.

PRUSSIA.

THIS day, said TREILHARD, your Committee of Public Welfare has to give an account of a new Treaty concluded at Basle on the 27th Floreal, (May 16) between the French Republic and the King of Prussia. That Treaty relates to the terms contained in the seventh article of the same Treaty. It may be considered as the basis of a General Pacification. These conditions are, the neutrality of such Members of the German Body as withdraw their Contingents from the Empire, and engage that they shall not furnish any troops to the enemies of the French Republic. The King of Prussia guarantees this neutrality, and the open communication of the whole right bank of the Rhine. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, of Hesse D'Armstadt, and the Elector of Saxony, have adhered to this agreement and will all unite to drive out the Hanoverian troops. The object of Negociation is to remove the Theatre of War from the North of Germany, to re-establish the commercial relations, and to reduce Austria to her own force. Such of the Germanic Members as will not fulfil the condition of this Treaty, will be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

The Reporter concluded by moving, that the Treaty and other papers should be printed, and that the ratification should be adjourned for three days.

BRUSSELS, May 18.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuse, commanded by General Jourdon, is now in motion: some large bodies of that army have been detached to join the army of the Moselle, an apprehension having been entertained, that the enemy was preparing to cross the Rhine.

The position of the Republican armies is now such, as most certainly discomfort all the projects of the Austrian Generals.

From Bonn to above Mayence, all the left bank of the Rhine is lined with troops, by means of the junction of the three armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, the Moselle and the Rhine.

General Jourdan has even taken the precaution of forming a communication with the army, which is carrying on the siege of Luxembourg, by posting some corps between them.

In short, nothing can be better contrived than the disposition of the Republican armies, to prevent informountable difficulties to the enemy, in case they should attempt the passing of the Rhine.

LONDON, May 20.

We have another power to combat with besides France. *HOLLAND has declared WAR against GREAT BRITAIN.*

This day a gentleman who left Amsterdam on Saturday, brought to this country a copy of the above Declaration of War, which we consider merely as a natural consequence of the Treaty offensive and defensive entered into between the Dutch and the French.

Such a declaration we consider at the present moment, as by no means unfavourable for the interests of England, as it furnishes us with the best reasons for confiscating an immense property in this country belonging to Holland, and likewise for seizing all ships of war and trade, which would otherwise have clandestinely been employed in the service of the French. The Dutch have furnished four millions sterling to the French, by way of loan.

The situation of Great-Britain grows alarming. The war still encreases also' true policy dictates peace—new taxes must be levied, and the people groan now under that oppressive yoke.

Our readers will rejoice that WASHINGTON, the President of the United States, is well. We do not find that his CIVIL LIST is so much in arrears as to render an application to Congress necessary, nor have we discovered that he has made any recommendation to Congress, to impose a heavy burthen upon the people, for the purpose of discharging the debts of an extravagant relation.

JUNE 1.

On Monday last, dispatches were received from Sierra-Leone, dated the 14th of March, by which it appears that the colony had materially recovered from the effects of the late depredations of the French, although no supplies had since that time arrived from England: A cargo of necessaries had, however, been purchased from an American ship which called there. Great and successful exertions had been made by the settlers in opening and cultivating new farms, as well as in putting their trade with the neighbouring parts—A Delegate from the Society of the Friends of the Blacks in Rhode-Island (a black man of intelligence) had arrived at Freetown, with whom it was agreed, that about 1000 12 free black families from Rhode-Island, should be permitted to emigrate to Sierra-Leone, proper testimonials of their character being given. The utmost harmony prevailed in the Colony, and the neighbouring natives continued to shew the most friendly disposition. Some deaths had happened soon after the departure of the French, in consequence of the hardships which were then suffered; but both the Blacks and Whites were in general refreshed to good health before the date of the dispatches, and all necessary buildings were nearly finished.

JUNE 2.

The young KING of SWEDEN has accepted a subsidy from the PORTE, which latter power appears to be preparing an extensive alliance in Europe, for opposing, at the present favorable period, the views of the EMPRESS of RUSSIA.

JUNE 4.

Lord BRIDPORT left town yesterday, to hoist upon him the command of the Channel fleet, with which he immediately put to sea.

Yesterday a General Court was held at the India House, for determining by ballot the following question:

"That it is the opinion of this Court, that in consideration of the long, faithful, and important services of Warren Hastings, Esq. and to mark the grateful sense entertained by this Company of the extensive benefits which they have received from those services, a Grant of Annuity of Five Thousand Pounds, from the 1st January, 1795, to issue from the Territorial Revenues, during the term of the Company's present exclusive trade, to Warren Hastings, Esq. his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, be prepared by the Court of Directors, and submitted to the Board of Commissioners, for the affairs of India, for their approval and confirmation, pursuant to the Act of Parliament.

On casting up the votes, the numbers were,

For the question	305
Against it	220—2[illegible]

Great offence, says another London paper, was taken at the late Queen's ball at Buckingham house, from a young Caledonian of fashion appearing in a silver gown dress, so festooned up, Pawzan, as to make, at every sweep of the Scotch reel, the motto legible on her quarter, which was "L'Amour," in gold embroidery!

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

Capt. Bowers left Bordeaux the 27th May, a few days before the fatal, had bills were published, containing an account of the capture of Bilboa, it was also reported that Barcelona was in the hands of the French. All sorts of provisions were plenty and cheap at Bourdeaux, except flour and rice—flour had been at twenty Crowns a barrel, but was selling at 18—Beef had been sold at 7 dollars a barrel, but was rising again, and when Capt. Bowers sailed, was at 10 dollars—Assignats had almost done circulating—Crowns from 1100 to 120 livres paper.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

No sentiment is more just, and no truth more frequently experienced than that expressed in the President's letter to General Putnam, that Republics are remarkable for the sin of Ingratitude.

The President himself is an example: the very men who fought under him have, in some instances lately, loaded him with opprobrium for his efforts to preserve our neutrality, and save us from the intrigues of foreigners. His conduct has been uniform; he has been the steady friend of Freedom and Independence. The conduct of his enemies has been changed—they vary and censure to day the man that they admired but yesterday.

Gov. Jay is another remarkable example. He was the steady unimpeached patriot, till he openly opposed the insolent attempts of a French Minister to disturb the former confidence, for it was as patriots and firm friends to oppose the subversion of the constituted authorities by intrigue, as it was to resist the force of Great-Britain in 1776.—Opposition in both cases were peculiar to our Freedom and Independence. Men who did not oppose the open attempt to dissolve our government, are cowards—men who countenanced that attempt were traitors, and in any country but the United States, would have forfeited their lives.

The censure Gov. Jay has incurred, by his mission to Great-Britain, is most *unmerited* and it is a proof that no eminence of former services can secure a man from *Ingratitude*, and the reproach of his enemies that no integrity, however incorruptible, can escape from the slander of wicked tongues.

This old tried patriot accepted the mission with extreme reluctance—the voyage opposed hitlife, from his peculiar constitution; and the mission committed his character, from the difficulty of executing it to public acceptance.

That the treaty is less favourable than many people expected, is not the fault of the Envoy who negociated it. Mr. Jay had his instructions from the President and his Council, and no pretence is suggested that he varied from them in essential points. —He has made the *best treaty he could*, and it is not for the interest of the United States the blame must fall on the Senate who ratified it, not on the Minister who Negociated it.—

To abuse a man for not gaining points which Great Britain, an old, proud, powerful, commercial nation, would not yield, is *disgovernment ingratitude*, and tends to discourage all able men from undertaking public commissions. Such however was the fate of ancient heroes and patriots—hailed to day as the saviours of their country, to-morrow driven into exile by a fickle populace.

BOSTON, July 16.

TOWN-MEETING.

On Monday last, at 10 o'clock, agreeable to the adjournment on Friday, the inhabitants of this town again met at Faneuil Hall, to receive the report of their committee appointed to draft an instrument expressing their reasons for objecting to the Treaty now pending between the United States and Great Britain; and soliciting the President to withold his ratification to the same—there was a large assemblage of citizens on so important an occasion. The business was opened by

Dr. JARVIS, who observed, that the committee thought it improper to pass upon the Treaty before it was publicly read; and having moved the reading thereof,—

The Hon. Mr. DAWES, *the moderator*, accordingly read the Treaty before the citizens. The reading of the Treaty being finished,

Dr. JARVIS, in the name of the committee, made a report of the resolutions they had drafted for the consideration of the town.

A motion was made to accept the report of the committee, entire:

Mr. TUDOR opposed it; he did not with the town to pass 19 resolutions at once, and without maturely considering them; resolutions had already been cast on the town, in some newspapers, for too hasty proceeding on so important a business.

COL. CRAFTS said, the Editor of the *Centinel* had published that the proceedings of the Town Meeting on the Treaty, were "*cut and dried*" before hand, he hoped the town would convince the world, that there was no "*cutting and drying*" in the business.

Mr. AUSTIN moved that the Editor of the Centinel should be sent for by the town.

Dr. JARVIS observed, that if as freemen they regarded their liberties, they should also respect the means of preserving them—that the respectability of the town of Boston could not be injured by a paragraph in any newspaper. If the town had been illiberally slandered, they were no proper tribunal for trying it—its authors were "*answerable only to their God!*"

Mr A's motion was then withdrawn.

The resolutions reported by the committee were taken up, read and discussed, by paragraphs; and unanimously passed, as the sense of the town.

REPORT, &c.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, duly and legally warned and convened by adjournment at Faneuil Hall, on Monday, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1795:

A pamphlet printed at Philadelphia, under the signatures of S. T. Mason, Esq. one of the Senators of the United States from the commonwealth of Virginia, and purported to be a genuine copy of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, entered into at London on the 19th day of November last between Lord GRENVILLE on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and JOHN JAY, Esq. on the Part of the United States was read and duly considered—and three open to wit

RESOLVED, as the sense of the inhabitants of this town, that the aforesaid infirment, if ratified, will be highly injurious to the commercial interest of the United States, derogatory to their national honour and independence, and may be dangerous to the peace and happiness of their citizens.

The reasons, which have induced this opinion, are as follows, viz.

1st. Because this compact professes to have no reference to the merits of the complaints and pretentions of the contracting parties; but in reality the complaints and pretentions of Great-Britain are fully provided for, while a part only of those of the United States has been brought into consideration.

2adly. Because in the stipulation, which surrenders our posts to the western frontier, no provision is made to indemnify the United States for the commercial and other losses, they have sustained, and the heavy expences to which they have been subjected in consequence of being kept out of possession for twelve years, in direct violation of the Treaty of peace.

3dly. Because no indemnification is to be made to the citizens of the United States for property, taken from them at the close of the war, the restitution of which is provided for in the same Treaty.

4thly. Because the capture of vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, made under the authority of the government of Great-Britain, is a national concern, and claims, arising from such captures, ought not to have been submitted to the decision of their admiralty courts, as the United States are thereby precluded from having a voice in the final determination of such cases.

And because the indemnification proposed to be made, is to be sought by a process tedious and expensive, in which justice may be delayed to an unreasonable time; and eventually lost to many of the sufferers from their inability to pursue it; and because this mode of indemnification bears no proportion of the summary method adopted for the satisfaction of British claims.

5thly. Because this compact admits British subjects to an equal participation with our own citizens of the interior traffic of the United States with the neighbouring Indians, through our whole territorial dominions; while the advantages offensibly reciprocated to our citizens, are limited both in their nature and extent.

6thly. Because the alien duty upon merchandize imported into the United States by British subjects in their own bottoms is, if not wholly suspended, at least contracted, not to be increased.

7thly. Because the commerce we have hitherto enjoyed in India, in common with other nations, is so restricted that in future it will be of little or no substantial benefit to our citizens.

8thly. Because in every stipulation respecting our intercourse with the colonial possessions of Great-Britain, the whole commerce of the United States in such intercourse is colonized in return.

9thly. Because the clause by which the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels, entering British ports in Europe, a duty which shall counteract the difference of the duty payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods into the United States in British or American bottoms, places it in the power of that government to enable British subjects to become the importers of Asiatic and European goods into the United States, to the exclusion of our own citizens.

10thly. Because although the terms of said Treaty purport to be reciprocal in many instances, yet from the local situation and existing circumstances of the United States, and the pacific system of policy they have adopted, that reciprocity is merely nominal and delusive.

11thly. Because it prevents the United States from imposing any further restrictions on the British trade alone.

And because it is stipulated that neither the debts due from individuals of one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in any public or private banks, shall ever in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated.—It is far from being impossible that the exercise of this right may in the opinion of the national legislature contribute to preserve the peace of our country, and protect the rights and property of the citizens from violation, we therefore esteem it highly impolitic that the public faith should be pledged that it shall never be exercised under any circumstances whatever.

12th. Because it concedes a right to the British government to search, and detain our vessels in time of war, under frivolous and vexatious pretexts.

13th. Because it agrees, that ship timber, tar, hemp, sails, and copper, shall be considered contraband in war, which articles are expressly stipulated to be free by the treaties already subsisting between the United States and all other nations, with whom they are in compact.

14th. Because, it surrenders all or most of the benefits of a commercial nature, which we had a right to expect from our neutrality in the present war.

15th. Because it precludes the hope of receiving any advantage from the modern law of nations, referred to in the President's proclamation of neutrality; adopted by most of the nations of Europe, in the last war, and to which we then acceded, and have secured in our treaties with all other nations.

16th. Because, it not only surrenders the right of carrying the property of any nation at war with Great-Britain in our vessels freely; but abandons all pretensions even to the freight.

17th. Because, it permits the British nation to convert provisions, destined to other nations at war with them, to their own use, on payment of what they may deem a reasonable profit—a measure, not only injurious to the interest of the American merchant, but which will prevent our citizens from carrying those supplies to other countries, which by the laws of nature and nations, they have a right to do, without molestation.

18th. Because, it limits the power of Congress delegated to them by the constitution, "to regulate our commerce with foreign nations," by prescribing conditions, and creating impediments to the exercise of that "power."

19th. Because it exposes the United States and their commerce to similar embarrassments from other commercial nations, all of whom will probably regulate our trade by this partial standard.

And lastly—

Because, in the opinion of the inhabitants of this town, the nature and extent of the exports of the United States are such, that in all their stipulations with foreign nations they have it in their power to secure a perfect reciprocity of intercourse, not only with the home dominions of such nations, but with all their colonial dependencies.

It is further *Resolved*—That a copy of the foregoing proceedings, attested by the town-clerk, be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States, that they may be respectfully submitted to his consideration. And we earnestly hope, & confidently rely, that his prudence, fortitude and wisdom, which have more than once been eminently instrumental in the salvation of this country, will be equally conspicuous on the present occasion; and that the reasons we have assigned will have their influence to induce him to withold his signature from the ratification of this alarming infirment.

This report being read, considered, and adopted.

A motion was made, and passed, that an express be immediately dispatched to the President, by the Selectmen, with the resolutions as above stated.

On motion of Mr. Austin, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. S. T. Mason, one of the senators for Virginia, for his patriotism, in publishing the treaty which had afforded the town an opportunity of using their exertions in endeavoring to prevent the ratification of an instrument so evidently pernicious to our nation at large.—A vote of thanks was also passed to the moderator, and the meeting then dissolved—with that decency, order and decorum, which has ever been characteristic of the citizens of Boston.

July 17.

Letter from Halifax, June 26.

We are all anxious to know the terms of the Commercial Treaty, and whether it will be ratified or not. On the 4th of June (the King's Birth Day) a large number of merchants and others, dined at the Prince's Hotel—a number of toasts were drank, with appropriate airs, by a select part of the Prince's band—one of the toasts was—"The Commercial Treaty, and harmony between the two countries." This was accompanied by "*Rule Britannia*" and "*Yankee Doodle*," which was clapped and huzza'd by many of the company. I just mention this little and otherwise insignificant anecdote, to shew that the acrimony, which, to the disgrace, of both countries, has heretofore been but too conspicuous, begins gradually to subside—Pray heaven it may! and that the time may arrive, even in our day, when men may confider themselves as "*Citizens of the world*," and break those narrow shackles of prejudice and diferimination, so productive of rancour and animosity."

COMMENCEMENT.

Wednesday last was the Anniversary of Commencement at Harvard University. A larger number of graduates received their diplomas as Bachelors of Arts on this anniversary than ever before. The theses were well chosen, extensive knowledge and brilliancy of genius were conspicuous in their discussion, and a judicious display of energy and pathos in their delivery, continued to receive them the most unbounded applause.

INSURRECTION AT TOULON.

CONVENTION, MAY 27.

THE committee of public safety informed the Convention of a revolt that had broken out at Toulon; that the Jacobins had taken possession of the Arsenal; that the deputies Brunel and Mercux had made incredible efforts to oppose the Jacobins, but without success; and that they had been obliged to release the Terrorists confined at Fort Lamalgue. In consequence of the victory of the Jacobins, Brunel blowed his brains out; Mercux went to the sea-side to save the fleet, but on his arrival there, he learnt that the Jacobins had gained over the fleet, and that a Jacobin of the name of Portal had assumed the command of it. The intention of the insurgents at Toulon, was to march to Paris with 30,000 men, in order to dissolve the Convention.

Chambon informed the convention of the measures that he had taken to repress the insurrection. A letter was read from Marseilles, stating that the insurgents of Toulon were about 8000, that the squadron remained in the harbour, and that the brave soldiers from Brest, who were on board the fleet, had resolved not to participate in the revolt. The committee of public safety were ordered to take the necessary steps to reduce peace to Toulon.

The deputies Therion, Panis, Efoudier, Laighelot, and Record, were ordered to be arrested; and Prieur of la Marne, Bourdotte, and Peyffard, to be tried immediately, by the military commission.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

In celebrating the Anniversary of the memorable 4th of July 1776, in the State of Delaware some persons at the convivial boards drank *Purgatory* and *Damnation* to *John Jay*, one of the heroic band who signed the Declaration of Independance—We may form a judgment of the intellects of those persons, and the degree of understanding and information they possess for a Correspondent, when we find them paying particular respect to, and shouting on the 4th July, John Dickinson the celebrated Farmer; and for benevolence and every virtue an honor to his Country, but, the strenuous *opposer* of the Declaration of Independence!

HARTFORD, July 20.

Last week passed through this City, an Express, charged with the Proceedings of the late Town-Meeting in Boston. It is said he is to proceed into the Four Western Counties of Pennsylvania, with as much expedition as possible, and that the several Democratic Societies are to furnish him with fresh Horses, as they may be wanted. We are also told he carries the proceedings of the other meeting relative to the destruction of a British vessel which lately arrived in Boston *armed with Pine-Apples*.

It is expected the inhabitants of those Counties will decide on the merits of the Treaty in the same manner as their brethren in Boston, *without giving it a reading*.

NORTHAMPTON, July 22.

YEAS and NAYS.

On the great question of ratifying the *Treaty with Great Britain*, in the Senate of the *United States*:—

YEAS.

Samuel Livermore, N. H. George Cabot, Mass. Caleb Strong, Mass. William Bradford, R. I. Theodore Foster, R. I. Oliver Ellsworth, C. Jona. Trumbull, C. Elijah Paine, Ver. Rufus King, N. Y. John Rutherford, N. J. Frederick Frelinghuysen, N. J. James Rob. P. William Bingham, P. John Vining, D. Henry Latimer, D. Richard Potts, Mary. John Henry, Mary. Humphrey Marshall, K. James Read, S. C. James Gunn, G.

NAYS.

John Langdon, N. H. Moses Robinson, Ver. Aaron Burr, N. Y. Henry Tazewell, Vir. George Mason, Vir. Alexander Martin, N. C. Timothy Bloodworth, N. C. John Brown, K. Pierce Butler, S. C. James Jackson, G.

DIED]—on the 21st of May last, of a cancer, Mr. *Edward Smith*, of Amherst, in the 77th year of his age—a virtuous & good citizen.

(☞ Subscribers to Dr. LATHROP's Thanksgiving Sermon, are desired to call at the Printing-Office and receive their books.

Wanted to hire immediately, a JOURNEYMAN Cooper, to whom cash will be paid, when required.
ABNER WILLIAMS.
Williamsburgh, July 18. 1795.

50 Calves Bags, for sale,
by OLIVER THAYER.
Williamsburgh, July 22, 1795.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Putnam.

Head-Quarters, 2d June, 1783.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR favor of the 20th of May I received with much pleasure. For I can assure you that among the many worthy and meritorious officers with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service in the course of this war, and from whose cheerful assistance in the various vicissitudes of a complicated contest, the name of Putnam is not forgotten: nor will be, but with that stroke of time which shall obliterate from my mind the remembrance of all those toils and fatigue, through which we have struggled for the preservation of the rights, liberties, and independence of our country.

Your congratulations on the happy prospects of peace and independent security, with its attendant blessings to the United States, I receive with great satisfaction: and beg that you will accept a return of my gratulations to you on this auspicious event; an event in which, great as it is in itself, and glorious as it will probably be in its consequences, you have a right to participate largely, from the distinguished part you have contributed towards its attainment.

But while I contemplate the greatness of the object for which we have contended and felicitate you on the happy issue of our toils and labors, which have terminated with such general satisfaction; I lament that you should feel the ungrateful returns of a country, in whose service you have exhausted your bodily strength, and expended the vigor of a youthful constitution. I wish, however, that your expectation of returning liberality may be verified. I have a hope they may:—but should they not, your case will not be a singular one. *Ingratitude has been experienced in all ages, and* REPUBLICS *in particular have ever been famed for the exercise of that unnatural and sordid vice.*

The Secretary at war, who is now here, informs me that you have ever been considered as entitled to full pay since your absence from the field; and that you will still be considered in that light until the close of the war; at which period you will be equally entitled to the same emoluments of half pay, or commutation as other officers of your rank. The same opinion is given by the Paymaster General, who is now with the army, impowered by Mr. Morris for the settlement of all their accounts, and who will attend to yours whenever you shall think proper to send them for the purpose, which it will probably be best for you to do in a short time.

I anticipate with pleasure the day (and that I trust not far off) when I shall quit the busy scenes of a military employment, and retire to the most tranquil walks of domestic life. In that, or whatever other situation Providence may dispose of my future days, the remembrance of the many friendships and connections I have had the happiness to contract with the gentlemen of the army, will be one of my most grateful reflections.—Under this contemplation, and impressed with the sentiments of benevolence and regard, I commend you, my dear Sir, my other friends, and with them the interest and happiness of our dear country, to the keeping and protection of Almighty God.

I have the honor to be &c.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the Hon. Major Gen. PUTNAM.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Phenomena in Natural History.

A FACT.

Yesterday, in a field near Germantown, was found in making hay, a land Turtle, which had a venerable appearance. On narrower inspection was read on its belly in very distinct characters, George the IIIst. 1717.

BERKSHIRE, *ff.*

At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at Lenox, within, and for the County of Berkshire, on the third Tuesday *April, A. D.* 1795.

THE Petition of *John Worthington*, Esq. and *Thomas Dwight*, Esq. both of Springfield, in the County of Hampshire,—*Josiah Dwight* of Stockbridge, in said County of Berkshire, Gentleman, and *Salah Barzard*, of Deerfield, in the said County of Hampshire, Gentleman;—SHEWING, That each of the said Petitioners, are interested in, and seized (with the heirs of *Timothy Dwight*, late of Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, Esq: and others, to the said Petitioners unknown) of one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of Land, part of a Tract of Land lying, and being in the County of Berkshire, known by the name of *Willard's Grant* in manner following, *that is to say*;—The said *John* of one undivided fixth part thereof, the said *Thomas* and *Josiah*, of one undivided fixth part thereof, and the said *Salah*, of one undivided 3d part thereof: And that the said Petitioners now holding, and being interested in the said Land as Tenants in Common as aforesaid——are desirous of having, enjoying and improving their particular Shares, Parts and Portions of the same, with the privileges thereof, in severalty, & praying that the same may be divided——and that their said particular Shares, Parts, and Portions may be assigned to them in severalty, &c. is now read and considered by the Court, who thereupon Order, That Notice of the said Petition, be published in the *Independent Chronicle*, in the *Star*, at Stockbridge——and in the Paper published at Northampton, three Weeks successively;—the last publication to be four Weeks previous to the second Tuesday of September next, that any Persons may appear (if they see cause) at the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Lenox, within, and for said County of Berkshire on the said second Tuesday of September next, to shew cause—(if any they have) wherefore partition should not be made, according to the prayer of said Petition. *Attest.*

H. W. DWIGHT, Clerk.

HAMPSHIRE, ff.

To the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April, 1795.

HUMBLY shews, *Mercy Cornwell*, of Granville, in the County of Hampshire, that she was married to *William Cornwell* late of said Granville, Yeoman, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and seventy three, and has ever since that time been the faithful wife of the said *William*, but the said *William* since the marriage covenant, hath committed the crime of adultery with a person to the libellant unknown; and in the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five left her with four small children, destitute of support except his household furniture, which immediately after was taken and sold for said William's just debts; during the whole of the last twelve years, he the said William has voluntarily left and absented himself from said Mercy, and has not during that period afforded any assistance in supporting her or his children.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honours, that by decree of this Court she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony with said *William*, and that such estate as she or her industry hath acquired since said *William's* absence may be decreed to her, and as in duty bound shall ever pray. MERCY CORNWELL.

A true Copy: *Attest*,

CHARLES CUSHING, *Clerk.*

HAMPSHIRE, ff.

At the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, begun and holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1795.

UPON the libel aforesaid, ordered, that the said *Mercy Cornwell*, notify the said *William Cornwell* to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, by publishing an attested copy of the libel and order thereon, in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, printed at said Northampton, by *William Butler*, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least sixty days before the sitting of said court, that he may then and there shew cause, if any he has, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

By order of Court,

Attest,

CHARLES CUSHING, *Clerk.*

List of the LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Northampton, July 1, 1795.

MISS Sophia Allis, Hatfield—James Bull, dec. Mrs. Esther & Delano, Northampton—Aaron Billings, Conway—Enoch Bancroft, Granville—Samuel Blackden, Northampton—Robert Breck, Esq. do.—Miss Mary Danbar, Adams—Joshua Draper, Chester, 2—Capt. Simeon Draper, Spencer—Stoughton Dickerson, Amherst—Nathaniel Durant, Northampton—Abel Fletcher, Chesterfield——Ebenezer Field, Gilsborough—Richard Falley, Montgomery—Titus Goodman, South Hadley—Obed Hunt, Shutsbury—Miss Thankful Hallett, Williamsburgh—Benjamin Hubbard, jun. Merchant, Worthington—Edward Houghton, Northfield——Solomon Hinkley, Ashfield——Timothy Jewett, Northampton—Wilder Hanson, Chesterfield—Josiah Kellogg, Hadley—Lt. Samuel Kirkland, Norwich—Rodolphus Knight New Norwich—William Lyman, Esq. Northampton—Solomon Lyman, Easthampton—Joseph Metcalf, Esq. Orange—Miss Esther Mighells, Conway—Stephen Mason, Amherst, 2—Gad Murray, Northampton—Nathan Munn, Worthington—Abner Packard, Conway—Adam Packard, Cummington—Ebenezer Pomeroy, Hadley—John Prentice, Wendell——Ezekiel Price, jun. Hadley—Charles Peirce, Deerfield—Jth. Matth. Peuck, Northampton—Willard Smith, Westhampton—Hon. David Sexton, Deerfield—Nathaniel Stone, Esq. Chesterfield—Ebenezer Sullivan, Esq. Berwick—Cornelius Tilleston, Williamsburgh—Samuel Taylor, Esq. Buckland—Oliver Williams, Sunderland—John Walker, Hadley.—

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of *Hampshire*, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of Major JOSIAH LANE WOODBRIDGE, late of *Northfield*, in the same county deceased —(eleven months from the 26th day of March last, being allowed to the creditors to exhibit and support their respective claims)—Hereby give notice, that we shall meet for the purpose of attending to said business, at the dwelling house of JOHN STONE, Innholder in *Gerrishfield*, on Tuesday the 25th day of August next, on Tuesday the 29th day of October next, and on Tuesday the 5th day of January next, at 10 of the o'clock in the forenoon, of each aforesaid days. All persons interested, are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly: As no claims or demands will be allowed after the expiration of the above term.

JONA. WOODBRIDGE,
SAMUEL BUFFINTON,
TIMOTHY MEECH, } *Commissioners.*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

DAVID TROWBRIDGE, *Administrator.*

Worthington, June 20, 1795.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

HAS just received from Boston, a supply of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—among which are Jeans, Fustians, Striped and Plain Nankeens, and a very elegant and fashionable assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Bandano Handkerchiefs, and many other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

He has also as usual, an assortment of West India GOODS, such as W. I. and N. E. Rum, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.—all which he is now selling on the lowest terms, for cash or most kinds of country produce.

He wants to purchase a quantity of white oak barrel STAVES, and Headieg, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.—He also wishes to purchase, a quantity of good Sheeps Wool, for which part will be paid in cash.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

For Sale,

BY *Nathaniel Blake*, at the store formerly owned by *Barnabas Deane* and Co. near the Ferry. Four thousand hogsheads of Rock and Turks Island Salt, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugars, Molasses, Iron and Steel, and a number of other articles in the Grocery line, as was usually kept for sale by the former Company, of *Nathaniel Blake* and Co.

Storing, and Commission business done as usual, and the smallest favours thankfully acknowledged.

Hartford, July 1, 1795.

Aaron Rice, and Co.

INFORM the public, that they are erecting suitable buildings for carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING business, opposite the house of Capt. *Ebenezer Lane*, near *Clark's* ferry, in Northampton.—They want to purchase OAK, HEMLOCK, and BIRCH BARK, which they are now ready to receive; and for which they will pay the cash, and a generous price, on delivery; they will also pay the cash for any quantity of raw HIDES, the ensuing season.

Northampton, July 8, 1795.

Daniel Butler,

WANTS 1500 yards check'd woolen SHIRTING—to be delivered by the 18 of October next ensuing—made in the following manner: 3-4 yard in width, half blue.

Who has for sale, a general assortment of European and India GOODS.

Northampton, July 1, 1795.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

CATHARINE, my wife, having for a long time past, conducted herself towards me in a most unbecoming manner; and unprovokedly deserted me, under circumstances highly disgraceful to herself, and injurious to a husbands feelings: publicly declaring this step for Boston, in company with a *paramour*; and utterly refusing ever to return to her duty as my wife.—I therefore forbid all persons trusting her, under expectation that I shall pay her debts, as after this date I will not.

BENJAMIN JONES.

Hadley, July 6, 1795.

Take Notice,

FOR sale in Amherst, a few rods east of the old parish meeting house, one acre of land, with a house, barn, and fixed upon it, a good stand for a tavern—for further particulars enquire of

E. MATTOON, jun.

Amherst, July 2d, 1795.

CENT TABLES,

FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE.

June 8, 1795.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on the 18 inst. a large pair of OXEN, both of them red, with white faces, one larger than the other, with high horns, the other a little shaggy, and short legs.—Whoever will inform the owner where they are, or convey them to him, shall be well rewarded, and all charges paid, by

WILLARD BUTTERFIELD.

Northampton, July 8, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber about the 20th of May last, two SHEEP and one LAMB, one of the Sheep marked with a swallows tail on the off ear, the other marked with a half crop under side of the off ear, and the Lamb marked with a notch on the near ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CALVIN CLARK.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Taken up in damage, 5 old SHEEP, and 4 LAMBS, marked with a crop on the near ear, and a slit in the end of the off ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN FISHER.

Westhampton, June 29, 1795.

*** ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

*** TICKETS in the Harvard College Lottery, third class, may be had of Dr. *Ebenezer Hunt*.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS——

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1795. [NUMB. 465.]

From the JERSEY CHRONICLE.

TOMO CHEEKI,

The CREEK INDIAN *in Philadelphia.*

NUMB. IV.

A first talk on DRUNKENNESS.

WHEN I consider the variety of evils that Nature has thrown into the way of man, while a resident on this changeable theatre, the world we inhabit, I cannot justly blame him for having pulled hundreds of some of those choice excrescions from the fronts of the ground, which put a new foil into him, and bid him, for a time, not only forget the miseries of his condition, but also encourage him to look forward to those abodes of joy, where the measure is continually full, and to see who was ever allowed to taste, could truly say, "*The quantity is diminished*"

What an insignificant thing is this weed to me, if I am forever restricted to the use of water! This element leaves me as it found me, a poor insipid creature, destitute of all elevation, as well as incapable of great designs, or actions worthy the son of valour.

The end and design of man is happiness. Hence then, ye cold moralists, who men, the uncertain speculations of futurity would abridge our joys of the present season. When once a man departs hence, he is seen no more. His pleasures, if any he has, will be no longer the pleasures of a man, but of a creature existing in some other mode of being. Let me then in my own proper nature, while here, enjoy those pleasures which are the peculiar portion of humanity.

The time must come when this liquor which now sparkles in the bowl, will avail me nothing; they will place the full bottle by my side, but it shall not yield me a single ray of consolation; much less shall a influme me to generous and noble actions.

Nevertheless I pity that man, who in *thing this good thing* is so unfortunate as to convert it to an evil purpose. Such as our friend *Tuskenaluh*, the big lieutenant. No sooner does the strong spirit of the juice of the grape begin to operate, than he in a moment becomes a monster. Cruelty in his eye, and the resemblance of death in his countenance. He smites fiercely at all around him, and delights in acts of violence—For such the great man assigns the clouds did not bid the grape to grow. For such he only means the running stream, the standing lake, and the spring that issues continually from the bosom of the mountain. To say all in a few words, he placed such men in the same rank with the most ravenous beasts of the forest.

Who that has a spirit within him partaking in ever so small a degree of the celestial nature, but will perceive himself becoming a better man by the operation of this divine liquid, the juice of the grape. Is he generous? it hightens his generosity.—Is he brave? this elevates him into a prodigy of exalted valour; all narrowness and meanness of spirit, if any such he prefer, is thrown aside after a full draught of this enlivening liquor. He takes hold of the hand of the orphan and relieves him; and his benevolence extends to the comforting of the widow, and feeble daughters of distress. I was ever greatly afraid of that man who was ever known to transgress the bounds of strict sobriety in drinking. Such a man is cold and unfeeling. His whole happiness is centered in himself continually. He never relaxes the fetter blow of care, but like a certain animal of our forests, is continually anxious to collect a hoard which it is most likely he will not long exist to enjoy—To be always serious is not true wisdom. Life should, in a certain degree, be chequered with folly, otherwise we disguise the feelings of nature, and under the severe mark of wisdom lose those pleasures which folly, when seasonably indulged, never fails to inspire.

What think you of the power called *Money*? Tell me, philosopher, is the at all times in that sedate and reflective mood, which you yourself would wish constantly to assume? Has she not visibly her passions and her whims, her fits of anger and her seasons of moderation? She has even her hours of play, and merriment; and pardon me when I say, the at all times commits some little freaks analogous to what we call FOLLY in man.

There is a flower, that grows in our forests, which has particularly attracted my attention. In our language it is called *Jessica ovarnah* (in English, the *Bee flower*.) Upon this flower the whimsical fancy of Nature has painted a bee, as if in the act of extracting honey; so nicely as to deceive the most penetrating eye, till the imposition is discovered by applying the fingers to the flower to catch the bee.

This was evidently done with an idea of jocular deception. Is it prophane to say Nature had taken a glass of wine too much when she went to work at contriving this flower? If so, I hope I may be permitted to observe, without censure, that she could not have been otherwise than at least *in a very good humour*.

NUMB V.

(Containing certain Indian Notions and Reflections.)

WHEN I am at leasure from attending on the big war captains and men of the great council house in this village, on the affairs of our embassy, I frequently walk into the fields, over the cultivated farms, and through the little forests that lay beyond the two rivers.—

What most of all disgusts me in these excursions is, that men seem too much to have strayed from the grand simplicity of Nature in what they call their rural improvements. One will lay out his garden in a form approaching to the circle, and no other; a second will not allow the producing power to shape his trees into their natural, and, doubtless, most proper forms, but trims them into various fantastical figures, which Nature disowns. A third will scarcely permit a tree to grow on his lands on any terms at all. His wigwam stands exposed to the rays of a scorching sun in the summer; and there is nothing but the naked walls to break off the keen blasts of the winter.——Endless are the vagaries of the imaginations of these white men.

The very heritage of the plan seems to have undergone a sort of inferior civilization, as well as the men of these fields. All is changed from what it was when the ancient red-men trod the gloomy paths of the wilderness. Here and there indeed, stands a venerable oak amidst this assemblage of little things, as if to preserve the memory of what is past; bowing under the weight of more than twelve hundred moons; towering with all the contempt of sovereign dignity over the puny improvements of men, and reproaching them for thus defacing the amiable reign of Nature.

But CHANGE seems to be the system of Nature in this world. Come the time, it must, when the ancient chain of woods will in its turn, take place of all this fantastic finery; when the wild genius of the forest will re-assume his empire, and expelling from his domains the tawdry pretenders of art, will once more appear his gigantic children, of oak in the room of these little foppish trees, these fruits and bearers of fruit, that have been transferred from another country.

It sometimes makes me smile, when I hear the white men hold talks among themselves on the antiquity of this world, they call AMERICA. Before the arrival of their ancestors on these shores (say they) all had been from the earliest creation a huge forest, inhabited only by red-men; by bears, foxes, and other wild animals.

Why must I tell them that the most ancient Indian nations on this continent are but mere children in antiquity! When we travel through the vast silent wilderness far beyond *the father of Streams*,* the discerning eye beholds the places where mighty cities once stood, with evident remains of their towns, their pyramids, their fortifications, their gate ways, and their lines of defence. There, once the warrior stalked, and the merchant exposed his precious wares for sale; there was heard the song, and the dance, and the voice of the instrument of many strings.—But all, now, is silent: the orator is no more heard in the council house: the lovely glittering female has disappeared—and the foot of the hoofsman alone passes with the swiftness of an arrow over those deserted spots which were for ages the seats of elegance, and all the refinements of polished and social life.

At some remote period, a numerous race of men seem to have flourished in this immense region, endued with the spirit and opinions of the white men of the present time; but the generation of red men came pouring down like a torrent from the cold woods of the north and the west, and bore down all opposition. The civilized nations were trampled under foot like the grass of the field, before the victorious hosts of our ancestors, leagued in one cruel band against the ancient people of the middle and of the south.

We, in our turn, have seen ourselves become weak, like a tender infant—and after a time the Indian race will no longer be seen in the woods of their native land.—It is for this I am devoured with melancholy—but it is all to no purpose! Such are the changes to which nature has subjected her children.—and I am not without my suspicions that the universe itself, at certain periods, undergoes revolutions that are intended to make all things new, fresh, and beautiful.

The Farmer, at stated seasons, by means of his plough-sheer, inverts the surface of the land, and exposes a new soil to the face of the sun—instantly the whole race of herbs and flowers are buried in oblivion. But soon arises a vast variety of fresh productions of different qualities, names, and natures. Something like this I would suppose, is the process of the supreme Intelligence in conducting the great revolutions of things.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1793.

SIR,

I AM honored with yours of August 30. Mine of the 7th that month advised you that measures were taken for excluding from all further asylum in our ports vessels armed in them to cruize on nations, with which we are at peace, and for the restoration of the prizes the Lively Lass, Prince William Henry, and the Jane of Dublin; and that should the measures for restitution fail in their effect, the President considered it as incumbent on the United States to make compensation for the vessels.

We are bound by our treaties with three of the belligerent nations by all the means in our power to protect and defend their vessels and effects in our ports, or waters, or on the sea near our shores, and to recover and restore the same to the right owners when taken from them. If all the means in our power are used and fail in their effect, we are not bound by our Treaties with these nations to make compensation.

Though we have no similar Treaty with Great Britain, it was the opinion of the President, that we should use towards that nation the same rule, which under this article, was to govern us with the other nations; and even to extend it to captures made on the high seas and brought into our ports; if done by vessels which had been armed within them.

Having for particular reasons, forborne to use all the means in our power for the restitution of the three vessels mentioned in my letter of August 7th, the President thought it incumbent on the United States to make compensation for them: And tho' nothing was said in that letter of other vessels taken under like circumstances and brought in after the 5th of June, and before the date of that letter, yet when the same forbearance had taken place it was and is his opinion, that compensation would be equally due.

As to prizes made under the same circumstances, and bro't in after the date of that letter the President determined, that all the means in our power should be used for their restitution. If these fail, as we should not be bound by our treaties to make compensation to the other powers in the analogous case, he did not mean to give an opinion that it ought to be done to Great-Britain. But still if any case shall arise subsequent to that date, the circumstances of which shall place them on similar ground with those before it, the President should think compensation equally incumbent on the United States.

Instructions are given to the governors of the different states to use all the means in their power for restoring prizes of this last description found within their ports. Though they will of course take measures to be informed of them, and the general government has given them the aid of the cutter house officers for this purpose, yet you will be sensible of the importance of multiplying the channel of their information as far as shall depend on yourself, or any person under your direction, in order that the governors may use the means in their power for making restitution.

Without knowledge of the capture they cannot restore it. It will always be best to give the notice to them directly; but any information which you shall be pleased to send to me also at any time, shall be forwarded to them as quickly as distance will permit.

Hence you will perceive Sir, that the President contemplates restitution or compensation in the cases before the 7th August; and after that date, restitution if it can be effected by any means in our power. And that it will be important that you should substantiate the fact, that such prizes are in our ports or waters.

Your list of the privateers illicitly armed in our ports is, I believe, correct.

With respect to losses by detention, waste, spoliation sustained by vessels taken as before mentioned between the dates of June 5th, and August 7th, it is proposed as a provisional measure, that the Collector of the Customs of the District, and the British Consul, or any other person you please, shall appoint persons to establish the value of the vessel and cargo, at the time of her capture and of her arrival in the port into which she is brought, according to their value in that port. If this shall be agreeable to you, and you will be pleased to signify it to me, with the names of the prizes understood to be of this description, instructions will be given accordingly to the Collector of the Customs where the respective vessels are.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Geo. Hammond, Esq.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY refuted.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE Constitution of the United States, empowers the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present, concur.

In pursuance of a power thus vested, the Senate of the United States did consent to and advise the President of the United States to ratify the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, concluded at *London*, the 19th November, A. D. 1794; on condition that there be added to said treaty, an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the 12th article, as respects the trade which his said Majesty thereby confirms, may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the *West-Indies*, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed.

A copy of this treaty was sent by Mr. MASON, one of the Senators from *Virginia*, to the Editor of the *Aurora* in *Philadelphia*, that it might be published.

On Tuesday, the 7th July, the Editors of the Chronicle, advertised in the Mercury, that a copy of the treaty before referred to, was brought by express from *Philadelphia*, and was for sale at their office, and at LARKIN's book store, in Cornhill.

On the 8th July, a notification issued by order of the Selectmen of *Boston*, notifying the inhabitants to meet on the 10th, agreeable to the request of a number of inhabitants, to take into their most serious consideration, such measures as might be

* *In the original, the word is Mississippi.*

deemed expedient, relative to the treaty, pending between the United States and Great-Britain.

On the 9th July, the Editors of the Chronicle, published in their paper, the eight first articles of the treaty.

The foregoing was the only publication of the treaty, prior to the meeting of the inhabitants, on the 10th, except a publication of its supposed contents, by some one who had read it; and which, on comparison with Mr. MASON's copy, appears to be incorrect.*

On the 10th, the inhabitants met in Faneuil Hall, where fifteen hundred of the citizens, without reading the treaty there, voted their disapprobation, and not one appeared in favour of it.

A committee of fifteen was appointed "*to report the reasons in writing, which led to the disapprobation of the treaty.*"

On Monday following, being the 13th, the committee reported the objections of the town, before the reading of which, the treaty was read.—The objections were then accepted by the town without one dissenting voice; and a vote passed, directing their immediate transmission to the President of the United States, and expressing "*their earnest hope, and confident reliance, that the reasons assigned would have their influence, to withhold his signature from the ratification of this alarming instrument.*"

The Senate met on the 8th June, from which time to the 24th, the merits of the proposed treaty, were discussed, with all the advantages that could be derived to this discussion, from examining documents that shew the real state of our commerce; the relation of this country to others; the grounds of our complaints against the British, with their answers; the grounds of complaint the British had against this country, with the answers of America. On the 24th, the Senate advised the President to ratify the treaty, in manner and on the conditions specified in the first part of this paper.

A concurrence of two thirds, of the number present, was necessary to constitute a vote of the Senate on this subject; and it is understood that this majority included all the Senators from *New England*, (except Mr. LANGDON, of *Portsmouth*, and Mr. ROBINSON, of *Vermont*,) one Senator from *New York*, all from *New Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware*, & *Maryland*, one from *Kentucky*, one from *South Carolina*, and one from *Georgia*, *Virginia*, and *North Carolina*, were the only states in the Union, whose Senators were unanimous against its ratification.

Unless the present conduct of these Senators, in advising the President to ratify the treaty, has deprived them of the confidence of their fellow-citizens: It may be truly said, that as individual members of the community, none stand higher in the public estimation, as men of pure morals, sound understanding, industrious & steady attention to their duties, with which they have been intrusted. Their conduct, as public men, has been tried and known in times the most critical and dangerous; and has received the just tribute of applause, from a grateful country, for having preserved it from the distresses of anarchy and war.

Duty to ourselves demands that we should respect the legal and constitutional doings of those we have appointed to administer our public affairs; at least so far as not to declare to the world, "*That their acts are highly injurious to the commercial interests of the United States, derogatory to the national honor and independence, and may be dangerous to the peace and happiness of their citizens,*" without the most careful investigation of the subject, and without the most substantial reasons in support of charges which so deeply wound the honour of our government, and the character of those who have constitutionally done the act, thus boldly accused.

Men who love their country will endeavour to support its government, at least will refrain from grossly criminating its conduct, until they have been convinced that no good reasons can be offered, for that which to them, may at first appear doubtful. Such men ought not instantly to enlist under the banners of its avowed opponents, nor hastily surrender their judgments to those who have uniformly calumniated all those acts, which time and experience have sanctioned, as wise and productive of greater prosperity than is enjoyed in any other country. Men who know the value of character, from a just regard of their own; who have sensibility duly to appreciate the worth of public fame, will be cautious how they attempt to inflict a wound on the reputation of others, which, if aimed at themselves, would produce the most painful sensations.

The town of *Boston* has given its reasons for assertions which have to deeply wounded the honor of the government, and which assertions, if true, must extremely weaken the confidence of the people in the superiority of their own constitution.

Permit therefore, Mr. RUSSEL, a fellow-citizen, through the medium of your paper, to examine the solidity of their reasons, in proof that this declaration that "*the treaty if ratified will be highly injurious to the commercial interests of the United States, derogatory to their national honor and independence, and may be dangerous to the peace and happiness of their citizens.*"

The first is, "*that compact (meaning the treaty) professes to have no reference to the merits of the complaints, and pretensions of the contracting parties; but in reality the complaints and pretensions of Great-Britain are fully provided for, while a part only of those of the United States have been brought into consideration.*"

The words of the treaty are that "*the parties being desirous, by a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation to terminate their differences, in such a manner, as (without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions) may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding.*" The words of the treaty are copied here, that by comparing them with the first reason of the town, the public may judge of their true import, and not be induced to believe, that the two nations met together, with the design of terminating their differences, and at the same time, disregarded the real subject of controversy.

The great charge in this reason is, that the complaints and pretensions of Great Britain are fully provided for, while a part only of those of the United States, *have been brought into consideration.*

It is to be presumed that the committee meant here, that the minister, on the part of America, never brought into consideration all the complaints and pretensions of his country.—Because if brought into consideration, and proved to be unfounded or for any reason waved; it could not be expected that such confideration, or the reasons which refuted the complaints, should appear in the Treaty—It would be useless and unprecedented.

That the American Minister did not bring them into consideration, is an assumption of a fact by the committee, for which they have not given any evidence.

If the correspondence and arguments used by the Ministers who negociated the treaty, were before the town, or the committee; or they had such information of their doings, as could be relied on, it would probably have been stated. Candor requires that before a charge of gross neglect is believed against any man, some evidence should be adduced to support the charge.

That every complaint, and pretention of the United States was duly made, and enforced by the American Minister, is to be presumed from his known fidelity, understanding and patriotism. It may also be inferred from the following considerations:

The President of the United States undoubtedly gave him instructions on this head. The report made of the negociation, would shew whether any thing was neglected on the part of the United States: This report was probably before the Senate.

It is not presumable, that the President would accept the report of his Minister as satisfactory, or consider the negociation as completed, unless every matter of importance was brought into consideration; or that the Senate would recommend to the President, to ratify a treaty that was to terminate all differences, where it appeared to them, that the complaints of our own country were not brought into consideration—further, it is not probable, that the minority of the Senate, who had before them the whole negociation, would have neglected to state this, if it had existed, as a reason for rejecting the treaty; whereas, in the communication made by Mr. MASON, no such charge appears, nor in the motion of Mr. TAZEWELL and Mr. BURR. It may therefore, fairly be inferred, until the town or its committee, please to give some evidence to the contrary, that every complaint and pretension of the United States, was brought into consideration.

"*The second reason is, because in the stipulation, which surrenders our posts on the Western Frontiers, no provision is made to indemnify the United States, for the commercial, and other losses they have sustained. and the heavy expenses to which they have been subjected, in consequence of being kept out of possession for twelve years, in direct violation of the treaty of peace.*"

In this reason, the town must intend that no treaty should be acceded to, unless the British nation would first agree to indemnify the United States for all losses, that arose from our not being in possession of the posts the last twelve years.—

This would be on the part of Great Britain to acknowledge that the inexecution of the treaty of 1783, was entirely his fault—This is probably a matter she would dispute, and we are in candor obliged to acknowledge, that the 4th article of that treaty which relates to payment of debts, was opposed by some of the States very soon after, if not before the definitive treaty was signed, and that it continued unexecuted in some of the southern States, until the Federal government was established. If the can justly impute the first breach to the United States, our claim of indemnity, for her violation must be doubtful. But supposing it otherwise, and that it be clear to us, that she retained the posts wrongfully, and without any just provocation on our part—Is it probable that she would so humiliate herself, as to confess she was the only party who had acted wrong, and avow herself the author or cause of all the calamities which bare, or which we suppose have been derived from the inexecution of that treaty, and now submit to pay all the damages that had arisen therefrom?

In the various wars that have taken place, for the wrongful detention of territories; few, if any, are the instances, that the vanquished nation has paid for the injuries and losses that have arisen from such detention.

The most that is commonly attained, is a restoration of such territory. Independent nations, owning no superior, qualified to judge of their conduct, will seldom acknowledge they have done wrong, especially when possessed of power to support their own cause. It is wise both in a bystander, and a nation, to refrain from judging on points, which would only produce crimination, and recrimination, without advancing the great objects of their negociation. Let the candid consider, if it is probable, that any reasoning they could suggest, would have induced *Great Britain*, to accede to such stipulation, as this objection supposes.

If not, would it be wise in us to refuse the posts, and still suffer the evils we feel from being deprived of them—or attempt to gain them by force? If successful in the latter mode, it is probable, that, at the end of a war, we could induce Britain to pay us the losses suffered by the twelve years detention, added to the duration of hostilities; and the further expences of a war undertaken to regain them—There are few men who will say such an event can be calculated on—If then it is not probable that Great-Britain could be induced by arguments to accede to this stipulation, nor that we could have attained it by war, it must certainly be considered wise in the minister to accept the posts, and in the Senate to advise the ratification of the treaty, notwithstanding he did not stipulate to pay the losses consequent on her detention of them—It ought also to be remarked, that although much has been said about making a demand of the posts, nothing has been intimated in public, that a demand should be made for damages, for not relinquishing them before; much less that we should refuse to receive them, unless we could be paid for such damages, or that we would attempt to gain such damages by war; especially when it had never been hinted, that the United States would hazard a war even to gain the posts.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

IT has been falsely said, that a great proportion of the merchants of this town, are opposed to the Treaty, lately ratified by the *Senate*; I will undertake to declare, that above *three quarters* of the mercantile interest of this town are satisfied with the greatest part of it; and that their number, as well as that of other citizens, is daily increasing, as the *Treaty* is more and more contemplated.—Rant & declamation may have their effects for a moment; but cool and candid investigation alone is capable of making and establishing proselytes.

A MERCHANT.

AGAINST the TREATY.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States of America.*

The petition and remonstrance of the subscribers, citizens of the State of New-Jersey.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWS,

That your petitioners, sincerely attached to the interests of their country, have read with attention the Treaty of Amity Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, entered into at London on the 19th day of November last, which it appears has been in part assented to by *two thirds* of the Senate, and upon due consideration (without trembling you with a detail of particular objections) would beg leave most respectfully to suggest, as our opinion, that the said Treaty does not afford to the citizens of these states such terms as they ought to accept; and that, if finally ratified, it will be a source of many disadvantages to the Commerce, agriculture, and national prosperity of the Union, and of great discontent and uneasiness in the minds of the citizens thereof. In addition to this opinion which your petitioners believe to be the prevailing sentiment of the citizens of New-Jersey, as far as information hath reached us, of the United States at large, a sincere respect and esteem for you, flowing from a recollection of numerous and eminent services which gratitude hath indelibly engraved on our hearts, renders it a duty incumbent on us to represent the same for your information, lest our silence on the occasion might be construed into an approbation of the said Treaty.

We therefore pray, that so far as the same may be consistent with the objections which we conceive is entirely vested in you by the constitution, your sanction may be witheld, until more equitable terms are acceded to on the part of Great-Britain.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The Committee appointed to prepare a suitable Address to the President of the United States, report the following.

Portsmouth, (N. H.) July 1795.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of *America.*

SIR.

CONVINCED of your inviolable attachment to the interest and happiness of the States over which you preside, and your readiness on all occasions to attend to every just complaint of the people. We the citizens of Portsmouth, constitutionally assembled in public Town-Meeting, to signify our opinions relative to the Treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America, consented to by a majority of the Senate, and recommended for your ratification, having taken the same into our most serious consideration, beg leave to express our utmost hearty disapprobation thereof—for the following general reasons, viz.

1. Because that part of the Treaty of 1783, securing the payment of debts due to British subjects, is rigorously enforced, while an important article in the same Treaty, requiring compensation for negroes and other property unjustly removed, is placed wholly out of view.*

2. Because the 9th Article confers a privilege on British subjects which the is expressed in terms reciprocal, yet from the different circumstances of the two nations not only wants an equivalent, but its direct invasion of the rights of individual States.

3. Because the bonds required of commanders of privateers, are wholly inadequate to the purposes for which such provision was made.

4. Because the regulations of Trade, Commerce and Navigation, between the two parties contained in the 3d, 13th, 15th, and 17th articles hold out the most decided advantages to British subjects, and must in their operation prove destructive to American Commerce and Navigation.

5. Because by the 18th Article, many articles of export are admitted as contraband of war, which by our Treaties with France, Holland and Sweden, are declared free, by which means a disposition to aid the British in the destruction of the natives of those nations is fairly implied.

6. Because all the essential advantages resulting to the United States from a ratification of the Treaty are such as they have a right to demand either by virtue of the Treaty of 1783, or from the principles of common justice, was there already existing, while many important privileges are allowed the British without a counterpart.

Thus, Sir, have we stated a few of the many objections that might be opposed in the treaty, we forbear entering into a more particular detail, as it would probably be a repetition of those, which we presume must flow into you from every quarter, as the guardian and protector of our rights and liberties, and who alone in the present instance can avert the many evils that threaten our ruin.

We therefore most fervently request that the treaty between *Great Britain* and the *United States*, may not receive your ratification until it undergoes such alterations as shall render it conducive to the interest, honor, and lasting peace of our country.

Voted unanimously, That the aforesaid address, containing the sentiments of the citizens of *Portsmouth*, be transmitted by JONATHAN WARNER, Moderator of this meeting, to the President of the *United States*, without delay.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Last Saturday, an elegant entertainment was made at the assembly-room, in this town, by the merchants, tradesmen and other citizens, for citizen JOHN LANGDON, our patriotic Senator of the United States; previous to which the following billet was presented to him, viz.

"A number of the merchants, tradesmen and other citizens of Portsmouth, highly applauding the independent and patriotic conduct of Citizen JOHN LANGDON, relative to the proposed Treaty with Great-Britain, request the pleasure of his company to dine with them, next Saturday at the Assembly-Room, at 2 o'clock, P. M. as a testimony of their unequivocal gratitude, for his exertions in the United States, to save the honor, interest and commerce of America from disgrace and ruin."

THO'S THOMPSON,
ELIPHALET LADD,
SUPPLY CLAP,
} *Committee.*

July 13, 1795.

THE ANSWER.

Portsmouth, July 14, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

The invitation of my fellow-citizens to dine with them on Saturday next, which you were pleased to communicate yesterday, I accept with pleasure.

I feel in a high degree the honor done me, by my fellow-countrymen, in thus publicly approbating my conduct in the Senate of the United States, at their last session touching the Treaty with Britain, having done what I conceived to be my duty, and meeting the opinions so generally of my country, is highly flattering.

You will permit me gentlemen, through you, to return my grateful thanks to my fellow-citizens for this mark of their respect, and you likewise will please to accept my acknowledgments for the polite manner in which you were pleased to make this communication.

JOHN LANGDON.

THOMAS THOMPSON, &c. *Committee.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Extract of a letter from Newport, in the State of Georgia, to a gentleman in Charleston.

Newport, May 26.

"I have been credibly informed that Gen. Clarke, of this state, who took a commission in the French service, has been the last week to inspect the sea board and inlet of St. Mary's river, and is now actually building a fort on the said river for carrying on an expedition against the Spaniards. I was also informed, by a gentleman lately from St. Augustine, that the inhabitants of East-Florida in general, and a large majority of West-Florida, are disposed to revolt; and they are determined as soon as Gen. Clarke enters the Spanish Territory, to join him. Numbers of young men here feel anxious to obtain commissions in the expedition against Florida.

May 27.

Arrived here, at this instant, two Spanish soldiers, deserters from the garrison of St. Augustine, who say desertions daily take place, and that they are in a starving condition."

NEW-YORK, July 18.

A very candid Lawyer, speaking on the subject of the Treaty, and the precipitation with which our Boston Brethren have decided on its contents, declared he had read the Treaty with attention, but the subject required so much examination, that he would not undertake to pronounce his opinion on it without a week's investigation.

In order to decide on the Treaty the following qualifications are requisite.

I. To read the Treaty and understand it.

II. To understand the Law of Nations.

III. To read and understand all our other subsisting Treaties with other nations.

IV. To know the state of the commerce, not only of the United States, but of most of the trading nations of Europe.

Without these qualifications, no man is capable of determining the real merits or demerits of the Treaty; and without these requisites any general decision will probably be materially erroneous.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington to his correspondent in this city, dated July 1.

"We have for some time past been alarmed at the depredations committed by our own negroes; they have killed several white people, and have robbed numbers. The head of one of the principal ringleaders was brought in this day, and to-morrow another is to suffer death. It is supposed they are completely routed."

At a Canal Meeting recently held at Swarton, in Derbyshire, England, an American gentleman presented a plan for constructing an Aqueduct of cast iron, which was immediately adopted, and ordered to be put in practice. The speculators seek is to cross the river Mersey, 50 feet above the water level, and 200 feet in width, which will present a scene not to be paralled in Europe, of horse-sailing 50 feet above the natural channel of the river. The project is reported to be a very great saving on those aqueducts, and constructed with great ease in the most difficult situations.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American ship at Brest to his owners in Providence, R. I. dated June 20.

"Not an article of my cargo was wanted in this place excepting Rice, which I sold to the contractors, payable in specie; and I must do them the justice to say, that after closing the bargain, they exerted themselves to give me dispatch in unloading, and in every respect treated me with candor and punctuality:—My money was immediately counted down, on producing receipts for the delivery of the rice. Yesterday I had the honour of dining with the representatives of the people, as they are stiled here.—They assured me it was the orders of the Convention to deal with the Americans upon the principles of honour, and with the utmost punctuality. I took the liberty of mentioning to them, that heretofore there had been great complaints; they said they did not doubt there was sufficient cause given for those complaints, but at present France was purged of those who, under the appearance of zeal, had committed every excess, and strove to destroy the republic by every means in their power.

"Messrs Delarbre and Co. formerly merchants of eminence at Havre, are appointed contractors here; with these gentlemen I negociated my business, and the attention and dispatch I have received from Mr. Delarbre merits my most grateful acknowledgment.

We are authorised to inform that 24,000 crowns in specie are remitted on account of the above cargo, which was sold to the contractors of the Republic.

July 22.

Last Saturday a meeting of some thousand Citizens was held before the City-Hall, to take some questions on the treaty. Col. W. S. Smith was appointed Chairman—the meeting was tumultuous, and we cannot learn what questions and whether any, were ultimately decided by a majority.

It is asserted as a fact that the standard bearer of the Democrats on Saturday-last, was a Nova-Scotia refugee, lately returned to this city. By this action he is said to have acquired vast honor among the *new made Heroes of 1776.*

It is said that many of the most violent *rabids* of 1776, who were under the command of P—— R——, on Saturday last, at the notable feat of burning the treaty, have not been in the country long enough to become citizens—others of them were not born on the day of Lexington battle.

A correspondent enquires how many of the *Heroes of the Standard* on Saturday last ever read a treaty in their lives?

The meeting on Saturday was disgraceful, to the city, but it will shew the world that the weight of sense, patriotism, talents, wisdom and numbers, is infinitely against the ridiculous method of deciding important national questions, by tumultuous and irregular assemblies.

BOSTON, July 22.

Yesterday, agreeable to notification from the Selectmen, the inhabitants of *Charlestown*, assembled in town meeting, for the purpose of discussing (among other affairs) the Treaty now under consideration between the *United States* and *Great-Britain*.

This meeting was very full and respectable.

After a long discussion on the Treaty, we hear, it was finally resolved, That the inhabitants disapproved of the Treaty, as negoci ated by Mr. JAY, and also as modified by the Senate—and that the Selectmen were directed to address the President, by letter, informing him of the determinations of the town, and soliciting him to withhold his signature from the Treaty.

MECHANISM.

The *Exercise of Flying Horses made of Wood*, is advertised at *Philadelphia*. The intention of which is to learn how to ride a horse-back, without danger, being at the same time an agreeable amusement for ladies and gentlemen. There are four horses that go at the same time, with any degree of swiftness.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

A Gentleman, passenger in the Swedish brig *Sophia*, arrived at *Philadelphia*, from *Leghorn*, informs that he heard of no second engagement in the Mediterranean, but reports that the French fleet consisting of 22 sail of the line, had left *Toulon*, and that he heard heavy cannonading as he passed *Minorca*.

On the 18 July, the brig Polly of Newburyport, Capt. Carter, last from Charleston, laden with rice, while the Captain was on shore procuring a coffin for one of his men who lay dead,—the brig caught fire,—by some unknown accident. The boys from all the Americans in the harbour were immediately sent to her assistance; but it being impossible to extinguish the fire as she lay, she was forced to those and scuttled. Very little property will be saved from her. The dead man, and one sick man who was on board, were burnt in her.

At HISPANIOLA,

The yellow fever rages, particularly at *St. Marks*, where 40 or 50 were buried each day; and of 900 troops not 200 were in health.

FOREIGN.

The lateft accounts from *Europe*, are to the 10th of *June*. To the 6th, letters from *France*, and papers from *England*, have been received. The former mention, that the scarcity of provisions, which had distressed *France*, was lessened; and that the prospects of an abundant harvest, and the early cultivation of *vegetables*, had greatly lowered the price of grain: That the reports of a general Peace were many, but continually fluctuating; and if a judgment can be formed from the preparations made, the War is yet long to continue. No brilliant military events, by sea or land, have occurred.

The *West Indies* still continue the hot bed of calamities. What disease spares, war destroys.

HARTFORD, July 27.

While the Citizens of Boston are assembling at one time to destroy the property of a foreigner who came to trade with them—at another, to *reject unheard*, the Treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain—While the citizens of New-York are throwing stones and brick-bats at those who speek in favor of the Treaty, the inhabitants of this State are busily employed in harvesting their grain for the relief of their "*distressed brethren*," and, as far as we can hear, are generally satisfied with the decision of the Senate. So long as they are free from debt and taxes, have plentiful crops, a high price, and good markets, they will not be easily duped by the frenzy of a Boston Town-Meeting, or a New-York Democratic Society.

NORTHAMPTON, July 29.

IN the British House of commons, May 27, Mr. Wilberforce rose to make his long promised motion for facilitating Peace with France.—This eloquent and perspicuous orator, after having shewn the ruinous consequences likely to result from the further prosecution of the War, called upon the House to see what would be the consequences of Peace —Wherever they turned their views, Peace appeared advantageous. In the West Indies it would stop the progress of that destructive system pursued by the French; in the East, it would prevent the consequences to be apprehended from the power of the Dutch, and it would leave us ample leisure to discuss and arrange the affairs of Ireland, but it was as home that its blessings would be most felt, our commercial prosperity would be greater than ever; we should have fewer vessels, larger capitals and more extensive markets. Events he said had taken place, which might kindle a general war in Europe—France and Prussia on one side—Russia and England on the other; in consequence of which the other powers of Europe would join. At such an event humanity shuddered; but on the footing of interest, let victory fall on which side it would, the most mischievous consequences must ensue. The bad consequences of success were incalculable. When in 1791 it was thought necessary to stop the progress of the Embers of Russia's insatiable ambition, who could tell what the consequences of her success might be?—while on the one hand, if France was victorious, who could say how far the French system might spread? Peace therefore was the most effectual means to stop either of those mischiefs. Who could, he asked, call say that a similar spirit would not break out elsewhere? Who could say that the armies themselves employed against France might not at no bad reason to fear (was the case in part already), catch the infection? Who could recollect, that the pressure of the former order of the people in France brought about the Revolution there, and not contemplate with horror the necessity pressure of the War? Who could contemplate the desolations of war, and not wish to stop the wide spreading carnage of the human race?

The following is the Resolution moved by Mr. Wilberforce, on concluding his speech:—Resolved that it is the opinion of this House, that the present circumstances of France do not preclude this Government from entertaining proposals for Peace—And that it is the interest of Great Britain to make Peace with France on honourable terms. The motion was negatived 202. to 80.

Good Bargains.

THE fubfcriber at Pelham's Corner, on Fifh's Lane, the road to Cambridge, firft houfe at the dwelling houfe of Ifaiah Fifh, Efq. offers to Traders, or to any others in the town, a great affortment of Broad Cloths, Cafimers, Coatings, various tools for Mechanics, &c. &c.

SAMUEL PORTER, Dept. Sheriff.

July 25, 1795.

Juft publifhed, and for fale, at the Book-Store of

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehenfive Syftem of Geography, in way of queftion and anfwer, by *Nathaniel Dwight.*

Said Butler has on hand, and keeps conftantly for fale, all parts Webfter's and Perry's Spelling Books, Folio Books, Account Books, white fole and retail; Merchants may be fupplied on reafonable terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles exchanged for Rags.

Northampton, July 29, 1795.

New Goods.

THE fubfcribers have juft received from Boston, a general affortment of India and Englifh

GOODS,

among which are the following articles; Salt, W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Tea, Allfpice, Pepper, Redwood, Logwood, Window Glafs, aad. 10d. and 8d. wrought Nails of our own manufacture, Cut, Shingle, and Lath, do. Grindftones, of various fizes,——alfo, a beautiful affortment of Chintzes, and Callicoes, Muflins, Lawns, Mode, Sarfnet, Moreens, Durant, Tamies, Florentine, Shallioons, Taboreen, Nankeen, Fuftian, twilled and plain Velvets, Janer, Cordilete Linings, Cotton Hofe, Bandanoo, Black Silk, Muflin, Lawn, Pocket and Shaul Handkerchiefs, Ladies Morocco and Florentine Slips, long and fhort Leather Gloves, men's do. Silk and Worfted Mitts, Pins, Needles, Sewing Silks, Twift, and Trimmings of moft kinds wanted in the Country—likewife, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and Joiners Ware, Pewter, Blocken Teapots, Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Crockery and Glafs Ware, of various prices and kinds, with a great variety of other articles too numerous to fpecify here, which they offer to their cuftomers, or any gentlemen and Ladies who would wifh to purchafe, on as reafonable terms for Cafh, Afhes, Butter, Tow Cloth, Beef, Sheep, Pork, and moft kinds of Produce, as at any ftore in the country; thofe gentlemen and Ladies who would wifh to purchafe cheap, are defired to call for their own fatisfaction, and if found, will obtain the eftem of their friends, as well as oblige their humble fervants.

OTIS and FOBES.

N. B. Part Cafh, and 2d. per pound given for clean COTTON & LINEN RAGS.

Cummington, July 29 1795.

Information.

AS the fubfcriber expects to leave this town foon, he takes this method to inform thofe who have accounts unfettled with him, to call and fettle them according to contract; thofe who fhall thus refpect, will be obliged to fettle them with a notes prefent, and perhaps cannot give the leaft information that he can himfelf. He has a no fmall quantity of Mafon land, and feveral lots of the dev. which he wifhes to exchange for a likely young Horfe, Stear, Cow, or fix years old. A good bargain will be given to any perfon who wifhes to trade as above.

VIRGIL PECK.

Northampton, July 29, 1795.

Taken up by the fubfcriber, in his inclofure, a Black Stallion COLT, fuppofed to be two years old this fummer; has white about him, except a white fpot in his forehead. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, & take him away.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, July 29, 1795.

The fubfcriber being appointed, and having accepted the truft of Adminiftrator, on the eftate of *Ebenezer Marfh*, late of Hadley, deceafed—hereby requefts all perfons having demands againft faid eftate, to exhibit them for fettlement; and thofe indebted, to make immediate payment.

SETH SMITH.

Hadley, July 27, 1795.

Taken up in damage, 5 old SHEEP, and 2 LAMBS, marked with a crop on the near ear, and a hole in the end of the off ear.—The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BANISTER.

W. Springfield, July 27, 1795.

Take Notice.

ALL thofe indebted to the fubfcriber, whofe accounts are now due; that unlefs thofe accounts are paid, on or before the middle of October next, they will be fued without further notice.

JOHN BANISTER.

Conway, July 26, 1795.

* Note by the Editor.—*It was published in an Extra Centinel, but not generally distributed, until the 20th.*

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1795. [Numb. 466.]

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE Jacobins who began their growling at the first sound of the treaty, have at length broke out into the most hideous howlings, and entered the most virulent abuses against the authors of it, that could proceed from a venomous heart.—The method they took to condemn it in its infancy and prejudice the minds of our fellow citizens against it, plainly shews, that their objections are captious and ill grounded. Even at the time Mr. *Jay* was appointed to transact that important business, measures so necessarily adopted by our sage President and seconded by a large majority of the Senate, was ignominiously scandalized by those engines of faction. Whilst the Plenipotentiaries were intently and deliberately engaged in forming the articles of the treaty, and before the least glimpse of it appeared even in the city of London, several scraps were secretly fabricated, handed to the public and asserted as appertaining to the treaty, with a view to stigmatize the Envoy and the principal officers of our government.—It has at length appeared, ratified by the President and Senate.—*Those wily* Jacobins had almost despaired of attaining their ends of demolishing the Federal Government and plunging America headlong into a sanguinary war. Now was the time to exercise their last efforts, and every jacobin-nerve that had the smallest mixture of jacobinism, was strained to execute their purposes.——Incendiary handbills and infamous libels were disseminated among the populace to incense them to commit the most daring outrages, at which the human heart recoils and diffains to own the perpetrators.—Ignorant people, naturally pofſeſſed of an honeſt mind, have been duped into thoſe meaſures by the infinuating addreſſes of theſe hot-headed demagogues, till they have become as much infatuated as their leaders.—Thoſe jacobins have inveighed againſt the treaty, becauſe it is not calculated to drive us into war—"we are deprived the privilege of aſſiſting France in her conflict," *ſay* they, of robbing and murdering thoſe with whom we have juſt concluded a treaty of amity. A weighty objection this! Can they have the folly to believe that England would enter into a treaty with us without reſerving one benefit to themſelves, or ſubjecting us to the ſame rules they are bound to abide by themſelves. Treaties are generally formed to give reciprocal benefits to the parties, and certainly America is as highly favored as could be expected from humanity and the laws of nations. I hope ſoon to ſee our deluded fellow citizens return and ſupport the cauſe of their country againſt thoſe who trample on our laws and flagrantly abuſe the authors of our liberty.

CANDOR.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

A correſpondent aſks, whether, if the Treaty had been rejected in toto, as ſome perſons wiſhed, we ſhould in that caſe have the former obtained poſſeſſion of the Weſtern Poſts? Whether its rejection would have facilitated a general peace with the Indians? or been a mean of preventing the ſpoliation on our commerce, or of ſooner obtaining ſatisfaction for our veſſels which have been illegally taken from us by the Britiſh cruiſers? As the Treaty is little more than the arrangement of a plan for adjuſting differences, and procuring compenſation to our merchants for their loſſes, that pacification may well be ſuſpected, which, after clamouring againſt "Britiſh piracies," oppoſes every method of obtaining juſtice for the ſufferers.

While the Jacobins are facilitating themſelves on a fancied occaſion to abuſe the adminiſtrators of the government, let not the real friends of their country be inadvertently betrayed into a dereliction of firſt principles, or a precipitate abandonment of men, whoſe virtues have roſe ſuperior to all the powers of earth and hell, in the darkeſt moments this country ever ſaw.

Says a Correſpondent:

The Robeſpierian Toaſts which diſgraced the celebration of Independence, by ſome parties in New-York and Philadelphia, ſhew that no country can confine within its limits, the ſpirit which would turn this world into a field of blood.

Our citizens cannot fail to weigh in an impartial balance, the characters of thoſe whom they have honored with their confidence, and who appear for the very reaſon, to be the objects of abuſe, and thoſe who are *their* abuſers.

Events in FRANCE.

ANOTHER CRISIS.

☞ The riots in Paris, on the 20 & 21ſt April, were of the moſt ſerious and alarming nature, and appeared to have been well cogitated and ſyſtemized. The ſections had been tampered with, and the watch word was to have been, "Bread, and the Conſtitution of 1793." The deſtruction of the Moderate party was the firſt object—The annihilation of the Convention, and all the conſtituted authorities under it; and an aſſembly of the primary aſſemblies, were to follow. The paſſes of the rivers, the telegraph, and the cannon were to be ſeized, to effect the revolt. The convention continued firm for a while, and with ANDRE DUMONT, in the chair, ſupported its dignity againſt the mob of aſſailants. The left tribunes were in continual uproar, and threatened the aſſembly by a variety of menaces. The convention were finally driven from the Hall—but the ſections having aſſembled in arms, aſſailed the Hall, and drove the milevolents from it. BOISSY D'ANGLAS, having took the chair, announced the defeat of faction, with the capture of ſeveral of the chiefs. The convention was again attacked, and a citizen having ſnatched off the hat of one who had the factious watch-words written on it, he was purſued into the Hall, and actually ſhot near the PRESIDENT of the Convention. The Repreſentatives of the People, FERRAUD, ran to his aſſiſtance, but was killed by the mob, in one of the corridors. His head was brought into the convention on a pike. The Hall was inſtantly filled with armed men, when MOUNIER, DURTO, GOUJON, DUQUESTOI, BOURBOTTE, and others of the Jacobins, made, amidſt applauſes, various motions to effect the revolution, and to recall the deputies exiled to Ham, and Guiane, which paſſed. The military, headed by LEFEBVRE, again aſſailed the Hall, and drove the factious out of the windows. After this, the decrees of the faction were declared null, and the PRESIDENT thanked the military citizens who had ſaved the Convention, and deſired them to retire to their battalions; which they immediately did.—After order was completely reſtored, BOURBOTTE, DUQUESNOI, and DUROI, were ordered to be apprehended.——The following is a continuation of the events.

LONDON, May 30.

The circumſtances mentioned in our paper of Thurſday of the aſſaſſin of FERRAUD, the Deputy of the National Convention, having been reſcued by the mob on his way to the place of execution, is confirmed by ſubſequent accounts, which give ſome further particulars of what happen'd on that occaſion. It appears that a Blackſmith's boy was the perſon who carried Ferraud's head about on the pike—in conſequence of which he was ordered for execution. As the military were conducting him to the place de Grave to be executed, a number of men & women reſcued him, & carried him off to Faxbourg St. Antoine. Immediately the United Committees ordered a narmed force to diſarm the Faxbourg, and for this purpoſe ſeveral regiments of the line united themſelves to the National Guards of Paris. The armed force ſent into the Faxbourg St. Antoine; found no reſiſtance till they arrived at the Barrere du Trone—but the appearance of the military having collected the inhabitants of this diſtrict, they attacked ſome of the advanced guard, and took from them one or two pieces of cannon.

The Guard then thought it prudent to adopt meaſures of defence; they unpaved the principal ſtreet, which cut off their own means of retreat, and were much expoſed to ſome firing from the windows & tops of houſes. The riot continued thro' the whole day of the 23d. but we have reaſon to believe that on the 25th the government had overcome the inſurgents.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MORE ABOUT THE TREATY.

MR. FENNO,

IF the two *important propoſitions* ſaid to have been offered whilſt the Treaty was under diſcuſſion in the Senate, as ſubſtitutes to the Reſolution of Ratification, were to be rendered into plain Engliſh, they would read thus:

That the Preſident of the United States be informed, that the Senate will not conſent to the ratification of the Treaty, for the reaſons following—

1. Becauſe the ſaid Treaty does not provide for the return of the Black Citizens, who, unmindful of the many whippings, brandings, and other bleſſings reſulting from *their ſhare* of the unalienable rights of man, went off with their good friends the Britiſh.

2. Becauſe the doctine of emancipation without a valuable conſideration therefor, is hoſtile to the true intereſt of ſome of the moſt ſupereminent democrats in the United States; as well as repugnant to the uſage which has always obtained and does now obtain with the piratical ſtates of Barbary.

3. Becauſe the 10th article has a direct tendency to diſcountenance public as well as private ROBBERY.

4. Becauſe the righteous principles of exempting real eſtates from the payment of juſt debts, may be endangered by the operation of the 9th article.

4. Becauſe the moſt effectual mode of terminating national diſputes has been neglected, viz. That of inſiſting upon conceſſions, which it was morally certain would never be granted.

6. Becauſe altho' this Treaty is in many reſpects favorable to the United States, & ſtipulates for the ſurrender of the Weſtern Poſts, an object of the firſt magnitude, yet, nevertheleſs, if the advantages to be derived from ſaid Treaty were ſtill more obvious, it would be a bad one, becauſe negociated by John Jay.

7. Becauſe if this Treaty ſhould be ratified, it will bluſt the fair proſpects of a war for the preſent; by which means *thoſe* who are indebted will remain embarraſſed; *thoſe* who expected preferment will be diſappointed; *thoſe* who are idle and have no money will miſs the opportunity of acquiring ſome in the general ſcramble; and ALL who looked forward to a rupture with Great-Britain as tending to overthrow the Federal Government, will have to reſort to their old trade of ſomenting internal inſurrections.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts,

In the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety-Five.

An Act for incorporating the proprietors of certain Lands in the Town of Wilbraham, in the County of Hampſhire, for the purpoſe of conducting the concerns thereof as a common field.

WHEREAS Gideon Burt and others have petitioned this Court that the proprietors of the following deſcribed Lands may be incorporated, for the purpoſe of conducting the concerns thereof as a common and general field, bounded as follows, beginnig at the South ſide of the Road leading from John Adams's dwelling Houſe, to Springfield, on the Weſt ſide of Cedar Swamp (ſo called) from thence bounding on the Weſt ſide of ſaid Swamp, and running Southerly to the North line of Eliſha Woodward's Land, from thence Weſtwardly on ſaid Eliſha Woodward's North line, ſeventy two Rods, from thence South about one hundred Rods to the South line of ſaid Gideon Burt's land, from thence Weſterly on ſaid Gideon Burt's South line, to the County Road running near the line of the outward and inward commons (ſo called) from thence on the Eaſt ſide of ſaid County Road, to the Road aforeſaid, leading from John Adams's dwelling Houſe, to Springfield, from thence on the South ſide of the ſame Road to the firſt mentioned bounds.

BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Proprietors of the Lands included within the lines aforeſaid be, and they hereby are incorporated for the purpoſe of conducting the concerns thereof, as a general and common Field; and the Proprietors and Owners of ſaid Lands are hereby inveſted with all the powers and privileges with which the Proprietors of Lands in general Fields by law are inveſted.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 22d, 1795.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate June 22d, 1795.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſ'dt.

By the Governor approved June 22d.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Atteſt,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secr'y.

☞ Subſcribers to Dr. LATHROP's Thankſgiving Sermon, are deſired to call at the Printing-Office and receive their books.

Wanted to hire immediately, a JOURNEYMAN Cooper, to whom cash will be paid, when required.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, July 18, 1795.

50 Calves Bags, for ſale,

by OLIVER THAYER.

Williamsburgh, July 22, 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

HAMPSHIRE, ſs.

To the Honourable the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampſhire, on the laſt Tuſday of April, 1795.

HUMBLY ſhews, *Mercy Cornwell*, of Granville, in the County of Hampſhire, that ſhe was married to *William Cornwell* late of ſaid Granville, Yeoman, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-three, and has ever ſince that time been the faithful wife of the ſaid *William*; but the ſaid *William* ſince the marriage covenant, hath committed the crime of adultery with a perſon to the libellant unknown; and in the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five left her with four ſmall children, deſtitute of ſupport except his houſhold furniture, which immediately after was taken and ſold for ſaid William's juſt debts; during the whole of the laſt twelve years, he the ſaid William has voluntarily leſt and abſented himſelf from ſaid Mercy, and has not during that period aſſorded any aſſiſtance in ſupporting her or his children.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honours, that by decree of this Court ſhe may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony with ſaid *William*, and that ſuch eſtate as ſhe by her induſtry hath acquired ſince ſaid *William's* abſence may be decreed to her, and as in duty bound ſhall ever pray. MERCY CORNWELL.

A true Copy. *Atteſt*, CHARLES CUSHING, *Clerk.*

HAMPSHIRE, ſs.

At the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſets, begun and holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampſhire, on the laſt Tueſday of April, A. D. 1795.

UPON the libel aforeſaid, ordered, that the ſaid *Mercy Cornwell*, notify the ſaid *William Cornwell* to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampſhire, on the Fourth Tueſday of September next, by publiſhing an attſted copy of the libel and order thereon, in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, printed at ſaid Northampton, by *William Butler*, three weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt publication to be at leaſt ſixty days before the ſitting of ſaid court, that he may then and there ſhew cauſe, if any he has, why the prayer thereof ſhould not be granted.

By order of Court,

Atteſt. CHARLES CUSHING, *Clerk.*

For Sale,

BY *Nathaniel Blake*, at the ſtore formerly owned by *Barnabas Deane & Co.* near the Ferry. Four thouſand bullets of Rack and Turks-Iſland Salt, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Sugar, Molaſſes, Iron and Steel, and a number of other articles in the Grocery line, as was uſually kept for ſale by the former Company, of *Nathaniel Blake* and Co.

Storing, and Commiſſion buſineſs done as uſual, and the ſmalleſt favours thankfully acknowledged.

Hartford, July 1, 1795.

Daniel Butler,

WANTS 1500 yards check'd woolen SHIRTING—to be delivered by the 18 of October next enſuing—made in the following manner: 3-4 yard in width, half blue.

Who has for ſale, a general aſſortment of European and India GOODS.

Northampton, July 1, 1795.

Aaron Rice, and Co.

INFORM the public, that they are erecting ſuitable buildings for carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING buſineſs, oppoſite the houſe of Capt. Ebenezer Lane, near Clark's ferry, in Northampton.—They want to purchaſe OAK, HEMLOCK, and BIRCH BARK, which they are now ready to receive; and for which they will pay the caſh, and a generous price, on delivery; they will alſo pay the caſh for any quantity of raw HIDES, the enſuing ſeaſon.

Northampton, July 8, 1795.

CENT TABLES, FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE

June 8, 1795.

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the 2d inſt. a large pair of OXEN, both of them red, with white faces, one larger than the other, with high horns, the other a little ſtagger, and ſhort legs.—Whoever will inform the owner where they are, or convey them to him, ſhall be well rewarded, and all charges paid, by WILLARD BUTTERFIELD.

Northampton, July 8, 1795.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

No. II.

The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY refuted.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE third reaſon of the town of *Boſton* againſt ratifying the treaty is becauſe no indemnification is to be made to the citizens of the United States, for property taken from them at the cloſe of the war, the reſtitution of which is provided for by the ſame treaty.

The words of the treaty of 1783, referred to by the town, are probably theſe,—His Britannic Majeſty ſhall with all convenient ſpeed, and *without carrying any deſtruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants*, withdraw all his armies, &c. &c.

It is underſtood that the United States contend that this deſcription applies to negroes, remaining within the Britiſh lines after the peace, but who had been captured, or, invited by proclamation, had fled to the Britiſh *during the war*. The Britiſh government contend for another conſtruction, and ſay that negroes captured in war, or invited by proclamation had taken refuge with them *during the war*, could be conſidered American property, no more than ſhips taken, or houſes ſtrayed to them *during the war*.—That on the capture of negroes by the Britiſh, or the acceding by the negroes to the terms of their proclamation, they ceaſed to be the property of Americans.

If this reaſoning of the Britiſh be not ſatisfactory to the people of the United States, candor will oblige them to admit, that the Britiſh Government may think it juſt and conſequently a point extremely fatal, if not impoſſible to be obtained from them, ſince the conceſſion would imply a ſacrifice of their public faith, which had been pledged to the negroes. It is not known that the Britiſh carried away other property.

The amount in value depending on this point is greatly exaggerated, having been ſtated, in converſation, at many millions of dollars; while it is known from authentic documents, that the whole number of negroes, to whom the proviſion in the treaty could poſſibly relate, fall ſhort of 3000, that being the total carried away after the peace, including many free negroes, and many ſlaves, who with their proper maſters had taken refuge within the Britiſh lines. Let any man make the probable deduction for free negroes, and thoſe ſlaves who accompanied their maſters, and conſider that the remainder included thoſe of extreme old age, and the youngeſt infants, the ſick and well, the worthleſs, and thoſe of value, and he muſt be convinced, however unſatisfactory the conſtruction given by the Britiſh may be to his mind that the evil is not of great magnitude—by no means ſufficient to preſs an indemnity for, in hazard of the property taken from our citizens on the ocean, in hazard of our peace, and other articles of the treaty which may be conſidered beneficial to the United States.

The 4th reaſon is "*becauſe the capture of veſſels, and the property of the citizens of the United States made under the authority of the government of Great Britain, is a national concern, and claims ariſing from ſuch captures ought not to have been ſubmitted to the deciſion of their admiralty courts, as the United States are thereby precluded from having any voice in the final determination of ſuch caſes—and becauſe the indemnification propoſed to be made, is to be ſought by a proceſs tedious, and expenſive in which juſtice may be delayed to an unreaſonable time; and eventually loſt to many of their ſufferers from their inability to purſue it, and becauſe this mode of indemnification bears no proportion to the ſummary method adopted for the ſeizure of Britiſh claims.*"

The firſt charge here is, that claims ariſing from captures made on American property ought not to have been ſubmitted to the deciſion of their admiralty courts.

In the year 1753, the King of *Pruſſia* complained to the King of *Great Britain*, that the property of his ſubjects had been unlawfully captured and condemned on the high ſeas by ſubjects of the King of *Great Britain*—The reply then made was, that the property had been regularly tried in the admiralty courts of *Great Britain*, to which courts tried cauſes according to the univerſal law of nations, and the ſtipulations of the treaty—that affairs of this kind are and can be cognizable only in the courts belonging to that power, where the ſeizure is made.

In our own country the Britiſh miniſter complained to Mr. JEFFERSON, then Secretary of State, that certain ſubjects of his King were injured by an inability to obtain their juſt demands.

Mr. JEFFERSON replied "*that no nation can anſwer for perfect exactitude of proceedings in all their inferior courts—It ſuffices to provide a ſupreme judicature, where error and partiality will be ultimately corrected. With this qualification, we have heretofore been in the habit of conſidering the adminiſtration of juſtice, in Great Britain, as extremely pure. The adminiſtration of juſtice is a branch of the ſovereignty over a country, and belongs excluſively to the nation inhabiting it—When a cauſe has been adjudged according to the rules and forms of the country, its juſtice ought to be preſumed—If any inſtances of unlawful impediments have exiſted in any of the inferior tribunals, they would like other unlawful proceedings, have been over ruled on an appeal to the higher courts. If not over ruled then a complaint to the government would have been regular, and their interference probably effectual. If your citizens would not proſecute their rights, it was impoſſible they ſhould retrover them, or be denied recovery; and until a denial of right through all the tribunals, there is no ground of complaint.*"

Hence it appears that in other caſes, and with other nations this has been thought juſt by *Great-Britain*; and in our own country the doctrine has been adopted toward *Great Britain*, and acquieſced in on her part.

It ought likewiſe to be remarked that moſt of the ſeizures complained of by the American citizens have been made by privateers owned by private individuals, and that every Britiſh ſubject has a right which neither king nor miniſter can deprive him of, to have his cauſe tried by the courts of his country; and it is not impoſſible that ſome claims may have been made by Americans, where the property is liable by the law of nations to be condemned. It ought alſo to be remembered, that the Britiſh government made proviſion for the regular bringing forward to trial, cauſes, which, from certain circumſtances of the claimants, had, by ſtrict law, loſt their right to a trial in the ſupreme courts of admiralty—and that our own government has ſent a perſon to procure papers and documents from the courts of vice admiralty to ſupport the claims of our citizens; to enter appeals, and give ſecurity for their proſecution, free of expenſe to the claimants.—The trial by admiralty courts is ſupported, alluded to and enforced by many treaties. "*In this method all captures at ſea have been tried during all the late wars by the European powers, and ſubmitted to by the neutral powers. By courts of Admiralty, acting according to the law of nations, and particular treaties, all captures at ſea have immemorially been judged of, in every country of Europe; any other method of trial would be manifeſtly unjuſt, abſurd and impracticable.*" Thus the law and cuſtoms of nations has been ſtated by the ableſt and moſt reſpectable civilizers of the preſent age.

It may juſtly be inferred, that the evils of the unfortunate people, whoſe property has been captured, will be redreſſed in a manner known, and practiſed by other nations in ſimilar caſes, and recognized as right by ourſelves—that the injuries ſuſtained by the town for the ſufferers, from the expence attending the ſeizs, and their incapacity to purſue their claims has been fully provided for by the American government.

To provide againſt evils which this method might not reach, it is expreſſly warranted in the 9th article of the treaty, *that in all caſes where adequate compenſation cannot, for whatever reaſon, be now actually obtained, had and received by the ſaid merchants, and others in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, full and complete compenſation for the ſame, will be made by the Britiſh government to the ſaid complainants.*"

The other part of the charge, contained in this reaſon, is that this mode of indemnification bears no proportion to the ſummary one adopted for the ſatisfaction of Britiſh claims.

The ſame 9th article of the treaty, ſtipulates that the declaration of the Preſident, as contained in Mr. JEFFERSON's letter of the 5th September, 1793, to Mr. HAMMOND, ſhall be carried into execution.—This letter which is annexed to the treaty, ſtates, that *having for particular reaſons forborne to uſe all the means in the power of the United States, for the reſtitution of certain veſſels* the Preſident thought it incumbent on the United States to make compenſation therefor.

The government of the United States, voluntarily forbearing to make uſe of all the means in their power to obtain juſtice for certain Britiſh ſubjects is certainly a different caſe from captures by Britiſh ſubjects of American property, on which the Britiſh government expreſſly ſtipulates that ſhe will make uſe of all the means in her power to obtain reſtitution from the captors, of property wrongfully taken, and if theſe means are adequate, from whatever reaſon, *ſhe* will make full and complete compenſation to the complainant. The American government having decided that the demands of the Britiſh miniſter was right, choſe between two evils, viz. That of compelling reſtitution from the wrongdoer when in their power, or making compenſation itſelf—It choſe the latter.

The Britiſh government choſe the former, and Mr. JEFFERSON declares in the letter before referred to, *that where all the means in the power of the nation are uſed to obtain reſtitution, and they fail, he did not mean to give an opinion that reſtitution ought to be made by the government*"—but in this caſe Mr. JAY has induced the Britiſh government to uſe all the means in her power, and make compenſation where theſe fail.

It is preſumed that a reference to the article in the treaty, Mr. JEFFERSON's letter, and a conſideration of the law of nations, as recognized by *Europe* and *America*, will convince all candid men, that the fourth reaſon of the town ought to have no weight againſt the treaty.

The 5th reaſon is, "*becauſe this compact admits Britiſh ſubjects to an equal participation with our own citizens, of the interior traffic of the United States with Indians, through our whole territorial dominions, while the advantages offenſibly reciprocated to our citizens, are limited both in their nature and extent.*"

It has been well underſtood by men acquainted with the country occupied by Indians, within the territory of the United States, and what falls within the Britiſh dominions, that by far the greateſt proportion of furs are collected within the Britiſh dominions. If this is true, much is gained to the United States by the fur trade, while Britain has nothing in return, but the liberty of traveſling a wilderneſs from which no traffic can be obtained. A little reflection will convince us that our means of paying for ſuch furs, and our export trade opened by this treaty are really ſuperior to the benefits derived to Britain, and will prove a ſource of great wealth to the Americans.

While we are poſſeſſed of an extent of fea coaſt in America, ſo immenſe, compared with that of Great-Britain, it will be readily ſeen that the European and Aſiatic goods, the latter of which can be afforded on better terms by us, than the ſubjects of Great-Britain, exported from the United States, into their interior countries, muſt greatly exceed any quantities the Britiſh colonies can ever bring into the United States on that quarter. The embarraſſments attending an importation from *Europe* into *Canada*, *New-Brunſwick*, and *Nova Scotia*, by ſea, and confined as the inhabitants of theſe countries are in their trade to the mother country, compared with our advantages of ſupplying them, by our eaſy communication with them, and with every part of the world, will convince all candid men that the advantages of this part of the treaty are chiefly on our ſide.

But ſtill it may be ſaid, they had a right to come into our country, and we have not a right to enter the ſeaports of their colonies in our own veſſels. If it appears from an examination of the advantages and diſadvantages of this article of the treaty here referred to, that we receive more than we grant; it muſt be admitted that this reaſon ought not to prevail againſt a ratification of the treaty.

By the treaty we are equally admitted into each others territory on the land board, for the purpoſes of traffic. Before the treaty is ratified, neither enjoys this right. They enter our ſeaports as freely now, as they can by the treaty—we are not permitted to enter theirs. This inſtrument gives them no new right on the ſea-board. It does not diminiſh any we poſſeſs. Under this treaty we can carry on commerce with their colonies by land.—From reaſons before ſtated, our trade there muſt be very advantageous, while theirs in our country cannot be diſadvantageous.

By this article therefore it appears we have gained much, for which we have given but little, if any thing; for none will pretend that by means of the lakes, the Britiſh colonies can underſell the American merchants, ſtill leſs will any pretend that we do not gain immenſely more of the for trade, than we grant.

The 6th reaſon is becauſe "*the alien duty upon merchandize imported into the United States by Britiſh ſubjects in their own bottoms, is, if not wholly ſuſpended, at leaſt contracted not to be encreaſed.*"

The 15th article of the treaty, contains a ſtipulation of the parties, that places their ſhips and merchandizes reciprocally on the footing of the moſt favoured nations, and merely refers to a right to the Britiſh government, to impoſe on American veſſels, entering into Britiſh ports in *Europe*, a tonnage duty equal to what Britiſh veſſels pay in American ports, and ſuch duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty, now payable on the importation of European and Aſiatic goods, when imported into the United States, in Britiſh or in American veſſels.

This muſt be the article to which the fifth reaſon alludes—and it certainly cannot be "*derogatory to our national honour and independence*" to be willing to meet the Britiſh nation on terms of equality—when it is conſidered that we have ſimilar articles in our treaties with *France*, the *United Netherlands*, *Sweden* and *Pruſſia*—that it is common in moſt of the modern treaties, and eſſentially ſo—or law inſerted in the treaty between *France* and *Great Britain*—at leaſt it behoves thoſe who make the objection, to ſhew in what conſiſts the power to compel a nation to trade with us, on terms by which we ſhall impoſe heavier duties on her trade, than we do on others, while ſhe impoſes no heavier duties on us, than the does on others.

In general terms it has been ſaid, that the treaty was not reciprocal—here is an objection that it is reciprocal.

A FEDERALIST.

NEW YORK, July 20.

TOWN-MEETING.

AS it will be no doubt intereſting, not only to the citizens of this ſtate at large, but to the citizens of other ſtates, to have an accurate ideaſ of the circumſtances which preceded and attended the meeting of Saturday laſt at the City Hall, the following ſtatement is offered as one which may be depended upon:

The intelligence of the Town Meeting at Boſton, which had entered into certain reſolutions, diſapproving of the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain had no ſooner reached this city, than a Buzz began to prevail that a ſimilar meeting would ſpeedily be had here. It was obſerved very ſoon after, that particular characters were very active in going about the city to inculcate the neceſſity of ſuch a meeting.

On Thurſday evening, there appeared in ſeveral of the papers an anonymous invitation to the citizens to meet at the City Hall on Saturday at 12 o'clock, for the purpoſe of uniting their common efforts with their fellow-citizens of Boſton, who, at two general town-meetings, unanimouſly adopted reſolutions expreſſive of their

detestation of the Treaty made with Great Britain.

On Friday a hand bill was circulated, which contained these sentiments—That the Treaty surrenders rights and privileges ruinous to our Commerce; that it yields advantages which we ought never to part with but with our lives; that it makes sacrifices for which we have no equivalent in fruit, that it settles principles dangerous to the liberties and happiness of the people, and destructive of our freedom and independence; and urged the citizens to attend the meeting, to express their detestation of the Treaty.

On the evening of the same day, a number of Merchants met at the Tontine Coffee House, and agreed upon an address to the citizens, which was signed by their chairman, James Watson, and published the next morning.

This Address recites the expressions above quoted from the hand-bill—appeals calmly to the judgment of the citizens, whether such a picture of the treaty can be true—expresses this among other sentiments, that they, the Merchants, then convened, had not yet been able to discover in the Treaty, "*those hideous features which are alledged to exist*," and exhorts to calm discussion and deliberation, and to a general attendance of the citizens, that the true sense of the city might appear.

At the time and place appointed, a very numerous body of citizens, assembled, among these the principal part of the Merchants, and many very respectable citizens, of all descriptions.

A motion was made for appointing a Chairman—Col. W. S. Smith and Commodore Nicholson, were named, and took the Chair.

A proposition was then made for adjourning to some place more convenient for a fair and full discussion of the Treaty; this was opposed on the following grounds:

"That the Treaty had been for some time in the hands of the citizens; that it was presumable each citizen had come there prepared to give his vote upon it; that if the opinions of citizens were to answer any purpose it must be speedily given; since it was probable a decision by the President of the United States would not be delayed; and that a discussion, to be satisfactory and effectual, would require more time than the attending citizens could spare, and would tend to frustrate the objects of the meeting."

There were many voices for and against the proposal; but a part of the meeting was so clamorous, that no reply could be made to the objections to it—and no decision could be obtained.

While this question was agitated, a proposal was made that those who disapproved the Treaty should draw off to the right —those who approved of it, to the left. A considerable part of the meeting drew off to the right, but the greater part remained where they at first stood.

This attempt also proved abortive, and decided nothing.

About this time, a part of those who had drawn off to the right, went round by another street, (down Broad-Way) to the battery, bearing a standard, with the American and French colours, burnt the treaty there, and making a circuit, returned with an augmentation of numbers.

While this was doing, according to every appearance, without the knowledge of the great body of the citizens who continued their position before the City Hall, the following matters were going on, viz.

A Resolution was proposed, which being handed to the Chairman, was read by him in the following words:—

"Resolved, That it does not appear necessary to this meeting to express any opinion on the Treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, inasmuch as they have full confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the President of the United States, to whom, in conjunction with the Senate, the decision of the question constitutionally belongs."

A question was then taken upon it, by the Chairman—The voices for and against it, were numerous and loud—The parties were desired to signify their assent, by raising their hands—Many hands were raised for and against it; but the noise and confusion were so great, that it was difficult, if not impracticable, to say with certainty, where the majority lay—Both sides claim it with equal positiveness.

Immediately after the question on this resolution, a proposition was made for appointing a Committee to report, on Monday next, upon the Treaty. There is good cause to believe, that this proposition was not generally heard by the meeting, and it is not ascertained that any question was taken upon it.

A citizen present, however, without recurrence to the Chairman, proceeded to name rapidly, fifteen persons as a Committee—There were a number of voices in favour of each—but this whole affair of the Committee, was conducted in such a manner, that it is impossible to consider it as the act of the Meeting.

The Meeting became every moment more and more tumultuous and noisy. After the above transaction a motion for an adjournment was made and agreed to.—Previous to this "the Friends of Fair Discussion" as they were denominated, were invited to withdraw, and many withdrew accordingly, and were withdrawing when the motion for adjournment terminated the Meeting.

The persons who took a lead in the business of the Meeting on the side of those who advocated an immediate condemnation of the Treaty were Mr. Brockholst Livingston; on the other side appeared Mr. Hamilton; and it is understood that Mr. King, and other Gentlemen stood ready to co-operate if a discussion of it could have been brought about.

In the course of the affair three flones were thrown at Mr. Hamilton, the second of which glanced his forehead but without material injury; one of the others struck another gentleman standing by him.

From the beginning, standards were displayed bearing the colours of the United States and France.

The following is a statement of the day by the Chairman.

To the Citizens of New-York.

THE Inhabitants of this City having been called together, this day, to decide on the subject of the Treaty lately negociated between the United States of America and Great Britain; It may be considered incumbent upon me, being honoured by the voice of my fellow-citizens to preside at their meeting, to state to them, with impartiality the business of the day.

The first proposition had in view the adjournment to some place, where a full and fair discussion of the Treaty might be had; which was opposed on the ground, that the Treaty had been for some time in the hands of the Citizens; that it was presumable each citizen had come there prepared to give his vote upon it; that if the opinions of the citizens were to answer any purpose it must be speedily given; since it was probable a decision by the President of the United States would not be delayed; and that a discussion, to be satisfactory and effectual, would require more time than the attending citizens could spare, and would tend to frustrate the objects of the meeting.

The proposition was advocated and opposed (but no discussion had) and a resolution was then offered in the following words "Resolved, that it does not appear to this meeting necessary to express any opinion on the Treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great-Britain, inasmuch as they have full confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the President of the United States, to whom, in conjunction with the Senate, the decision of the question constitutionally belongs."

This resolution being handed to the chair, was read though not without interruption, and the question was put upon it. There were many who advocated and many who opposed it; but there was so much disorder that it was difficult to pronounce with certainty where the Majority lay.

A proposition in the course of the meeting was made, that a committee should be appointed to report a set of resolutions to be submitted on Monday next, at 12 o'clock at the same place, expressive of the opinions of the citizens on the subject of their meeting.

A member (not through the medium of the chair) then named fifteen citizens as a committee to whom the subject should be referred, and who should be required to report at the time and place above mentioned. The persons named were Mr. B. Livingston, Mr. I. Clason, Col. H. Rutgers, Mr. E. Nixon, Mr. A. Varick, Mr. I. R. Livingston, Mr. Jon. Broome, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Eliing, Mr. Deaning, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Gelston, Mr. W. W. Gilbert, Mr. J. Brower, and Mr. Gurdon Mumford. For each of these gentlemen there were many voices; but the noise was so considerable that it is hard to pronounce, with certainty, whether this proceeding was clearly understood by the meeting at large.

A motion for an adjournment, to meet at the same place on Monday next at 12 o'clock was then made; and an adjournment, thereon, took place.

W. S. SMITH, Chairman.

New-York, July 18, 1795.

July 21.

Yesterday at noon, agreeable to adjournment from Saturday last, a numerous body of citizens opposed to the Treaty, lately negociated with Great-Britain, assembled at the City-Hall. Col. Smith was again chosen chairman. The committee nominated at the last meeting were approved of; who then reported a number of resolutions disapproving of the Treaty, which were severally read and passed by the meeting. The Friends of the Treaty and of a further discussion of its merits, who on their last meeting by their considerable numbers, created so great a division, and who caused such violent proceedings from their opponents, had previously agreed to leave a field of so much unpleasant contention, and to express their sentiments in some other, and more peaceable mode.

To the CITIZENS of NEW-YORK.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

WE perceive with pain and regret that you are urged with much intemperance and heat to meet to-morrow, not to consider and discuss the Treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain and to express the conviction which shall arise from a fair examination of its merits, but to condemn and oppose it as a thing prejudged.

You are told that it is ignominious and disgraceful; that it *surrenders rights and privileges valuable to our Commerce—that it yields advantages which we ought never to part with but with our lives*—that it makes sacrifices for which we have no equivalent; in short, that it settles principles dangerous to the liberties and happiness of the people, and destructive of our freedom and independence.

These are strong charges indeed against the Treaty—If they can be made out, it certainly deserves the reprobation of every good Citizen; and no man faithful to the interests of his country ought to withhold the expression of his abhorrence of it.

But ought we hastily to believe that such charges can be well founded? Can we easily be persuaded, that the Citizen who negociated the treaty, and who on all former occasions has given decided proofs of fidelity and patriotism could of a sudden become so base a betrayer of the rights and interests of his country? Can we imagine that two thirds of the representatives of the United States in their Senate would have sanctioned so foul a treason? Can we think our interposition necessary to prevent the ratification of such a treaty by that wise and virtuous man, that long and well tried servant of his country, in whom the executive authority of the United States is deposited?

Fellow-Citizens! it is impossible that the frightful picture given of the Treaty can be a just one.—Such charges are better proofs of the intemperance of those who make them than of the defects of the Treaty.

You cannot but be sensible that the Treaty, if such as it is represented must affect deeply the interests of the mercantile class. You cannot doubt that the Merchants are attentive to their interests, and you can hardly suppose that they are ignorant of them.

For our part we profess to you frankly, that we have not yet been able to discover in the Treaty those hideous features which are alledged to exist, yet we are disposed to meet the rest of our fellow-citizens and to promote with them a fair and rational discussion of the subject. We trust however that they respect themselves too much not to make this a necessary preliminary to their pronouncing an opinion—and that they will unite with us in rejecting any propositions which shall be attempted to be impafed upon them without due investigation.

Meeting them on this basis, our ears will be open to truth, and we shall be ready according to the best of our understandings, to concur in any measures which can be shewn to be consistent with the true interests of our country. We doubt not, you will all bring with you the same dispositions, and we earnestly recommend a general attendance upon the occasion, in order that the true sense of the City may appear.

By order of a Meeting of a number of Merchants at the Tontine Coffee-House, July 17, 1795.

JAMES WATSON, Chairman.

July 25.

At a special Meeting of the Corporation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, held at the Tontine Coffee House on Tuesday the 21st July 1795. The late Treaty of AMITY COMMERCE & NAVIGATION, having been previously read, the following Resolutions with the Preamble thereto, were proposed and adopted—viz.

WHEREAS, the Treaty between the United States, and Great Britain, lately sanctioned by the Senate, has been made the object of public discussion, in the warmth of which, misconstructions and misrepresentations have contributed to excite and irritate the public mind.

And Whereas, a dispafition has appeared, in certain instances, to influence the Executive against the ratification of the said Treaty, whereby the Tranquility and prosperity of our country may be endangered, therefore,

Resolved, as the opinion of the Corporation, that the said Treaty collectively considered, contains as many features of reciprocity, as upon contemplating the relative interests of the respective Countries, could reasonably have been expected—And that the precarious privileges of the American Trade to Great-Britain, and her colonies are, by this Treaty, obtained into permanent rights.

Resolved, that the Provisions in the said Treaty, for a surrender of the Western Posts, and an amicable adjustment of the British Debts, a fair compensation for the Spoliations committed upon our Commerce, and for the prevention of future depredations are wisely arranged for the great purposes of National Justice, and to preserve the blessings of Peace.

Resolved, that if the Treaty, should fail to be ratified, We, should apprehend a fate of things which might lead to hostilities; in which event, our Navigation, (now dispersed to all quarters of the Globe) must be intercepted, our Underwriters injured, our Commerce abridged, our produce reduced to little value, our Artizans, Mechanics and Labourers deprived of employment, our public debt increased, our Revenue diminished and the lives of our fellow Citizens sacrificed.

Resolved, that although the Ratification of this Treaty, for the foregoing reasons, appears to us, under all circumstances, expedient; yet we cheerfully refer it where it is placed by the Constitution; in full confidence, that the wisdom and firmness under which our Independence has been atchieved, and our progress to Wealth, Power and Respectability proceed beyond a parallel, will in this instance determine for the best Interests of this country.

Resolved, that the President of this Chamber cause a copy of these Resolutions to be certified by the Secretary and transmitted without delay to the President of the United States.

By order of the Corporation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

C. SANDS, President.

A true Extract from the Minutes,

Attest,

Wm. LAIGHT, Secretary.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

The public are cautioned against believing a report that 5 or 7000 people collected at the City-Hall, on Monday last, were *unanimous* in voting their disapprobation of the Treaty. Never was a more glaring untruth. Our correspondent attended as a spectator, as did a great portion of the multitude, and hundreds who stood around him did not vote in favor of the resolutions. On the contrary, a large portion of the citizens who attended, utterly disapproved of all such proceedings.

The ship Old Tom arrived at Philadelphia, in 35 days from Londonderry, with 375 passengers, who on approaching the wharf, gave three cheers of joy.

The ship Ancestor of New-York from Demarara, and a brig, name unknown, are taken by a Bermudian Privateer. The latter is said to be cleared.

In consequence of the determination of the British ministry to stop all provisions bound to France an embargo is laid in Sweden.

On Monday a numerous collection of citizens at the City-Hall, passed resolutions against the treaty, which are directed to be sent to the President. The persons who offered the resolutions, had been nominated by a private citizen on Saturday, as committee; but the Chairman had nothing to do in the business; and whether they were voted in or not, could not be determined; and if they had been voted the appointment was irregular. The gentlemen however undertook the task of making reports, and when the citizens met on Monday, they pretended a legality in the choice of the committees, and nominated and appointed the same persons—in this way the committee was appointed after the resolves had been prepared by them.

ALBANY, July 27.

The wheat and rye harvests were never more promising—or the prospects more flattering to the industrious enterprising farmer than at present.

A correspondent says, a decided majority of our best informed citizens are satisfied with the treaty, as ratified by the senate. He then adds, it is undoubtedly true, that the merchants, and gentlemen concerned in seafaring transactions, would feel very unhappy if the President should withhold his signature from the act of ratification.

Wanted to hire two JOURNEYMEN Joiners, that are workmen at the business—Enquire of

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, August 5, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a black MARE, about 12 years old, one white foot, and a star in her forehead.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

AMHARST HARWOOD.

Windsor, July 28, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

At a general and numerous meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the district of Southwark assembled, in pursuance of their adjournment, at the State-House, on Saturday the 25th of July, 1795.

Dr. Wm. SHIPPEN jun. in the Chair.

The committee appointed at the preceding meeting presented the draft of a memorial, addressed to the President of the United States, expressive of the disapprobation of the citizens, in relation to the Treaty, lately concluded between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay: And the same being read and considered by paragraphs, was *unanimously* adopted.

Whereupon it was moved, and Resolved, That the address be signed by the Chairman and Committee; and that it be forthwith transmitted by express, to the President of the United States.

On motion Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Citizens assembled, be given to the Chairman for his prompt and able attention, to the important business of the meeting.

(Signed)

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Jun.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

We learn that heavy rains of 15 days continuance in Turk's Island, have destroyed the salt ponds, and fait has risen in consequence.

The Snow Pallas, Capt. Cushing, from Martinique, was robbed on her passage of goods of 40,000 dollars the property of passengers, by a privateer sometimes called the Hercules, at other times, Sans Culotte, Post Martial commander.

Robert Lindet, the celebrated Reporter on the interior state of France, and Jean Bon St. Andre, late commander of their fleet, are among those who are arrested by order of the Convention, as concerned in the late conspiracy.

Renuel, one of the accused flabbed himself.

Capt. J. Jeffries of the ship Neptune writes from Portsmouth, England, that he was taken and carried in by Admiral Mulgrave's squadron, while on his passage from Charlestown to Bourdeaux. They took out 10 seamen, and put on board a number of raw hands.

By an arrival from Havre de Grace, we have reports of a peace with Spain.

NEW-LONDON, July 23.

The King of Poland—This unfortunate Gentleman, exciting the humanity and generosity of the Empress of Russia, is to have the Dukedom of Courland. The present Duke is to retire on a pension.

The Maryland Revenue Cutter was struck by a severe gust of wind, the 24th ult. between Lambert's point and Fort Norfolk, which overset and sunk her in 6 fathom water.

The impost duties on the cargo of the ship George Washington, arrived at Providence, from Canton, it is said will amount to 120,000 dollars.

From Papers received by Capt. Smith, from Barbados.

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbados) June 15.

The last engagement which happened at Grenada, (according to the last accounts from thence,) took place on the 12th inst. The Insurgents, in great force, assembled on a height near Coupave towards night fall, evidently with a design of attaking a post there, which they knew to be weak—However, Major Mc Lean of the 68th Regiment, a very brave officer as he commanded there, was determined to be before hand with them; he therefore attacked eff sixty men, and very unexpectedly attacked the Enemy's rear with fixed bayonets, which caused them to fly in all directions and retreat with the loss of from 100 to 120 men, who were all bayonetted without a single shot being fired, or the loss of a man on our side.

Yesterday arrived his Majesty's cutter brig Drake of 18 guns, one of the convoy of the West-India Fleet, which failed from Portsmouth on the 25th of May; also ships Zephir, of Saint Vincent, and Fanny of Saint Kitts, which were part of the above fleet but being separated in a gale of wind on the 27th proceeded on their voyage. The Fanny was spoke on the 8th inft. by three British line of battle ships, with a great number of troops on board, but could not learn their destination although enquiry was made.

It is now probable that the above West-India Fleet, with the long wished for Reinforcement, may arrive in the course of the succeeding week; this fleet we are informed, consists of about 170 sail, and the reinforcement, of 7,000 men,—their arrival cannot be more opportune than at the present time, wherein death and destruction is dealt around by the savage invaders of our fifter colonies, who are struggling under the last resource of hope, to support the unequal contest.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The alarm raised yesterday was occasioned by the appearance of a small fleet to windward, which although consisting of but five vessels, rendered it proper at this critical period to call out the strength of the island, lest by the temerity of enemies they should be impelled to invade a land determined to repell them—The above vessels soon came to in Carlisle bay, and proved to be a part of the expected fleet; when the alarm was discharged.

There was however another alarm raised early this morning in consequence of a number of other vessels hearing in sight. At twelve o'clock this was also discharged, by which time a large part of the same fleet came into port.

The consequent delay of our publication from the above causes, affords us an opportunity of furnishing our readers with intelligence received yesterday evening by the Mail boat, Captain Dawson, which although of a very disagreeable nature, is not, we trust improper to be communicated in a country where Liberty and Loyalty are characteristically distinguished.

This intelligence states that the Brigands from Guadaloupe who landed at Dominico on the 5th instant, (this monthly remark that it was on that day twelve month which they invested Guadaloupe,) had formed a camp at a place called Pegue Goupave and were to have been attacked there by the Militia on the 17th instant, (until which time they were suffered to remain unmolested) when, they being found too formidable the intention was dropped. It appears that their number first landed did not amount to 300, but that they afterwards received several reinforcements from Guadaloupe, which with the addition of a number of Democratic inhabitants who joined them, rendered their ftength so great as to give serious alarm to the inhabitants and cause numbers of them to emigrate from thence, Captain Dawson having seen several vessels full of men, women and children, who were going to take refuge at Martinico from the impending danger.

The affairs of St. Lucia have come to a more final iffue;—the Sc'diery (we can scarce call them British) have fled from their poft, and abandoned the island to their Sans Culotte effailants; and difgraceful to relate, left a number of their countrymen a prey to the rapacity of their blood thirsty enemies.

The evacuation of St. Lucia took place on the 19th inftant, fo great a myftery hangs over this event, that we cannot ftate all the particulars relative to it; certain it is, however, that fomething difgraceful attends it. Letters which we have feen, from Martinico, mention it with difguft; our correfpondent informs us, that a conderable quantity of powder was left behind in the garrifon, and not a gun fpiked on its being abandoned.—Several foldiers, who were not apprized of the retreat, were fubmanly murdered by the Brigands on taking poffeffion of the place, & their bodies thrown over the walls of the garrifon amidft the fhouts of Vivela Republique.

BOSTON, July 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Hampfhire, to his friend in Boston.

"We poor country folks cannot fee the dangers in the treaty, which appears to frighten the Bofionians. The 12th art. excepted, we fee not but the treaty is as good as we had a right to expect, and fhould experience proves that it bears hardeft on one party than the other; there is a fair foundation laid in the laft article for bringing it to perfection. But fome folks muft have all they afk for, or nothing.

"We in the country mean to live under our vines in peace, and do not intend the fea ports fhall drive us, unneceffarily, into a war with any nation whatever. When negociation will anfwer a better purpofe than blood and carnage, we had rather negociate.

"*We feel the bleffings of Peace,*" and had much rather be in our fields of wheat and rye, reaping our thoufands and tens of thoufands, than to be in the field of battle, flaughtering and being flaughtered."

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

Hiftory is laid to be the only faithful inftructor of Statefmen. The following Facts, recorded by a commercial Writer, are fo analogous to what is paffing at this moment, that their publication may be profitable. *A. B.*

IN the Treaty of 1667, *Spain* confented for the *firft* time to any mention of *America* that might impair the right fhe had fet up to the whole country.

In the Treaty of 1670, the right of *England* was recognized to all the territory in *America* fhe then held or poffeffed: it was however agreed, that each party fhould abftain from *failing* to, or trafficking in the ports of the other.

Notwithftanding the Treaty, *fome* Englifh veffels did trade clandeftinely or forcibly—the *Spanifh* Guarda Coftas captured fome of thofe veffels, and alfo many others who were innocent, fo that in 1737, the *Jamaica* merchants complained to the King—in 1738, the merchants of *England* alfo expreffed great difcontent at thefe outrages committed by the *Spaniards* on their commerce, and the Houfe of Commons addreffed the King for the purpofe of obtaining redrefs; the Houfe of Lords at the fame time paffed a refolution, declaring the conduct of *Spain* to be a violation of the Treaty fubfifting between the two countries. Accordingly the King remonftrated ftrongly to the court of *Spain*, and after fome negociation, a Convention was concluded, by which various difputes between the two nations were to be terminated, and fome of them by Commiffioners, who were to meet at *Madrid* for that end. Among other articles, it was ftipulated that as a balance due to *England*, after deducting the demands of *Spain*, there was to be paid at *London*, by the King of *Spain*, 95000l. ferl. to be applied by the King of *England* in fatisfying the demands of his fubjects; but the articles of this Convention were no fooner known in *England*, than a general clamor was excited againft them as *infolent* and *unreafonable*, fo that in the year following, the King of *England* was conftrained to declare war—the war continued nine years, and at the conclufion of it in 1748, the claims for depredations, committed by the Guarda Coftas, as well as fome other queftions, were referred to a *new negociation* to be entered into at *Madrid*.

Let the Merchants of America reflect on this account of Mr. Anderson, and profit by the example. It is almoft exactly fimilar to our cafe with Britain at this moment; and like them we may lofe every thing by indulging to our feelings, excited by defigning men to purpofe to introduce us to war.

HARTFORD, Auguft 3.

The citizens of Charlefton, S. Carolina have had a meeting and expreffed their difapprobation of the Treaty in ftrong terms. Every article is reprobated.—Judge Rutledge declared "he had rather the Prefident fhould die (dearly as he loved him) than he fhould fign that Treaty."

A meeting has likewife been held in Philadelphia—after difcuffing the buſineſs, in Boſton fashion, the Prefident of the Democratic Society faid, "I have one more motion to make to my fellow countrymen, and that is, that you kick this damned treaty to hell." The difpute in Philadelphia now is, whether the meeting was compofed of refpectable citizens or not.—*From* the various publications we are led to believe that it was of a piece with the Boſton and New-York Town-Meetings.

On examining the papers printed in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, we cannot find there exiſts much uneaſineſs reſpecting the treaty in that ſtate; neither do we find any of the towns in Maſſachuſetts, excepting Charleſtown, following the diſgraceful example of their capital.

The great body of the citizens of the United States will hardly be influenced by a few factious people in ſome of the capital towns to exchange their preſent happy and flouriſhing condition for the horrors of anarchy and confuſion, which is the natural tendency of the meaſures now purſuing—They wiſh that thoſe who want fighting would go where it is—they could very well be ſpared. It will be remembered there were many ſuch *heroes* the beginning of the late war, who with "LIBERTY or DEATH" in their hats, flew in all directions on the approach of danger.

NORTHAMPTON, Auguſt 5.

A writer in the *New York Daily Advertiſer*, thus comments on the meeting in New-York:—"The events of Saturday prove, that it is impracticable to collect the true ſenſe of the citizens reſpecting the Treaty with Great-Britain, in the mode which hath been adopted. They alſo prove, how dangerous to peace and good order, and to the due and regular conduct of our public affairs, ſuch meetings are. It is therefore earneſtly recommended to all the friends of a conſtitutional courſe of government, to keep away from that meeting, in order that its proceedings may appear to be what they truly will be, the act of a party.—The ſymptoms of this on Saturday were too ſtrong to be miſtaken; ſymptoms which cannot fail to alarm every thinking and ſober citizen."

There was a very dreadful fire at Montego-Bay, in the iſland of Jamaica, on the 10th of June. The loſs in buildings is eſtimated at 200,000l. ſterling. With the exception of one wharf and 9 houſes, the whole of Harbour ſtreet, the Strand, St. James's ſtreet, from the market to the ſtone bridge, North ſtreet, Weſt ſtreet, South ſtreet, and part of Market ſtreet was burnt down.

It was aſcertained after the fire, that there were not more than 20 barrels each of flour, beef, pork or herrings, in the remaining part of the town, nor any building timber. On the moſt moderate computation 110 houſes at leaſt were deſtroyed, and the greater part were thoſe in which the chief ſtores of buſineſs was tranſacted.

On the 17 inſt. arrived at Philadelphia in the Ship Columbia, from Havre de Grace, *Archibald Hamilton Rowan*, Eſq. of Ireland—the perſecuted patriot.

Mr. BUTLER,

IF you will publiſh the following real extract of a letter from one real farmer to another, you will oblige a cuſtomer.

"WELL, my friend, how does the treaty go down with *the Farmers* in your neighbourhood? I have not heard it anathematized by any one here.—There are a few *coffee-houſe* traders that bark a little—but theſe kind of ſpaniels will do no harm: The farmers will not mind them, and will not be made to chatter, like the ſeapoys, before they have had time to read and judge for themſelves.—I have read the treaty repeatedly, but have not difcernment enough to ſee the force of the objections made to it, except in a very few inſtances—And the more I contemplate the principles of it, and compare them with thoſe which form the baſis of other Treaties, the better I like it. And tho' the 12th article *was* really exceptionable,* & ſome other articles not ſo beneficial as many have expected, yet no part of the Treaty appears to be invidious—but a frank and, ſincere wiſh to be on terms of real and laſting friendſhip, pervades the inſtrument.—And if we have not obtained, and we had no right to expect we ſhould obtain, in the firſt inſtance, every advantage we could wiſh; yet there is as good a foundation laid in the Treaty itſelf for ſpeedily and peaceably bringing it to perfection, as is laid in the federal Conſtitution for bringing that to perfection—And thoſe who condemn it *in toto*, becauſe all they wiſh is not now comprized in it, diſcover much more zeal than knowledge—and if their knowledge does not ſpeedily triumph over their blind zeal, they will be likely to precipitate themſelves & their country into ruin!

It ever was, and ever will be, unfortunate, when the citizens, who compoſe a republic, ſuffer themſelves to be agitated by a few inſidious Demagogues, before they give themſelves time candidly to reflect on the doings of their conſtitutional Agents—"Look before you leap," is in every body's mouth—and were the maxim attended to—individuals, families, neighbourhoods, and communities, would avoid a multitude of evils.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our paſſions, the ſenſibilities of our hearts, which were given to heighten the enjoyments of life, ſhould ſo often be perverted by deſigning men; and ſo eaſily employed as weapons, in their hands to involve us in deſtruction!

If the Jacobins in the ſeaports ſhould inflame the paſſions of the citizens there, and precipitate them into imprudent meaſures, it is to be hoped, *that our Brethren*, the TILLERS of the SOIL, will ſave the wiſdom, the coolneſs, and the patriotiſm to ſupport our beloved Preſident in his unwearied endeavours to preſerve the peace and proſperity of our truly flouriſhing country!

It our neighbour will not let us take the advantage of him in making a bargain, ſhall we fight him? or, if a Government cannot obtain extra privileges in a firſt negociation, ſhall individuals riſque the charm, and appear hoſtile? This, publiſh, may be the politicks, the language, and the conduct of a few ſeaports; but the ſtrength and dignity of the republic, the agricultural intereſt, will prefer a conduct conſonant to the generous and benevolent ſentiments contained in the laſt article of the Treaty—viz. "And whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourſe and obviate difficulties, that other articles be propoſed and added to this Treaty, which articles from want of time and other circumſtances cannot now be perfected—it is agreed, that the ſaid parties will, from time to time, readily treat of and conclude ſuch articles, and will ſincerely endeavour ſo to form them as that they may conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual ſatisfaction and friendſhip." This, my friend, is the language of humanity, of reciprocity—Let us, adapt it, and not ſuffer the Jacobins to involve our country in thoſe horrid calamities which are now exerciſing our fellow mortals beyond the Atlantic!

Beneficent Deity! avert the impending curſe! and ſubdue thoſe Jacobinical paſſions from whence come wars and fightings and every evil thing; and irradiate each mind with that wiſdom which is firſt pure and then peaceable, that we may continue under our own vines in ſafety."

* *This article has been rejected by the Senate and is not a part of the Treaty.*

BLANKS of various kinds for ſale at this office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

Says a CORRESPONDENT.

Much abuse is thrown on Mr. Jay, for not obtaining a compensation for the negroes taken from New-York by the British.—That *Citizen Democrat* should feel an interest in having that species of property returned, or even paid for, is a new feature in the new politician: But when we are informed that the VIRTUOUS TEN prevented any negociation being renewed on the subject of the negroes, and other property taken from America by the British, it is presumed that we shall hear no more complaints on that head. The conduct of some of our warm politicians, has a striking likeness to that of a very mischievous boy, who kept this city, for several weeks in the winter of ninety one, in continual alarm:—This wicked wretch concealed in his pocket a pot of coals, for the purpose of setting fire to some of the neighbouring buildings, and as soon as he had completed his evening amusement, He was the first to cry "Fire."—It is the way of most men, who are bankrupts in property and politics, to leave a brand in every man's house who permits them to enter, it is said the following Resolutions would have been agreed to, had either Messrs. Burr, Langdon, Robinson, Tazewell, Mason, Brown, Marshal, Martin, Bloodworth, or Jackson, voted in the affirmative.

In SENATE, June 25th, 1795.

Motion by Mr. Gunn, seconded by Mr. Read.

Whereas it is alledged by divers American citizens that negroes and other property to a considerable amount were carried away in contravention of the 7th article of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

Resolved, That the Senate recommend to the President of the United States to renew by friendly negociation with his Britannic Majesty, the claims of the American Citizens to compensation for the negroes and other property so alledged to have been carried away, and in case the disagreement, that has hitherto existed, relative to the construction in this behalf of the said article, cannot be removed by candid and amicable discussions, that it be proposed, as a measure calculated to cherish and confirm the good understanding and friendship which it is desired may prevail between the two countries, that commissioners be appointed in the manner directed by the 6th art. of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation lately concluded between the United States and his Majesty, with authority to ascertain and decide as well the interpretation of the said 7th article in this respect, as likewise the amount of the loss sustained by the alledged violation of the same.

But the Senate are of opinion that the negociation on this subject should be difficult from, and fatal quent to that, as commended by their act of the 25th instrespecting the trade and intercourse, between the United States and his Majesty's Islands in the West Indies.

Two thirds answering in the affirmative, the question was lost.

[So the Cat is out of the bag. The *virtuous Ten* refuse further negociation for the negroes.] This is a new proof of their *virtue!*

Capt. Gardiner of the brig Hope 23 days from Surrinam, informs, that 3 days after leaving the above places he spoke three seventy fours, who, when hailed, answered from Holland; they, however, hoisted English colours, but had the cap of Liberty upon their mails, and were filled with Frenchmen wearing the national cockade.

They refused to tell where they were bound, but Capt. G. is pretty certain that they were on their way to Surrinam, from the course they steered, and from their being daily expected by the inhabitants. The ports was filled with Dutch merchantmen, that had been lying there many months loaded, waiting to see to whom the colony would finally belong.

From a late London Paper, of April 13.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET.

ON Wednesday, John Courtoy waited on Mr. Addington;—he said, that having some money transactions with a Mrs. Phipoe, who resides in Hans-square, Brompton, he went there on Tuesday evening last and was admitted by her female servant; Mrs. Phipoe instantly came down stairs, and requested him to walk up to her apartment on the second floor, which he did, followed by the servant; that immediately on his entering the room, Mrs. Phipoe and the servant seized hold of him, forced him down in a chair, where they tied him with cords, and Mrs. Phipoe drew a large knife, which she held to his throat, and swore she would instantly murder him, unless he gave her money: He offered her 300l.;—this sum she positively refused, which induced him to increase his offer to 500l. and then to a 1000l.; both which sums she also refused, declaring she would not be contented with less than half his fortune and his life; after a considerable time spent in disputing the matter, she all the time holding the knife to his throat it was agreed that he should give her his note for 2000l. payable at two months, for which she produced a stamp, and ordered him to date it the 30th of March, this he objected to, saying it was the 24th of April; she replied, it would not do to have the note on the very day he was murdered, and insisted on his dating it the 30th of March: During the time he was drawing the note, and previous to his signing it, which was near two hours, she continued with the knife in her hand, menacing him with death, and repeated by knocking on the floor with her foot, for a man, who she said was below, to come up and murder him, which signal was always answered by a man's voice, calling out, "*Murder him:*" after he had signed the note, and delivered it, she informed him he must die, but gave him his choice either to be shot, poisoned, or have his throat cut, at the same time pointing to a table, on which stood a case of loaded pistols, a cup of arsenic, and a large knife, a cupped round with black crape, with which the table and seven candles were decorated: For three quarters of an hour longer he remained in this situation, in which space the made several attempts to cut his throat, he refusing to determine on the mean of his death in the scuffle his fingers were severely cut, on more which he shewed the marks, and produced a bloody handkerchief that had been bound round his hand; but in a short time after they permitted him to depart.—Mr. Addington immediately dispatched Miller and Taylor, two of the officers, to the house described in Hans square, where they apprehended Mrs. Phipoe, her servant, Mary Brown, and a man, who said his name was James Fisher; and in the evening they underwent a long examination before Justice Flood, at which Mr. Courtoy repeated exactly the same story he had told Mr. Addington, in the morning;—which was corroborated by a note for 2000l. produced by Miller, who swore he found it, on the person of Mrs. Phipoe, when he took her into custody, and which note Mr. Courtoy declared was the same that had been extorted from him in the manner above stated; and that the prisoner Brown was the person who assisted Mrs. Phipoe in the whole affair.

Mrs. Phipoe said the note was given her by Mr. Courtoy, on a security for money of her's, lodged in his hands; but positively denied any part of the story related by him to be true.

Fisher gave a very indifferent account of himself.—They were all committed for further examination on Saturday next.

Mr. Courtoy is a person well known, resides in Oxendon Street, and has acquired a very large fortune.

From the MINERVA.

Messrs. Printers,

AS your Gazett is, it appears from the title page, is intended for the country, it is therefore the proper vehicle for the conveyance of every thing which is essential for farmers to be made acquainted with—the prosperity of the country at large is a great degree depends on the economy, industry and prudent foresight of the farmer, as from his labor and care is derived not only the staff of his life internally, but from the same source external commerce draws its chief support—this being promised, I thought it not amiss through the channel of your paper to communicate to that useful body of people in these Columbian States the following

PROPHECY,

not founded upon imagination nor upon inspiration, such as perhaps the prophecies of Mr. Brothers are, but upon the experience of facts—what has not only once but twice and thrice happened in our recollection may and probably will happen again under the like circumstances.

The prophecy I mean to make known to the farmers is:—That the ensuing winter of 1795 and 6 will in all probability be an uncommon severe one in this country, and I reason on experience. What hard winters took place previous to the year 1740, I have not been so happy as ever to have read any account of any further back into time my memory cannot serve me on account of my age—but the winter of 1739 and 40 in Europe was a very severe one indeed—the next winter, to wit: 1740 and 41, every living old person well remembers was very severe in this country, and was afterwards known by the name of the hard winter, until the late war in 1779 and 80, another very hard one took place in America, which was preceded by a severe one the year before in Europe—the winter of 1763 or 64 (I forget which) was a cold one, and an uncommon quantity of snow fell, and I remember well that the winter preceding in Europe was from all accounts full as severe. From these facts have we not a strong reason to expect and even to prognosticate that our next winter will be uncommonly severe; it has been said that Empire travels Westward, perhaps in like manner hard and severe winters take the same road—the last has been the most cold severe winter in Europe ever known, and from the facts above stated it is not an unreasonable conjecture that our next will be so in this country—no doubt the causes which operated in the aforegoing instances of hard winters in this country annually succeeded in such on the other side the Atlantic Ocean will not cease to bring about the same effects next winter. It therefore behoves the farmers in general to have it in constant remembrance, that such an event is very likely indeed to happen on that account, to make every provision necessary for the preservation of cattle and the comfortable subsistence of themselves and families.

July 4. 1795.

Good Bargains.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on Friday the 21st day of July, inst. at the dwelling house of Landlord *Elisha Cooke*, in Hadley, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, a small assortment of English and Hardware GOODS—consisting of Broad Cloths, Chintzes, Callicoes; various tools for Mechanics, &c. &c.

SAMUEL PORTER, Dept. Sh'ff.

July 25. 1795.

Just published, and for sale, at the Book-Store *of*

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehensive System of Geography, by way of question and answer. by *Nathaniel Dwight.*

Said Butler has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, all parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Psalm Books, Account Books, whole sale and retail; Merchants may be supplied on reasonable terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles exchanged for Rags.

Northampton, July 29 1795.

New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Boston, a general assortment of India and English

GOODS,

among which are the following articles; Salt, W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Tea, Allspice, Pepper, Redwood, Logwood, Window Glass, 2nd. 10d. and 8d. wrought Nails of our own manufacture, Cut, Shingle, and Lath, do. Grindstones, of various sizes,—also, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes, and Callicoes, Muslins, Lawns, Mode, Sarsnet, Moreens, Durant, Tapsies, Florentine, Shalloons, Taboreen, Naskeen, Fustian, twill'd and plain Velvets, Janes, Cordulure Linings, Cotton Hose, Bandanno, Black Silk, Muslin, Lawn, Pocket and Shawl Handkerchiefs, Ladies Morocco and Florentine Slips, long and short Leather Gloves, men's do. Silk and Worsted Mitts, Pins, Needles, Sewing Silks, Twist, and Trimmings of most kinds wanted in the Country—likewise, Shoemakers, Sadlers, and Joiners Ware, Pewter, Blockin Tea pots, Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Crockery and Glass Ware, of various prices and kinds, with a great variety of other articles too numerous to specify here, which they offer to their customers, or any gentlemen and Ladies who would wish to purchase on as reasonable terms for Cash. Ashes, Butter, Tow Cloth, Beef, Sheep, Pork, and most kinds of Produce, as at any store in the country; those gentlemen and Ladies who would wish to purchase cheap, are desired to call for their own satisfaction, and if suited, will obtain the esteem of their friends, as well as oblige their humble servants. OTIS and FOBES.

N. B. Part Cash, and 2d. per pound given for clean cotton & LINEN RAGS.

Commington, July 29. 1795.

Information.

AS the subscriber expects to leave this town soon, he takes this method to inform those who have accounts unsettled with him, to call and settle them according to contract; those who slight this reasonable request, will be obliged to settle them with another person, who perhaps cannot give the same satisfaction that he can himself. He has a considerable quantity of Hats on hand, very low by the dozen of the hard winter, until the late war in 1779 and 80, another very hard one took place in America, which was preceded by a severe one the year before in Europe—the winter of 1763 or 64 (I forget which) was a cold one, and an uncommon quantity of snow fell, and I remember well that the winter preceding in Europe was from all accounts full as severe. From these facts have we not a strong reason to

For Sale,

BY *Nathaniel Blake*, at the Store formerly occupied by *Barnabas Dean* and Co. near the Ferry. Four thousand bushels of Rock and Turks Island Salt, W. I. Iron and Steel, and a number of other articles in the Grocery line, as was usually kept for sale by the former Company, of *Nathaniel Blake* and Co.

Storing, and Commission business done as usual, and the smallest favours thankfully acknowledged.

Hartford, July 1. 1795.

Daniel Butler,

WANTS 1500 yards check'd woolen STRIPING—to be delivered by the 1st of October next ensuing—made in the following manner: 3 4 yard in width, half blue.

Who has for sale, a general assortment of European and India GOODS.

Northampton, July 1. 1795.

Take Notice,

FOR sale in Amherst, a few rods east of the 2d parish meeting house, one acre of land, with a house, barn, and fenced upon it, a good stand for a tavern—for further particulars enquire of

E. MATTOON, jun.

Amherst, July 21. 1795.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are now due; that unless those accounts are paid, on or before the middle of October next, they will be sued without further notice.

JOHN BANISTER.

Conway, July 26. 1795.

Aaron Rice, and Co.

INFORM the public, that they are erecting suitable buildings for carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING business opposite the house of Capt. *Ebenezer Lyon*, near *Clark's* ferry, in Northampton.—They want to purchase OAK, HEMLOCK, and BIRCH BARK, which they are now ready to receive; and for which they will pay the cash, and a generous price, on delivery; they will allow the cash for any quantity of raw HIDES, the ensuing season.

Northampton, July 8. 1795.

CENT TABLES,

FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE.

June 8, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber,

in his inclosure, a black Stallion COLT, supposed to be two years old this summer; no white about him, except a white spot in his forehead. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, & take him away.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, July 29. 1795.

The subscriber being

appointed, and having accepted the trust of Administrator, on the estate of *Ezekiel Marsh*, late of Hadley, deceased—Hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate, to exhibit them for settlement; and those indebted, to make immediate payment.

SETH SMITH.

Hadley, July 25. 1795.

Taken up in damage,

5 old SHEEP, and 4 LAMBS, marked with a crop on the near ear, and a bit in the end of the off ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN FISHER.

Westhampton, June 29. 1795.

Wanted to hire immediately,

a JOURNEYMAN Cooper, to whom cash will be paid, when required.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, July 18. 1795.

50 Calves Bags, for sale,

by OLIVER THAYER.

Williamsburgh, July 22. 1795.

*** ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

*** TICKETS in the Harvard College Lottery, third class, may be had of Dr. *Ebenezer Hunt.*

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a smart active Boy, about 12 years of age.—Enquire at this Office.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1795. [NUMB. 467.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

No. III.

The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY refuted.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE 7th reason is "*because the commerce we have hitherto enjoyed in India, in common with other nations, is so very profitable, that in future it will be of little or no additional benefit to our citizens.*"

In the first place, it ought to be remarked, that according to the rights, claimed by all nations, having colonies, to which other nations have acceded, we have no positive right to go to any of the colonies of the British crown; and that unless such right is obtained by treaty the British may prohibit our trading, or even entering the ports of their colonial possessions, without shading or any just cause of complaint. The right of confining the trade of colonies to the parent country, and excluding all foreigners from any participation therein, is as old, and as universal as any claimed by the present commercial nation of *Europe.*

By our treaty with *France*, his most christian majesty agrees to continue to the citizens of the United States, the free ports which have been, and are open to the French islands of America; of all which free ports the said subjects shall enjoy the use, *agreeable to the regulations which relate to them.*

An arret of the King of *France* on the 30th August 1784, declares the free ports in the islands of America, and the regulations they shall be subject to—the size of vessels—the articles they may carry in, and bring away. The vessels are to be *forty tons*, at the least, and the merchandizes, wood, salt, beef, fish, rice, maize, vegetables, grains, furs, tobacco, pitch and tar—Salt beef and fish are subjected to a duty of 3 livres par quintal, beside the general duties on the cargo; which three livres are converted into a bounty on the French navy. The articles, permitted to be taken away in return, were limited to tafia and molasses—and goods imported there from *France.* Commissioners were to be appointed to reside in these free ports, to see that the regulations were strictly complied with; and the more securely to guard the trade, the merchants and captains of vessels, residing in those ports, were authorized to chuse from among themselves, commissioners who should assist in watching the foreign vessels and denouncing delinquencies. By our treaty with the *United Netherlands*, it is expressly agreed, *that the United States, their subjects, and inhabitants shall leave to those of their High Mightinesses the peaceable enjoyment of their rights in the countries, islands and seas in the East and West Indies, without any obstruction or molestation.*" It appears then, that the right of excluding foreigners from a direct trade to their colonies, and confining the trade of the colonists to the mother country is not only practiced among all the European nations, but has been expressly recognized by the United States of America. Hence it clearly follows, that any relaxation of the colonial system, must be considered as a favor to that nation, in whose behalf it is so relaxed. This ought to be our reasoning in the arret of the King of *France*, admitting us, in common with other foreigners, into the *East Indies*, however limited in the tonnage of the vessel, and the cargoes permitted to be imported, and exported.

This is considered to be the permanent state of things. In times of great scarcity in the islands, they have been free for the importation of certain other articles. In times of war, the French have generally opened their colonies to all foreigners, because it is more important to have their seamen on board their ships of war, than the sole supplicts, and carriers for their colonies. During the last war, in the year 1793, the French opened the trade of their West India islands to neutral nations; the consequences were alarming to the mercantile interest in *France*, and representations against the measure were made from *Bourdeaux, Nantz*, and other large towns; and particularly on figuring the preliminary articles of peace, this permission to neutral nations, was withdrawn.

The same was done at the *Havannah*. While *Louisiana* and *Canada* were colonies of *France*, they were not allowed a direct trade to the *West-Indies*. And such has been the jealousy of European nations respecting their colonies, that *France* once passed a decree, ordaining the Governors of their *West India* colonies to seize and confiscate ships and cargoes, coming within a league of the shores of their islands.

The right we enjoy, without treaty, of going to the British East Indies is merely permissive in that nation. The trade has been but of few years—Lord SHEFFIELD in his argument against admitting the Americans into the *West India* islands, remarks "*that the Americans have no more pretensions to go to our West India islands, than to our East India settlements. yet the latter would be thought a very extraordinary step.*"

The sentiments of this writer have been much adopted by the British government relative to their *West Indies*, since the revolution, and may therefore give us some idea what that nation thinks of our right to a commerce with their *East India* settlements. If *Great Britain* thou'd refuse to admit our vessels into her *East India* possessions, it would be no just cause of complaint on the part of the United States. *France* and *Spain*, as has been shewn, opened the trade of some of their colonies, during the last war, to all neutral nations; and immediately on return of peace, that trade was again confined to the parent countries.—Neither the United States, nor any other nation, who had enjoyed the benefits of this free trade, pretended to claim a continuance, because it had been permitted to them, or to deny the authority of these two nations to prohibit them entering their colonial ports—if in, much less to make complaint at being denied a privilege, before indulged to them.

Having then no rights of commerce to the British *East Indies*, which that nation may not take from us, without just cause of complaint on our part, let us consider what are the restrictions impoled on the trade by treaty, and whether it will not continue to be of substantial benefit to our citizens, notwithstanding these restrictions.

By the 13th article, there is an express stipulation on the part of the British King, that we shall freely carry on a trade with the British *East Indies*, paying a tonnage duty on our vessels, no higher than British vessels pay in American ports, and no higher duties on the importation and exportation of their cargoes, than shall be payable on the same articles, when imported or exported in British vessels, the articles exported to be carried to the United States and there unloaden, and both parties, whenever it shall be found necessary, shall adopt such regulations as shall be necessary to the due observance of this stipulation.

Two questions arise on this part of the article—first, supposing the trade to be absolutely confined to the carrying of merchandize of one sort, not absolutely prohibited, to the British *East-Indies*, and the importing from their settlements, directly into the United States, all articles not absolutely prohibited.

Is a trade thus limited, substantially beneficial? We must either procure the produce of that country, directly from the *East Indies*, making payment there, in such articles as shall be convenient for us to carry, and suited to their markets, or we must buy them in *Europe*, and pay for them there.

Taking for granted then, that there is no profit on the cargo carried to the *East Indies*, (though sometimes very great profits are made on the outward cargo,) let it be considered that in the first case, we procure all our *East India* goods, at the first cost, from the hands of the producer. In the latter, they are purchased with all the additional charges of freight, to *Europe* commissions, and profits of every man concerned in procuring them in *India*, sending them to *Europe*, and selling them there; and when it is remembered that the trade from *Europe* is exclusively vested in companies which pay an immense sum for this monopoly, and is at vast expense for the support of military and civil establishments, to secure their trade and possessions, and the orderly management of their concerns; all which must be charges on the goods, before they are sold in *Europe*; it cannot be doubted that the direct trade to and from the British *East Indies*, will continue to be substantially beneficial. Indeed it is a well authenticated fact, that *East India* goods are twenty-five per cent. cheaper in the *United States* than in *Europe*; and if imported from *Europe* by us, the charge must be made of at least ten cent. more, which would arise for commissions and exchange. It is clear then that we should procure our *East India* goods from thirty to forty per centum cheaper under this article, than without permission to go to the *East Indies*, which it seems to us; the difference may be fairly called a substantial benefit to our citizens. This is the case in times of peace.—In times of war, the difference will be greater, the charges in *Europe*, being greatly accumulated by war, freight, and insurance.

The other question that arises on this article is, are we, that is to say, both nations, confranined to keep the trade thus limited. Has not *Britain* the power to grant, and the *United States* the capacity to exercise the right of carrying *East India* goods to *Europe*, if both parties consent. When two make a compact, in which no other is interested; may they not dissolve it, if both please? If dissolve it, may they not grant to each other larger and greater benefits than are stipulated in the contract? Does stipulating to grant a right, by an individual or a nation, preclude a power to extend that right, or grant or permit the exercise of others. Is there any moral or natural incapacity in the *United States*, to receive an extension of the commerce, granted in that article? Is there any in *Great Britain* to grant? The answer must be clear, and will readily flow, that having certain rights by express stipulation, cannot interfere with the grant or permission of others.

Has any other power a right then to prohibit *Britain* from permitting, and *America* from exercising other rights. It is not pretended there is any.

If the treaty is ratified, and *Great-Britain* shall chose to demand of us to make such regulations as will insure to them, that the vessels of the *United States* shall carry the goods laden in the *East Indies*, to the *United States*, and there unlade them, we shall be bound to do it. But as this is a stipulation on our part, and for her benefit, if she chooses to waive it, and clear out our vessels from her ports for *Europe*, they will have a right to go there. The Custom house clearance would be an express consent on her part, and our right could not be controlled by any one.

A mistake of the treaty has induced some people to suppose there are more restrictions on this trade, than is fairly warranted by the article.

It has been supposed that the coasting trade of *India*, now enjoyed, is henceforth absolutely interdicted. The words are, "*It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the British territories.*" The legal and natural import of these words is, *by virtue of this article*, no right shall be claimed to the coasting trade of the British territories in *India*. The words are intended to prevent a right by implication; which the generality of the terms, expressing our authority to trade there, might be construed to include. It certainly takes away no right drawn from other causes.—If a right to the coasting trade of *India*, can be founded on other principles, or derived from other sources; this article certainly does not infringe that right: For the words are, *that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend, &c. &c.* We are surely then on possession of the rights we were entitled to without the treaty.

Great-Britain, unless the treaty is ratified, may restrict us from the coasting trade of her territories in *India*, and also from all trade there, even that of direct importation and exportation. If the treaty is ratified, she will possess, notwithstanding that, the right she had before, and no greater, to prohibit us from their coasting trade; but she will not possess a right to refuse us the direct trade of importation and exportation from her East-India settlements. Before the treaty is ratified, she may persuade to our vessels the coasting trade—after it is ratified, she may permit the same.

By our treaty with the United Netherlands, we recognized in express terms their colonial rights in the *East* and *West Indies*. No body ever doubted they were free to permit and we to exercise the right of trading to their colonies, and accordingly they have permitted to us, and we have enjoyed a very lucrative, though restricted trade to some of them, especially to *Surinam* and *Demerara*.

The 8th reason offered by the town against ratifying the treaty is, "because in every stipulation respecting our intercourse with the colonial possessions of Great Britain, the whole commerce of the United States in such intercourse, was classized in return."

The writer of these remarks is at a loss to comprehend the precise meaning of the town in this reason. Does it mean that if we are permitted to trade with the colonies of *Great Britain*, we can trade with those colonies only, or that we cannot export the articles we obtain there, from the *United States* to any other country.

Some writers have surrendered the whole commerce of their colonies to an exclusive company; others, without establishing an exclusive company, have confined the whole commerce of their colonies to a particular part of the mother country—whence no ship was allowed to sail, but either in a fleet, and at a particular season; or if single, in consequence of a license. Other nations leave the trade of their colonies free to all their subjects who may carry it on from all the different parts of the mother country, and who have occasion for no other license than the common dispatches of the Custom-house.

This is an account of the conduct of parent countries to their colonies, by the celebrated ADAM SMITH, in his treatise on the wealth of nations. ANDERSON, in his origin of Commerce, speaking on the same subject, says, "*By every principle of justice, of the law of nations, and the interest of the other powers of Europe, who had settlements and distant dependencies the mother country had an exclusive right to trade with, and to forbid all others from having any intercourse with them. Such an exclusive right cannot be denied to be the very essence of colonization.*"

The above quotations are made for the purpose of obtaining a clear idea of the rights of nations, having colonies—and the obligations and restrictions of such colonies—that by examining the state of our commerce under the treaty, we may conclude whether conformable to any just idea affixed to the terms *colonizing commerce*, it can be reasonably said, "*that the whole commerce of the United States in such intercourse is colonized in return.*" *By colonizing commerce must them probably be understood, restricting commerce to a particular country, and particular people.*

The 3d and 13th articles of the treaty appear to be the only ones that respect our trade to the British colonies. By the 3d, we may trade freely by land in their colonies, we may carry there all sorts of goods, and bring back any thing in return. We are still free to procure the like articles, from any other part of the world—and what we bring from those colonies, we may export wherever we please. Here is no restriction as to the articles to be imported into their colonies, or exported from them, by us, nor as to the place to which we may export the articles, so brought from them.

The colonists may come into the United States in the same manner, and for the same purpose as we enter their territories; but there is no restriction that we will sell only to them; or which gives to them any exclusive privileges; the same rights granted to them by treaty, are free to grant to all the world.

The 13th Article gives us a right to trade to the *East Indies*, but contains no contract, that we will not buy elsewhere, the like articles, that we procure from their settlements—neither does it say, that they

shall have the exclusive privilege of trading with us—and the merchandize brought into the United States, from those settlements, are as free to be exported to any part of the world, as though that article did not exist—There does not appear any thing like that sort of restriction on us, or exclusive right to them that can justify the term, *colonizing the whole commerce of the United States in such intercourse*, in return.

The 9th reason given by the town, "*because the clause by which the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels, entering British ports in Europe, a duty which shall counterpoise the difference of the duty payable on the importation of European and Asiatic Goods, into the United States, in British or American bottoms plates it in the power of that government to enable British subjects to become the importers of Asiatic and European Goods, into the United States, to the exclusion of our own citizens.*"

It is really difficult to comprehend how the reservation here mentioned, can be attended with the consequences suggested by the town.

If our vessels enter their ports on equal terms as we permit their vessels to enter ours, it is hard to conceive that we should be losers—we make a rule, which the treaty supposes more against them, than the rule by which they affect our vessels. It is not probable that a nation of equal power, would consent to terms manifestly unequal, neither is it inconceivable with the common principles of equality and justice, for a nation to object to that part of a bargain, which reserves equal rights. At any rate, it may be fairly stated, that it is no objection to the treaty, for it gives *Great-Britain*, no new powers on this subject. She possesses a right of countervailing the difference mentioned, without any aid of the treaty—and may exercise it whenever she pleases. By the treaty she obligates herself to impose no higher duties on our vessels, than she does on those of all other nations.

The 10th reason is "*because although the terms of said treaty appear to be reciprocal in many instances, yet from the local situation and circumstances of the United States, and the pacific system of policy they have adopted, that reciprocity is merely nominal and delusive.*"

The town leaves the world to conjecture what are the consequences flowing from the local situation and circumstances of *the United States*, and the pacific system they have adopted, that renders the reciprocity purported by the terms of said treaty, to be merely nominal and delusive. Perhaps the President may see them from the assertion of the town, but surely it was due from the town, to the people of the *United States*, to point out the delusion which had been overlooked by the minister and government of the *United States*. Not being able to detect this delusion without further light the writer must pass over this reason, with one request to his readers, that they would not assent to this assertion, without examining the treaty for themselves, and at least desiring the committee or selectmen of *Boston*, to expose the fraud before they pass censure on their whole government, for being deluded blockheads, or something worse.

The first part of the 11th reason is "*because it prevents the United States from imposing any further restrictions on British trade alone.*"

If it were not the town of *Boston*, so respectable for wisdom and good sense, that offered this reason, one would hardly suspect that the reason originated in any thing, but a disposition to prevent all pacific arrangements with that nation. For no one will believe that *Britain*, or any other nation, who is not an humble and vanquished supplicant, would ever consent to make a treaty, by which she should place us on the same terms, as the most favored nations; and we reserve to ourselves a right to treat her, on terms less favorable than we do others. In our treaty with *France*, the *United Netherlands*, *Sweden*, and *Prussia*, we have reciprocally agreed to place each other on such terms. It is not wonderful, that Mr. JAY, could not induce the British nation, to bind themselves to treat us, as well as they do others, and leave us at liberty to treat them worse than we do others, when they give us privileges in Europe, equal to what we received from other powers, with whom we had treaties, and some very important ones, not received from them; such as a trade with the *East India* settlements, and their colonies on the *American* continent. The 6th and 9th reasons and this part of the eleventh, may possibly serve as a comment on the 10th.

A FEDERALIST.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

The Constitutionalist, No. I.

Messrs. ADAMS & LARKIN.

THE Federalist No. I. in the Centinel of Wednesday last, has prefixed to his remarks this preamble,—"Objections to the treaty resisted," as if he felt confident that 1500 of the inhabitants of *this* Town had totally misconstrued this instrument, and that his *pen alone* like a *Sun beam*, was to dart light upon their minds.

I will attempt to follow this writer through his *luminous* tract of detail and argument, and to ascertain how far he has executed his engagement to the public.

He premises thus. "The constitution of the United States empowers the President, by, and with the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senate to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present, concur," and then adds, "in pursuance of a power *thus* vested, the Senate of the United States did consent to and advise the President of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at London the 19th November, 1794," under a certain condition relative to the 12th article.

That the constitution does vest a power in the President, in conjunction with the Senate, to make treaties of a certain extent, I will not deny; however dangerous it may be that the smallest branch of the Legislature, should *thus* possess it in any case, independent of the other branch; yet I will contend, that the constitution does not empower the President in conjunction with the Senate, to make a Treaty similar to that now under consideration.

The same constitution in which the *Federalist* traces this power, also provides in Article 1. Sect. 7. "*that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.*" In Sect. 8 immediately following, it also provides "*that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and with the Indian Tribes.*"

By the above recited clauses it is clear that certain powers are facredly lodged in the whole Congress, and I will examine whether the President with the Senate, do not attempt to exercise them by the ratification of the Treaty.

The 6th article of that instrument stipulates for the payment of the British debts, due from merchants of the United States in 1783; to execute which stipulation it will be indispensibly necessary to *lay* and *collect taxes, duties, imposts or excises.*

The 3d and 12th articles regulate the commerce of the United States with Great-Britain, and in a great measure their traffic with the Indian Tribes.

Hence it appears that the Senate did not consent and advise the President to the ratification of the Treaty, as the *Federalist* states, in *pursuance* of a power *vested* in them, but in extension of a power which the constitution meant to limit and restrict in their possession.

The exercise of this power, thus extended, may lead to consequences the most dangerous.

The Senate thereby assumes powers constitutionally vested in the House of Representatives, becomes an oncontrolable aristocratic body, like the imperious Senate of Venice, and annihilates that *glorious equilibrium* between the two branches intended and calculated for the preservation of our government.

I shall not follow the *Federalist* through all his nice calculations of time from the first publication of an authentic copy of the Treaty, in Philadelphia by means of Mr. Mason, to its publication in this Town. I here only remark, that the man who first ventured to drag from its dark & secret cavern this *political monster* and to present it in all its native deformities to public view, although calumniated by the *disunited enemy*, will forever be applauded by the *open friends* of his country.

The inhabitants of this town through the medium of several papers had read nearly a *counterpart* in substance of the treaty, before the arrival of the express from Philadelphia, with Mr. Mason's copy of it —and the preparatory steps to the Town-Meeting were totally unconnected with this event, as several respectable citizens had some days before drawn a petition for the purpose. This Town from the time of the Stamp Act to this period has always had wisdom to *discern when*, and *firmness* to decide *how* to act upon its important interior concerns, independent of any external influence; and the insinuations of some, that the express from Philadelphia gave rise to, or accelerated its late proceedings, are as scandalous as they are false.

As the *Federalist* has been incorrect in his detail of the occurrences at the Meeting, I will offer this statement to the public, and leave it with them to decide whether the town upon *this* occasion is chargeable with any deviation from its usual propriety and deliberation of conduct.

Pursuant to notification on the 10th inst. fifteen hundred inhabitants assembled at Faneuil-Hall for the purpose of expressing their opinions on the Treaty. Prior to any proceedings, it was propoſed to the Moderator to read the treaty, but objections in various quarters were made, that the inhabitants had had several days for the investigation of the subject—that it was too important not to have engaged their attention and that the emergency of the moment was too great to justify the loss of time in reading an instrument which every one had read; General remarks were then made upon the most exceptionable articles, and any person challenged to reply to them —They then unanimously voted their disapprobation of the Treaty and chose a committee of fifteen, men of integrity & abilities, to report "in writing the reasons which led to their disapprobation of that instrument."

From the 10th to the 13th, the inhabitants had themselves further opportunity for the consideration of the subject, and the committee were indefatigable in their investigation of it, and after several meetings and dissentions of it in articles, unanimously agreed in their resolutions. On Monday at the adjournment the inhabitants again assembled, where fifteen hundred heard the report of the Committee, read first in gross, and then in articles, and unanimously accepted the same.

I will not contend with the *Federalist* about the time the Senate were employed in their discussion of the Treaty, or their superior advantage over the town for *secret cabinet information* upon the subject, nor "the *pure* morals, *sound understanding*, and *industrious* and *steady* attention to their duties," of the majority who were in favour of its ratification.

Whatever may have been their services in times past, even "in times the most critical and dangerous," if true patriots, those very services have been their reward; but even if their country is *now* their debtor, the consideration will not check an enquiry into the present political measure. "Men who love their country (says he) will endeavour to support its Government, and "men who love their country" will also endeavour to repel from it any impending injuries, in whatever sanction they may appear.

Having thus travelled through the *many* introduction of the *Federalist*, I now meet him upon the real subject of controversy, "his examination of the solidity of the reasons of the town in proof of their vote:" viz.

"*That the treaty, if ratified will be highly injurious to the Commercial interests of the United States, derogatory to their national honor, and may be dangerous to the peace and happiness of their citizens.*"

The *Federalist* has directed his first remark to the introductory objection of the committee, which stands thus, "*Because that compact professes to have no reference to the merits of the complaints and pretensions of the contracting parties, but in reality the complaints and pretensions of Great Britain are fully provided for, while a part only of those of the United States have been brought into consideration.*"

To refute this objection he opposes to it the preamble of the Treaty, which stands thus, "*the parties being desirous, by a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, to terminate their differences, in such a manner, as without reference to the merits of their respective complaints, and pretensions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding.*"

I cheerfully agree with the Federalist that the public shall decide the difference in the import of the above recited objection of the committee and the preamble to the treaty.

The committee could not know what the two Ministers while in the act of forming the treaty, brought into consideration, and therefore could not have intended in the objection, the assertion with which the Federalist charges them—but the committee could not see what was actually brought into consideration in the Treaty itself, and therefore did make the assertion which the words in the objection import; for the truth of which assertion, "that the complaints and pretensions of Great Britain are fully provided for, while a part only of those of the United States have been brought into consideration," the treaty itself furnishes the following facts.

On the part of Great Britain complaints and pretensions brought into consideration and provided for, are,

The speedy payment of her debts due from American Merchants, in 1793.

The right of her subjects, after the surrender of the Posts, to remain within the territory, and to hold their estates in the same manner as citizens of the United States.

The relinquishment by the United States of a right inherent in all nations in case of war or any national emergency, to confiscate her debts.

Restitution agreeably to the letter of Mr. Jefferson, for captures of her vessels by the French within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

The right of ingress and egress through the territorial dominions of the United States, to the highest ports of entry.

The assent of the United States to rise upon the cast of a die, millions of acres of territory, within the St. Croix clearly and indisputably their property.

On the part of the United States, the complaints and pretensions brought into consideration and provided for, are—

The surrender of the Western Posts, the 18 of June 1796.

An ostensible restitution for the spoliations of British vessels upon the commerce of their citizens in the course of the present war.

I now ask the *Federalist* to point to any other pretension and complaint on the part of the U. States in addition to the two already mentioned, which have been brought into consideration in the treaty, although many are known to exist, and which ought to have been considered in order to reciprocate for those provided for in favor of Great Britain. If none can be found the committee are certainly chargeable with no impropriety in that resolution.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 14.

The Captains of American vessels in this harbour, yesterday, expressed their disapprobation of the treaty with Great Britain, by hoisting their colours half mast high, and continuing them in that situation until sun down.

JULY 17. The meeting of the citizens, yesterday at the Exchange, was very numerous, and the treaty condemned in every part. Even the wording of it was found fault with.—Mr. GOODWIN, Gen. GADSDEN, Judge MATTHEWS, Chief-Justice RUTLEDGE, took the lead in condemning it;—the latter in a very spirited manner. A motion was finally carried unanimously to chuse a Committee of 15, to draft a set of Resolutions expressive of their disapprobation.

JULY 18. The lengthiness of the business of counting the votes exceeding all calculation, there being twelve thousand names to call over, we fear the time of closing must be protracted, the managers having got through only one third of the poll last evening.

Capt. BYTHWOOD informs us, that there are now in the *Havannah*, confined upwards of 400 prisoners, mostly taken from the French privateers cruizing from this city.

He brought 40 of the exchanged prisoners, 39 of whom were taken in the brig *Sans Culottes*, on the 5th November, 1795, and have ever since been very closely confined in a prison under ground.

About the 18th inst. saw at the *Havannah*, the Capt. of the ship *Hero*, a prize to Capt. CARVINE, of the *Le Vengeur*, who informed Capt. B. that the privateer, by mistaking the *Jardines* for the *Cape Corrientes*, or *Cape Antonio*, had run the ship ashore on the *Isle of Pines* about the 15th ult. and had set fire to her, the people taking to their boats.

About the 4th inst. a schooner had arrived express from *Augustine*, for troops, which gives an account of the Americans having invaded *East Florida*.

NORFOLK, (*Vir.*) July 22.

On Wednesday last, a severe firing was heard to the southward of *Chincoteague*. It lasted two hours and a half; probably a severe naval engagement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

HAMILTON ROWAN, Esq. was introduced to the citizens on Saturday last, at the State House, and was honored by them with three cheers. [*It has been frequently asserted, that Mr. ROWAN was sentenced by the British government for life to Botany Bay, and on the passage was relieved by a French frigate. Every one the least acquainted with European events, can contradict this. He was tried in Ireland for seditious conduct, and sentenced to imprisonment from which he escaped, on board an American vessel, and arrived safe at Havre; for evidence he failed for the United States.*]

From the Knoxville Gazette, July 3.

It is now no longer doubtful, whether the Spanish government have established a fort at the *Chickasaw Bluff*, in latitude 35 degrees North, upon the east bank of the *Mississippi*, within the limits of this territory. The logs, pickets, and other materials, were all prepared on the west (Spanish) side of the river which were brought over and the Chickasaw Bluff, that the Blockhouse with such expedition, that the Blockhouse and stockade were erected and ceased firing during assembly, with most vigilent attention.

TRENTON, July 28.

TRUE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

The citizens of *Flemington* and its vicinity, having seen the form of a petition to the President of the United States, praying that his sanction might be withheld from the treaty agreed on by JOHN JAY, Esq. on behalf of the United States, with his Britannic Majesty, met, on Tuesday evening last, and after appointing Mr. *Joseph Atkinson*, chairman, Resolved,

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By order of the Chairman,

LUCIUS W. STOCKTON, Secretary.

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Yesterday afternoon His Excellency JOHN JAY, Governor of this state, accompanied by the Commissioners, reviewed the Fortifications on *Governor's Island*; from which a Federal salute was fired on their landing.

EXTRACT.

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Since writing the above, a gentleman, who came passenger in the brig Aurora, of Plymouth Capt. Bartlet, 42 days from *Bilboa*, gives information that it was not known there at the time of his departure, that a peace had been concluded; but that a French Minister in company with *Mr. Pinckney*, had reached *Vittoria*, a town in Spain, about 240 miles from *Madrid*.

The object of their mission has not transpired.

General Jourdan, agreeably to the last advices from the mother continent is stationed, with the army of the *Sambre* and *Meuse*, near *Coblentz*. The whole French cavalry, in *Belgium*, has received orders to march to the *Rhine*.

The assassination of Freraud, the French Representative, had excited a general indignation, not only among the civic orders, but the armies, of that Republic. The army of the *Rhine* and *Meselle* has demanded that his assassins should be banished; and the National Convention has decreed a fast in honor of his memory.

Mr. Monroe, says the rumour of the day, has written letters to our executive, expressing the astonishment of the French Convention at the treaty between the U.S. and G.B.—These letters, it is said, have been intercepted, by a British frigate, and have since been found on board of a prize, carried into *Newport*. Whether this article be, in any respect true, we cannot affirm; but we can only add, that FAME has an hundred *tongues* & an hundred *wings* and that the former cannot *lie* so fast, as the latter will *carry*!

COMMUNICATION.

There ought to be says a correspondent, a due allowance for the *warmth* of the Jacobin, at this extremely *hot season*—and by the same rule there ought to be a *cast* allowance for the very intemperate conduct of our Southern brethren—and for two reasons, one because they are far to the Southward of Boston, and consequently in a warmer climate, and the other because it is *unjust* to demand by treaty *old* debts in *dog days*. New-England men guard against the intrigues of those Southern NABOBS—for at the same moment that they are calling themselves Republicans, they are administering to the poor African the scourge of the whip—verily they are Jacobin Republicans—torture and death is the order of the day with them.

NORTHAMPTON August 12.

If the most flattering prospect that was perhaps ever yet witnessed by the farmers in this part of the country of an unbounded product from the bosom of nature, is a subject worthy of grateful contemplation, they surely have abundant cause both to rejoice and be thankful. It would seem that Heaven is kind in a two-fold sense; first, that want should be utterly banished from our own doors; and second, that the surplus of our stock should be transported for the relief of the necessitous of other countries; which, from their exhausted condition, and their incapacity to attend properly to the duties of agriculture, we must suppose will be of peculiar importance to them. Their calamities, we have sufficient reason to believe, are infinitely greater than was ever before experienced by those who for ages have been the sport of ambitious monarchs and the designing knaves that surround them:—an ample field to every people on earth of the afflicting consequences of WAR.—We allone appear to be the peculiar care of Providence—enjoying national felicity in a degree far superior to any people under Heaven. Unmolested by internal discord, nor fearful of our external invasion, our happiness must be felt and must be acknowledged. While administration continues pure, (and a blessing it is we have it in our power occasionally to purify it) and while people are incapable of obtaining a livelihood but by fair means, we may rationally expect no interruption in the chain of our felicity. To preserve such possessions, therefore, should be more or less the providence of every upright man; but more particularly of those who are entrusted with the guardianship of our rights. Repeated observation may confirm us in a belief that more danger is to be apprehended from the efforts of one artful, ambitious, designing, individual, than from 20 public officers whose conduct is continually open to the inspection of every one.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—

June 8.

SURRENDER OF LUXEMBOURG.

CAMBACERES, in the name of the committee of Public Safety.—"Your committee have received most important dispatches, dated the 19th Prisarial, from the head-quarters before Luxembourg has surrendered, and the Fortress, the most formidable in Europe, is in the possession of the Republic.

The plaudits with which this intelligence was received lasted for several minutes.]

LONDON, May 11.

At Oakhampton, in devonshire, on Friday last, the market-day, the people instilled that beef and mutton should be sold at four pence half penny per pound, for which seven pence was asked; wheat at 6s. 6d. and 7s. which was charged at 10s. the bushel; butter at 8d. &c. &c. Staffordshire Militia were called out, when they all, to a man joined the People, and after taking possession of the whole market, sold off the whole at the above prices. The inhabitants are under great apprehension left the Farmers and Butchers should not come again to their market, and there is no other nearer than fifteen miles.

THE ALGERINES.

The accounts of a peace being concluded with the Dey of *Algiers*, as published, are premature. Col. HUMPHREYS, who was charged with the mission, had only reached *Gibralter*, at the date of our last accounts. That he will accomplish a peace and a redemption of our unhappy brethren there, is probable; as he had with him the military apparatus which the Dey demanded as the price of both.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

A treaty of peace between *France* and *Spain*, has long been the topic of conversation. The event is probable. When RUHL reported the Treaty with *Prussia*, to the Convention, he mentioned, that other important negotiations were in train. These could not allude to the treaties with the petty States of *Germany*. That *Spain* was the object of them, appears by letters from *Paris*, as late as June 5, which mention the terms of the treaty having been laid before the Convention; and from *Havre*, under the date of June 12, from a gentleman of information, which state, "The terms of *Peace* with *Spain*, have been read in the Convention; by which the *Spaniards* are to pay an indemnity of *one million of dollars*, and are to enter into an *alliance with France offensive and defensive*." It is conjectured, that the delays attending this negotiation are intentional; to give opportunity to the *Spaniards* to secure their shipping.

Fresh Goods.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE just received at their new store, facing COURT STREET, a large and extensive assortment of English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

and Groceries of all kinds. A large quantity and great variety of Crockery Ware, which they are opening and offer for sale at the most reduced prices.—The articles are much too numerous for an advertisment. They however inform their friends and customers, they have a great variety of the best Broadcloths, Silks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Irish Linens; a large quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles and Skillets of every description. A large quantity 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass, Nails and Brads, a number tons best old Sable Russia Iron, Hallack's celebrated German Steel, Crawley do.—A large assortment Sadlers Ware, Joiners and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Crosscut, and Handsaws—A quantity best St. Croix Rum by the Hogshead, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Brandy, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Codfish by Kentel, Salt by Hogshead, a great variety Looking Glasses, Grindstones, &c. &c. A great proportion of these Goods, they have just received from London and Bristol, in the last ships, which were purchased with the Cash, direct from the Manufactories, and which they therefore will be able to sell accordingly low.

Northampton, August 12, 1795.

For Sale,

A DWELLING house, almost new, with a small quantity of land, situated in Northampton, within 30 rods of the Court house—Enquire of

FERMIN WOODS.

Northampton, August 12, 1795.

THE subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of PHINEHAS LYMAN, late of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire deceased—desires all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment: and all persons that have accounts, not heretofore exhibited to the commissioners appointed to receive and examine the claims of said estate, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber as soon as may be.

LEMUEL WARNER, Adm'r.

Hadley, July 7, 1795.

I the subscriber hereby

give notice, that on the 28th of July I took up in the highway and impounded in my inclosure, two MULES, one of a dark colour, the other of a lightish colour, one of them has a poke on. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN HODGE.

Hadley, July 28, 1795.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, a smart active BOY, about 14 years of age.—Enquire of BOHAN CLAP.

Northampton, Aug. 12, 1795.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Received by the brig Betsey, Capt. Bater, in 42 days from Bristol.

LONDON, June 12—16.

Caperin Savage, of the Albion man of war, who convoyed the outward-bound trade to Hamburgh, on his return captured 15 vessels, chiefly Americans, laden with provisions and stores for France, and has brought them to the Nore.

Sixty vessels, laden with corn and provisions from America, reached Brest harbor on the 4th inst.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been finally signed at Basle, Between France, the Margrave of Baaden, and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Yesterday the funds looked upwards, in consequence of the late accounts from the continent. The fall of Luxembourg, so important to the fate of Germany, will probably accelerate the negociation for peace.

Tuesday advices were received from Brest, which reach down to Thursday. By these we learn, that a squadron of 13 sail of the French line of battle ships is at sea. These are the only ships in the French navy at Brest fit for service. We understand that two commissioners are on board this fleet, a division of which is said to have sailed for the East Indies. Salted provisions are very plentiful at Brest, and can sell below prime cost; but rice and flour are very scarce.

Notwithstanding the very great scarcity of specie in France, the Convention has found means to remit within the last three weeks to Hamburgh, five millions of livres in specie, to buy up provisions. It is said that a very large remittance has likewise been sent to Genoa for the same purpose.

Dreadful Fire at Copenhagen.

Yesterday advices were received in town from Elsineur, by a ship arrived at Yarmouth, giving an account of a most dreadful conflagration having broken out in Copenhagen, which has destroyed one third of that city, and continued to burn with great fury.

The following is a private letter on this melancholy subject, dated

"*Elsineur, June 6, 1795. 8 o'clock, P. M.*

"I am sorry to inform you, that yesterday forenoon a most terrible fire broke out at Copenhagen, near the old Holm, which has already consumed near one third of the city, and continues still to burn with equal rapidity. The Holm together with the arsenals, is totally destroyed, and some say the Admiralty.

"Among the number is Erieson, Jurgenson, Velschiers, Rase's Jones, Sandrop, and Wismar; also, two or three churches. When the last message came away, the confusion was so great, that little intelligence could be obtained. The wind having prevailed from the southward, has prevented the fire from extending to the bank of the exchange, but God only knows where it will end. Some reports have prevailed, that the colliers laying there were burnt, but this is without foundation; some few small craft have been destroyed. Various reports prevail concerning the manner in which the fire first broke out, and the cause thereof; but I cannot find any of them as yet that I can to be of real credit. The last accounts left that city about two o'clock this afternoon, when fifteen or twenty streets were already demolished, and by this time there is little doubt that a number more are gone. The fire is very conspicuous from our bridge, and now appears greatly extended. All the first houses in trade, manufactory, &c. &c. are in that part demolished.

"An express arrived here this afternoon, ordering our magistrates to prepare all the bread they could, and send up. A number of people, I am informed, have lost their lives, and no doubt more will follow.

"You may expect further particulars as soon as I am acquainted with them."

Government has received the unpleasant advice of a Sunday's convention which is now regularly held on Wyndham Common, in Norfolk, by an increasing body of the middling classes of people, who entail themselves and whose leaders profess the principal objects of their institution to be, 1. "The levelling of inclosures;—2. Affixing a standard for the prices of all provisions;—3. Apportioning the lands into smaller farms;—and 4. The abolition of tithes."—This disorderly body, consisting of about 500 persons told the mail coachman, on Sunday last, that they should let him pass that time; but that they meant to stop him when he returned. The magistrates, and other friends to order and legal government, are watching the steps of this daring assembly, with most vigilent attention.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our Lord, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Five.

An Act for incorporating certain Persons in the Town of *Granby*, for the purpose of managing a Common Field in said Town.

WHEREAS *Silas Moody*, and others, owners of land herein-after described, have petitioned this Court to be incorporated for the purpose of managing the concerns thereof:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That John Moody, Aaron Moody, Simeon Moody, Levi Taylor, Charles Ferry, jun. Afaph Stebbins, Noah Ferry, jun. Eleazer Ayres, Aaron Ayres, Samuel Tolman, David Abbee, Noah Clark, John Preston, jun. Ithac Preston, Abiather Viston, Daniel Lathrop, John Birchard, Moses Preston, Josiah Montague, Elijah Smith, David Parrick, James Smith, and the heirs of Thomas Moody and John Stebbins, owners of the following lots of land in the town of *Granby*, (viz.) The five first lots in the first crank division, so called, together with twenty-four acres on the north side of, and adjoining to said lots owned by the persons before-named, be, and they hereby are incorporated for the purpose of managing said lands in a common field; and the Proprietors and Owners of the lands aforesaid, are hereby invested with all the powers and privileges, which the Proprietors of lands in general fields are by law invested with.

Be it further enacted, That each and every of the Proprietors aforesaid, their heirs and assigns, shall be at full liberty at any and all times hereafter, to inclose and improve by themselves, any of their lands lying within the limits of the tract of land before described in the same manner as if this act had not been made, they maintaining their respective proportions of the general fence around the same.

In the House of Representatives June 11th, 1795.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Sp'k'r.

In Senate, June 15th, 1795.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Pref't.

By the Governor approved June 15 h } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Five.

An Act, repealing a certain clause of an Act, intitled, "An Act for the orderly, solemnization of Marriages."

WHEREAS in and by the Act entitled as aforesaid, among other things the following clause is enacted, viz. "And if it shall so happen, that any one or more of the said Justices or Ministers shall not have joined together in marriage, any person during the course of the year then last past, it shall be the duty of such Justice or Minister, also to certify to said Town Clerk, in writing, under his hand, that he has not joined any persons in marriage within the course of the said year"; and a compliance with the said clause is found inconvenient:

BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That the before recited clause be, and it is hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, June 11th, 1795.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Sp'k'r.

In Senate, June 15th, 1795.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Pref't.

By the Governor approved June 15th. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our Lord, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Five.

An Act to regulate the sale of Goods at Public Vendue, and to repeal all heretofore made for that purpose.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of *July* next, no person unless he be licensed by the major part of the Selectmen of the town to which he belongs, shall sell at Public Vendue or Outcry, any Goods or Chattels whatsoever: And if any person, without such licence, shall sell any Goods or Chattels at Public Vendue or Outcry, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding *six hundred dollars* for each offence; and the Selectmen or the major part of them, at a meeting had for that purpose, are hereby empowered by a writing under their hands, to licence any suitable person or persons to make sale of Goods and Chattels in manner aforesaid; for which licence, the person or persons receiving the same, shall pay to the Selectmen granting it for their use, the sum of two dollars; and the Selectmen are hereby directed to record every Licence they may so grant, in a book to be by them kept for that purpose.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons thus licensed, shall receive any Goods for sale at Public Vendue or Outcry, of any Servant or Minor, knowing such person to be a Servant or Minor or shall sell any of his own goods before Sun rise or after Sun-set, at Public Vendue or Outcry, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than *fifty dollars*, nor more than *one hundred and seventy dollars*, for each offence: and every person thus licensed, shall keep a fair and particular account of all Goods and Chattels sold by him as aforesaid, of whom the same were received, and the names of the persons to whom the same shall have been sold. *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall extend to sales made by Sheriffs, Deputy-Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Collectors of Taxes, Executors or Administrators, or any other person who already is, or hereafter may be authorized or required by Law to sell Goods, Chattels or Lands at vendue or Outcry.

And be it further enacted, That no Licence granted as aforesaid, shall be of any effect to exempt any person or persons from the penalties incurred by any branch of this Act, unless such licence shall have been made and granted within one year next preceding such sale.

And be it further enacted, That any penalty incurred as aforesaid may be recovered by an Action of Debt in any Court of Record proper to try the same, and appropriated to the use of him, who shall first sue for the same.

And be it further enacted, That all Laws heretofore made for regulating the sale of Goods and Chattels at Public Vendue or Outcry, excepting as before excepted, be, and they hereby are repealed: *Provided*, That all Forfeitures and Penalties that may have been incurred by any breach of said Laws, shall and may be recovered in the same manner as though this Act had not been made.

In the House of Representatives, June 15th, 1795.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Sp'k'r.

In Senate, June 15th, 1795.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Pref't.

By the Governor approved June 16, 1795. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. METCHIA,

If the following views will tend to explain the treaty please to publish it. The discussion into heads may give it an antique appearance, but as throwing it into this form upon the first reading, enabled me the better to comprehend it, the same effect may perhaps follow in some others. The exact propriety of the division will not be strenuously contended for.

Former treaty carried into effect.

BY relinquishment of the western posts by the British, by full provision for indemnification for losses of private debts by legal obstacles.

Ex. Contra.

No provision for indemnification for loss of negroes carried away by the British contrary to former treaty.

Causes of war removed—Arising from former Treaty.

By amicable adjustment of the bounds of the United States between lake of the woods and Mississippi, and between United States and Nova-Scotia, or rather New-Brunswick.

Rights resigned by the United States.

Of preventing alien British heirs from succeeding to lands in United States now held by Britons.

Of confiscating private debts, shares in lands or banks.

Of imposing greater duties on British, than on other foreign vessels or goods.

In consenting to extend articles of contraband much farther than in common treaties.

In appearing to agree that provisions may be considered in some cases as contraband, when not bound to blockaded ports or places—with the exception, however, that if considered as contraband, they shall not be confiscated, but may be taken and paid for.

Of protecting murderers or forgers.

Of imposing additional tonnage on British vessels, or increasing difference of duties payable by British and American vessels during continuance of the 12th article.

In agreeing that acts of reprisal for injuries done shall not be made till demand of satisfaction.

Rights acquired by the United States.

Of easy, free and advantageous communication with Canada and Nova-Scotia, or rather New Brunswick, by land, or inland waters, on paying no higher duties on goods than when imported by the British by sea.

Of a firm establishment in carrying on trade with the British East Indies, on paying the same duties of importation or exportation of goods as the British East India company; and no higher tonnage duty than is paid by British vessels in American ports, provided the goods shall be exported to America in the first instance, and that Americans shall have no right to British East India Coasting trade by virtue of this Treaty.

All the same rights resigned by United States, are also resigned by Great Britain, and of course as against Great Britain, acquired by United States—with exception of the article respecting tonnage, and difference of duties during continuance of 12th article. America agreeing not to make the tonnage or the difference of duties greater, and Great Britain reserving to herself the right of laying duties and tonnage to countervail the American.

Articles common to Treaties.

Reciprocal admission of consuls—of hiring and possessing houses and warehouses for purposes of commerce—that commanders of privateers shall give bond for indemnification of those that may injure contrary to laws of nation—that pirates shall not receive aid or be harbored—that military or naval commissions shall not be accepted from powers at war with either party—nor citizen, or subject suffered to enlist against either—ships of war hospitably received at all times—privateers of nations at war with either party, not to arm in ports belonging to party not at war—nor to sell what they have taken—nor to purchase more provisions than are necessary to convey them to nighest port of their nation—Ships of war and privateers of each nation may carry their prizes where they please, without cognizance of courts of admiralty, and may sail when they please to the place mentioned in their commissions or patents—Shelter or refuge shall not be given to such as have made prize upon either party, with the proviso, that it shall not be continued to operate contrary to former treaties—ship or goods of one party not to be taken by enemies within harbors, rivers, or cannon shot of the coast of the other—merchants and others behaving peaceably in time of war, between America & Great-Britain not to be molested, if suspected, *twelve* months to be allowed them to remove.

Old laws of nations confirmed.

The neutral goods, but enemies goods in neutral bottoms subject to capture, friends goods in enemies bottoms not prize, with the exception that this article shall be a subject of future discussion.

Additional Article.

The compensations for spoliations during the present war, shall be made in a summary manner, where individuals are capable, or laws incommensurate.

Just published, and for sale, at the Bookstore of

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehensive System of Geography, by way of question and answer, by *Nathaniel Dwight*.

Said Butler has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, all parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Psalm Books, Account Books, whole sale and retail; Merchants may be supplied on reasonable terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles exchanged for Rags.

Northampton, July 29, 1795.

The subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the trust of Administrator, on the estate of *Ebenezer Marsh*, late of Hadley, deceased—Hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate, to exhibit them for settlement; and those indebted, to make immediate payment.

SETH SMITH.

Hadley, July 25, 1795.

☞ Subscribers to Dr. LATHROP's Thanksgiving Sermon, are desired to call at the Printing-Office and receive their books.

New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Boston, a general assortment of India and English

GOODS,

among which are the following articles; Salt, W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Tea, Allspice, Pepper, Redwood, Logwood, Window Glass, 2nd. 10d. and 8d. wrought Nails of our own manufacture, Cut, Shingle, and Lath, do. Grindstones, of various sizes, &c. &c. also, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes, and Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns, Mode, Sattinet, Marseens, Durant, Tamites, Florentine, Shalloons, Taboreen, Narkeen, Fustian, twill'd and plain Velvets, Jeans, Cordilare Linsings, Cotton Hose, Bandanno, Black Silk, Muslin, Lawn, Pocket and Shawl Handkerchiefs, Ladies Morocco and Florentine Slips, long and short Leather Gloves, men's do. Silk and Worsted Mitts, Pins, Needles, Sewing Silks, Twist, and Trimmings of most kinds wanted in the Country—likewise, Shoemakers, Sadlers, and Joiners Ware, Pewter, Blockin Tea-pots, Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Crockery and Glass Ware, of various prices and kinds, with a great variety of other articles too numerous to specify here, which they offer to their customers, or any gentlemen and Ladies who would with to purchase, on as reasonable terms for Cash, Aftes, Butter, Tow Cloth, Beef, Sheep, Pork, and all kinds of Produce, as at any store in the country; those gentlemen and Ladies who would with to purchase cheap, are desired to call for their own satisfaction, and if suited, will obtain the esteem of their friends, as well as oblige their humble fervants.

OTIS and FOBES.

N. B. Part Cash, and 2d. per pound given for clean COTTON & LINEN RAGS.

Cummington, July 29, 1795.

Information.

AS the subscriber expects to leave this town soon, he takes this method to inform those who have accounts unsettled with him, to call and settle them according to contract; those who slight this reasonable request, will be obliged to settle them with another person, who perhaps cannot give the same satisfaction that he can himself. He has a considerable quantity of Hats on hand, very low by the dozen which he wishes to exchange for a likely young Horse, four, five, or six years old. A good bargain will be given to any person who wishes to trade as above.

VIRGIL PECK.

Northampton, July 27, 1795.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are now due; that unless those accounts are paid, on or before the middle of October next, they will be sued without further notice.

JOHN BANISTER.

Conway, July 26, 1795.

Wanted to hire two

JOURNEYMEN Joiners, that are workmen at the business—Enquire of

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, August 5, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a black MARE, about 12 years old, one white foot, and a star in her forehead.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

AMHARST HARWOOD.

Windsor, July 28, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber,

in his inclosure, a black Stallion COLT, supposed to be two years old this summer; no white about him, except a white spot in his forehead. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, & take him away.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, July 29, 1795.

Taken up in damage, 5

old SHEEP, and 4 LAMBS, marked with a crop on the near ear, and a slit in the end of the off ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN FISHER.

Westhampton, June 29, 1795.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

☞ TICKETS in the Harvard College Lottery, third class, may be had of Dr. *Ebenezer Hunt*.

☞ CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1795. [NUMB. 468.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

No. IV.

The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY refuted.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE other part of the 11th reason is more serious, and is "*because it is stipulated that neither the debts due from individuals of one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies which they have in the public funds, or in any public or private banks shall ever in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated. It is far from being impossible that the exercise of this right may in the opinion of the national legislature, contribute to preserve the peace of our country, and protect the rights and property of the citizens from violation.—We therefore esteem it highly injudicious that the public faith should be pledged that it shall never be exercised.*"

It will not be denied after some little reflection, by the inhabitants of *Boston*, that credit is of the last importance to the people of the United States. It is that which sustained our infancy which now gives us spring and vigour to all our exertions, public and private,—its invigorating effects have been evidenced in the history of the public, and of individuals, in such plain, and recent colours, as to leave no doubt that our are indebted to that for our rapid advance to wealth and importance. Let the town of *Boston* be contemplated with its great and thriving commerce. Is not mutual confidence, is it not credit that is giving to upon us from any country, confided to the honour of merchants, and the justice of our laws. Weaken this confidence, wound credit in the smallest degree, and you will see her own employment, and the public prosperity, palsied in an instant.

There is scarce an individual who would intrust with honour at the suggestion, because his nation was at war with nation of his creditor, he should refuse to pay what was justly due. It is grown a maxim, the truth of which is instantly felt, and assented to by every man of probity, that so far as respects himself no national differences ought to weaken the obligations he is under to an individual.

The writer of these remarks firmly believes, that there is not a citizen of *Boston* who would declare, he considered himself discharged from the debt due by him, because there was a war between his own nation, and that of his creditor.

Foreign credit is the parent of domestic credit. There is no man who will view the extent, and importance of the former, but will be convinced that an injury to that will annihilate the latter, and with it all the domestic labor, and industry originating from and supported by it.

Do the inhabitants suppose that the government would attain any thing by confiscating or confiscating the debts of individuals? Let them recur to their own experience of what took place the last war, when individuals were required to pay into the public treasury what was due to their absent creditors, and they will be convinced, that instances of compliance were rare, as to leave no doubt that few were the men who had honestly enough to pay any one, but prefered, at great hazards, to pay his creditors.

With respect to money in the public funds, the practice of nations and the authority of the most eminent writers on public law, has long since condemned the practice of sequestering or confiscating them—and it is laid down as the acknowledged law among all the modern nations, "*that a state at war does not so much as such the sums which it owes to the enemy—every where, because of remote funds credited to the public are exempt from confiscation and seizure.*" The policy of a conduct, in the United States, less scrupulous in regard to national faith and honor may justly be questioned. The baneful effects of war on the morals of a people are always lamented as the greatest calamity that awaits that dreadful pestilence. Can there be any thing more destructive of that righteousness which exalteth a nation, than the example set by a government of converting the confidence placed in it by an unsuspecting individual, into a trap to deprive him of his property! The principle adopted at the fountain head would soon spread through all the branches, and involve, in deeper distress the unfortunate victims of war, than all the losses of quiet and property. War in its mildest form is to be deprecated as the greatest evil—War thus commenced, would be destructive of private confidence, and leave us the slaves of vice and immorality, without character and without credit. The reason states that "*it is far from being impossible that the exercise of this right may in the opinion of the national legislature contribute to preserve the peace of our country, and protect the rights and property of the citizens from violation.*"

Few men who are actuated by a pure love for their country would wish to derive its safety from a conviction in the world, that it has abandoned those principles of honesty, and regard to public and private faith, which are commonly practiced among nations.

But supposing these are such, let them remember that our own citizens have property in other countries—that the consequence of depriving foreigners of the confidence now entertained in our laws and government, if they chose to risque their property in *America*, will be a payment on our part for every risque they run—that means will not be wanting by which their credits may be secreted from public grasp. Let us go further, and grant that suspicions of war with this country could not have guarded men, thus advised of your principles, from being enfnared—that we were so sudden in commencing hostilities, as to afford no chance of escape; and give to this distinguished [illegible]—it is probable such a measure would prevent war, would protect the rights and property of our citizens from violation? Would not the nation thus injured immediately make reprisals, long before we could build ships of war to support this seizure, or call home our own defenceless property. Let it be remembered in contemplating this subject that the nations of *Europe* have large fleets; that we are without any; that our vessels sail unguarded, and unarmed; every moment liable to be taken, while theirs are in many instances protected with military force.

Such a principle once adopted, temptations to war would be multiplied to a nation whose interest is concerned in the cultivation of peace. War must be carried on by credit, either borrowing at home or abroad. The current revenues of no country are sufficient to meet the expences of war. In proportion to our credit, or want of it, must we pay for the means of fighting our enemy. There can be no doubt but a war undertaken with such an opposition to the received maxims of public faith would be attended with difficulties and expences in the procuring of money, that would infinitely outweigh any amount of property thus sequestered or confiscated. As little doubt can there be that at the making of peace we should be willing to contract for the payment of property thus detained.

It may be fairly inferred, that no such right as the town contemplates, exists according to the law of nations—that if such right did exist, it could in no case be expedient to exercise it. But that the insertion of such an article in a treaty, should be an objection to its ratification, speaks a language, which, it is sincerely hoped, the town, on more mature reflection, would completely discard.

The reverse of the position is more true—viz. That a conviction on the mind of all foreigners that the United States would in no instance touch the credits or property of aliens, confided either to their private citizens or the public faith, would contribute to preserve the peace of our country and protect the rights and properties of the citizens from violation. The more and absolute certain this was made to foreigners, with the more confidence would they place their monies and other property in our country. Beside the beneficial effects derived from this credit; is case of any national difference or misunderstanding, there would be a large and influential part of the foreign community deeply interested in preserving the peace of *America*; in protecting from violation the rights and property of our citizens, and obtaining from their own government, without war, a redress of our wrongs.

In addition to what has been before said on debts, property, and effects of individuals, due from our own citizens or deposited in our country; it ought to be further remarked that all our treaties secure on each side perfect safety. All the modern treaties among the European Powers do the same. *Tunis, Tripoli*, and *Algiers*, have not failed to make such contrait in their treaties.

The 12th reason stated by the town, is "*because it extends a right to the British government, to search and detain our vessels in time of war, under frivolous and vexatious pretexts.*" Really *no article* conceding any right to the British government to search and detain vessels under any pretext, can be found.

All nations at war have a right to stop neutral vessels, and examine their papers, the nature of the property, to whomsit belongs, and its destination. *Great Britain* has this right, and exercises it in common with the other belligerent powers toward neutrals.

The 17th and 19th, contain stipulations that may lessen the injury to neutrals, or ensure compensation when committed, but not one word conceding any rights. So far as the articles respect those points, they are certainly an acquisition to us, considering Britain is now at war, and we at peace.

The 13th reason of the town, is "*because it agrees to articles which are expressly fulfilling between the United States and all other nations with whom they are in compact.*"

The eight of the objection here, seems to be an implication that this may offend against treaties made with other nations. If the reader will cast his eye over the 25th article, he will see the following clause viz—"*Nothing in this treaty contained, shall however be construed or operate contrary to former existing public treaties, with other sovereigns, or states.*" This certainly secures the treaty from any charge of repugnancy with other treaties. And a mortal's consideration of the advantages to be derived from the transportation of sutticles, will shew that recognizing the as contraband, cannot be of any importance; surely not of sufficient consequence to cause the interference of the town with the constituted authorities of government. It should be remarked, also, that other treaties were mere contracts between us, and other nations, declaring what those parties should be deemed contraband, in case one was at war, and the other at peace. The nations were respectively free to treat with others, and make more extended, or more limited list contrabands. In our other treaties, mast icles, which by the law of nations are retained, are excepted. By the law of nations, all naval stores are contraband.—*Great Britain*, without any aid from treaty, authorized to stop such articles going to her enemy.

The 14th reason, is "*because it surrenders or most of the benefits of a commerce which we had a right to expect for neutrality.*"

It is a broad and vague charge, which ought to be supported, by stating what he had surrendered, and what we had to expect. No surrender of henecommercial nature can be seen in any. It states what shall be the munitions, and that such shall be respected ecbe are granted which we are certain entitled to, without the treaty.

15th reason, is "*because it precludes that of receiving any advantage from the war of nations, referred to in the Pr's proclamation of neutrality adopted of the nations of Europe in the last and to which we then acceded, and have secured in our treaties with all other nations.*"

It is probable, the town intends here, that we have precluded ourselves from the hope of receiving advantage by a principle adopted by the armed neutrality the last war, that of carrying enemy's goods, in neutral ships, free from capture.

There is no question but, by the law of nations, enemy's goods are liable to confiscation, though found in the ship of a friend. During the last war, certain powers of *Europe*, stipulated to adopt a different principle, viz. That the ship of a friend should render free the goods of an enemy; and that the ship of an enemy should tabut and render liable to confiscation the goods of a friend.

Great Britain though opposed by *America*, and all the important powers of *Europe*, refused to accede this alteration.

Our own government has recognized the law of nations in this particular, as expounded by *Great Britain*, and has declared that the opposite principle must depend on treaties, which treaties depend on the will of other nations, as well as our own, and we can only obtain them, when they shall be ready to concur. It is also said, that the northern powers of *Europe* have ceased to contend for this principle of the armed neutrality, as it was called. Thus much is certain, that *Russia*, who was the most potent of the league is now to close alliance with Britain, and of course would not promote the system the adopted the last war.

We have acceded to new rights; we have not surrendered any principles advantageous to ourselves. The law stands precisely as it did before the treaty and it is not probable that the *United States* had any boon to offer which could induce *Britain* to invert the rule, as now acknowledged, that the appears to found her claim of surrefs, against her enemies, on her naval strength, it should also be remembered that though *France* expressly stipulated in her treaty with the *United States*, that the goods of her enemies, on board our vessels should be free, yet in many instances she has chosen to swerve from this stipulation, and capture, and confiscate the property of her enemy on board our ships.

The words of the reason, that the treaty "*precludes the hope of receiving any advantage, &c.* (if the principle before mentioned is what the town alludes to) extend further than is warranted by the treaty; for in that instrument there is the following stipulation—"*The said parties will also renew their discussion and endeavour to agree whether in any, and what cases neutral vessels shall protect enemy's property.*" It can hardly be said that a treaty *precludes all hope* of a benefit, when the parties have expressly contracted to renew a discussion thereon, and endeavour to agree in what cases it shall be made.

The 16th reason is "*because it not only surrenders the right of carrying the property of any nation at war with* Great-Britain, *in our vessels freely, but abandons all protection even to freight.*"

It has been shewn in the remarks on the 14th reason, that we have no right, by the law of nations, to carry the property of a nation at war with *Great Britain*, free from seizure. If therefore, the treaty expressly recognizes the principle that enemy's property is liable to confiscation tho' on board the vessel of a friend, it does no more than the government has done before. It surrenders no right, for no right thus to protect enemies goods exists between us and *Great-Britain*.

The reason further states "*that the treaty abandons all protection even to freight.*"

The writer of these remarks has looked with attention through the treaty to find the clause on which this assertion is made, he can really find none that will support it. "*Effects belonging to an enemy found on board a neutral ship are seizable by the rights of war, but by the laws of nature the master is to be paid his freight and not to suffer by the seizure.*" There is nothing in the treaty to controvert this principle declared by VATTEL. It cannot be doubted, that in all cases, where, prior to a ratification of the treaty, freight is payable for goods of

as enemy to Britain, found on board an American veſſel, the ſame will be equally payable when the treaty is ratified, if that event ſhould take place. For there is nothing in the treaty that can imply a relinquiſhment of our rights by the law of nations, much leſs an abandonment of all preten ſions to freight in ſuch caſes. In the latter part of the 17th article of the treaty there is an expreſs agreement to pay freight where by law it could not be demanded.

The 17th reaſon is "*becauſe it permits the Britiſh nation to convert proviſions deſtined to other nations at ever with them to their own uſe, on payment of what they may deem a reaſonable profit; a meaſure not only injurious to the intereſts of the American merchants, but which will prevent our citizens from carrying thoſe ſupplies to other countries, which by the laws of nature and nations they have a right to do without moleſtation.*"

It is preſumed, that the town in this reaſon, refers to the 19th article of the treaty. An examination of that article will ſhew that the town has miſtaken its import, and that inſtead of ſurrendering a right, it acquires one to which we are not entitled unleſs the treaty is ratified. All writers on the law of nations, agree that there are caſes in which proviſions are contraband; though it would ſeem by the generality of the expreſſions of the town, in the laſt paragraph of this reaſon, that there is a right to carry ſupplies in all caſes without moleſtation. It can hardly be believed that this was the meaning of the town; yet if any ſhould think thus, they may have the conſolation to reflect that there is nothing in this treaty that preſents an endeavour to ſupport ſuch a propoſition—the words being "*where, by the exiſting law of nations, they are contraband.*" Now if there is no caſe where by the law of nations they are contraband, then there is no right to ſeize them under that article.

The article in the treaty, ſtates, "*that wherever the difficulty of agreeing on the preciſe caſes, in which alone proviſions, and other articles not generally contraband, may be regarded as ſuch, renders it expedient to provide againſt the inconveniencies, and miſunderſtandings which might thence ariſe. It is further agreed, that whenever any ſuch article ſo becoming contraband, according to the exiſting law of nations, ſhall for that reaſon be ſeized, the ſame ſhall not be confiſcated, but the owners thereof ſhall be ſpeedily and completely indemnified; and the captors or in their default the government under whoſe authority they act ſhall pay the full value of all articles, with a reaſonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight and alſo the demurage incident to ſuch detention*"—I give any new right to the Britiſh nation; it does not permit the taking proviſions, nor in any caſe where ſhe is not authorized to by the law of nations—it permits the taking them only wherein *the exiſting laws of nations they are contraband*. Here is no cauſe of complaint—The other part of the article is a poſitive advantage to the nation at peace; for it expreſſly contracts to pay for ſuch proviſions, where, by law, the nation ſeizing them would be under no obligation to pay, viz. in caſes where by the exiſting law of nations they are contraband; and in no other caſe, are they ſeizable by treaty. The article goes further, it not only ſtipulates for payment, but for complete and ſpeedy indemnification, reaſonable profits, freight and demurage, and that the government ſhall pay, if the individual captors ſhall fail. It is injurious to the intereſt of the American merchant, that in caſes where his property is, by the law of nations, juſtly forfeited, the treaty ſecures to him full and complete indemnification, payment with profit, freight and demurage! Will our citizens be prevented from carrying ſupplies to other countries, becauſe the hazards are leſſened—becauſe in every event they are ſure of making a good voyage? Surely the anſwers will contradict the reaſon of the town:

The 16th reaſon given by the town, is "*becauſe it limits the power of Congreſs, delegated to them by the conſtitution to regulate our commerce with foreign nations, by preſcribing conditions and creating impediments to the exerciſe of that power.*"

The conſtitution, in the diſtribution of powers, as completely veſts the powers delegated to the Preſident and Senate, as it veſts thoſe in delegates to Congreſs. The Preſident has power, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to make treaties; when therefore he thus makes a treaty, it is as much an act of the whole people of the United States, as any law of Congreſs. Is he limited as to the kind of treaties he ſhall make? There is no limitation in the Conſtitution. But then it is ſaid, "Congreſs has a right to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and as this treaty regulates commerce with a foreign nation, it limits the power of Congreſs, and ſuppoſe it does, if it is a conſtitutional act, the limitation is as legal, as though the conſtitution had declared in expreſs terms, that Congreſs ſhould have a right to regulate commerce, where it was not otherwiſe regulated by treaty. Perhaps it may be ſaid, that the conſtitution intended ſuch treaties, as did not interfere with the powers delegated to Congreſs. The inference, from this conſtruction, would be, that no commercial treaty could ever be made, and looking at the powers of Congreſs, it would be doubtful, if any other treaty can be made, or if the United States can make any treaty—for Congreſs has no power to make a treaty—and if the Preſident, who, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, is alone authoriſed to make treaties, can make no treaty, which reſpects any of the powers veſted in Congreſs, there is no man or body of men authoriſed to treat with foreign nations.

Treaties generally ſpeaking, are mere treaties of peace, or treaties of commerce: Congreſs has power to make war, grant letters of marque and reprisal. If the Preſident with conſent of Senate, makes a treaty of Peace, according to the reaſoning of the town, he limits the power of Congreſs, which has authority to make war, and in the treaty ſpoken off, there is a ſtipulation, that there ſhall be a firm and inviolable peace between the parties—It is equally objectionable on this ground, as on that of regulating commerce. If the United States ſhould be at war with any nation, on ſuch conſtruction, they muſt remain eternally at war—Congreſs has declared war—has done an act which that body alone had a right to do; the Preſident by making peace does not barely limit a power to act; but does that which is in direct violation of an act, conſtitutionally done by Congreſs, and operates as an abſolute repeal of their declaration of war. Such a conſtruction of the Conſtitution is not to be admitted.

We ought never to admit a conſtruction of any inſtrument, which leads to an abſurdity, or to the deſtruction of any part—we ought to reconcile all parts thereof if poſſible, ſo that every portion of it may take effect, and no word but what may operate in ſome ſhape or other. Let us endeavour to conſtrue this inſtrument by theſe rules—The Preſident with the advice and conſent of the Senate, makes a treaty of peace with a nation, with whom the United States are at war. He has done an act which he thought wiſe; the next or the ſame day Congreſs receives ſuch information, as in their opinion renders it expedient to declare war. This militates with what was done; but it by no means follows that either was wrong; or that the conſtitutional power of either was limited by their reſpective acts. Both have exerciſed a right to exerciſe. The act of war was complete until the Preſident made peace; and the ſtate of peace, the true and legal ſtate, until Congreſs declared war, which repealed the doings of the Preſident.

In a treaty of commerce, it is contracted that duties ſhall be no higher than at preſent. Afterwards Congreſs chuſes to impoſe higher duties, and actualy does impoſe higher than is ſtipulated in the treaty. The treaty is contravened, and the nation muſt abide the good or evil conſequences that flow from the meaſure, in like manner as it would, if Congreſs ſhould chuſe to declare war, and annul an article which declares there ſhall be a perpetual peace, as is the caſe in ſome treaties. If this conſtruction is right, there can be no limitation even in terms of the power of Congreſs, eſpecially when it is recollected that a bare majority of boths houſes with the Preſident, is ſufficient to paſs a law, while two thirds of the Senate is neceſſary to make a treaty. But ſuppoſe any doubt this conſtruction, and in the caſe of an impoſition of higher duties than ſtipulated by the treaty, the party, conſidering himſelf injured by the law, refuſes pay; a ſuit is commenced, and the queſtion the laſt inſtance is decided by the Supreme Judicial Court, who are authoriſed to determine whether ſuch an act be, or not conſonable to the conſtitution. If the act of Congreſs is determined to be unconſtitutional; the treaty could not be called a limitation of the power veſted in them by the conſtitution; ſince it appears that the conſtitution did not veſt in Congreſs a power to make ſuch act. Therefore, in no caſe can the treaty be called a "*limitation of the power of Congreſs, delegated to them by the Conſtitution.*"

The foregoing has been attempted to obviate the objection of the town as ſtated, and to ſhew that there can, neither in fact nor terms, be any limitation to the power veſted in Congreſs—In the opinion this writer, there is a ſhort, but equally ſatisfactory anſwer to thoſe who fear a reinterference in the departments of government, from the wording of the Conſtitution—The People of the United ſtates were well aware, that there were two modes of regulating commerce—they treaty, where nations are diſpoſed to treat on terms beneficial to each other—Together, where nations are unwilling to treat, by laws conſtitutionally made—under this impreſſion they framed their conſtitution—If nations are unwilling to treat with the United States on the rights of commerce, or we are unwilling to treat with them, Congreſs is the conſtitutional body to make laws, regulating the commerce between them and us—If nations are willing to treat on their and our commercial relations—the Executive is the organ with whom they are to negociate; & who, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, is authorized to regulate commerce between the United States and ſuch nations.

The 19th reaſon, is "*becauſe it expoſes the United States and their commerce, to ſimilar embarraſſments, from other commercial nations, all of whom will probably regulate our commerce by this partial ſtandard.*"

It may be aſſerted, that we are under no obligation to make our treaties, becauſe we have made this, and if in the courſe of two years from a ceſſation of the war in which Great Britain is now engaged, it ſhould appear to be injurious to us, we can drop all the load of commercial burthens, and embarraſſments—It might have been well in the town, to have ſtated the peculiar embarraſſments the treaty impoſes upon us, and which are avoided by its deſtruction. It ſurrenders us rights we now enjoy, but grants ſome we had not before, and renders abſolute what was before precarious. Our other treaties admit us to trade in Europe as the moſt favoured nations. The treaty with Great-Britain does the ſame. It alſo admits us into their *Eaſt India* ſettlements, and their colonies on the continent of *North America*, to trade with them on terms highly favorable to our commerce. No other nation has granted to us like advantages. The treaty with *France* admits us into certain free ports in the *Weſt Indies*, under regulations not mentioned in the treaty, but varying according to the will of the ruling power.

The laſt reaſon, is "*becauſe in the opinion of the inhabitants of the town, the nature and extent of the exports of the United States are ſuch, that in all their ſtipulations with foreign nations, they have it in their power to ſecure a perfect reciprocity of intercourſe, not only with their home dominions, but with all their colonial dependencies.*".

It is not wonderful that the town of *Boſton* ſhould violently oppoſe the Treaty; if ſuch be their opinion; but then they ſhould equally with for the annulling of all the exiſting treaties—Reſtrictions and regulations ſhould be impoſed on all foreign commerce, till thoſe Treaties are deſtroyed, or ſuch trade can be obtained. But as the town has not choſen to give to the Preſident, may truſt to the experience of the United States, from the Treaties already made, and his own knowledge of the temper of foreign powers on this ſubject, rather than to the the opinion of the town of *Boſton*, however reſpectable.

A FEDERALIST.

ERRATA. *in 3d No. of the Federaliſt: In laſt line of 2d paragraph, inſtead of "treaty with" read nation of. In the 2d column, ſpeaking of the difference in price of goods brought direct from E. Indies, and by the way of Europe, inſtead of "from thirty to ſixty per cent." read* from thirty to forty &c. *In the 3d col. ſpeaking of our treaty with the United Netherlands, &c. inſtead of "no body ever doubted they were not free," read, no body ever doubted they were free.*

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, June 16.

Adjutant-General CHARPENTIER, has this day preſented to the Convention, the 24 ſtandards taken at *Luxemburg*. The garriſon conſiſted of 11,187 men. The military ſtores taken are 819 cannon, 16,944 muſquets, 1,330,000 wt. powder, and 816,000 wt. of lead and copper.

JUNE 17.

This day ROMME, DUQUESNOI, DUROY, BOURGOTTE, SOUBRANY, and GOUJON, were condemned to ſuffer death, for their inſurgent conduct on the 20th *May*. ROMME, DUQUESNOI, and GOUJON, immediately on their receiving ſentence of death, put an end to their exiſtence. The others were executed immediately after. Thus is the laſt remains of the faction that long diſtracted *France* extinct.

THE SON OF LOUIS XVI.

The day before yeſterday, at half paſt eight o'clock in the evening, two civil commiſſioners, and the commiſſioners of police of the ſection of the temple, proceeded to the tower of the temple, in conſequence of an arreſt of the committee of general ſafety, to carry away the body of the ſon of *Louis Capet*. They found it naked and expoſed; and, in their preſence, it was put into a wooden coffin, and conveyed to the burying ground of St Marguerite, in the ſtreet of Faubourg Antoine. As a meaſure of precaution, the body was eſcorted by detachments of infantry. It is ſaid that the boy died of the ſame diſorder as his elder brother.

The health of his ſiſter is extremely bad and it is feared ſhe will ſoon follow her brother to the grave, if ſhe is not permitted to breathe a healthier atmoſphere.—Every thing induces a belief that the National Convention is ſtruck by the principles of humanity and juſtice will reſtore to liberty this unfortunate girl, whoſe only crimes is that ſhe is deſcended from a proſcribed race, and who cannot in any point of view become a dangerous object. Why ſhould not the convention reſtore her to her family?

Such a mode of conduct would facilitate our communications with foreign powers, and would at leaſt determine them to ſoften the captivity of the captives whom they keep in priſon. The French republic would render herſelf illuſtrious in the eyes of all Europe, by preſenting to the world ſuch a model of generoſity, and ſuch an example of reſpect for miſfortune.

The diſaffected, the weak perſons, and all thoſe who, as Voltaire ſays, in his age of *Louis* XIV will never believe that perſons of conſequence can die a natural death, continue to propagate the moſt abſurd reports relative to the young *Capet*. It is to be wiſhed, that in order to put an end to them, the convention would direct the publication of the *procès verbal* and the *Bulletin* of his diſorder. The body was opened in the preſence of ſeveral perſons.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, June 6.

Victory over the Spaniards.

BEAD, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read the following letter:

Marbot, General of Diviſion, to the commiſſioners of Public Safety:

"Citizens, Repreſentatives, I gave orders for ſtorming a camp, which the enemy had eſtabliſhed between *Alloſtus* and *Elgalbar*, which was executed with the greateſt ſucceſs.

"The camp erected for the enemy four days ago, upon the mountain, ſtraged between *Alloſtus* and *Elgalbar*, was attacked this morning at 5 o'clock, by the troops of the firſt diviſion, marching in two columns. Gen. *Schulz* commanded that on the right, whilſt that of the left remained under my command.

"Having arrived with great diſficulty at the top of the mountain, we were ſurrounded by ſo thick a fog, that we could ſee nothing four paces before us. The valour of the troops was not in the leaſt degree diminiſhed by this unfavorable weather; it was neceſſary for us to ſcale ſeveral ſteep eminences, which alſo occaſioned much difficulty we diſcovered, when we attacked them with that vivacity and courage, which have ſo often terminiſhed in victory; the enemy immediately fled with the greateſt diſorder, and abandoned all their camp equipage; immenſe barracks had been erected, which we immediately burnt, and at the ſame time, carried away every thing which was found in the camp.

"Gen. RAOUL, who gave orders for diſlodging the enemy, effected it with the greateſt ſucceſs.

"The reſult of this day has been alſo to the enemy of a camp, upon which they founded the hopes of cauſing us much uneaſineſs.

"This victory would have been ſtill more brilliant and ſatisfactory, but as the fog favored the retreat of the enemy, who fled in the greateſt diſorder. Such was the fog, that Gen. SCHILT, who had loſt his way with a party of his column, went as far as *Elgalbard*, conceiving he was entering *Aſcoytia*. He was vigorouſly attacked by the enemy, but drove them back from poſition to poſition; after which he retreated in the greateſt order, & without the leaſt interruption.

"The troops employed in this expedition conducted themſelves with great intrepidity, more eſpecially, if we conſider the great fog in which they were engaged. The chaſſeurs of the brigade of the mountains diſplayed all thoſe brilliant qualities which have ſo often diſtinguiſhed them during the laſt campaign.

(Signed) "MARBOT, Gen. of Diſ.

"MONCEY, Com. in Chief."

The Ambaſſadors from the Dutch Republic have been preſented to the Convention, and received with great honors.

BASLE, May 30.

The negociations of a peace between the German Empire and France, are ſaid to have for their object the exchange of ſeveral places; conformable to which, the *Moſelle*, from its ſource to the *Meuſe*, as far as the North Sea, is to be the future boundary of *France*. The Abbe SIEYES is ſaid to be the projector of this plan.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) July 20.

It is aſſerted, that Mr. *Pinkney*, late Ambaſſador in England now in Spain, was on the point of gaining a *very advantageous Treaty with Great-Britain*, before the arrival of Mr. JAY at the Court of *St James*.

PRINCETON, *(New Jerſey)* July 26.

On Thurſday afternoon laſt, as General Gunn, one of the Federal Senators for the ſtate of Georgia, was paſſing through this place, on his way to New-York, his negro man happened to have ſome difference with a young boy who drove the ſtage, which the general had hired for his journey, who, on hearing his diſpute, took part with his ſervant, and kicked the boy from the tavern ſteps, where they were ſtanding; and after he had got into the ſtage, continued to treat him with ſo much violence, that Mr. Duane a reſpectable citizen of Trenton, remarkable for his pacific diſpoſition, thought it neceſſary to reaſon with the General on the ſubject which he did on the mildeſt terms.

This, it appears, the General conſidered ſo heinous an offence, as to merit the moſt ſavage chaſtiſement: he therefore leaped from the carriage, under pretence of trying his manhood with Mr. Duane, and began the aſſault by violently puſhing him to provoke reſiſtance; and while Mr. D. was defending himſelf, the General with all the dexterity of a ruffian bravo, drew a ſtick ſword from a cane he had in his hand, and ran it into his antagoniſts body, the blade very fortunately took a ſtanting direction, and broke between the ribs, after it had entered about 5 inches. The wound was ſo privately uſed, that very few of the by-ſtanders ſaw it at all, and the few who did, only ſaw it in its broken ſituation and thought it had been broke before it was drawn, ſo that no miſchief had enſued therefrom. Mr. Duane neither ſaw it, or knew he was wounded, until half an hour afterwards—when he felt ſome pain, and applied to a medical gentleman, who cut out the broken piece, which meaſured near four inches. Mr. Duane was ſo much exaſperated at this unmanly attempt on his life that he ſet off after the operation, accompanied by a neighbour, in purſuit of the general, whom he overtook at Brunſwick, where the court of Niſi Prius was then ſitting; but from the interference of ſome reſpectable perſons in this ſtate, and from Mr. Duane's diſdain of executing any pecuniary recompence, this offender eſcaped without puniſhment,—unleſs his acknowledgement that he leaped from the ſtage with an intention of taking Mr. Duane's life, and his expreſſions of ſorrow for his violence, are to be conſidered as a ſufficient compenſation from ſuch a man, for ſuch an offence.

The above is an uncontroverſible ſtatement of facts, and every friend to the equal rights of mankind will regret that any mans elevated ſituation in life ſhould place him, particularly in this country, either out of the reach, or in anywiſe ſhelter him from exemplary juſtice for ſo atrocious an offence, both againſt an individual and ſociety at large.

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

FROM NEW YORK, AUG. 2.

"We have had an arrival this day from *England*. Papers by her are to the middle of June. *Luxemburg*, a ſtrong town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, after a ſiege of eight months has been forced to capitulate: The garriſon are to go to *Germany*, and are no more to act againſt the French or their allies—they may be employed as garriſon troops. The celebrated Marſhal RENDER, whoſe exploits againſt the *Turks*, have frequently been recorded, commanded the garriſon. He ſome time ſince informed the Emperor, that driven as he was to ſuch extremities, he could not hold out longer than the 10th May—he however did not capitulate until the 6th June. Of all the Generals the French have conquered he is the greateſt; and their victory is enhanced from the circumſtance.

"As to other intelligence, I do not perceive much. The war will ſtill be carried on; and I conjecture with renewed activity. The Engliſh are bending all their energies for an equipment of a formidable army; meaning to let the Emperor fight the northern land battles. A peace with *Spain* has been anticipated: but no certain accounts of ſuch an event have been received: It muſt, however, be remembered that events do not ſucceed each other in the ſame manner they formerly uſed to.

"As to domeſtic concern, I can aſſure you our violent turn about federaliſm, are ſtaard of their conduct; and the friends of the treaty gain ground daily. It is almoſt impoſſible for you to conceive the preſent ſometimes, and the indignation others, with which Gov. JAY, reads the ſycophantic infuſion of his being influenced by Britiſh gold."

AUTHENTIC.

BRITISH CONDUCT.

Be it known, unto all it may concern, that on the day of the date hereof, before me CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, Public Notary for the County of *Newport*, in the ſtate of *Rhode Iſland* and *Providence* Plantations, in the *United States of America*, came THOMAS BLISS, maſter of the ſloop *Two Friends* of *Newport*, juſt arrived from *Neteba*, and LOUIS ANDRE PICHON, formerly ſecretary of the Legation of the French to the United States, paſſenger on board ſaid ſloop; together with S. A. HOFFER, a citizen of *Boſton*, and Capt. CHABERT, alſo paſſenger on board ſaid ſloop, all of whom on their oaths, declare, that yeſterday the 2d day of Auguſt, inſtant, they were at a diſtance of 2 miles from the light houſe, in *Narragantſet* bay, in ſaid ſloop, bound to *Newport*; when being oppoſite to the ſame a Britiſh ſhip of war the *Africa*, commanded by HOME, fired a cannon ſhot at ſaid ſloop, as a ſignal to bring her too; that the ſloop had then American colours flying; that the Maſter obeying the ſignal, ſoon perceived two boats coming to the ſhip from the ſhip of war, which boats were manned by a part of the crew of the ſhip, and out of which came four or five officers, two of them appearing to be higher in command than the others, ordered the Capt. of the ſaid ſloop, to go near to the ſhip, with which order he complied, and ſoon anchored a ſtern of the ſaid ſhip; that in the mean time, the officers aſked the ſaid maſter of the ſloop, ſeveral queſtions, particularly if he had any paſſenger on board, and he anſwering to this queſtion in the affirmative, was told by them that they came on purpoſe to take the late French Minister M. FAUCHET whom they knew to be on board with diſpatches; that the maſter and paſſengers then informed them that M. FAUCHET had left the ſloop in the morning, at *Stonington*, where they had been detained two days, by contrary winds; and that he had alſo this morning left *Stonington* aforeſaid, on horſeback with his diſpatches and public papers, which were all taken from pafteboard boxes, as proof of the laſt aſſertion, ſhewed the ſaid boxes empty, five in number, that M. FAUCHET had really left; the officers not ſatisfied with the anſwer given, ſaid their orders were poſitive, and directed them to ſearch all the trunks of the paſſengers, at which proceeding they hoped no one on board would be hurt, as their duty required the ſame; that they accordingly had all the trunks and boxes in the cabin opened, and not finding any papers they went into the hold, where having ordered M. FAUCHET's ſervant to open the trunks of his maſter, they had them emptied in preſence of all the paſſengers, and out of one or the trunks, they took a bundle of papers which they gave to one of the officers in care, when the ſearch went on for the other trunks; that they then aſked for two other trunks of M. FAUCHET, ſaying they had notice of four trunks being ſhipped on board the ſaid ſloop, and ſeeing ſeveral other trunks ſtowed about, they the ſaid officers demanded the owners; that one of theſe belonging to Capt. CHABERT afore named, a gentleman engaged in commercial and ſeafaring buſineſs, was overhauled and the papers conſiſting chiefly of ſea books, or Journals, examined and put aſide with a tin box, containing ſome papers, with letters directed to different perſons in *France*; that they then fell upon the trunk of M. PICHON, which as they found heavy, they deſired to have it opened, threatning as no one ſtepped forward with the key, to break the lock thereof; that M. PICHON then went forward and opened the trunk, which proved to be full of written papers under clothes; theſe thrown out, they obſerved that it was the trunk of M. FAUCHET's Secretary, and that its containing ſuch a quantity of papers, was a ſufficient reaſon for taking it on board the ſhip, for the inſpection of the Captain of the ſhip; that an officer then went on board the ſhip with ſuch papers as he thought proper to take with him, that he might receive the orders of the commanding officer relative thereto; and relative to further proceedings, that this officer ſoon returned and permitted the ſloop to depart, ſaying that the main object being miſſed, no further detention was neceſſary, and returning the papers which he had taken on board the ſhip, and that the two boats having left the ſloop, after a detention of two hours. She came to ſail and arrived at *Newport* in the evening.

(Signed) THOMAS W. BLISS,
LOUIS ANDRE PICHON,
J. A. HOFFER,
and CHABERT.

In teſtimony that the aforeſaid declaration was made before me the after named Public Notary, as is above ſet forth, and on the 2d day of Auguſt, in the year 1795, and the 20th year of American Independence. I have hereunto ſet my hand and notarial ſeal, the day and year aforeſaid.

(L. S.) CHRIST. ELLERY, *Public Notary.*

Certifie conforme a l'expedition qui ſera enregiſtrer en la Chancellerie en Conſulat de la Republique Francaiſe a Boſton, 19 Thermidor, de l'an 3 de la Republique Francaiſe, une et indiviſible.

Le Conſul de la Republique Francaiſe a Boſton. MOZARD.

We learn from *Providence*, by a Gentleman from thence, that Capt. HOME, of the *Africa*, man of war, has written a letter to Gov. FENNER, requiring leave to purchaſe proviſions at *Newport*; demanding the releaſe of a Lt. ARTHUR, a Britiſh officer, who he had board and confined in *Rhode Iſland*; and requiring permiſſion to land a body of men to learch after ſome deſerters from the *Africa*—whom he expected would be well treated, as if they were inſulted, he ſhould warp the *Africa* into the harbour, to defend them. To this letter, we hear, Gov. FENNER ſent a ſpirited anſwer, informing that he had no knowledge of any of the occurrencies mentioned in the letter, and intimating that he ſhould meet Capt. HOME upon any occaſion. Gov. FENNER we are told, immediately communicated Capt. H's letter to THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

We learn from *Dracut*, that the inhabitants of that place, have aſſembled in legal townmeeting, on the ſubject of the *Treaty* when after a diſcuſſion thereon, they paſſed ſeveral Reſolutions expreſſive of their diſapprobation of it; which were voted to be communicated to THE PRESIDENT of the United States. A vote alſo paſſed, for an addreſs to HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, requeſting him to call the General Court together, to "*reniſtate againſt the fatal inſtrument.*"

Auguſt 14.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ACTION.

On Wedneſday evening arrived at Glaucheſter, ſchooner Martin, Capt. Haſkell, in 40 days from Rochelle, and yeſterday the came round to this harbor. From information collected at the former place, and obligingly forwarded to us, and from what we have obtained ſince her arrival here, we are enabled to give the public, the following *intereſting information.*

On the 4th of July, the above ſchooner fell in with an Engliſh fleet of 14 ſail of the line, 7 frigates, 3 ſloops of war, 2 armed brigs, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels, making in all thirteen ſail. The ſchooner was brought too by the Orion of 74 guns on board which, by deſire, Capt. Haſkell went with his papers. On finding the ſchooner was bound for Boſton, the Captain of the Orion, deſired him to mention on his arrival, That the Engliſh fleet had engaged the French fleet on the 24th June, off Beliſle, and defeated it; That they had captured 5 French 84 gun ſhips; and ſhould, had they have had two hours more daylight, have captured the whole fleet; but that the French had after dark got into L'Orient; That they intended to cruize off there ſome days, to aſcertain whether the French were diſpoſed to come out and renew the action after a little refitting or not; and that they had much hopes of having another *ſhip* at them. The Captain of the Orion ſaid the force of the two fleets was equal. One of the Lieutenants pointed Capt. Haſkell to where two parts had been broken into one; and told him, that an unlucky ſhot had killed them ſeven *men*, beſides diſmounting a gun. Captain Haſkell, ſaw on board, Mr. Ignatius Meadley, of Gloucester, who had been impreſſed in London; and who confirmed moſt of the particulars ſtated by the Captain. After a ſhort detention Capt. H. departed.

Capt. Haſkell ſaw the three prizes which had been taken, they were entirely diſmaſted and mere wrecks. He ſaw four Engliſh diſmaſted ſhips, and evident marks of a ſevere action were viſible in every veſſel he paſſed.

He ſuppoſes, from what he heard at Rochelle, that the above fleet was bound from Breſt, to join a conſiderable fleet lying at Dait, a junction with which would have made them ſuperior to the Engliſh fleet then cruizing; and the Britiſh, probably from information of the deſign, had intercepted them as related.

Capt. H. ſaw the Harmony from Baltimore for *France*, with Flour; and two other American veſſels ſuppoſed from the ſame port, brought too by the above fleet; but whether detained or not cannot determine.

The above fleet was commanded by Lord BRIDPORT, when it ſailed from Spithead, June 12, was compoſed of exactly the number of ſhips of the line, ſtated as above.

OTHER IMPORTANT NEWS.

Capt. HASKELL, as above, on his paſſage, ſpoke ſeveral Daniſh veſſels, whoſe captain's informed, That their Court was appriſed of the New Orders of *Great Britain* for ſtopping neutral veſſels bound to *France*, and the conſequent capture of numberleſs Daniſh and Sweediſh veſſels—That they were extremely irritated at it; and, in conjunction with the Swedes, determined to fit out a fleet, and demand immediate reſtitution of ſuch prizes, and a recal of the Orders; and if denied, to iſſue a declaration of war againſt *England*.

FROM FRANCE—THE LATEST.

By Capt. HASKELL, who arrived yeſterday in 43 days from *Rochelle*, we have the laſteſt French intelligence on the Continent. His original place of deſtination on ſailing was *Oſtend*; but bad winds and a report of a dull market, induced him to put away for *America*—For this reaſon no papers are brought for *Oſtend*. His verbal information is, That the Chouans ſtill remained in conſiderable force, (ſaid to be 60,000) that their Commander, who had been made priſoner by the Republicans, and pelled through *Rochelle* for *Paris*, with ſeven inferior officers, was ſoon undoubtedly receive the reward of their crimes; That except this influence of the Chouans, France was internally tranquil—The capture of *Luxemburg* occaſioned much exultation; and the Death of Young CAPET was conſidered an important event. Flour was at 14 crowns the barrel, and Rice at 10 crowns the cwt. Moſt other articles were low.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five.

An Act eſtabliſhing the Boundary Line between the town of *Williamſburgh*, and the towns of *Cheſterfield* and *Goſhen*.

BE it enacted by the *Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame*, That the north weſt corner of the town of *Williamſburgh*, ſhall be at a Beech Tree marked H. F. and G. F. ſtanding about fifteen rods ſouth of *Samuel Mattſ* houſe in the town of *Goſhen*; and that the dividing line between ſaid town of *Williamſburgh* and the towns of *Goſhen* and *Cheſterfield* ſhall be a line running ſouth, nine degrees weſt from the aforeſaid corner, until it ſtrikes the north line of the town of *Northampton*.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 24th, 1795.

This bill having had three ſeveral Readings paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Spk'r.*

In Senate, June 24th, 1795.

This bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſid't.*

June 24th, 1795.

By the Governor approved,

SAMUEL ADAMS.

A true Copy—*Atteſt.*

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampſhire, holden at South-Hadley, on the 24th of Auguſt, 1795.

WHEREAS it appears that the directors did on the 30th of July, alt. paſs an order, "that after the 15th day of this month, no boat, raft, or other craft, ſhould paſs the Canal without paying toll as the time of paſſing," and the ſaid order was not publiſhed ſo extenſively as intended,—Therefore,

Reſolved, That the operation of ſaid order be ſuſpended to the 30th day of this month, and that after that time, no boat or other property ſhall be permitted to paſs the Canal, without payment of toll at the time of paſſing; and that all perſons indebted for toll be requeſted to make immediate payment.

The foregoing is truly copied from the Records of the Proprietors.

Atteſt. THOMAS DWIGHT, *Clerk.*

Office of Inſpection.

LICENSES will be iſſued for retailing of foreign diſtilled ſpirits and wines, and entries of all riding carriages will be received at Northampton, during the whole week of the ſeſſion of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the month of September next, at *Mr. Aſahel Pomeroy's*, and at all other times in that month at the Office of Inſpection in Weſtfield. Every perſon owning a carriage ſubject to duty, muſt make entry in that month, and the convenience of having the buſineſs done that week, when every perſon, who does not neceſſarily attend the court, can ſend the money by thoſe who do, it is hoped that they will ſave themſelves the expence, and the collector the trouble of going to any of their houſes.

It is to be ſuppoſed that a compleat compliance with the laws of the United States did not take place laſt year, which in this way be remedied, and in the preſent year no apology can be admitted for neglect of duty.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue.

Weſtfield, Auguſt 8, 1795.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber,

on the 16th inſt. an indented apprentice, by the name of *Henry Hervey*—about 17 years of age, of a light complexion, ſhort curl'd hair, about 5 feet and half high, had on when he went away, a red bro'an coat, London brown veſt, ſtrip'd trowſers, &c. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice, or give information where he is, ſhall have two pence old tenor reward, and no charges paid.—All perſons are forbid truſting or harbouring him on my account, for I will not pay any contract of his after this date.

ABNER BARNARD.

Northampton, Auguſt 17, 1795.

3

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

The Constitutionalist, No. II.
[CONCLUDED.]

Messrs. ADAMS & LARKIN,

THE 5th reason of the report, is, because this compact admits British subjects to an equal participation with our own citizens, of the interior traffic of the United States with the Indians, through our whole territorial dominions, while the advantages ofstrictly reciprocated to our citizens, are limited both in their nature and extent."

It has been well understood (says the *Federalist*) by men acquainted with the country occupied by Indians within the territory of the United States, and that which falls within the British dominions, that by far the greater proportion of furs, are collected within the British dominions." The premises for the sake of argument may be conceded, but very *different* conclusions follow, than those drawn by him. The British trader can *now* supply their stores on the waters adjoining the United States, through no other channel than the river St. Lawrence, which *by* reason of ice, is passable only five or six months in the year; by this article in the treaty if ratified they will be able to transport merchandize throughout our whole territory at all times and seasons without any obstruction, which territory is not a *mere wilderness*, but is settled quite to the margin of the Lakes. They will also be able (however extraordinary the grant of the privilege may appear) to import their goods into any part of the United States, and from such Atlantic ports to transport, the same throughout our whole territory, free of *all alien duty*, upon the same terms as our citizens. The United States in return, are allowed to carry goods into the British settlements; but when it is considered that British traders have large capitals and connections established among the Indians as well as in England to send them supplies, and that American traders on the other hand, have small capitals without such connections, it will be found, that our citizens will derive little if any benefit from the privilege. It is clear therefore that by the 3d article in the Treaty, the United States surrender *much* and gain *but little if any thing* in return.

However "extensive our sea coasts and immense compared with that of G. Britain in America," the contrary of *what* the *Federalist* states, will be readily seen, that Asiatic goods under the treaty cannot be afforded on better terms by American citizens, than the subjects of Great Britain for by the 15th article, "The British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe a tonnage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of America: and also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods imported into the United States in British or in American vessels."

And it requires better evidence than the naked assertion of the *Federalist*, to prove that American citizens will be able to import the goods that are consumed by the Indians, into the United States, upon better terms than British subjects can import the like merchandize into *Canada, New-Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*; it being well known that the goods suitable for the trade of the Indian country, are *principally* British manufactures, with some India goods. American citizens cannot import the former into the United States upon as good terms including the charge of impost, as British subjects can import them into their Provinces; and if the treaty should be ratified, the restrictions which are evidently calculated by the 13th article to embarrass the American trade to India, will enable them to import India goods into those Provinces from the stores of the company in London upon equil terms, *at least* with American citizens in the United States. It may here be said, that if British subjects can import goods into the Indian countries upon cheaper terms by the communication of their settlements, than by the United States, that Great Britain will derive no benefit from the privilege, the answer is obvious, they have secured a privilege which they can use at all seasons and at such times, as their former communication by their own territory, would be impassable by means of ice or any circumstance whatever.

In every view it appears, that although by the Treaty we are admitted into each others territory, by the latchboard for the purposes of traffic, and that before the treaty neither could enjoy that right, yet that it is not true, as the *Federalist* asserts, that British subjects could enter our ports as freely before the treaty, as they may in case of its ratification; for they were before subject to an *alien duty*, which will be completely suspended by its ratification.

The *Federalist* also affirms, that by a *surrender* of the Posts, the United States will gain *immensely* by the fur trade. 'Tis difficult to conceive that the term *gain* can apply, when by the surrender, the United States receive nothing more than a right which has long been their own, but which Great Britain has *wrongfully* withheld from them for 12 years. But allowing, as the *Federalist* States, that the traffic with the Indians is within the British territories, instead of gaining *immensely* by the fur trade, by the surrender of the posts, the gain will be a mere pepper corn, as the British nation has only to remove her post over the line of intersection between the two territories, by which means her settlers and trading houses will still remain an insurmountable barrier to the traffic of our citizens with the Indians within the British territories.

The *Federalist* in his comment upon the 6th reason of the report, states that it cannot be derogatory to our national honor and independence to be willing to meet the British nation on terms of equality. But do the United States meet Great Britain on terms of equality, when without any similar stipulation on her part, by the 15th article they stipulated not to impose any new or additional tonnage duties on British vessels, nor to exercise the subsisting differences between the duties *now* payable on the importation of any article in British or American vessels. If there is any stipulation similar to *this* in the treaties of the United States with France, the United Netherlands, Sweden or Prussia, I will thank the *Federalist* to point out the particular articles which contain it.

Should the United States during the continuance of this article be under the necessity of encreasing the tonnage duty upon *foreign ships*, or to encrease the impost payable on merchandize imported in the same; British vessels and merchandize imported in them, would be exempted from all such additional duty and impost. The United States cannot therefore exercise this right without the hazard of offending their allies and the other nations with whom they are in treaty—And they are *thus* placed in this dangerous situation with out even the shadow of reciprocity.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

RUTLAND, July 27.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and the British King, seems to be the subject which at present most engages the publick attention. The sentiments of the people in this part of the continent do not seem to be United upon this subject. But we are happy to find the matter is considered in our several towns, with that temperate spirit of discussion which distinguishes the great body of American farmers. We have no mobs nor riots in the country towns. Foreign influence and intrigue are wholly unknown; and the inveterate spirit of faction does not thrive much in the towns of industrious honeſt farmers. The people are not much acquainted with the business of mobmaking or toastmaking; of speculating in publick funds, or privateers: Nor is it possible to make them believe, that political wisdom consists in ostentation, parade, and clamour; or in volumes of scraps numbered from one to fifteen, containing about a dozen sentiments extracted from old newſpapers, and utterly anew in a jovial hour, as original effusions of genius. The independent body of farmers view such little operations of the *petit maitres* with extreme contempt. And although they with several articles of the treaty had been otherwise, they will undoubtedly abide by the decision of that body of men, which the American people have ordained to be constitutional authority and government.

NEWBURYPORT, July 30.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Foss, prisoner in Algiers, to his mother in this town, dated Algiers, April 12. 1795.

I AM a slave to the Mahometans, as I have before informed you, and in a most deplorable situation, and when I shall find relief God only knows. About three or four months ago we had some hopes of relief, but our hopes were soon over. We were informed that Col. Humphrieys was in Spain and was coming here to treat for peace between the regency of Algiers, and the United States; and were afterwards informed that he was called home to America—the news of which almost broke our hearts; and now I despair of all hopes of ever finding any relief! But God alone knows; by his hand we were brought here, and by his hand we can be taken away. John Harris and Thomas Stafford died in July with the plague. (The death of these persons, together with others, their fellow sufferers, have been previously published.

There is in all 14 Americans, dead already how soon it will come to my turn God only knows. The plague has not been here yet this year; but when it does come, it sweeps a great number off. The number of Americans remaining here is ninety nine; our country allows us three dollars a month, and with the help of that we make out to buy a small trifle of provisions, which keeps us from starving; but we not having an opportunity of buying it ourselves, we are obliged to get the Jews, or Moors, or Turks to buy it for us; and must pay them for going, after they have cheated us of near half, and oftentimes more. At first they beat us more than they do now, because we could not understand when they told us what to do; and they said, if we could not understand with words, we must with a Stick: Now we have got to speak their language, we think ourselves well used if we do not get beat more than four or five times a day, and that without any offence. We have but two days in a year to rest, which are Christmas and Easter Sunday; which days the Christian Consuls to this place pay for our time and them days they allow us three ounces of bread, and nothing else. We are obliged to wear a shirt without collar or wristbands, and trowsers with one shaft leg as high as our knees. All the clothes they give us for a year, will not last six weeks to do our work. Our case is far worse than tongue can express, or pen describe, or heart conceive. I dope that the cries of the widow and the mothers deprived of their children, will have some effect on Congress to cause them to take us away from this place.

"Samuel Bayley desires that you would give his duty to his parents: His master will not allow him to write."

Extract of two letters from Montego-Bay, dated the 8th June.

"As nothing circulates faster than bad news, it is most probable you will have received the account of the destruction of this place long ere this reaches you; but I can assure you your imagination cannot picture to you a more melancholy desolation and licence than the face of it now exhibits. What was called the old town of Montego Bay, that is, all between the street leading from the stone bridge, (as you enter the bay at Miss Williams's) towards the parade, I say all between this street and the sea is laid in ashes. Miss Williams's, (where I now write) Mr. Duncan's, Mr. Franks, the long stores, Mr. Giles's, and Smith's wharf are preserved; but not a house on the other side of the creek or rivulet from Green's wharf to Longland's is standing—Hussey's own dwelling house, Dobson's tavern, and all his immense buildings and wharf are levelled—Giffin's Hotel, Nancy Palmer's, the court house, and every thing this side of that from the parade—The same upon the other side of the street leading to the parade, all between it and the church yard to the creek on this side, & to Mr. Sibar's mess room in the other direction, is consumed. It commenced at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in a gunsmith's shop under the ball room, and took its direction to every quarter; by six o'clock the same day the destruction was completed."

"I make no doubt you have already heard of our misfortune, although perhaps not to be depended upon. I am however very sorry to say, that the report can scarcely be exaggerated. The fire began here about 2 o'clock on Saturday evening, and raged in so violent a degree as to do all the mischief by 5—The only wharf standing is Smith's. It began near the market place, & burnt towards the north-west. The sea breeze shortly set in, which spread the fire on all sides.——The court house, and all on the same side is down.——The opposite side, on which Mr. Th. Alves' house stands, was saved. In short, it is impossible to explain the sad devastation, unless by saying, nearly that all you knew of Montego-Bay is gone. The loss must be immense, and of course will take some time to ascertain. All the flour, and every article of provision, is gone, and many an industrious and thriving good man, I am concerned, have lost their all. As yet we have no reason to believe the calamity was owing to any thing but accident, although we were again alarmed by a cry of FIRE in such a place as to create some suspicion of foul play."

Just published, and for sale, at the Bookstore of

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehensive System of Geography, by way of question and answer, by *Nathaniel Dwight*.

Said Butler has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, all parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Psalm Books, Account Books, whole sale and retail; Merchants may be supplied on reasonable terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles exchanged for Rags.

Northampton, July 29, 1795.

Fresh Goods.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE just received at their new Store, a large and extensive assortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

and Groceries of all kinds. A large quantity and great variety of Crockery Ware, which they are opening and offer for sale at the most reduced prices. The articles are much too numerous for an advertisement. They however inform their friends and customers, they have a great variety of the best Broadcloths; Silks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Irish Linens; a large quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles and Skillets of every description. A large quantity of 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass, Nails and Brads, a number tons best old Sable Russia iron, Halbach's celebrated German Steel, Crawley do.—A large assortment Saddlers Ware, Joiners and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Crosscut, and Handsaws—A quantity best St. Croix Rum by the Hogshead, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Brandy, Madeira, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Codfish by Kentel, Salt by Hogshead, a great variet, Looking Glaſſes, Grindstones, &c. &c. A great proportion of theſe Goods, they have just received from London and Briſtol, in the laſt ſhips, which were purchaſed with the Caſh, direct from the Manufactories, and which they therefore will be able to ſell uncommonly low.

Northampton, August 12. 1795.

For Sale,

A DWELLING houſe, almoſt new, with a ſmall quantity of land, ſituated in Northampton, within 30 rods of the Court houſe—Enquire of

FERMIN WOODS.

Northampton, Auguſt 12. 1795.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of PHINEHAS LYMAN, late of Hadley, in the county of Hampſhire deceaſed—deſires all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment: and all perſons that have accounts, not heretofore exhibited to the commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the claims of ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber as ſoon as may be.

LEMUEL WARNER, Adm'r.

Hadley, July 7, 1795.

I the ſubſcriber hereby give notice, that on the 28th of July I took up in the highway and impounded as an ioſclofure, two MULES, one of a dun colour, the other of a lightiſh colour, one of them has a poke on. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN HODGE.

Hadley, July 28. 1795.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Blackſmith's buſineſs, a ſmart active BOY, about 14 years of age.—Enquire of BOHAN CLAP.

Northampton, Aug. 12. 1795.

Wanted to hire two JOURNEYMEN Joiners, that are workmen at the buſineſs—Enquire of BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Auguſt 5. 1795.

CENT TABLES,
FOR SALE,
AT THIS *OFFICE*.
Auguſt 19, 1795.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſt. a black MARE, about 12 years old, one white foot, and a ſtar in her forehead.—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

AMHARST HARWOOD.

Windſor, July 28, 1795.

*** TICKETS in the Harvard College Lottery, third claſs, may be had of Dr. *Ebenezer Hunt*.

*** Subſcribers to Dr. LATHROP's Thankſgiving Sermon, are deſired to call at the Printing-Office and receive their books.

*** ALL perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Alſo, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which caſh will be paid.

BLANKS of various kinds for ſale at this office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Maſſachuſetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1795. [NUMB. 469.]

FOR THE COLUMBIAN CENTIENL.

No. V.

The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY refuted.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE firſt number of the *Conſtitutionaliſt*, in an anſwer to the *Federaliſt*, expreſſes his fears of the danger that may ariſe, from the ſmalleſt branch of the Legiſlature poſſeſſing a power, to make treaties independent of the larger. This remark is aimed againſt the conſtitution, that if it has no other effect, it may prepare the mind of the reader for his conſtruction: which, if true, will be a death blow to the treaty, and end all cavell on account of its expediency. The town, on being conſulted of this, may remain quiet and unſtartled; for if made by people who have no power it can never be a law—it is a mere dead letter.

After quoting various paſſages of the conſtitution, which deſcribe the powers of Congreſs; he conſiders it as clear, that no treaty can be made, in which the organ authorized, by the conſtitution, to make treaties, ſhall exerciſe any of thoſe powers. The conſtitution would, according to this writer, read thus—the Preſident, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, ſhall have power to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate concur; and provided *always*, that ſuch treaties do not relate to peace or war—that they do not regulate commerce with foreign nations—and that they do not provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States.

It ſhould be ſtrange if the people of *America* had made ſuch a conſtitution, as prevented them from any negociation with foreign powers—on ſuch conſtruction, this would be the caſe. The Preſident and Senate are the only body impowered to make treaties; and, according to this reaſoning, their power is ſo reſtrained, that it can never be exerciſed on ſuch ſubjects, as nations treat upon. The mere ſtating the conſequences of ſuch conſtruction is ſufficient to ſhew its abſurdity; and to convince any reaſonable man that it originated in no regard to the conſtitution.

Does it follow becauſe the conſtitution veſts a power in two bodies to do an act, that the exerciſe of ſuch power by either will be wrong? If by either, then both—and the power is void. If commerce cannot be regulated by treaty with foreign nations, becauſe power to regulate commerce is given to Congreſs; then Congreſs cannot regulate commerce, becauſe the Preſident and Senate have power to make treaties, in which is undoubtedly included a power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

The people of the United States as has been elſe-where remarked, willing to provide for the two common methods of regulating commerce, viz; by legiſlative acts, and by treaties, appointed Congreſs to make laws where thoſe were neceſſary; and the Preſident, with conſent of Senate to make treaties where that method was obtainable, and thought moſt beneficial. The power, veſted in this latter organ of the people, is as full and complete, as that of making laws in the ordinary mode of legiſlation, is in the other.

The wiſdom and caution of the people is, in no inſtance, more ſignally diſplayed than in thus veſting a power to make treaties. Promptitude in ſeizing the ſtreſt occaſion, ſecrecy and diſpatch are often neceſſary in the forming of treaties—Such qualifications are not to be found in large bodies. Hence the wiſdom of veſting a power of negotiation is in the Preſident. To avoid too great haſte, imprudence, or want of knowledge, which might ariſe from an individual, the people appointed the Senate, (two thirds of which muſt concur,) to weigh and diſcuſs the merits of a treaty, and ſanction it with their approbation, before the Preſident can render it obligatory in the United States.

When it is conſidered, that the Senate will ever be compoſed of ſome, who have been of that department, nearly ſix years at leaſt; their knowledge of the laws of the United States, of its foreign and domeſtic relations, of the ſtate of its commerce, and what regulations will moſt advance its proſperity, cannot be queſtioned. Theſe qualifications render that body preeminently fit, for the duty of adviſing the Preſident, in his negotiations with foreign powers. The ſecrecy uſed in ſuch affairs, and which is ſo bitterly exclaimed againſt by this writer, is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the ſafety and proſperity of the people. It avoids the vineſt oppoſition, which ariſes from the influence and intrigue of foreigners, or of thoſe who prefer the intereſt of a foreign nation to the intereſt of their own. The people appointed the Preſident and Senate to regulate their affairs with foreign nations, and neither directed, nor authorized them to take the advice of any man or body of men. To have communicated their tranſactions while in train, would have been to hazard the intereſt of the people; and ſuch a breach of truſt as to have juſtly expoſed themſelves, to the ſevere reprehenſion of thoſe for whom they acted.

Under the confederation, the powers of Congreſs were not greater, nor ſo full and ſtrong as thoſe of the Preſident and Senate, under the preſent conſtitution. Congreſs then made treaties of alliance and commerce. The treaties were diſcuſſed, and ratified in ſecret. If it had been otherwiſe, the peace, happineſs and independence of the country might have been greatly endangered. Does any one believe, that the court of *France* would have negotiated with our miniſters, if they had ſuppoſed the negotiation would inſtantly be made public; and that after a treaty was formed, inſtead of being diſcuſſed in Congreſs, it was to combat all the aſſaults of foreign influence, in the cities of *America*?

It is highly probable that had it not been for the *ſecrecy*, as well as the conſummate ſkill and firmneſs of Mr. JAY and Mr. ADAMS, foreign influence would have prevented the explicit acknowledgment of our independence by *Great Britain*, and our right to the fiſheries.

In the important treaties, negotiated and ratified under the confederation, there never was a leſs againſt them, becauſe they were tranſacted in ſecret. The people knew, that their rights depended on this mode of conducting ſuch buſineſs; and no one was hardy enough, there, to interfere with the eſſential rights of the people. Let thoſe who clamour at the Preſident and Senate for doing the buſineſs intruſted to them, in the manner which the experience of all nations, eſpecially of the United States, has ſtampt as alone ſafe and wiſe, they that foreign influence and domeſtic intrigue is leſs to be apprehended now than formerly—that the people's rights will be better conducted by them, than by thoſe whom the people have choſen.

The objection to the treaty becauſe the Preſident and Senate had no power to make ſuch, will appear ſtill more extraordinary, when it is remembered that the whole ground of bringing forward the commercial reſolutions, by Mr. MADISON, the winter before laſt; of their recommendation by Mr. JEFFERSON, then Secretary of State, was to induce Great-Britain to make a treaty with the United States. The reſolutions were to apply only to nations, who had no commercial treaty with the United States; and they were ſupported againſt Great-Britain, becauſe it was ſaid ſhe would make *no* treaty with us. Both parties then agreed that if commerce was regulated by treaty, it was out of their power; and the ſupporters of the reſolutions advocated them on the probability of their forcing Great-Britain to regulate commerce by treaty. But if they had been liable with the logic of the Conſtitutionaliſt, they would have ſeen that it was wrong and inſidious in the Preſident, to have directed Mr. JEFFERSON to write to Mr. HAMMOND, demanding "*if he was authoriſed to conclude or negotiate arrangements with us, which might fix the commerce between the two countries, on principles of reciprocal advantage*"—in Mr. JEFFERSON, to have made "*propoſals of friendly arrangement to Great Britain, on the ſubject of commerce*"—and becauſe of that government's unwillingneſs to enter into ſuch arrangements with the Executive, to have propoſed to Congreſs, to commence a ſyſtem of prohibitions, duty, and regulations to produce what he thought might be better done by treaty. The Houſe of Repreſentatives, (whom this writer ſeems to have miſtaken for Congreſs, ſpeaking of the Senate's conſenting to a ratification of the treaty, he ſays, "*aſſumes powers conſtitutionally veſted in the Houſe of Repreſentatives*") inſtead of debating whether or not it was the intention of the Britiſh nation, to treat with us on commerce, ſhould have addreſſed the Executive on the inſidious conduct of demanding powers from a man, authorizing him to treat, and propoſing to him to negotiate on ſubjects, on which they themſelves were not authorized to treat.

A particular objection is made to the 5th article of the inſtrument, becauſe it ſtipulates for the payment of certain Britiſh debts; to execute which ſtipulation, it will be indiſpenſably neceſſary to lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts or exciſes.—It is doubtleſs true, that Congreſs muſt lay and collect taxes to make this payment, if the treaty is ratified.——The Preſident and Senate have done what they thought juſt and right; and it remains for Congreſs to do what is neceſſary on their part to fulfill the engagements of the United States.—"*Congreſs is to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare of the United States*". And no good man can doubt, but that body will do what their duty directs. It is true, Congreſs may refuſe to do this—ſo they might refuſe to paſs any laws; but it is not a ſuppoſeable caſe. The Conſtitution is framed on the ideas that every part of the government will do that, which it is authorized to do for the public good. What is to become of our unhappy fellow-citizens in *Algiers*, if the doctrine advanced here is true; Congreſs cannot make a treaty for their redemption—becauſe Congreſs cannot make any treaty. The Preſident can make none for their redemption becauſe he muſt incur a debt to the United States, and to pay that debt, it may be indiſpenſably neceſſary to lay and collect taxes. What a marvellous arm do theſe people give to the Conſtitution! Under a pretence of ſupporting it; they deſtroy the power of the nation, and the liberties of their fellow-citizens!

The Conſtitutionaliſt ſays, the Federaliſt was incorrect, in his ſtatement of the occurrences of the meeting; but does not even hint in what he was incorrect, unleſs it be in the ſtatement made of the publication of the treaty prior to the meeting. The Federaliſt after ſtating the publication of the treaty, in *Boſton*, as allowed to be true by the Conſtitutionaliſt, ſays the foregoing was the only publication of the treaty, prior to the meeting of the inhabitants on the 10th, except a publication of its ſuppoſed contents, by ſome one who read it; and which, on compariſon with Mr. MASON's copy, appears to be incorrect. The Conſtitutionaliſt ſays, "*the inhabitants of this town through the medium of ſeveral newſpapers, had read nearly a counterpart in ſubſtance of the treaty before the arrival of the expreſs from Philadelphia, with Mr. Maſon's copy.*"—The only incorrectneſs charged againſt the Federaliſt, is, in ſaying that this counterpart in ſubſtance is it ſcalled—was incorrect. Some of the reaſons on which he ſaid this was incorrect, are as follows, viz.—In the 9th article, as ſtated in this counterpart, it ſays, "*by this article the United States are to refund the value of Engliſh prizes taken in our waters, or by privateers fitted out in our ports.*" In the copy of Mr. MASON, it is not ſo. The United States are to refund *only* in ſuch caſes, where they forbare to uſe all the means in their power to obtain reſtitution. In the counterpart as it is ſcalled, 9th article—"*The ſubjects and citizens of the contracting parties, ſhall hold real eſtate in each others territories, with the ſame advantages as the citizens and ſubjects of the reſpective ſtates.*" This is groſſly wrong, and well known to have cauſed much of the zeal excited againſt the treaty. In the treaty, the holding of lands is limited merely to thoſe who *now* hold lands, their heirs and aſſigns. In the 15th article of this ſuppoſed counterpart, it is ſaid that we can carry nothing that we export from the Eaſt-Indies, to any country, but the United States, and here we cannot partake of the India carrying trade. This was an article that gave more umbrage to the inhabitants of *Boſton*, than any other.

By inſpecting Mr. MASON's copy, it appears that the goods exported from Eaſt-India, are to be carried to *America*; that we have an expreſs ſtipulation for a direct trade to and from India; that the coaſting trade, and the trade from India to other parts of the world, reſt on preciſely the ſame footing as they did before, except that which is ſtipulated in another article that they will not refuſe to us any privileges in the trade which they may grant to other nations.

In this counterpart, it is ſtated under the 15th article, "*as it is difficult to determine the caſes in which proviſions carried to an enemy, are contraband, to avoid diſputes in theſe caſes, ſhall be duly examined before ſeized, and the owners ſhall be paid for them, alſo their freight, &c. and a reaſonable mercantile profit.*"

By an examination of the article in Mr. MASON's copy, it appears that proviſions are never to be ſeized, but in caſes where, by the exiſting law of nations, they are contraband, and even then they are to be paid for. In the one caſe it was a manifeſt giving up of rights now enjoyed of carrying proviſions, while by the accurate copy, it is a clear and decided advantage to our citizens; ſtipulating for payment of freight, profit and demorage, in caſes where by the law of nations, we had forfeited all claim to any thing. Can it be ſaid that the Federaliſt was wrong in ſtating that this counterpart was incorrect.

It is conceded by the Conſtitutionaliſt, that *this counterpart* was what the inhabitants of the town had read and conſulted previous to their meeting, and that the preparatory ſteps to the town meeting, were totally unconnected with Mr. MASON's copy of the treaty—This confirms what the Federaliſt had ſuggeſted, and fully accounts for the warmth that was ſo viſible againſt the treaty.—If preparatory to the meeting, the real copy had been read, and conſulted on; there is little reaſon to doubt, that a majority of the inhabitants would have been well ſatisfied with it.—The Conſtitutionaliſt need not diſcover his anger, at an imputation that Mr. BACHE excited the patriotiſm of the petitioners for the town meeting.—It was not even hinted by the Federaliſt.—They are perfectly welcome to the whole merit of the thing, and to the reputation of their ſpirited reſentment againſt the treaty, before they had read it. As the Conſtitutionaliſt declares, that ſome days before the arrival of Mr. MASON's copy, they had drawn their petition for a town meeting.

The Conſtitutionaliſt, ſays the Committee, could not know what the two miniſters, while in the act of forming the treaty, brought into conſideration; and therefore could not have intended in the objection, the aſſertion with which the Federaliſt charges them. The Federaliſt did not charge the Committee with knowing what the two miniſters brought into conſideration—He ſays they aſſumed a fact for which they did not chuſe to give any evidence. He gave it to his opinion that they did not; now if they did it would have been ſtated as the Federaliſt preſumes.

The Federaliſt then concluded that the committee meant by the words *brought into conſideration*, for that they were not the ſubject of negotiation; that ſuch is certainly the natural meaning of the terms; and it was evidently the deſign of the committee then; becauſe they go and ſtate as objections to the treaty itſelf, their complaints not being provided for; and no body could be ſo uncandid, as to believe that they endeavored to ſtretch their objections into many articles, intending the ſame thing; until the explanation made by the Conſtitutionaliſt. He now ſays that all the evidence the Committee had on this ſubject is derived from theſe complaints and pretenſions not being mentioned in the treaty itſelf. Then they make two charges on the ſame ſubject, in the object to the treaty becauſe our complaints have not been conſidered, for which we muſt be provided for and allowed; for the Conſtitutionaliſt ſays the Committee did not know what paſſed in the negotiation, and 2dly We object to the treaty becauſe our com-

plaints are not provided for and allowed; unless the charge is that the consideration did not appear in the treaty, that is, that the whole negotiation did not make a part of the treaty—This last would be too absurd to impute to any body.

Until the Constitutionalist had stated that the 2nd objection was not of a sufficient weight to prevent the ratification of the treaty, it was really supposed that the town meant each of their reasons as a support of their general charge against the treaty for being derogatory to national honor, &c. &c. but it seems now that the second objection was only part of a reason, whether half a reason, a 10th or 20th part of a reason, we are not informed—possibly the 20th part; the whole 20 objections forming one reason sufficiently important to prevent a ratification; if this be the case, and the smallest part fails, the objection to its ratification falls. It is said that the British debts are to be put in one scale, and the damages for detention of posts, in the other; but it seems this would not keep the beam even; for Mr. MADISON states that the annual loss by detention of posts, amounts to one million two hundred thousand dollars, making more than 14 millions of dollars; now it is presumed that this would more than balance the unpaid debts—and the clamour would have been equally great against Mr. JAY, and the Senate, if a stipulation had not been made for payment of the whole; for it is not to be believed that men who feel so much more keenly for the public interest than those whom the people have appointed to guard and protect them, would have quietly given up 14 millions of dollars, for one million. In answer to an observation made by the Federalist, that damages for detention of territories were rarely if ever given after long and expensive wars, terminating in favor of the party dispossessed; it is said that such is the magnanimity of conquering nations, that they are willing to take the territory demanded without insisting on any damages. This is a new history of the politics of nations, as well as the feelings of the human heart. Whether true or not, if such would be the issue of a contest for the posts, as seems conceded by the Constitutionalist, it will certainly be considered wise by the people of *America*, that the Minister was willing to take the posts now without damages for detention, rather than involve his country in war to obtain them and damages, when even those, who oppose the treaty on this ground, think the issue of a war, would, if we were conquerors, give us no more than we now have with peace and without expense.

PARIS, June 13.

Process verbal of the opening of the body of the son of the deceased LOUIS CAPET,

In the tower of the temple, this 21st Prairial, (9th June) in the 3d year of the French Republic half past eleven o'clock in the morning.

"WE the undersigned, *Jean Baptiste Eugene Damangin*, physician in chief of the hospital of Unity; and *Philippe Pelletan*, surgeon in chief of the Great Hospital of Humanity, accompanied by the citizens, *Nicholas Jeanroy*, formerly professor in the schools of physic of *Paris*, and *Pierre Lassus*, professor of physic in the school of H-alth, at *Paris*, declare, that we assembled in consequence of an *Arret* of the Committee of General Safety of the National Convention, dated yesterday, and signed *Bergoing*, President, *Cassis*, *Goutier*, and *Pierre Guyomar*, directing us to assist together in the opening of the body of the son of the deceased LOUIS CAPET, and to declare the condition in which we have found it, have acted as follows:

"We arrived at eleven in the morning, at the outward gate of the Temple, and were received by Commissaries, who introduced us into the tower; we were conveyed to the second story, and were shewn into an apartment, where we found lying on a bed, the dead body of an infant, who appeared to us to have been about ten years of age, which body the Commissaries declared to be the body of the son of the deceased CAPET, and which two of us knew to be that of the infant who had been ill several days.

The said Commissaries declared to us, that the infant died on the preceeding evening at 3 o'clock, upon which we proceeded to verify the signs of death, which we found characterized by an universal paleness, a coldness of the whole body, a flatness of the members, a dullness of the eyes, violet coloured spots on the skin of the body, and particularly by a putrefaction, which had begun at the belly, the scrotum, and within side the thighs.

"We remarked, before we proceeded to the opening of the body, a general leanness, which proceeds from a marasmus; the belly was swelled; to the outside of the right knee, we remarked a swelling, which had not changed the colour of the skin, and another swelling, not so large, on the *os radius* near the right wrist. The swelling of the knee contained about two ounces of a greyish coloured matter pure and clean, situated between the periosteum and muscles; the swelling of the wrist contained matter of the same kind but thiner.

"On opening the body a pint of purulent serum flowed out yellow and extremely fetid; the intestines were pale, and adhered together as well as to the partitions of that cavity; they were sprinkled with a great quantity of pimples of different sizes, each of which contained the same matter that was found in the swellings of the knees and feet. The intestines which we opened, were internally very sound and contained a very small quantity of billious matter. The stomach was in the same state; it adhered to all the surrounding parts, was pale on the outside, and sprinkled with lymphatic pimples, similar to those on the surface of the intestines. The internal membrane, was found as well as the pylorus or lower orifice of the stomach, and the œsophagus or windpipe; the liver adhered by its convexity to the diaphragm, and by its concavity to the viscera it covered.

"Its substance was found; its size not larger than common. The gall bladder was moderately filled with a bull of greenish colour.—The spleen, the pancreas, the reins, and the bladder were found. The epiploon and the mesentary, not fat, were covered with lymphatic pimples, like those of which we have already spoken. Similar tumours were dispersed over the *peritoneum*, and the interior of the *diaphragma*: This muscle was sound.

"The lungs adhered to the pleura, to the diaphragma, and to the pericardium, found in substance, and without any pimples; there were a few only near the trachean artery and the œsophagus; the pericardium contained the usual quantity of frosh; the heart was pale, but in its natural state. The brain and its dependent parts, were in a perfectly good condition.

"All the disorders, of which we have given a detail, are evidently the effect of a scrofulous habit of a long standing, to which we decidedly attribute the death of the infant.

"The present *Procès Verbal* has been drawn up at *Paris*, by the undersigned, at half past 4 o'clock, on the day abovementioned.

"Signed by us, "*P. J. Pelletan, P. Lassus, N. Jeanroy, J. B. E. Damangin.*"

BERLIN, (*Prussia.*) April 26.

The departure and arrival of couriers concerning the affairs of the North, were never so frequent. Every thing announces great convulsions in this part of Europe. The conferences between our ministers of State, and the envoys of Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, succeed each other rapidly.

According to an estimate which has been made of the losses sustained by the German Empire, in the three last campains, they amount to 172,000 men, in National revenues, to 346,900,000 florins; in revenues of the Provinces which have been taken by the French, 19 250,000 florins; in contributions levied, 27,871,977 florins; in the military expences, 243,805,375 florins.—The German Empire has therefore lost by the war, on account of the French Revolution, to the amount of 887,807,353 florins, independent of its depopulation, by the slaughter of so many thousand of men, &c.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.

Extract of a letter from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, dated, April 13, 1795

"We arrived here after a passage of nine days from Spithead, in company with his Majesty's ships Monarch, Admiral Elphinstone Arrogant, Sphinx, and Rattlesnake with the Arniston Indiaman. We are only to stop here 24 hours, and then to proceed against the Cape of Good Hope with all speed; but it is feared that a squadron of nine French line of battle ships will be there before us. However, if we are early in taking the Cape, we are to proceed against the Mauritias in the Indian ocean, and all other Dutch and French settlements thereabout. Commodore *Blankett*, with two sixty fours, have just joined us, and we are getting under weigh of the Cape."

PETERSBURG, August 7.

Mr. William Shelton, of Lunenburg county, formerly of this town, was unfortunately crushed in the gust, on Sunday evening last, by a house blow'd down on him—he survived this dreadful event until Monday, about mid-day, when he in the most excruciating agonies, refigned his breath.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Papers by the Southern Mail this day, inform, that Mr. JAY has been burnt in Effigy in *Charleston*, S. C. and in Norfolk, (*Vir.*) in the former place the account says "the nominal Jay, with wishes for the reality" was consumed.

August 13.

MR. FENNO,

Much has been said as to the part Mr. Thomas Pinckney, the minister from the United States resident with the court of London, had in the negociations which ended in the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with that court, lately ratified by a constitutional majority of the United States; and the author of a paragraph in the Aurora of Tuesday undertakes to say that the reports of Mr. Pinckney's having approved of the treaty were calumnious to Mr. Pinckney and false.

The enclosed extracts, which are sent to you for publication, will serve, to inform the public on this point, and will shew the author of the paragraph in the Aurora that he is mistaken.

I do not suppose that any person of common sense or the smallest information, will consider a treaty as good or bad because made or approved by this or that minister. The instrument should certainly be weighed and judged of by its own intrinsic merits or defects. Nor do I believe that any Senator who voted for the treaty, did so in blind compliance with the opinion of any other man, however respectable the author of that opinion might be.

The integrity and true patriotism of Mr. Pinckney are above all suspicion. His great abilities, his thorough acquaintance with, and his anxious attention to, the interests of America, will never be doubted by those who know him. What then will the opposers of the treaty say when they read the sentiments of a minister whom they profess to admire, who was on the spot, fully acquainted with the real situation of affairs, and the difficulties Mr. Jay had to encounter in the negociation, and whose letter to the Secretary of State shews in the most plain and unequivocal terms the dreadful alternative. A war; the United States must to have encountered.

CAROLINIENSIS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jay to the Secretary of State, dated London, 19th November, 1794.

"I ought not to omit mentioning the acknowledgments due from me to Mr. Pinckney, with whom I have every reason to be satisfied, and from whose advice and opinion I have derived light and advantage in the course of the negociation. His approbation of the treaty gives the pleasure, not merely because his opinion corresponds with my own but also from the testimony I entertain of his judgment and candor.

"My own opinion of the treaty is apparent from his having signed it;—I have no reason to believe or conjecture, that one more favourable to us is attainable."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary, to the Secretary of State, dated London, 16th November, 1794.

"Mr. Jay communicated freely to me on this subject during the course of the negociation, and I have witnessed the great difficulties which have occurred in adjusting several of the articles. Although some points might have been arranged more beneficially for us if the Treaty had been dictated entirely by the United States, yet when it is considered as a composition of differences, where mutual complaints had rendered mutual concessions necessary to establish a good understanding, I think it may fairly be said that as little has been conceded by Mr. Jay, and as much obtained for the United States, as, all circumstances considered, could be expected: the business, upon the whole, has been concluded more beneficially for us than I had any hope we could obtain by negociation six months ago, and, in my opinion, places us in a more advantageous situation than we should have been by becoming parties to the war."

NEW-YORK, August 15.

It is reported that the President has *called together* the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on important business. It is more probable, that the assembling of the Judges is for the ordinary session of the Supreme Court, which is in August and February. The Senate is the Constitutional Council of the Executive as far as respects our negociations with foreign nations—The President may ask the opinion of the Judges on points of Law, but it does not appear that any special summons has been issued for convening them at this time.

That the crisis of our public affairs is important cannot be denied; and it is a melancholy truth that parties in our country seem to aid the efforts of our enemies abroad to drag us into a war. The violent partizans of the French, by their public rejoicings, and other evidences of partiality for the French, irritate the English and their adherents, in this country or on our coast. The Tories, on the other hand, take great pains to irritate the friends of their friends. The information of these English inmates to their cruizers, respecting the shipments here, and especially the information sent to Africa, of Mr. Faucher's coming for Newport, are among the most striking circumstances of the present war. The Americans take part in these adversaries; perhaps they go too far on both sides, for a neutral nation; for by acting the quarrel, there is great danger we may become concerned.

Our government has hitherto attempted to hold an impartial hand between the nations at war. But the irritating conduct of individuals on both sides, renders task of government more difficult, and event more precarious.

Our territories however must be protected, and the late insults offered to a pack by the Africa, in the chops of New Port harbor, are such as to call for the most spirited measures. We may be assured that the Executive will pursue such measures, to procure satisfaction for this outrageous proceeding.

The treaty has undoubtedly received the sanction of the Executive; tho' some conditions are probably annexed to the exchange of ratifications. What these are, time must discover, but we may rest assured that our government will act, in the present crisis, with becoming spirit and energy.

At this critical period, it gives us pleasure to find the people in the country generally disposed to acquiesce in the decisions of the constitutional authorities of the United States and with their lives and fortunes to support the government of their choice.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated May 22d, 1795.

Col. Humphreys and Mr. Joseph Donaldson arrived here a few days ago from Philadelphia, we expect with powers to settle a peace between the United States and the Algerines, as well as to accommodate matters with the Emperor at Fez. We hope they may succeed in finally adjusting matters with the Dey of Algiers, for with respect to the Emperor, there will be no difficulty in settling his demands, which will be moderate.

We have for some time past been apprehensive that the Maurith cruizers belonging to Muley Soliman the Emperor at Fez, had orders to take American vessels, but had that been the case, it will be immediately done away, on the Emperor's hearing of Col. Humphreys arrival, which in all probability he knows of before now.

The weather has heretofore been very favorable for the young crops in Spain, which (you will see) keeps the price of wheat low, but as their old stock is now nigh exhausted they will have to depend a good deal on their supplies from Barbary until harvest.

Our intercourse with the Spanish ports along the coast being considerably interrupted of late, we have numbers of their boats daily coming with their produce for sale, and in return take grain and provision, which makes the demand considerable, and at the same time gives us an opportunity of purchasing their wines and fruit much cheaper than can be done if we send often to the place they bring them from.

August 17.

By the Hercules, arrived on Saturday, we have received our regular advices up to the 27th June;—and by a Gentleman who came passenger, we were kindly favored with additional papers to the 30th, from which we present our readers with the following Extracts:—

LONDON, June 25.

What will the sticklers for German honor and Imperial faith—the approvers of the Austrian loan, say, when they perufe the following letter, which we have no doubt will soon receive such a confirmation as will convince the most obstinate that the emperor, as if in perfect spite to his supporters in the British parliament, has announced his intention to *conclude a peace* with France for his hereditary states, and *also to enter into negociations* for the empire!

His majesty the Emperor of Germany, to his excellency the Prince Colloredo, President of the aulic tribunal of the Roman Empire:

"When I ascended the throne, I found myself involved in a war, replete with ruin to my hereditary states, into which my father was led by his allies, and the most solemn promises of the Holy Roman Empire. At this moment I perceive myself abandoned by my allies, the strength of my people reduced, and my treasures exhausted, whilst my allies have only considered their own interest. I have therefore sent my minister, the Count de Lehrbach, to Britenfee, to *conclude* a peace, for the sake of my hereditary States, of which I shall render an account to no one. But ever mindful of the engagements which I just contracted towards the German Empire, I am silent on the subject of their negotiation for these my last efforts, and therefore at the same time send to Britenfee my Vice-President of the Empire, the Baron de Hartenfels; there to negociate an *advantageous* peace for the Empire. I single, (if they should so please) those of the Germanic Body who should be inclined to unite themselves to me, to send instructions and full powers to this Ambassador, with an assurance that by placing a reliance on the ancient Austrian fidelity to its people, they will most infallibly meet with more success, than those who with a blind confidence have involved themselves in a Power faithless to the most solemn engagement.

Vid. T. (Signed) FRANCIS II."

Forph. Traut.

A commission passed the Board of Admiralty, appointing Admiral Hotham Commander in Chief of his Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, in the room of Admiral Lord Hood, resigned.

Admiral Pringle, lately returned to the Downs from a cruize in the North Seas, will go back to his station as soon as he is joined by four ships of the line, two frigates, two sloops, a fire ship, and two cutters, which are the reinforcements ordered him by the Admiralty Board, on account of the appearance of the Dutch cruizers in that quarter.

AUGUST 18.

We have seen a notification in the *Gazette*, said to be taken from the *Richmond Gazette*, expressing the intentions of the citizens of that city (as representatives of "*One hundred thousand free and independent Virginians*," which the *State* is composed of!) to recede from the American Union, in case the treaty with Great-Britain should be ratified. A request is added for the printers in the different States to republish the notice; but, as we conceive it probable that so absurd a proposal does *not* express the sentiments of the people of Richmond, or, through *them*, of the state at large, *our* have more regard for the character of our *town*, common country than to expose further, by the folly of any *part* of it.

Several letters by yesterday's mail mention, that the President of the United States gave his assent to the Treaty with Great-Britain, as ratified by the Senate, on Friday last.

Yesterday sailed for England in the Thisbe frigate, George Hammond, Esq. late minister of the British court to the United States. We hear he carries the treaty, with the ratification of the President and Senate. [Min.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

Yesterday arrived the ship Ariel, Capt. Decatur, from Bourdeaux, which place he left the 20th June, and informs, that two days before he sailed, a Danish brig arrived and gave intelligence, that she had been taken near Brest by a squadron of 7 British ships of the line, and several frigates, but immediately after dismissed, in consequence of the appearance of a French fleet of 13 sail of the line, which came up with and engaged the British, after some time few four of the latter strike their colours, and the French pursuing the rest.

Capt. Decatur asserts us, that the Danish captain went before the Municipality of Bourdeaux, produced his log-book, containing a minute of the above transaction, and solemnly made oath of the truth of its contents.

The following was communicated to Capt. Decatur, by a gentleman direct from Brest, previous to the arrival of the Dane:

"The fleet in that port were for some time so inactive, that at a late period, there were but two men of war in the harbor fit for service, and their enemy's squadrons, taking advantage of the neglect, were continually on the coast, and frequently shewed themselves at the harbour's mouth, which at length roused the officers and sailors to such a spirit of activity, that in the space of two days eleven ships of the line were in readiness, and actually set sail at the departure of the informant.

RICHMOND, August 7.

The following wanton murder was committed on Monday the 27th ult. near Hickory's bridge, Princess Anne county, William Stone and Batson Land, both inhabitants of said county, having some differences on Sunday evening respecting some money matters, parted seemingly satisfied. Next morning Mr. Land on coming to Stone's house for the purpose of reconciling their dispute, was fired at by Stone from his door, with a musket loaded with buck shot, the contents of which lodged in Land's body; he survived only a few hours. Stone on hearing of Land's death, surrendered himself to a magistrate; but, on conducting him to Kempsville jail, he thought proper (for the present) to evade justice, by a precipitate flight into the woods. What adds to this melancholy catastrophy is their being in the closest intimacy, and having large families.

SALEM, August 18.

MURDER OF GEORGE WILKINSON!

On Friday evening a melancholy affair happened in this town. One George Wilkinson, aged 24, of Sunderland in England, who lately left an English ship on our coast, had made an appointment to meet at eight o'clock a woman of his acquaintance at Henry Blackburn's the Chimney Sweeper, at the lower end of St. Peter's street. Wilkinson had received his advance wages on the preceding day, and generously furnished the party consisting of Blackburn and himself and girl, with a supper of bread and cheese and good liquor. At ten o'clock he proposed to depart, but Blackburn forbid him, but persisting, Blackburn, the light being out, took a sword and stuck him below the breast. It entered several inches, and passed into the Colon, injured several blood vessels as it passed.——Wilkinson fell, but no alarm was made till 2 o'clock, and then in consequence of the groans of this unhappy man. Upon the discovery, Blackburn was ordered to go for a Physician. The man lingered till the afternoon, and then expired. He deposed, before he died, upon oath in presence of the Magistrates, that there had been no quarrel previous to the fatal stroke, nor could the wretch who killed him, and was present at the oath, make any excuse but his intemperance. A Jury of Inquest was called, and gave their verdict *Wilful Murder by the hands of Henry Blackburn.* He was buried from the Charity-House on Sunday evening.

BOSTON, August 15.

FROM HALIFAX YESTERDAY.

HALIFAX, AUG. 4.

A Gentleman on board of a Ship, which left *London* the first of July, and appeared off our Harbour yesterday, bound to *Canada*, has obligingly sent us, by a fishing boat, the following interesting Intelligence, which, with real Pleasure, we communicate to the Public.

PLYMOUTH, June 24.

This evening at five o'clock arrived here the squadron under Vice Admiral CORNWALLIS, consisting of the *Royal Sovereign*, of 110 guns; *Brunswick* 64; *Mars* 74; *Triumph* 74, and *Bellerophon* 74; and Pallas frigate. On the 17th inst. they fell in with a French squadron consisting of thirteen sail of the line and fourteen frigates, which chaced them for two days and nights, and at last brought to action near *Belleisle*, and a running fight continued for twelve hours, during which eight sail of French line of battle ships were terribly shattered, so much so, that they were obliged to give over the chace, and fall back, and the remaining five sail, with the fourteen frigates, observing the rough treatment their companions met with from *this little squadron*, thought proper to give up the pursuit also. And Admiral CORNWALLIS then steered away for England to refit, as most of his squadron had received damage, though he had not a single man killed, but several are said to be wounded.

The *Phaeton* frigate, with the Capt. of the *Royal Sovereign* on board charged with dispatches for government, left the squadron the day after the action, and is supposed to be gone for *Portsmouth*.

This action happened ten days after Admiral CORNWALLIS fell in with the fleet of merchantmen bound from *St. Sebastian to France*, of which he captured twelve sail, as stated yesterday, one of whom, a *French* brig arrived here this day.

Admiral CORNWALLIS has fell in with a French squadron, and has also taken 3 frigates and some transports.

August 16.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE inclosed Dissent to the doings of the town, at their late meeting relative to the Treaty, was signed to collect, provisionally, the sentiments of the Merchants and Traders upon that subject. It was not at first intended for publication; but the repeated false assertions made in the *Chronicle*, "that the merchants unanimously approved the town's objections to the treaty," have made it necessary to publish the dissent, to undeceive the public. If you have not room to insert all the names, you will at least include all the merchants and ship owners.

DISSENT.

WHEREAS the votes adopted at a late meeting of this town, relative to the Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, had been representing as expressing the unanimous sentiments of the merchants and other inhabitants upon that subject.

We the subscribers, unwilling to be implicated in the number of those, who approve of the doings of that meeting; and referring to ourselves the right of expressing our opinion individually upon the merits or demerits of public measures, do hereby declare our disapprobation of and dissent from the votes of said meeting:

[The above was signed by the Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, and nearly Two Hundred other respectable Citizens.]

FROM FRANCE—DIRECT.

The ship *Mercury*, Capt. HOWLAND, has arrived at *New Bedford*, in 42 days from Havre. The papers by her have not been sent to town, consequently we cannot present our readers with a general detail of the events they may contain. From private letters, we collect, That the price of provisions, had so far fallen in *France*, that several vessels laden with flour, rice, &c. which had arrived about the time of the sailing of the *Mercury*, had immediately departed for ports in *Holland*. This was actually the case with two vessels belonging to this port, and considering the recent very high prices, indicate symptoms of approaching peace.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

One of the letters by this arrival, covered the report of the Committee of the *National Convention*, raised to present a new *Form of Government* for that *Republic*, which was made on the 24th *June*. By this instrument, the *Executive*, *Legislative* and *Judicial* departments are declared independent of each other. The *Legislature* is divided into two branches, [like the *Senate* and *House of Representatives* of the *United States*.] The first branch is to consist of 200 Members; and to be called, the "*House of Ancients*"—The Members of the *House of Ancients* must be 40 years of age, and married men, or widowers.—The other branch is to consist of 500, and named the "*House of Five Hundred*"—to be chosen by the People. The *Executive* is to be vested in a *Council*, consisting of five Members, to be chosen for five years by the Legislature, one to go out each year, by rotation.

HARTFORD, August 17.

COMMUNICATION.

IT is given out as a discovery, probably with a view to invigorate and multiply combinations, that the President has not ratified the Treaty. The fact is he cannot ratify it unless the other party shall agree to a suspension of the 12th article for further negociation. But that he has hesitated one moment to take the measures he is authorised to do by the advice and consent of the Senate for giving the Treaty effect, is what none who know him and understand the subject, believe. We may rest assured that while the President is not ignorant of machinations which have been years in ripening to their present shape; he has firmness enough, in executing his trust, steadily to pursue the interests of a country dearer to him than his life. A crisis is perhaps approaching which shall develope men's principles and objects more fully than their professions have done.

NORTHAMPTON, August 26.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS.

By the arrival of Captain Pierce, from Jamaica, at Newburyport, we learn, that he spoke with Captain Butler, 60 days from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia, and who informed him, that a TREATY was positively concluded between the DEY of ALGIERS, and AMERICA; and that he had seen official letters from Mr. Church, containing the same.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY, 13 or 14 years of age.

Northampton, Aug. 22. 1795.

We the subscribers being appointed, and having accepted the trust of Administrators on the estate of Mr. SETH BARDWELL, late of Hatfield, in the county of Hampshire deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and those to whom said estate is indebted, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement.

HANNAH BARDWELL,
NOAH BARDWELL,
BENJAMIN SMITH,
} Admin'rs.

Hatfield, August 25. 1795.

All persons indebted to the late Company of *Seymour & Fowle*, are requested to make payment before the first day of October next, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney to be collected.

Northampton, August 26. 1795.

Wanted,

A Good Journeyman to the Clothier's business.—Likewise, a smart active Lad, 15 or 16 years old, as an apprentice to the above business.—to both good encouragement will be given.

ELIJAH HERRICK.

Charlemont, Aug. 18, 1795.

Drugs & Medicines.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms:——Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz—Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsom of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, Steers' famous Opodeldoc.—Likewise Surgeons pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies beautiful smelling Bottles with pungent Salts.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, and PAINTERS COLOURS, as usual.

Northampton, Aug. 22. 1795.

Seth Wright,

HAS just come to hand from New-York, a few Hhds. of the best St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Brandy and Molasses, also a quantity of Loaf-Sugar, Crockery and Glass Ware, Window Glass, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Nail-Rods.—Likewise has as an extensive assortment of European Goods, as will be found in any country Store.—He has also a quantity of Spruce Yellow, which he will dispose of by the single hundred as low as it can be obtain'd for by the ton, in Boston or New-York.

Northampton, August 26, 1795.

Isaac Gere,

HAS for sale, warranted English and French WATCHES, warranted CLOCKS of a superior quality.—Ladies Pendants, Lockets and Pins, Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY, 13 or 14 years of age.

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ELIJAH HERRICK.

Charlemont, Aug. 18, 1795.

[From a Philadelphia Paper.]

Notice to Jersey and Connecticut.

THESE States, though very populous, are not troubled with ungovernable chief towns, nor with any other convenient harbours for villains or parricides, the bane and ultimate destroyers of all the ancient republics. A happy mediocrity in every thing prevails every where. Industry, and a temperate diet, and a most enviable climate, have naturally produced the human species in the utmost state of perfection.—Here the men are tall, robust, and brave: conscious of their comparative strength, they have little to fear, and less to irritate them: they are mild, amiable, and philosophic. Although it is happy for our country that this character will apply to near three fourths of the people in the countries within the Union, yet these States are undoubtedly pre-eminent in the particulars mentioned. Hence, while the seaport towns were employed in burning effigies and tea, in tarring and feathering British Custom-House-Officers, these people are praying Heaven to avert the threatening evils; and in the mean time were fixing their sists to be prepared for the worst. Hence, when the nasty town-meeting declaimers were almost to a man in their biding-holes, these steady veterans in the cause of liberty were in the field, braving those storms and evils which they had done nothing to excite, but the dreadful consequences of which they felt it their duty to oppose. Thus, when all those who began by noise and tumult only, were scatter'd like chaff before the winds, in the winter of '76, these people obliged their enemies, Generals Howe and Clinton, to compliment their bravery in the highest possible terms.

These people were not the first to haul out for the constitution; but having tasted its sweets, they prefer it either to new whiskey, to Jacobin speculations, or to any other mischievous and noisy pretensions of those idle and worthless wretches who would exchange their birth-rights for a mess of pottage, who would rather reign in hell than enjoy even equal privileges in Heaven. They had rather lend their well tried arms to support the constitution and regular efforts of their legitimate freely delegated authorities, than to aid the efforts of any new fangled bastardly pretenders, who may endeavour to undermine their present happiness; and although they despise unnecessary addresses, yet they will reply to such occasionally, thus to forewarn their enemies and the enemies of their country; by telling all those concerned, that they are as ready now as they were when they went to the Westward, to do their duty,—and let those who doubt it try them.

A Soldier of 1776.

On the 15th inst. Capt. Cleghorn, arrived at New York, in 34 days from London; he has brought intelligence to the 30th of June, but nothing very interesting, except a confirmation of the Naval action, mentioned under Boston head.—Also, that on the 30th June, the day they sailed, upwards of 40,000 disaffected men had assembled in Moorfields, London, but for what purpose they did not know.

BOSTON, August 17.

The Selectmen inform their fellow citizens, that agreeably to their directions, they forwarded the resolutions, respecting the pending treaty between Great Britain and the United States, to the President, and have received from him the following answer:—

EZEKIEL PRICE, THOMAS WILLEY, WILLIAM BOARDMAN, EBENEZIER SEAVER, THOMAS CRAFTS, THOMAS EDWARDS, WILLIAM LITTLE, WILLIAM SCOLLAY, and JESSE PUTNAM, ESQUIRES, Selectmen of the town of Boston.

GENTLEMEN,

IN every act of my administration, I have sought the happiness of my fellow citizens. My system, for the attainment of this object, has uniformly been, to overlook all personal, local and partial, considerations:—to complete the *United States* as one great whole: to consider, that sudden impressions, when erroneous would yield to candid reflection:—and to consult only the substantial and permanent interests of our country.

Nor have I departed from this line of conduct on the occasion, which has produced the resolutions, contained in your letter of the 13th instant.

Without a predilection for my own judgment, I have weighed, with attention, every argument, which has at any time been brought into view.—But the constitution is the guide, which I never can abandon.—It has assigned to the President, the power of making Treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate.—If was doubtless supposed that these two branches of government would combine, without passion and with the best means of information, those skills and principles, upon which the interests of our foreign relations will always depend:—that they ought not to substitute for their own conviction, the opinion of others, or to seek truth thro' any channel, but that of a temperate and well informed investigation.

Under this perfuasion, I have resolved on the manner of executing the duty now before me.—To the high responsibility, attached to it I freely submit, and you gentlemen, are at liberty to make these sentiments known, as the grounds of my procedure.—While I feel the most lively gratitude for the many instances of approbation from my country I can no otherwise deserve it, than by obeying the dictates of my conscience.

With due respect I am gentlemen,
your obedient,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

United-States,
28th July, 1795.

BOSTON CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

AT a large and respectable meeting of the *Boston Chamber of Commerce*, convened at the request of the members, and held at their hall, on Tuesday, *August* 11th, 1795, by adjournment to consider of, and expreſs their ſentiments relative to the TREATY made by Mr. Jay, in behalf of the United States with Britain.

A motion was made to have the Treaty read, which was done: it was then moved to discuss and paſs upon the treaty article by article—this motion was objected to, because the ſubject had been ſo fully and ſo publicly diſcuſſed, and the members had had ſo much time to ſtudy the treaty, and deliberately to form their opinion that every one muſt be ready for the queſtion—it was therefore diſpenſed with.

A motion was then made in the words following, viz:

RESOLVED, As the opinion of the Chamber, that the recommendation of the Senate to the President of the United States, to ratify the treaty, as amended by them, was wiſe and prudent, becauſe it ſettles in a fair and amicable manner points of difference between the two nations, which muſt otherwiſe neceſſarily ſubject our country to a humiliating ſubmiſſion to Britiſh inſolations and injuries, or induce a war, with all its horrors and diſtreſſes, to ſuch redreſs; and becauſe when conſidered collectively, the tendency of the treaty muſt be to promote and extend rather than to injure and reſtrain our Commerce.

This motion gave riſe to a lengthy and free diſcuſſion of the ſubject at large, after which the queſtion was put by the President, when the ſame was adopted with one diſſentient only.

Another motion was then made in the words following, viz:

RESOLVED, therefore, that the Chamber cannot but lament and diſapprove every attempt to excite an oppoſition to the treaty in the minds of the people, and to detach their confidence from the government of the Union—becauſe in a free government the ſtability and integrity of thoſe authorities, which they have themſelves conſtituted to manage their public concerns, and a cheerful acquieſcence in the deciſions of rulers of their own appointment, are indiſpenſible to ſecure the peace, the honor and happineſs of the community.

This motion was alſo put by the President after a ſhort diſcuſſion and was adopted with one diſſentient only.

Another motion was then made in the words following, viz:

RESOLVED, That the President of the Chamber be requeſted to forward an authentic copy of the preceeding reſolutions to the President of the United States, and to publiſh the ſame in the public newſpapers.

This motion was put alſo and paſſed unanimouſly.

The queſtion upon the whole was then put by the President after a few obſervations, and paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative

Copy, THOS. RUSSELL, *Preſt'r.*
A true copy from the records of the Boſton Chamber of Commerce,
HEN. PRENTISS, *Sec'ry.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF
GENERAL PICHEGRU.

[There is, perhaps, no military character, in the area of revolutions, whoſe perſonal talent and the fortune of war have raiſed to the acme of glory, as the immortal Pichegru, and whoſe life has been enveloped in ſo much obſcurity. The honor of giving birth to this Scipio of the Rhine *has been aſcribed to a ſhoemaker; and it has been ingenuouſly aſſerted" that like* Cincinnatus *of old, he was called by the revolution from his paternal occupation. Any one, "in the leaſt acquainted with* Europe *can eaſily, could have manufactured at leaſt a more plauſible ſtory of his parentage and education. The following biographic ſketches are given from unqueſtionable authority; and, we believe, will be read with pleaſure.]*

PICHEGRU was born at Poligny, in the late province of Franche Compte, and was the ſon of a wealthy farmer.

He is about five feet, five or ſix inches high; his face is broad, with dark brown hair and beard; his eyes, which are of the ſame color, are rather above the common ſize; his noſe large and fleſhy; his mouth wide; his teeth tolerably good; and forehead ſmall. His manly figure expreſſes hardineſs and penetrating ſubtilety, which, while it endeavors to diſcover the ſecrets of others artfully conceals its own.

Pichegru, having obtained an excellent education, reſolved to enter into holy orders, and was admitted a brother of the order of *Minime*; but this ſituation not agreeing with his active and laborious diſpoſition, he embraced the profeſſion of arms.

At that time (1783) Pichegru was about twenty ſeven years of age. He went to Straſburg, and enliſted in the regiment of artillery of Metz, which was garriſoned in that city; and there he combined the utmoſt regularity of conduct with an aſtoniſhing facility in acquiring the knowledge of his profeſſion.

He performed his duty with exactneſs, and entered into the ſpirit of his new employment, of which, in a ſhort time, he became perfect maſter.

A few years afterwards (about 1785 or 1786) he was dangerouſly wounded in the right hand, when at exerciſe; his thumb was ſhot backwards, and his hand almoſt divided. As the wound was generally deemed incurable, the miniſter was applied to for the ordinary penſion of a cannoneer. His few years ſervice proving an obſtacle to the ſucceſs of this application, the Major of the regiment, on account of the general good conduct of Pichegru, and compaſſionating the ſituation of a young man, who might have been uſeful to the regiment, propoſed to advance him to the rank of ſergeant, the emoluments of which might afford him the means of ſubſiſtence.

The Major, obſerving the conduct of Pichegru to be uniformly correct, placed him in the office of the Etat-Major of the regiment, at the head of which he was in the year 1792.

It is reported, that, in the beginning of the year 1792, he paſſed the Rhine, in order to make himſelf acquainted with the ſituation and reſources of the armies of the princes and the allies; whether with an intention to determine on the ſide it was prudent to join, or to obtain ſuch information as would probably inſure the ſucceſs of what he afterwards embraced, we were entirely ignotant.

In the ſame year Pichegru quitted the artillery, in order to inſtruct a battalion of national guards, which he afterwards commanded, and which brought him into ſtill greater repute.

Pichegru quitted his battalion for a ſituation in the Etat-Major of the army of Coſtine. The experience, he acquired in this kind of ſervice, diſcovered, without doubt, thoſe military talents which the nature of his occupation, in his own regiment, prevented him from diſplaying at a more early period.

The victories, which Pichegru has obtained, ought to be attributed more to his intelligence, and rigorous punctuality in the execution, than to his military abilities as a commander in chief; for it is well known that all the plans of the campaign, calculated for every poſſible circumſtance, are ſent to him daily by the military committee, in which there are ſome old officers of the firſt talents, whoſe names, however, are very little known.

It is generally allowed, that Pichegru poſſeſſes very conſiderable courage; and that, even in the heat of action, his coolneſs does not forſake him. He is a man of the utmoſt humanity, of which laſt virtue he has given the moſt unequivocal proofs. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that his good fortune has neither reddened him proud nor aſſuming; for never were his proclamations filled with thoſe loud and commonplace boaſts, or that ridiculous egotiſm, which diſgraced thoſe of his predeceſſors, and which were merely calculated to inſult and irritate the powers and generals they had to oppoſe.

BALTIMORE, July 27.

Meſſrs *Clayland, Dobbin,* and *Co.*

PAy ſo good as to inſert in your paper the following obſervation, occaſioned by the Charleſton news of the 17th inſt. and oblige a cuſtomer.

"CAIRA! CAIRA!" IT WILL GO! IT WILL GO!—Yes, ye ſons of *anarchy* and *deſtitution will go!*—It will go as wear the *Whiſkey inſurrection* and *David Brad-ford.*

July 29.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Arts dated at Martinique, July 9th 1795, to a merchant in this city.

has been captured in ſight of *Barbadoes*, by board, from Europe for the *Weſt Indies*,

"The Britiſh convoy with troops on 3 French frigates, to the amount (it is ſaid here) of 19 ſail, and all got ſafe into *Gonaive.* The ſoldiers wives have been ſent to this port 3 days paſt in 3 French cartels.—Theſe women mention that the French York many of the tranſports which they did not man."

At a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampſhire, holden at South-Hadley, on the 12th of Auguſt, 1795:

WHEREAS it appears that the directors did on the 30th of July, ult. paſs an order, "that after the 15th day of this month, no boat, raft, or other craft, ſhould paſs the Canal without paying toll at the time of paſſing," and the ſaid order was not publiſhed ſo extenſively as intended,—Therefore,

Reſolved, That the operation of ſaid order be ſuſpended to the 30th day of this month, and that after that time, no boat or other property ſhall be permitted to paſs the Canal, without payment of toll at the time of paſſing; and that all perſons indebted for toll be requeſted to make immediate payment.

The foregoing is truly copied from the Records of the Proprietors.

Atteſt, THOMAS DWIGHT, *Clerk.*

Office of Inſpection.

LICENSES will be iſſued for retailing foreign diſtilled ſpirits and wines, and coaches of all riding carriages will be received at Northampton, during the whole week of the ſeſſion of the Supreme Judicial Court in the month of September next, at Mr. *Iſaiah Pomeroy's*, and at all other times in that month at the Office of Inſpection in Weſtfield. Every perſon owning a carriage ſubject to duty, muſt make entry in that month, and the convenience of having the buſineſs done that week, when every perſon, who does not neceſſarily attend the court, can ſend the money by thoſe who do, it is hoped that they will ſave themſelves the expence, and the collector the trouble of going to any of thoſe houſes.

It is to be ſuppoſed that a compleat compliance with the laws of the United States did not take place laſt year, which in this may be remedied, and in the preſent year no apology can be admitted for neglect of duty.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector
of the Revenue.

Weſtfield, Auguſt 8, 1795.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of PHINEHAS LYMAN, late of Hadley, in the county of Hampſhire deceaſed—deſires all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment: and all perſons that have accounts, not heretofore exhibited to the commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the claims of ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber as ſoon as may be.

LEMUEL WARNER, Adm'r.

Hadley, July 7, 1795.

Juſt publiſhed, and for ſale, at the Book-Store of

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehenſive Syſtem of Geography, by way of queſtion and anſwer, by *Nathaniel Dwight.*——Alſo, Raſſelas, Prince of Abiſſinia.—*An Aſiatic Tale.*—By *Samuel Johnſon*, LL.D.—Alſo, Dinarbas, *a tale.*—Being a continuation of Raſſelas.—*The three volumes complete ſetting*, Greenfield Hill—A Poem and Sermon, By *Timothy Dwight*,—Raſſelas and Dinarbas—and the Rive.

Said Butler has on hand, and keeps conſtantly for ſale, all parts Webſter's and Perry's Spelling Books, Pſalm Books, Account Books, and Cent Tables, whole ſale and retail; Merchants may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles exchanged for Rags.

Northampton, July 29, 1795.

TO be let, a convenient STORE, facing *Union Street*—only one door from the center of *Former-Square*; or the ſtore owned by *R. Breck*, and *Son*—Enquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, Auguſt 26, 1795.

Freſh Goods.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE juſt received at their new ſtore a large and extenſive aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

and Groceries of all kinds. A large quantity and great variety of Crockery Ware, which they are opening and offer for ſale at the moſt reduced prices.—The articles are much too numerous for an adverſiſement.—They however inform their friends and cuſtomers, they have a great variety of the beſt Broadcloths, Silks, Chintzes, Calligoes, Iriſh Linens; a large quantity of the beſt London Pewter, Braſs Kettles and Scullers of every deſcription. A large quantity 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glaſs, Nails and Brads, a number tons beſt old Sable Ruſſia Iron, Halbert's celebrated German Steel, Crawley do.—A large aſſortment Saddlers Ware, Joiners and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Croſſcut, and Handſaws—A quantity beſt St. Croix Rum by the Hogſhead, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Brandy, Molaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raiſins, Allſpice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Codfiſh by Kentel, Salt by Hogſhead, a great variety Looking Glaſſes, Grindſtones, &c. &c. A great proportion of theſe Goods, they have juſt received from London and Briſtol, in the laſt ſhip, which were purchaſed with the Caſh, direct from the Manufactories, and which they theſefore will be able to ſell uncommonly low.

Northampton, Auguſt 12, 1795.

For Sale,

A DWELLING houſe, almoſt new, with a ſmall quantity of land, ſituated in Northampton, within 30 rods of the Court houſe—Enquire of

FERMIN WOODS.

Northampton, Auguſt 12, 1795.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber,

on the 16th inſt. an indented apprentice, by the name of *Henry Harvey*—about 17 years of age, of a light complexion, ſhort curl'd hair, about 5 feet and half high, had on when he went away, a red brown coat, London brown 3-4, ſtriped trowſers, &c. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice, or give information where he is, ſhall have two pence old tenor reward, and no charges paid.—All perſons are forbid truſting or harbouring him on my account, for I will not pay any contract of his after this date.

ABNER BARNARD.

Northampton, Auguſt 17, 1795.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Blackſmith's buſineſs, a ſmart active BOY, about 14 years of age.—Enquire of BOHAN CLAP.

Northampton, Aug. 12, 1795.

*** TICKETS in the Harvard College Lottery, third claſs, may be had of Dr. *Ebenezer Hunt.*

☞ Subſcribers to Dr. LATHROP's Thankſgiving Sermon, are deſired to call at the Printing-Office and receive their books.

*** ALL perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

Alſo, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1795. [NUMB. 470.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

No. VI.

The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY refuted.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE Federaliſt in his remarks on the third reaſon of the town, did not mean to ſtate the reaſoning of the Britiſh, on the 9th article of the treaty of 1783, as in his opinion concluſive againſt the deciſion of the American Miniſter, for the value of negroes embarked from *New-York*, and ſuppoſed formerly to have been the property of Americans. In thoſe obſervations he gave no opinion.——The weight of the reply by the Britiſh Miniſter, muſt ever depend on its own intrinſic merit—and every candid American will give to it, all due force. The Federaliſt ſtated that, under ſuch circumſtances, it was not ſuppoſeable, the Britiſh nation would recede from their conſtruction. If that was to be preſumed, the agent for America ought not to have adhered to this, as a point indiſpenſible; becauſe by breaking off all negociation on that account, he gave up the facts; he gave up all indemnification for our property captured on the ocean, and alſo the commercial advantages of the treaty.

The merchants of Maſſachuſetts will conſider, if they are willing to ſurrender all claim to their property captured by the Britiſh—to ſubmit themſelves with an indian war at the annual expence of a million of dollars, in a vain attempt, to gain by force, indemnity for a few ſlaves, once the property of their ſouthern brethren.

The Conſtitutionaliſt ſays, "*that after a communication by the treaty, to the Britiſh General, every ſpecies of the property of the American inhabitants ought to have been held ſacred; yet in the ſucceeding month, a large number of negroes did embark for the Britiſh provinces.*" It may be true, that a number of negroes did embark for the Britiſh provinces, but it by no means follows they were American property.

It is agreed that all the negroes which were embarked, were found in *New York*, by Sir GUY CARLTON, and that he arrived there during the war. It is not pretended, that any negroes were taken from their proper maſters, or from any parts of the United States, under the controul of the American government, after the receipt of the treaty by the Britiſh Generals. Theſe negroes were either property, or they were free people. If property, they were as liable to be laſt and acquired by the rights of war, as any other property. It is not diſputed that the negroes which embarked from *New-York*, were either captured in war, or invited by a proclamation, declaring they ſhould be free on acceptance of the terms therein propoſed. Had the ſouthern gentlemen any more right under the treaty of 1783, to claim negroes of the firſt claſs than the New-England men their veſſels, or other goods taken during the war? They were both equally property in the view of a ſouthern merchant. Human fleſh, provided it is black, and a ſhip are held in the ſame light by ſlave holders, differing only as to their value in the market.—If captured during war, was not the property completely changed? It was in a veſſel, why not then equally ſo with a ſlave, which was as much property as a veſſel. The Conſtitutionaliſt is deſired to point out the difference, if there be any.

The other claſs was compoſed of ſuch, as, induced by the Britiſh proclamation, had left their maſters, and withdrawn themſelves into the Britiſh lines. It will not be denied, that this is a rightful mode of depriving an enemy of property. After they had arrived within the Britiſh lines, it will not be contented that the Britiſh could deliver them up, without a manifeſt breach of faith.—They had ceaſed to be American property, as much as a veſſel that had driften from a port in the United States, into a port of the Britiſh. Had then the ſouthern citizens any more claim for theſe negroes, than the New-England men for their veſſels driften from their own, into the port of their enemy? The ſame reaſoning applies to both and appears juſt.

Such has been ſaid to be the reaſoning of the Britiſh miniſter in anſwer to Mr. JAY's repeated applications on this ſubject. Before Mr. JAY is blamed for not obtaining payment for the negroes, or the Senate for conſenting to the treaty, though ſilent on this ſubject, thoſe who aſſert to ſay that the treaty ſhould not be ratified unleſs compenſation is made, ought to give it a ſatisfactory anſwer.

But it is ſaid that Sir GUY CARLETON, was charged by General WASHINGTON, with having violated the treaty, in ſuffering the embarkation of negroes; that he acknowledged the truth of the charge, by his preſentions in aſcertaining the number, and thereby gave an indirect opinion that reſtitution ſhould be made for them. The mere aſcertaining the number cannot ſupport this conſtruction. It is equal evidence that, in his opinion, no claim for reſtitution could be maintained. Could he as an officer of the Britiſh crown, conſiſtently with any of the principles on which men generally act, violate the treaty, and at the ſame moment, give to the complaining party evidence of the violation, when fully within his power to have refuſed it? It is not preſumeable. Examine the words of his letter and it will appear that he did not admit the poſſibility of a Britiſh Miniſter having made a treaty, that bears ſuch a conſtruction. They are as follows, viz. "*The negroes in queſtion, I have already ſaid, I found free when I arrived at* New-York, *I had therefore no right as I thought to prevent their going to any part of the world they thought proper.*"

"*I muſt confeſs that the mere ſuppoſition, that the King's Miniſter could deliberately ſtipulate in a treaty, an engagement to be guilty of a notorious breach of the public faith, towards people of any complexion, ſeems to require a leſs friendly diſpoſition than I could wiſh, and I think leſs friendly than we might expect. After all, I only give my own opinion. Every negroe's name is regiſtered, the maſter he formerly belonged to, with ſuch other circumſtances as ſerve to denote his owner, that it may be aſcertained by compariſon, if that was really the intention, and meaning of the treaty. Reſtoration, where unſeperable from a breach of public faith, is, in the world, I think, muſt allow, utterly impracticable.*"

The Commiſſioners appointed by Gen. WASHINGTON, to ſuperintend the embarkation from *New York*, and ſee that no American property was carried away, at the cloſe of the buſineſs make report to him of their doings, wherein they ſay, "*Sir* GUY CARLETON *affected to diſtinguiſh between the caſes of ſuch negroes as came within the Britiſh lines, in conſequence of the proviſions of freedom, and indemnity held out in the proclamations of his predeceſſors and ſuch as came in either previous to the proclamations, or ſubſequent to the ceſſation of hoſtilities.* Negroes of the firſt deſcription he ſuppoſed not included in the treaty, *as the public faith had, prior to the treaty, been pledged to them for their ſecurity againſt the claims of their former maſters.*"

The Conſtitutionaliſt wiſhes to have it believed, that among 5000 negroes, there were none ſick, none ſo young or ſo old, as to be of little value; that they were all prime ſlaves; and that free negroes were ſo enraptured with this land of liberty, (where, to be ſure, ſuch people are held as ſlaves) that they would not go with thoſe, who acknowledge them free, and where the laws would protect them with equal ſecurity as in *America*; and that, under a military government, thoſe who were really ſlaves, could not be compelled to go with their proper maſters. On theſe, and this obſervations on the value of ſo many thouſand human beings the Federaliſt need make no remark. The Conſtitutionaliſt muſt underrates the underſtanding of the Americans, if he ſuppoſes that any advocate can be derived to his argoments from ſuch attempts at impoſition.

The real queſtion before the public is—would the Britiſh nation accede to a conſtruction that deſtroyed their public faith? It is not probable they would. What then was the wiſeſt ſtep to be taken on the part of *America?* To accept the treaty thos; or in order to eſtabliſh a conſtruction, to ſay the leaſt doubtful, give up all hopes of obtaining the poſts peaceable, ſacrifice our navigation now floating unprotected, and inſtantly abandon our citizens whoſe property has been captured on the ocean. No man can doubt but that to undertake a war, for ſuch a purpoſe would be the height of madneſs; that nothing but loſs and diſgrace could follow it. To give to this objection all the conſequence that is attempted, betrays extreme thoughtleſneſs; if nothing worſe.—Beſide ſacrificing all that we gain by treaty, it would be wantonly ſporting with the treaſure and lives of Americans, for an object of doubtful right, trivial in its value, and confeſſedly unattainable.

The Conſtitutionaliſt miſtakes, if he thinks the Federaliſt ſtated that any treaty between the Kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia had regulated the law of nations in their particular caſe—He ſtated that the King of Pruſſia in 1753 complained that the property of his ſubjects had been unlawfully ſeized on the high ſeas by Britiſh ſubjects, and condemned—That the anſwer by the Britiſh Court was, that all captures at ſea were tried by admiralty Courts, and that this was the immemorial cuſtom of Europe. The Conſtitutionaliſt ſays that this doctrine, though juſt, does not apply to our caſes; that they are not ſimilar.

Of what do the United States complain? of unlawful captures at ſea; of what did the King of Pruſſia complain? of unlawful captures at ſea.—The United States and Pruſſia were reſpectively at peace, when the captures were made, & Britain at war. What was the doctrine ſtated, and acknowledged true by the Conſtitutionaliſt? "*That by courts of admiralty, acting according to the law of nations, and particular treaties, all captures at ſea were are, and have been immemorially judged of, in every country of Europe, and ſubmitted to by neutral powers, and that any other method of trial would be manifeſtly unjuſt, abſurd, and impracticable.*" This he agreed to be according to the uſage of nations—He is deſired to point out the diſtinguiſhing mark in property claimed by the American merchants as captured from them by the Britiſh, which is not included in the terms, *all captures at ſea.* He is deſired likewiſe to ſhew wherein the doctrine laid down by Mr. JEFFERSON does not apply.

In a treaty of peace made in 1763, between the King of *Great Britain*, the King of *France*, and the King of *Spain*. It expreſſly ſtipulated that "*the deciſion of the prizes made in time of peace, by the ſubjects of Great Britain, on the Spaniards ſhall be referred to the courts of juſtice of admiralty of Great Britain, conformably to the rules eſtabliſhed among all nations. ſo that the validity of the ſaid prizes between the Britiſh and Spaniſh nations, ſhall be decided and judged according to the laws of nations, and according to treaty, in the courts of juſtice of the nation who ſhall have made the capture.*"

In the treaty of Peace made between *France* and *Great Britain* in 1783—It is likewiſe ſtipulated that the deciſion of the prizes and ſeizures made prior to the hoſtilities ſhall be referred to the reſpective courts of juſtice; ſo that the legality of the ſaid prizes and ſeizures ſhall be decided according to the law of nations, and to treaties in the courts of juſtice of the nation, which ſhall have made the capture, or ordered the ſeizure.

Thus we ſee, that after long and expenſive wars by the moſt powerful nations on the Globe, this mode of trial, and obtaining compenſation for ſeizures made in time of peace was conſidered right and acquieſced in. It is not therefore probable that after immenſe expenſe of blood and treaſure in a war with *England*, if ſucceſsful, we ſhould obtain better terms. Is it not wiſe then to accept that with peace, which in the moſt proſperous event of a war would be all we could expect to gain?

He attempts, to derive force to the reaſon of the town by ſaying that the United States have agreed to a more ſummary mode of trial of the Britiſh claims; and as an equivalent they ſhould have granted a like mode. A little attention to the cauſes of complaint on the part of the Britiſh will ſhew that a determination by commiſſion will only take place, where it is impoſſible for the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings to reach the evil.—Firſtly. The Britiſh debts due in 1783. The treaty authorize commiſſioners to take cognizance only of ſuch debts as, where by the operation of various impediments created by law, Britiſh creditors have been prevented from obtaining juſtice, and where judicial courts cannot now redreſs them compenſation. If they can obtain juſtice in the courts of law, they are obliged to reſort there. The commiſſioners cannot ſuſtain their complaints. If eſtabliſhes this ſummary mode to compenſate for loſſes occaſioned by our not permitting Britiſh creditors to have the advantage of the laws of the land, which was expreſly ſtipulated in the treaty of peace. For redreſs of our complaints, the courts are open, and what we cannot obtain in this way, ſhall be made up to us by commiſſioners. Surely it will not be ſaid, that we have agreed to a more ſummary mode of trial for Britiſh complaints, than they have for American complaints.

The other ground of complaint on the part of the Britiſh, is in permitting their veſſels to be taken in our ports, or by privateers fitted out in our harbours; and forbearing, for particular reaſons, to make uſe of all the means in our power to prevent their being captured, or to obtain reſtitution when captured. It is well remembered what the particular reaſons were—A foreigner intent on involving our country in war, and ſupported by an unprincipled ſection of Americans, created ſuch a ferment as rendered it hazardous to attempt executing the laws.

The government forbore to afford them juſtice in our courts, at that time. It cannot now; thoſe who then inſulted the ſovereignty of our country are fled, and have taken the property with them—It would be a mockery of juſtice to refer the Britiſh complainants to our courts, when neither their property, nor the perſons who injured them are within our juriſdiction. It will not be pretended that theſe complaints are in a ſimilar ſtate with ours.

The Conſtitutionaliſt concedes that the country occupied by Indians within the Britiſh territory, contains by far the greateſt proportion of furs, but then it is ſaid this is not advantageous, becauſe the Britiſh traders can ſupply their ſtores from the United States. By his own ſtatement then the advantage is double. We can purchaſe largely of furs, and can pay for them by the ſale of goods. Is it diſadvantageous to have a new market open, where we can buy a valuable article, either for our uſe at home, or for exportation to foreign countries; becauſe a market is likewiſe opened, where we may vend many goods imported from *Europe* and *Aſia*, at our own prices, for this writer ſays, by reaſon of ice in the *St. Lawrence*, the Britiſh traders cannot import goods from *Europe* more than half the year—and will be obliged to ſupply their ſtores from the United States.

In the next paragraph he ſays—"They will alſo be able, however extraordinary the grant of this privilege may appear, to import their goods into any port of the United States, and from ſuch atlantic ports tranſport the ſame throughout our whole territory free of *an alien duty*, upon the ſame terms as to our own citizens—What this writer would intend here cannot be conjectured—He certainly cannot intend to ſay, that Britiſh ſubjects can import goods into the atlantic ports of the United States, at leſs duties than they did before the treaty—If he does, he intends to deceive his readers—There is not a word in the treaty that gives ſuch right—Goods imported into the atlantic ports by Britiſh ſubjects are liable to the ſame duties before and after a ratification of the treaty. If they ſhould chuſe to import all their goods into the atlantic ports of the United States; and pay as duties, and tranſport through our territories, what would be the injury to us? None—We ſhould be great gainers. And no ſenſible man could ever ſuppoſe any other than beneficial conſequences, if all the Britiſh colonies were to be ſupplied through the United States.

In the next ſentence, the note is entirely changed, and it is there aſſerted "that Britiſh traders have ſuch large capitals and ſuch connections with the Indians; and

Americans have such small capitals, and without such connections, that the article can be of no advantage to the Americans. His only meaning here can be, that we can neither have a market for importation or exportation. He is requested to reconcile the contradiction between this and the former part of the paragraph; where he gives us to understand that the British traders must be supplied from the United States, because they cannot import more than half the year by sea. He says, Asiatic goods under the treaty cannot be afforded on better terms, by American citizens, than by British subjects; because the British government refuses to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in *Europe*, a tonnage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of *America*; and also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable in the importation of European and Asiatic goods, imported into the United States, in British or in American vessels." The Constitutionalist is desired to point out how this article can possibly produce the consequences he predicts, or what relation it has to this subject. We import our Asiatic goods, direct from *Asia*. We do not import them from any British ports in *Europe*.

It has not been denied that Asiatic goods are a third cheaper in the United States, than in England, whence the colonists must get them unless they import them from *America*. How then can it be said with or without this wonderful reason, which with equal aptness might be applied to increase the clamour on the negro bustle's, that Asiatic goods cannot be afforded on better terms by American citizens than by British subjects? He goes on to say, "that more is required than the naked assertion of the Federalist, to prove that the American citizens will be able to import the goods that are confumed by the Indians, into the United States upon better terms than British subjects can import the like merchandizes into the British Provinces." It is true, and the knowledge of every reflecting man is what supports the assertion; but left the assertion of the Federalist should not be believed for the reasons given by him, the Conftitutionalist endeavours to confirm it by telling us that the British traders will have an advantage in buying of us, rather, than importing by the river *St. Lawrence*; that the British can even import into the *Atlantic* ports of the United States, and thence transport by land into the interior of their own country on better terms, than they can in their own ports.

This writer asserts, "that the British subjects could not enter our ports as freely before the treaty as they may in case of its ratification, for they were before subject to an alien duty, which will be completely suspended by its ratification." The assertion of the Federalist was, when speaking of the British, enter our seaports as freely now, as they can by treaty." This is true; and the Conftitutionalist is defied to shew a word in the treaty, that lessens the duty now paid by British subjects in our seaports.

After allowing that the traffic with the Indians is within the British territories, he remarks that "just removing her posts, over the line of intersection, between the two territories, by which means her settlers and trading-houses, will remain an insurmountable barrier to the traffic of our citizens, with the Indians within the British territories." By treaty we have a right to go into *all their territories*, by land, or inland navigation, not merely to their posts. Pray then, Mr. Conftitutionalist, tell us how her settlers and trading-houses will be an insurmountable barrier to this trade?

The fur trade he says will not be worth a pepper-corn. Mr. JEFFERSON says, delaying to surrender us the posts, cuts us off from the fur trade, which before the war, had been always of *great importance as a branch of commerce*, and as a source of remittance for the payment of our debts to *Great Britain*." Mr. MADISON stated the fur trade, withheld by the posts, worth 200,000 dollars per annum.—But this article which admits us into a fure trade, fix times greater, to say the least, than that derived from a mere surrender of the posts, this advocate of the committee calls a mere pepper-corn!!

The 15th article of the treaty, is brought forward as an objection of immense weight against the treaty. Let us see how it stands. It is acknowledged, that British vessels now paying an higher duty in American ports, than American vessels pay in British ports. The parties stipulate to treat for the more exact equalization of duties, within two years after the present war, and agree that in the interval, the difference now subsisting, shall not be increased. This is in its nature a very temporary arrangement; and, without an express stipulation, hardly any language can be more strong, that *Great-Britain* will not raise her duties. She must equally raise them on all other nations, if she does on us; and their duties have remained the same for many years.

He asks the Federalist, whether any such article exists in our other treaties. The answer is no. The reason is, because at making those treaties, no such difference subsisted, and there was no National Government authorised to impose duties. And further, let it be remarked, that this article is equally beneficial to the other powers, with whom we have stipulated not to impose higher duties, than those paid by the most favoured nations. The horrible event therefore, of offending our allies, need not be apprehended from this article.

The Conftitutionalist allows that all the assertions made by the Federalist, respecting the right of nations having colonies, are true; and observes that there are but few, in this enlightened country, who are so ignorant as not to know, that unless we gain a right by treaty, *Great-Britain* may prohibit our trading, or even entering the ports of her colonial possessions, without affording us any just cause of complaint. Every admission then of American vessels into her colonies must be considered a grant in our favor, of certain acknowledged rights.

It is unnecessary to remark that by the confession of this writer, he, and those whose cause he attempts to advocate, complain of the article ceding us certain rights in the *East Indies*, without any just cause of complaint. Having an absolute right, according to the Conftitutionalist, to deny us all trade, the permission of even a partial commerce must be considered as advantage gained by the treaty.

The Conftitutionalist is requested to point to any thing that we give in exchange for this important trade to the *East Indies*. Here is the cession of a right which it is acknowledged *Great Britain* was under no obligation to grant, for which in return we have granted nothing; but they say the treaty wants a reciprocation of benefits from *Britain* to *America*.

The Federalist expreft no admiration, nor even an opinion of the writings of Lord SHEFFIELD, he only quoted his words, he has frequently quoted the *Conftitutionalist*—By the same rule it may be concluded, he admires the writings under this signature—to draw such conclusions from such premises, is a species of logic yet unknown to the Federalist—he forbears any further remarks—he writes merely with a view of pointing to the truth—to lead men to think and act for themselves.

LONDON, June 28.

[*From very late English papers.*]

KING'S SPEECH

DELIVERED ON SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1795.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE zealous and uniform regard which you have shewn to the general interests of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and spirited support which you have continued to afford me in the profecution of the great contest in which we are still unavoidably engaged, demand my warmeft acknowledgments.

The encouragement which my allies muft derive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make in supporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the means most likely to conduce to the restoration of peace to these kingdoms, and to the re-establishment of general tranquility, on a secure, honorable, and lasting foundation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample supplies which the resources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impossible to *contemplate the internal situation of the enemy*, with whom we are contending, *without indulging a hope that the present circumstances of France may, in their effects, hasten the return of such a state of order and regular government as may be capable of maintaining the accustomed relation of amity and peace with other powers.* The issue of these extraordinary transactions is out of the reach of human foresight—Until that desirable period arrives, when my subjects can be restored to the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace, I shall not fail to make the most effectual use of the force which you have put into my hands.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant success obtained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet under the able conduct of Lord BRIDPORT.

I have every reason to rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery and conduct of my fleet and armies, as well as of the zeal, spirit and perseverence of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary war.

Parliament was then prorogued to 5th August.

Meeting in St. George's Fields.

In consequence of an advertisement in some of the daily papers, as well as from a number of hand-bills having been circulated, convening a meeting of the Apostles of the London Corresponding Society in a piece of ground not far distant from the Obelisk, in St. George's Fields, some thousands of persons collected there yesterday afternoon; many, no doubt, from views of riot and disaffection to this or any other government established by law; but many more from motives only of curiosity.

On the Sunday preceding, as well as yesterday morning, some large basket-loads of biscuits were distributed among the poor, stamped with the following inscription: on the legend are these words: "Unanimity, firmness, and Spirit;" and on the inside was stamped, "Freedom and plenty, or Slavery and Want."

About three o'clock a man by the name of *Jones*, took the chair, and soon after opened the meeting by an elaborate speech against the present government of the country. We shall not recite all the libellous matter uttered by this disciple of *Esculapius* for the theme of his discourse was Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage. Citizen Jones concluded by recommending, to the People, that if they could not obtain relief to their grievances by legal and constitutional representation, they should take the law into their own hands, and not be terrified by the Bastiles erected by Ministers.

A long string of Resolutions was then read expreffive of the riotous disposition of the Founders of the meeting, and an address was moved to the King, as well as thanks to citizen Stanhope, for his manly and impartial conduct in the House of Lords, and that the public had reason to congratulate themselves that they had at least one honeft man in Parliament. An amendment was afterwards moved, that Mr. Sheridan should be included in the vote of thanks, which was adopted.

The Meeting seems to have completely answered the purposes of some of its committee, as many thousand tickets at 6d each, had been issued to admit people with in the paling of the field. There was no disturbance of any kind.

Some men in aprons who had pasted themselves near the Horse Guards, had the audacity to raise a hiss and cry as the King passed on Saturday to the Parliament house.

They were found to belong to a Distillery near Old street, and took this mode of venting their spleen, at the salutary measure of Parliament, in stopping all distilling during the present scarcity of corn.

June 25.

Some private letters arrived by the last mail from *Hamburgh* intimate, that the *Empress of Russia*, is applying in a very energetic manner, to the Court of *Berlin*, to induce the *King of Prussia*, to annul the treaty of peace, which it has lately made with the French Convention; and that a definitive question is put to him on the subject, in which his answer is required on or before the 22d of June: On his reply to which, will depend the execution of some very active measures, which the Court of *Petersburg* has in agitation. This news seems to be confirmed by a circumstance mentioned, that some French Emigrants of rank and consequence, who were preparing to sail for the *West Indies*, have received letters from friends in *Berlin*, desiring that they will not leave *Europe*, as circumstances of a very unexpected nature will probably soon be made public, which may throw a very different prospect on their concerns; and give a much speedier opening for their return to their native country than has yet presented itself to their hopes.

June 26.

Accounts from Vienna, of the 3d inft. mention the expectations of the movement of a large body of Ruffians, towards Bohemia.

The Paris papers, of the 28th inft. contain the following article:——"PICHEGRU continues the career of glory, and is going to gather new laurels at the head of the brave French army, several columns of which, have already passed the Rhine."

A late official receipt of the Emperor of Germany, declares his determination immediately to make peace.

DAUGHTER of the late KING.

PARIS, June 24.

The Committee of *Public Safety*, has just opened a negotiation with *Spain*, for the exchange of the daughter of LOUIS XVI. An agent of that Court resides at *St. Sebastian*. It is the Marquis D'ANANDA. The ostensible object of his journey was to reclaim some property of his [illegible] ence, and the department of the [illegible] revenues—which he obtained. We [illegible] sured, that in his conferences with the Representatives of the People, Peace was frequently spoken of. Notwithstanding which, and his losses, the *King of Spain*, wishes the war to continue; and intends to try another campaign. The Duke D'ALCUDIA, one of the principal Miniffers, has lately written a letter to the Archbishop of *Toledo*, by which he demonstrates, in the name of his Catholic Majesty, the urgent necessity of purfuing the war with vigour; and that, to defray the expenses thereof, it was of consequence, that the superfluous plate of the churches should be sent to the royal treasury. In consequence of which, the Archbishop has sent a paftoral letter to all the districts of the kingdom.

YORK, *(Penn.)* Aug. 10.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the *Borough of York*, and vicinity, held in the court-house, on Monday the 17th day of August, 1795, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures proper to be pursued upon the subject of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain.

JOHN ECUY, Esq. being appointed chairman—After a full and deliberate discussion of the subject, the following resolutions were moved, and unanimously adopted.

1st. *Resolved*.—That although we consider it the constitutional right of the citizens of the United States to address the President by way of petition, memorial or remonstrance, on any subject, concerning which the Constitution has vested him with a negative or affirmative, yet that there may be certain situations, in which it would be exceedingly improper, and inconsistent with their duty so to do.

2d. *Resolved*—That we consider the present occasion, as one of those, on which it would be highly improper to advise the President not to give his affirmative to the pending Treaty, as such conduct would savour of interfering with the constituted authorities, which ought never to take place but in cases of the greatest necessity; that it would betray a want of confidence in the Senate, and in the President; that it would tend to weaken our government, and give foreign nations a bad opinion of its wisdom and stability; and that it would have a direct tendency to encourage animosities, factions and divisions among ourselves.

3d. *Resolved*—That we have a full and entire confidence, that the President of the United States, will never exceed his Constitutional powers, and that in the exercise of them, he will combine, as he always hitherto has done, wisdom with integrity.

4th. *Resolved*—That we deem the Constitutional guard upon the Executive, as sufficiently strong, even where less confidence is due, in requiring the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senate, as an essential requisite to the ratification of treaties.

5th. *Resolved*——That we cheerfully leave the treaty between this country and Great Britain, where the Constitution has directed it to be left, feeling the most perfect reliance, that the honor and interest of this country will be fully confulted in a decision upon it.

Resolved—That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, be transmitted by the Chairman, to the President of the *United States*.

JOHN EDIE, *Chairman.*

NEW YORK, August 22.

To COMFORT SANDS, *Esq. President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.*

SIR,

A little before my departure from *Mount Vernon*, for *Philadelphia*, I received your letter of 23d of last month, covering the resolutions of the *New York* Chamber of Commerce, relative to the treaty lately negotiated, between the *United States* and *Great-Britain*: my journey, and the urgent business in which I have since been engaged, have prevented an earlier acknowledgment.

While I regret the diversity of opinion which has been manifested on this subject, it is a satisfaction, to learn, that the commercial part of my fellow-citizens, whose interests are thought to be most directly affected, so generally consider the treaty, as calculated, on the whole, to procure important advantages to our country.—With due respect, I am, Sir, your obedient,

GO. WASHINGTON.

United States, 20th August, 1795.

NEWPORT, August 2.

SIR,

The following is a copy of a letter I received from Capt. HOME, of his Britannic Majesty's ship *Africa*, which I take the most early opportunity of forwarding to your Excellency, having the honor to be, with due respect and esteem, your Excellency's most obedient, and very humble servant,

THOMAS W. MOORE.

His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, *Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode Island.*

Africa, off Rhode Island, 31st July, 1795

SIR,

I DID expect to have the pleasure of seeing you on board the *Africa*; but as it is not the case, I am obliged to send an officer to you, under the present circumstances, and to desire that you will lay my letter before the Governor, or other Chief Magistrate of the island, which is to contain these several requests.

First, That there may be delivered up to me immediately, an officer who was taken on board a British sloop while in *Newport*, and confined on board the French frigate now in *Rhode Island*; these violent proceedings being contrary to the law of all nations in a neutral port.

In the 2d place, that you may receive the aid of the civil power in this island, to send on board the *Africa*, all British or others, who have been captured in any vessels, and set at liberty in these states; not a stipend and pretended aid, but such as our nation has a right to expect from the United States: And 3dly,

That I may be permitted to buy such refreshments as my ship's company are in need of; and that in case I send my own boats on shore, my people and officers shall not be liable to insults from any of the inhabitants or others, of whatever description; and to represent in plain terms to the Governor, that if my officer who carries this letter, or any other officer or people whom I may send upon these just and lawful occasions, receive from any one individual, whether of the nature of a mob or otherwise, any affront or insult, I will immediately come in with his Majesty's ship under my command, and protect my own people; and further, that if the government or states here, are in such cases as I have mentioned, guilty of such a breach of neutrality, I will then look upon myself in the same manner, as not bound to observe the neutrality of these ports, and I am resolved to be treated in the same manner in all respects whatever, as they do those of the French Republic.

And I am the more plain in the nature of my present demands, as I have received a hint, that if I send my people on shore, while the *Medusa* lies at *Newport*, that they will be considered as spies. In this case I want to say nothing. I am in full possession of every intelligence regarding that ship, which I want to be possessed of.

And I require a written answer from the Governor of *Rhode Island* to these demands, and that without loss of time. I am, Sir, &c.

R. HOME.

THOMAS WM. MOORE, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at Rhode-Island.

BOSTON, August 22.

Valuable and agreeable Information.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 26th June.

"We have procured a decree for the release of the ship *Neptune*, Capt. JEFFRIES, with an order for the payment of freight, demurrage, and charges. But no time is yet fixed for the payment; two months is supposed to be specified: For what reason we know not, the cargo is referred for adjudication to some other day.—We have had an interview with the secretary of state relative to the ship and cargo, and we indulge a hope that payment will be liberally made, and as soon as the forms of office will admit.—But on this head no determination has been made for any of the recent captures.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Springfield, Virginia, to his correspondents in Philadelphia, dated 30th July.

"I have just received letters from my friends, Cox and Liddick, of London, who inform me, I have got my claim confirmed in the *High Court of Admiralty*, against the captors of my ship and cargo, damages they have allowed me two per cent. The captors have removed the suit to the *High Court of Appeals*. My friends have few or no suits attachments against the person of the captain, owners of the privateer, and judges of the court, &c. I have hired a small vessel, and shall send a person out to serve the judgements to the Island of *Bermuda*, on the body of *Bridger Goodrich* and the captain of the privateer, and to the Island of *Montserrat*, on the worshipful *Thomas Harcomb, Esq.* judge of the court, and his officers, &c.

FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. LITTLE, from *Russia*, arrived yesterday, informs, that, *June* 4th, a *Russian* fleet of 12 sail of the line, and 12 frigates, hauled out of the Mole of *Cronstadt*, said to be destined to join the English: That 15 sail of Swedish men of war, and eight sail of Danes, lay in *Copenhagen* road, supposed destined to dispute the passing of the Russian fleet in the straights; and that Capt. CLARE, of the *Ambuscade* British frigate, had been imprisoned at *Copenhagen*, for taking draughts of the arsenal, and other suspicious conduct.

August 27.

From the MEDITERRANEAN,

we may soon expect to hear of an engagement. The French Toulon fleet consists of 17 sail of the line; the English, under Hotham, has been considerably reinforced, since the late rencounter. By our last account, they were seen off *Minorca*, and the French had failed in quest of them.—

THE ENGLISH NAVY,

was never so formidable as at the present day. A *Liverpool* paper mentions, that there are now in commission 544 men of war, from first rates to sloops, inclusive; and that there are 94 out of commission. The smallest of these would have been an admiral's ship, in the reign of queen Elizabeth!

The EMPEROR of GERMANY,

it appears from a late official receipt, is *pacificating* with France. The lots of *Luxembourg* seems to have given the adjacent co-estates a shock of the paralyfy.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 27.

"A number of American and other neutral ships laden with provisions for France, have by order of this government been brought into British ports. Our ministers assurances are, that nothing hostile is intended to the neutral nations; and that they mean to pay, speedily and handsomely for cargoes so detained, as well as freight and demurrage to the ships so bro't in."

The TOWN of RYE,

four miles from Portsmouth (N. H.) turned out, last week, every man, woman, and child in the parish, to express *deliberately* and *legislatively*, their sentiments of the treaty. After having given many brilliant specimens of *popular* eloquence, in the meeting-house, they adjourned to *Squire Parsons's* barn-yard, where as an effigy of Mr. Jay, they erected a *ten feet-rail* with a pair of *Stag's horns* affixed to it, emblematic of his *political cuckoldom!* They then copiously saluted the pole with the most *convenient* implements of the yard; after which they stuck it full with *pitch-fire knots*, set fire to them, and danced round the blaze, singing the *Indian war hoop*.

The CREEK INDIANS,

to the number of 300, including 50 chiefs, have assembled at *Beard's Bluff*, on *Alatamaha* river, for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the *Georgians*. They have refused a white woman who has been their prisoner for several years; also several negroes and other property, which they have taken from the frontiers. Their neighbors it is said are all at war with them; which is alledged as the cause of their present anxiety for peace with the Americans.

August 29.

We learn by private letters from Bilboa, in Spain, of as late date as July 6, that the war was carried on in that quarter with the greatest activity and inveteracy. A few days before the date of the last letters, the French attacked and carried the Spanish lines, with great slaughter on both sides; and at the time of writing the letters, the French and Spanish were continually engaged, with various success. The first arrival from that quarter must, we think, bring the details of important advices.

In the north, nothing interesting has occured since the surrender of Luxembourg. The army under Gen. PICHEGRU, it is said, has passed the Rhine; and it is expected will attack the Prince de Cobourg.

From New York, Aug. 23.

"I am unhappy to assure you, that the fever really made its appearance in this city, and that nearly 50 persons have died of it. It is confined to that part of the city which is east of Peck's slip; but left it should extend I would advise you to defer your journey here for a few days."

The new Constitution of France contains much more efficiency, in several parts, than that of the United States. Execution is not, however, so free as in America, as it disfranchises those who cannot read and write their names. Notwithstanding which it was received with loud applause by the spectators, who heard it. After it was read, it was ordered to be printed, and sent to the several communes (towns) of the republic, and the discussion of it in the Convention postponed to the 16th *Messidor*, (July 4.)

HARTFORD, August 17.

A Company belonging to this State on Wednesday evening last purchased the Western Lands at the price of 1,200,000 dollars.

At East-Hartford, last Thursday afternoon, William Dyer, a Journeyman Papermaker, fell from a small bridge into Hockanum river, and was immediately carried by the rapidity of the current over two mill dams and drowned.

NORTHAMPTON, September 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Dated Bourdeaux' June 21, 1795.

"We have advice that the British cruisers are in the Bay of Biscay, and have orders to send in all American vessels bound to France. We also learn, by an American who came up yesterday from a coasting voyage, on which he sailed 15 days since, loaded with bay, that on his way out, and very near the Cordovan Light house, he was boarded by a Spanish lugger, armed with swivels who kept him a long time in possession, and would have sent him in had he been more valuable. The captain of the lugger informed, that he had taken several American vessels bound home from this place loaded with wine, &c. and sent them, in, and that he should take all he met, coming or going.

"There also arrived here yesterday, a Danish vessel, the Captain of which, in a very direct manner, refuses, that he was taken with three American vessels, by five English ships of war, and three frigates, off Brest, and being becalmed there, the French obtained information of the British force and situation, and with a breeze off land, came out with 8 ships of the line superior and several frigates, and brought the English to action, during which he (the Dane) took an opportunity to steer off, and that he saw three ships (English) of the line strike.

"A peace with Spain and the Emperor is concluded.—The bell informed persons here think it will take place. So great an event cannot long remain unpreclaimed.

"N. B. Since writing the above, a man from Brest confirms the account of the engagement, and says that one ship of the line and a frigate were lost in before he had left Brest. I am informed of a fire at Nantz, which consumed six large French ships, the smallest of 500 tons, American Property."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his father in Philadelphia, June 20, 1795.

"I am sorry to find that every body in Philadelphia is in Bourdeaux-mad: there is now in this port no less than ten or twelve sail of Philadelphia vessels, all laden with provisions; the consequence is, that almost every article is a drug. I never saw more plentiful tables in my life than are generally kept here, and at half the price they can in Philadelphia.

FROM FRANCE.

Lately arrived at Portland, Capt. Thomas Boreham, 45 days from France. By the account of Capt. Boreham, the French Republic is verging to a peace; the Emperor of Germany has ceased hostilities; the French fleet was in port, and provisions and all other articles of necessity, cheap and plentiful.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

By Capt. FOLGER, from Lisbon, we learn, positively, that the Algerines were not out. The Portuguese were preparing a new squadron to relieve their old cruising squadron in the Straights; and Mr. CHURCH told Capt. F. he had assurances from the Court of Portugal, that they would conclude no Peace with the Algerines, without giving him three months previous notice. This promise puts the American commerce with the southern ports of Europe, almost upon a footing of perfect security, from those freebooters, the Algerines.

THE public are hereby informed, that the School, in New-Salem Academy, will be opened on the second Monday of September inft. under the care of a respectable Preceptor.

DIED, in this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. *Jemima Clark*, consort of *Mr. Samuel Clark jun.* aged 36 years.

The Subscriber hereby

notifies all those who have not settled their Notes, given to the late co-partnership of *William & James*, that their notes will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection, unless paid previous to the first of October next.

JOHN JAMES.

Goshen, Aug. 30, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Eleazer Cowles*, late of Amherst deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, executors on said estate—and those who have claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH COWLES,
OLIVER DICKINSON.

Amherst, Aug. 13, 1795.

Otis and Foles.

HAVE for Sale, at their store in Curtisbingston, and 100 and 84 Nail cut Shingle and Lath, do.—Grindstones, W. Island N. E. Rum, Sale, Tea, Raisins, Redwood, Brimstone.—Also, English and Hardware GOODS, Crockery Ware, 6 by 8 Window Glass, which they will sell very low for ready pay or their usual credit.—They would likewise inform those who are indebted to them, whose accounts are become payable, that they expect a settlement by the first of October next—those who do not comply must expect to receive something in the name of the Commonwealth, greeting.

N. B. Wanted, Flaxseed, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Tallow, Toweloth, Cotton and Linnen RAGS, &c. for which they will give a generous price and pay part Cash if required.

Commington, Aug. 28, 1795.

Just published, and for sale, at the Bookstore of

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehensive System of Geography, by way of question and answer, by *Nathaniel Dwight*.—Also, Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia.—*An Asiatic Tale*.—By *Samuel Johnson*, L. L. D.—Also, Disarbas, *a tale*.—Being a continuation of Rasselas.—*The three volumes complete in one.*

Greenfield Hill—A Poem and Sermon. By *Timothy Dwight*—the Five, or a collection of thoughts on civil, moral, sentimental, and religious subjects, price 75 Cents.

Said Butler has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, all parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Psalm Books, Account Books, and Cent Tables, whole sale and retail; Merchants may be supplied on reasonable terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles exchanged for Rags.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY 12 or 13 years of age.

Northampton, July 29 1795

Lyman & Clap,

HAVE discontinued their Co-partnership in the Blacksmith business.—An immediate settlement is requested of those who are indebted to said company.—Every account that remains unsettled in November next, will be put in suit without further notice.

N. B. The above business will be carried on at the same shop as usual, by

MEDAD LYMAN.

Easthampton, Sept. 1. 1795.

Clothier's business carried on in all its various branches.—All those who are desirous of having their clothes dressed, may depend on having them done with neatness and dispatch; and the least favor gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

ROGER WING.

ALSO, the subscriber has lately set up the BLUE DIE—he flatters himself, that he shall carry on that branch to the advantage of all his employers.

William sburgh, 18 Sept. 1795.

To the Public.

WHEREAS a Bill was found against me for fencing the county road, north of my house, narrower than what it was formerly layed out—I wish your indulgence so far as to secure the crop that is now on the land, and promise to remove the fence the north and south side of my house to the original width.——I with suitable notice may be taken of the turn from Capt. Samuel Fairfield's house to the meeting house, as in many places it is very narrow, and in others is removed.

ANDREW GATES.

Williamsburgh, Aug 28, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Lieut. *Josiah Bond*, late of Conway, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who have demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit the same to the subscriber for settlement.

PEGGY BOND, Admin'rx.

Conway, Aug. 17, 1795.

The Subscriber being

appointed administrator on the estate of *John Eaton*, late of Greenwich, deceased, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.—All persons having demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, to

ELIPHAS EATON, Adm.

Pelham, Aug. 29, 1795.

All persons indebted to

the late Company of *Tappan & Forule*, are requested to make payment before the first day of October next, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney to be collected.

Northampton, August 26, 1795.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

The Constitutionalist, No. IV.

Messrs. ADAMS & LARKIN,

THE 10th reason in the report is, "because although the terms of said Treaty appear to be reciprocal in many instances, yet from the local situation and circumstances of the United States, and the pacific system of policy they have adopted, that reciprocity is merely nominal and delusive."

The *Federalist* makes no comments upon this reason but passes over it with this request to his readers, "that they would not assent to this assertion, without examining the Treaty for themselves, and at least desiring the Committee or Selectmen of Boston, to expose the *fraud*, before they pass censure on their whole government, for being deluded blockheads or something worse."

The readers of the *Federalist* could not stand in need of this caution, for the citizens of a *free and enlightened country*, will never receive or reject any opinion without previously examining it for themselves, and the Committee neither expected or wished their assent to *this assertion* without such examination. The Committee even if desired, are bound to expose no *fraud*, for their assertion implies no charge of *fraud*; it reprobates not the author of the Treaty, or its advocates, either in or out of the senate, but the instrument itself; and it is *their* wish, as it ought to be the wish of every *true friend* to his country, that it may stand or fall in the public opinion, by its own *intrinsic* merits or demerits.

It may not however be a task *so* difficult, as the *Federalist* imagines, to adduce in support of this assertion even from the Treaty itself, the most *indisputable* and *stubborn* facts; nor will I solicit the public, assent to the truth of them, until my readers have had an opportunity to examine it for themselves with calmness and deliberation.

It is the opinion of VATTEL, that "great *Republics* treat with *Kings*, as equal with equal, and when nations are in such a state that the *law of nature* requires that their Treaties should be equal.

Upon this respectable authority, if it will not shock the feelings of a *certain party*, I will for a moment suppose that the great Republic of America and the King of Great-Britain were at the time of the negociation, *equals*, and I will then examine whether the *Treaty* in any degree preserves the principles of *equality*.

The 3d article stipulates, "that it shall at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America, (the country within the limit of the Hudson's Bay Company *only* excepted,) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other."

It further stipulates, "that all the ports and places on the eastern side of the river Mississippi to which soever of the parties belonging may freely be resorted to and used by both parties."

It also stipulates, "that no duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party, on peltries brought by land or inland navigation, into the said territories respectively."

To a person unacquainted with the geography of *this interior country*, and the portion of its belonging respectively to Great-Britain and to the United States the *terms* in this article might appear to be *reciprocal*, as mutual liberty is thereby granted to pass by land, or inland navigation into *each other's* territories but when he is informed, that the line of intersection between them, will *effectually* exclude the citizens of the United States from the *fur trade*, and that their superior advantages, from capitals and agents in England as well as among the Indians, will enable the subjects of Great Britain to monopolize *that trade*; and that the vessels of Great-Britain have free admission into all our rivers and lakes open to the highest ports of entry, while on the other hand American vessels are excluded from the *seaports, harbours, bays*, and *creeks* of his Majesty's territories, and also from *such parts* of the river, as are between the mouths thereof, and the highest ports of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading from Montreal and Quebec," when he is also informed; that the *eastern side* of the river *Mississippi* in fact belongs to the United States, notwithstanding the artful expression, "*to which soever* of the parties belonging." And that British subjects are allowed without any equivalent, freely to resort to all the ports and places of the same *in common* with our own citizens. And further that the citizens of the United States in order to obtain through the British territories a passage free of duties for a *trade* which by this article they will never enjoy in a considerable if in any degree, open a passage *equally free* of duty to the vast quantity of peltry which will annually be brought through the United States by his Majesty's subjects, he will pronounce *at once* that the *reciprocity* in this article is merely *nominal* and *delusive*.

The 5th article in the Treaty stipulates, "that whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that question shall be referred to the final decision of 3 Commissioners."

By the language of the preamble to this article, it appears as if doubts had really arisen in the minds of *both parties* relative to this river, and upon this appearance the subsequent provision being to decide such *doubtful* question, the *terms* might at first view be considered to be *reciprocal*; but it being a fact, that the Ministers who negociated the Treaty above referred to, had before them full and complete maps of that country, excluding all doubt and uncertainty as to this river, and also that Great-Britain until the present Treaty, had expressed no serious doubts herself upon the subject, we shall be convinced that Great Britain by this article will stand a chance to gain a very valuable tract of territory, to which she had never any real, if *pretended* claim; and the United States without any equivalent, will stand an equal chance to loose the same tract of territory to which they have the most indisputable title.

Do not the *terms* of the treaty in *this* instance therefore, convey a reciprocity merely *nominal* and *delusive*.

The 6 h article stipulates, that "whereas it is alledged by diverse British merchants and others his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security, thereof had been in several instances, impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial Proceedings the British creditors cannot *now* obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for such losses and damages which they have thereby sustained. It is agreed that in such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors."

I have been particular in the recital of nearly the whole of this article, because it involves various and important questions, which appear to be in so close connection as to be incapable of separation.

The debts thus claimed by British creditors are the debts of individuals of *certain States*, and the *lawful impediments* to their recovery of them are *acts* of such States, for which the United States could not be responsible, nor by the former Treaty did they stipulate any farther than to recommend to such States a removal of the impediments; still by this article the United States become the debtors, and guarantee the payment of them. If *they* thus stipulate to do *what* neither law nor equity could demand of them, it being a maxim that the claimant in equity should do equity, we certainly might expect a similar stipulation on the part of Great-Britain. Does any such stipulation appear in the treaty? The damages from the plunder of negroes and other property by the British armies, incorporated into one sum, would constitute a *counter* demand to those debts of importance; but no provision is made for the consideration and allowance of such demands.—It is to be urged that the surrender of the posts in an equivalent, the answer very naturally occurs; the posts were the property of the United States, and if the detention of them by Great-Britain was *wrongful*, the United States are in *equity*, as much intitled to the damages of such detention, as the British creditors are to the interest upon their debts. I defy the *Federalist*, with all his dexterity at splitting hairs, to draw a line of discrimination in the two cases.

In this instance also, the terms may appear *reciprocal*, but the reciprocity on examination proves to be merely *nominal* and *delusive*.

By the 7th *article* in the Treaty *Great-Britain* stipulates to make restitution for the spoliations upon our commerce; but in a process *so expensive, vexatio* and *uncertain*, as to be little more satisfactory to our citizens the sufferers, than an absolute denial of it. In the same article the United States on their part stipulate to make *full* compensation for all property taken by *French privateers* equipped within their ports, or captured within their limits and jurisdiction, and in a process *prompt, certain* and *satisfactory*. So ambiguous is the language that at first view the terms in *this* instance might appear *reciprocal*, but every candid man upon examination, must pronounce the *reciprocity* to be merely *nominal* and *delusive*.

The 9th article stipulates, that British subjects who now hold lands in the territories of the United States, and American citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of his Majesty shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles," &c.

In this article the terms appear at first blush to be perfectly *reciprocal*, the conditions in mere expression being exactly similar; but the fact being known that British subjects who *now* hold in the territory of the United States, *such sorts of land*, hold the same in *fee simple*, and that American citizens, if any such there are, who *now* hold a few rods of land in the dominions of his Majesty, hold the same *only* in *fee tail* and not a trace of *reciprocity* will appear.

The 10th article stipulates, that neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor monies which they may have in the public Funds, or in the public or private Banks, shall ever in any event of war be sequestered or confiscated."

I shall not *now* consider the extreme policy and danger of this stipulation as it respects the United States, but attempt *only* to shew that there is no *counter* stipulation on the part of Great-Britain as an equivalent for it. It is well known that Great-Britain always has been, and from her situation & commercial superiority, must continue to be the *creditor nation*, and that her subjects in private debts and in public funds, and in private banks, possess within the United States, millions of pounds where American citizens within the dominions of Great-Britain possess millions of peace. Although *when* the mere words imply equal stipulations, in reality the United States resigneth to Great-Britain the *great bulwark* of their political security, and receive from her in return the *mere shadow*, and not the *substance of reciprocity*.

The 28th article stipulates, "that whenever such articles (referring to articles of provisions becoming contraband by the existing laws of nations) shall for that reason be seized; the same shall not be confiscated, but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified, and the captors, or in their default the government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the owners or masters of such vessel, the full value of all such articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurrage incident to such detention."

By this stipulation the United States voluntarily surrendered to Great Britain the *right* never before relinquished, to send certain articles to France, and even legalize her arbitrary seizure of them—They receive in return the value of such articles, with *what* Great Britain shall herself determine to be a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, and demurrage for detention; which sums may possibly amount to 30 per cent. when at the legal ports of destination they might calculate upon 50 and 100 percent.—And this condition on their part, without the probability or possibility that their situation will ever require, or the disposition of Great-Britain ever permit on her part a similar stipulation—It is clear therefore that in this instance also the terms of the Treaty, although apparently reciprocal, *that* reciprocity is merely *nominal* and *delusive*.

I have thus selected from the Treaty such articles as appear to be the most *strikingly* deficient in *reciprocity* and unless the real *etymology* of the terms "*nominal* and *delusive*," implies all the odium attached to them, by the Federalist, I feel confident that the public will acquit the Committee of any charge of impropriety in the use of them.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

[*Constitutionalist No. V is not received.*]

Drugs & Medicines.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms:——Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz—Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsom of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, Steers' famous Opodeldoc.—Likewise Surgeons pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies beautiful smelling Bottles with pungent Salts.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, and PAINTERS COLOURS, as usual.

Northampton, Aug. 24, 1795.

TO be let, a convenient STORE, facing *Union Street*—only one door from the center of *Tyrmont-Square*; or the store owned by *R. Breck*, and *Son*—Enquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, August 26. 1795.

Fresh Goods.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE just received at their new store facing COMFORT-STREET, a large and extensive assortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

and Groceries of all kinds. A large quantity and great variety of Crockery Ware, which they are opening and offer for sale at the most reduced prices.—The articles are much too numerous for an advertisement. They however inform their friends and customers, they have a great variety of the best Broadcloths, Silks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Irish Linens; a large quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles and Skillets of every description. A large quantity 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass, Nails and Brads, a number tons best old Sable Russia Iron, Halbach's celebrated German Steel, Crawley do.—A large assortment Sadlers Ware, Joiners and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Crosscut, and Handsaws—A quantity best St. Croix Rum by the Hogshead, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Brandy, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Codfish by Kentel, Salt by Hogshead, a great variety Looking Glass, Grindstones, &c. &c. A great proportion of these Goods, they have just received from London and Bristol, in the last ships, which were purchased with the Cash, direct from the Manufactories, and which they therefore will be able to sell uncommonly low.

Northampton, August 12, 1795.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, holden at South-Hadley, on the 11th of August, 1795.

WHEREAS it appears that the directors did on the 30th of July, ult. pass an order, "that after the 15th day of this month, no boat, raft, or other craft, should pass the Canal without paying toll at the time of passing," and the said order was not published so extensively as intended,—Therefore,

Resolved, That the operation of said order be suspended to the 30th day of this month, and that after that time, no boat or other property shall be permitted to pass the Canal, without payment of toll at the time of passing; and that all persons indebted for toll be requested to make immediate payment.

The foregoing is truly copied from the Records of the Proprietors.

Attest, THOMAS DWIGHT, *Clerk*.

Office of Inspection.

LICENSES will be issued for retailing foreign distilled spirits and wines, and entries of all riding carriages will be received at Northampton, during the whole week of the session of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the month of September next, at Mr. *Asahel Pomeroy's*, and at all other times in that month at the Office of Inspection in Westfield. Every person owning a carriage subject to duty, must make entry in that month, and the convenience of having the business done that week, when every person, who does not necessarily attend the court, can send the money by those who do, it is hoped that they will save themselves the expence, and the collector the trouble of going to any of their houses.

It is to be supposed that a complete compliance with the laws of the United States did not take place last year, which in this may be remedied, and in the present year no apology can be admitted for neglect of duty.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue.

Westfield, August 8, 1795.

Isaac Gere,

HAS for sale, warranted English and French WATCHES, warranted CLOCKS of a superior quality—Ladies Pendants, Lockets and Pins, Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY 13 or 14 years of age.

Northampton, Aug. 24, 1795.

Wanted,

A Good Journeyman to the Clothier's business.—Likewise, a smart active Lad, 15 or 16 years old, as an apprentice to the above business—to both good encouragement will be given.

ELIJAH HERRICK.

Charlemont, Aug. 18, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1795. [NUMB. 471.]

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Northampton, August 26. 1795.

Fresh Goods.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE just received at their new store facing COMFORT-STREET, a large and extensive assortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

and Groceries of all kinds. A large quantity and great variety of Crockery Ware, which they are opening and offer for sale at the most reduced prices.—The articles are much too numerous for an advertisement. They however inform their friends and customers, they have a great variety of the best Broadcloths, Silks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Irish Linens; a large quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles and Skillets of every description. A large quantity 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass, Nails and Brads, a number tons best old Sable Russia Iron, Halbach's celebrated German Steel, Crawley do.—A large assortment Sadlers Ware, Joiners and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Crosscut, and Handsaws—A quantity best St. Croix Rum by the Hogshead, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Brandy, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Codfish by Kentel, Salt by Hogshead, a great variety Looking Glasses, Grindstones, &c. &c. A great proportion of these Goods, they have just received from London and Bristol, in the last ships, which were purchased with the Cash, direct from the Manufactories, and which they therefore will be able to sell uncommonly low.

Northampton, August 12, 1795.

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Lyman & Clap,

HAVE discontinued their Co-partnership in the Blacksmith business.—An immediate settlement is requested of those who are indebted to said company.—Every account that remains unsettled in November next, will be put in suit without further notice.

N. B. The above business will be carried on at the same shop as usual, by

MEDAD LYMAN.

Easthampton, Sept. 1. 1795.

The Subscriber being appointed administrator on the estate of *John Eaton*, late of Greenwich, deceased, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.—All persons having demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to ELIPHAS EATON, Adm.

Pelham, Aug. 20, 1795.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

No. VI.

CONCLUDED.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE Constitutionalist after having fully and completely allowed the rights of *Britain* to an exclusive trade with her colonies, and an absolute stranger as right in us to trade there, unless ceded by treaty, has the wisdom to contend that we ought not to receive any by stipulation; and that the treaty ought not to be ratified because of an article which gives us a valuable trade to her colonies.

But then he implies that a valuable trade to the East-Indies will not be substantially beneficial, because in his opinion, on comparison with its present advantages, it will not be equally so as now. This may be offered as a sample of logic—it is certainly neither truth nor common sense, to say that a thing cannot be substantially, or positively good, because it has been better.

Goods are usually sold cheaper in *Ostend* than here—proof offered—they are *sometimes* imported from that country to this. India goods are *sometimes* imported from *England* into *America*; therefore they are cheaper there, than here. They are *sometimes* imported from *France* into *America*. According to such reasoning, it would be not difficult to prove that almost every article of commerce is cheaper in every part of the world with which we trade, than in *America*. Do merchants never send goods from one port to another but when they are dearer in the place sent to, than in the place sent from. This would be to suppose certain knowledge in a merchant of the different markets, in distant quarters of the world, not only of times past and present, but of future times. This would be a kind of prescience extremely valuable, but not yet attained. Do merchants never send goods to a port for a remittance, because they are cheaper in the place sent to, than in the place sent from? The Constitutionalist says goods sent from *America* to the *East Indies*, are generally sold at a loss.

Suppose for a moment, that the reason given, supports his assertion, what has it to do with our trade to *Asia*? The true question by a merchant would be, where can I procure Asiatic goods on the cheapest and best terms? If in *Ostend*, rather than in *India*, it will be better to import such goods from *Ostend* than *India*. But until it can be shewn, that India goods can be imported on better terms from *Europe*, after the merchants have added their profits, than from *Asia*, it is probable the trade will continue, & be considered a beneficial one, although they are *sometimes* imported from *Ostend*.

This reason, though it came out modestly in the first part of the paragraph, in the latter part is made to prove that not only our trade to India will not in future be beneficial, but that we might obtain our India Goods in *Ostend*, cheaper than in *Asia*. What a pity, that this reasoning had not been brought to the public eye, before this late hour. The merchants of *Salem* and *Boston* had more than thirty vessels, chiefly ships, in the year 1793, amounting to more than five thousand tons sluttily pursuing a voyage of fifteen months at three times the expence, that it would have cost them to have obtained the same profits, from *Ostend*, in five months according to this writer.—For the charge of five per cent to procure bonds exists no where but in his imagination.—There is not a word in the treaty rendering bonds necessary. The increase of twenty per cent likewise, which he has conjured up, has no other foundation. The words of the treaty are "neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said States to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government established there, and if any transgression should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the citizens of *America* in the same manner as against British subjects or others transgressing the same rule." It cannot be denied by any who read this part of the article, that we have the same right after as before the ratification of the treaty—And a candid man would have thought, that putting our citizens on exactly the same footing as their own, would have rescued this part of it at least from censure—especially when we consider the immense expence *Great-Britain* incurs for securing this trade to her own subjects. It is yet possible that the merchants will continue to help more on their own calculations, than this sublime logic of the schools.

The Constitutionalist agrees that *Great-Britain* may prohibit us from all trade in her *East-India* settlements, without just cause of complaint on our part—That she has stipulated to grant that which we could not claim of right, and which she had not stipulated to grant to any other nation, that having stipulated to grant us certain rights, does not impair her power to permit us the exercise of others—That our rights by permission will be as strong after, as before a ratification of the treaty—Yet he concludes that we are expressly prohibited by treaty from all trade not absolutely granted. This appears to be a palpable contradiction in the Constitutionalist—He may, however, console himself by setting down this remark as a self evident proposition—He says, "*America* had certainly a right to expect the same indulgencies would have been secured to her citizens on their intercourse to the British settlements in *India* as are enjoyed by other nations." (*Indulgencies*—Strange that this writer should use such a term as applying to us from *Britain*.) Let it be remarked in answer to this observation; that other nations have no *indulgencies secured to them*. Further, *Great Britain* cannot prohibit us any indulgencies without prohibiting them to other nations, according to the 15th article of the treaty wherein it is said, "Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any article to or from the territories of the two parties respectively which shall not equally extend to all other nations."

He says that "British vessels by the treaty receive from us indulgencies, which are not allowed even to our allies." This is not true—It cannot be supported by a word in the British treaty. And the treaty between us and *France* expressly stipulates, that her subjects shall enjoy and receive every right and immunity that other nations do or *shall* enjoy.

The Constitutionalist supports the 8th reason of the town, by asking, whether in other treaties, there is any stipulation that we will export goods directly from *India* to *America*.—The answer is, that there is not; and the reason is obvious. No other nation has permitted us by treaty, to go to *India*. There is no restriction of a trade there in our trade, with other powers, because they do not allow us to trade there at all. "This may be put down in the class of self evident propositions. The Federalist rejoices that he has so many; wherever he finds any in the writings of his opponents, he will certainly pay them the tribute of acknowledgment.

He has mentioned some of the errors, and contradictions of the Constitutionalist. There are others so self evident, that it would be an affront on the public, to suppose they can be read, without being instantly seen and felt.—Such are those on the clause by which *Great Britain* reserves a right to place her duties on a par with ours. This is an article which appeals so forcibly to our sense of justice for its fitness, that objections to it could not have been thought possible; and it cannot escape the notice of the most cursory observer, that all who attempt to support their objections, constantly assume premises, or draw conclusions so apparently false, as to convince their readers of the very reverse of what they intended.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) August 18.

OF PEACE.

The Herald printed at Portland yesterday says, "A gentleman from Freeport informs that a fishing vessel has just arrived there, which a few days since spoke a vessel bound to Halifax, 25 days from London, the Captain of which asserted, that hostilities had actually ceased between France and England.

The Gazette of Maine, printed at Portland yesterday, says, "A fishing vessel arrived at Freeport, spoke with a vessel from Halifax, that informed of the arrival of a packet there, in 25 days from England, with the news of a cessation of arms in Europe."

NORFOLK, August 12.

SPANISH FLEET.

Eighteen sail of Spanish vessels sailed from the Havanna on the 25th July, for Old Spain, Teneriffe, and Madeira, laden chiefly with sugars. In the latitude of Charleston they were overtaken by the same gale. Two of the brigs (one mounting 16 guns, and carrying forty men) were dismasted, and on Friday last were standing with their heads to the shore, and driving fast on Hatteras shoals, when they were fortunately towed off by a pilot boat and a Newbury sloop bound to Charleston. They are both mere wrecks, having lost their masts, anchors, boats, cabouses, &c. one lost the spare and fix hands, and the other three: they are now towing into the harbor. We further learn, that the crew of another of this fleet have been picked up by an American vessel; and that there is 90 more on shore to the southward. From the report of the Spanish captains, many of the above fleet must inevitably have been lost.

Last evening arrived here the Schooner Hannah, Capt. Grant, 20 days from St. Vincents.——The Captain informs that 15,000 troops have arrived at Guadaloupe from France, about the 1st of July, under strong convoy; that in consequence, all the ships of war at St. Vincents, except a 20 gun ship, had put to sea to intercept a force they momently expected against the island; that the English had made an unsuccessful attack on St Lucie, on the 10th of July; and that the French from St. Lucie are continually harrassing the inhabitants of St. Vincents.

Under St Kitts, on the 30th of July, spoke the American schooner Sally, captain Russell, from Martinique bound to St. Croix, who informed him that some French frigates had fallen in with the outward bound English fleet and had captured five powder ships and a number of merchantmen, and sent them into Guadaloupe.

August 15.

Yesterday arrived the brig Matilda, Capt. Tear, 26 days from Montserrat. Two days before they made the capes, 3 degrees to the southward, spoke the brig Lucinda, Capt. Anson, Guilford, totally dismasted; from New-York bound to Jamaica, Capt. Tear supplied him with spars, and he appeared to make for Charleston.

The information brought by this vessel is, that two days before they left Montserrat, two prisoners escaped from Guadaloupe arrived there in a canoe, and said, that a very large force was momently expected at Guadaloupe, to the amount of 15,000, men from France, and that a part of them were destined against Antigua.—By letters received at Montserrat from Antigua and by several Americans who were at Guadaloupe at that time, they were informed that the celebrated Victor Hughes had left Guadaloupe in an American vessel, bound to Boston with a cargo of fugars. The real number of the outward bound British West-India fleet, captured by the French to windward of Barbadoes was, 15 sail of merchantmen and 3 armed transports;—the fleet had separated in a gale, and several were taken within sight of their country. They had 800 men on board, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

HAMBURGH, June 6.

THE intelligence of a peace having already been signed at Basil, between France and Spain, is not yet confirmed, but it is an absolute fact, that the Spanish agent, D'Yriate, continues very diligently his conference with Barthelemy; and several French papers even state, that the report of a pacification with Spain begins to gain universal credit at Paris.

On the part of the imperial army on the Upper Rhine, the disposition made to cross

ticut river, began to retrograde soon after the arrival of the Count de Lambach at Frankfort. The Imperial, Aulic Council of War has not only stopped all further contracts for the army in Germany, but a very large train of heavy artillery which was on its way to join the Imperial army, has been sent back to the interior. The French on the Upper Rhine begin to shew themselves in very great force, especially about Dusseldorff, where they erect works which indicate an intention to bombard that place.

It is a general report that the Austrians will not act upon the offensive, till the result of the reception which the preliminaries for a peace with the empire will meet with on the part of the French, shall be known. The French themselves do not seem to wish to make any stir, till the fate of Luxemburgh shall have been decided.

The defection of several Germanic States from the Emperor as their Chief extends likewise to Saxony, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden, which have already promised to withdraw their contingents from the army of the empire; and the extensive circle of Franconia, having imitated their example, the effect of vigorous exertions on the part of Austria, is indeed very faint and uncertain, since the empire itself, against its constitution and federation, deserts in a great measure the interest of its chief, and follows the dangerous example which Prussia has set as Elector of Brandenburgh. The consequence of such a conduct will be, that the Emperor will be either obliged, according to the treaty of Basil, to withdraw his forces from the territories of those States which will be included in the Prussian treaty, and that the army of the empire, most of its contingents being withdrawn, will dwindle away to a mere phantom, or that the Emperor will be obliged to treat those States as hostile, which would be doubly involving himself.

The exchange of couriers between the courts of Berlin, Petersburgh and Vienna, is as brisk as ever, and about the latter end of last month, there was a great conference in the Palace of the Emperor, at which all the Ministers of State, and the Russian, Swedish, and Danish Ambassadors were present. Already in the beginning of last month, the Danish and Swedish Ministers presented two memorials to the imperial Cabinet, respecting Russia and Poland. In these memorials the Kings of Sweden and Denmark complain of the ambitious designs of the Empress to increase her empire at the expence of other nations. The Emperor is requested to use his good offices, to induce the Empress to put Poland on the same footing on which it had been in 1789, with a few modifications. With regard to the dispositions which now prevail between the courts of Berlin and Petersburgh, we have it from unquestionable sources that they are far from being of the most amicable nature. Ever since the news of the seperate peace reached the Russian camp in Poland, the Russian soldiers are quite embittered against the Prussians, and insult them wherever an opportunity presents itself. The latter however begin to move more and more towards Warsaw.

In a letter from Petersburgh, of so late a date as the 23th ult. it is stated, that before the latter end of this month, 25 ships of the line will be ready for sea, in the Russian harbours. The finances of the Empress are in a flourishing condition and the revenue may be increased, without rendering any tax oppressive to her subjects. The ratification of the treaty with England, which was brought by express to Petersburgh has given the highest satisfaction to the Empress, who made a present to the bearer of a snuff-box set in brilliants, and 100,000 roubles. Her Imperial Majesty is not only ready to support the cause of Great Britain with a respectable fleet, but also if it should be necessary, with an army to act against any enemy. A new levy of 100,000 men is now making in the Russian Empire, whose military establishment consists at present of 341,751 regulars and 46,401 irregulars. Upon an emergency 200,000 infantry, 40,000 horse, and 20 000 artillery, are always ready to be assembled. It is confidently said, that the Russians will direct their operations against Holland, for having detained a number of Russian ships and sold the cargoes, against the Law of nations.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

The following are the principal provisions of the CONSTITUTIONAL ACT.

Art. I. The French Republic is One and indivisible.

II. The University of the French Citizens is the Sovereign.

III. The republic is divided into Departments into Cantons and communes.

IV. Every man born and resident in France, at the age of 21 years, inscribed in the register of his Canton, and paying a certain contribution, is a French citizen.

V. They are French citizens who without any of those conditions, have made one or more campaigns in the War of Liberty.

VI. Foreigners become French citizens after having resided in France seven years, paying direct contributions, having landed property, or marrying a French woman.

VII. The French citizens can alone vote in the Primary assemblies.

VIII. After the ninth year of the republic, there shall be a gradation in the public functions.

IX. No one shall be elected to the superior functions unless he has exercised the inferior functions.

X. After the ninth year of the Republic no person shall be inscribed in the register of the citizens who shall not know how to read and write, and who shall not have learned a mechanic profession.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

XI. The Legislative power is divided into two sections; one under the name of the Council of 500 which shall initiate all Laws; the other under the name of the council of the Ancients, composed of 250 Members, which shall sanction the laws.

XII. To be a member of the Council of the Ancients, a man must be 40 years of age, either married or a widower: he must have lived in France 14 years, and have had a certain portion of landed property for one year.

XIII. The members of the Council of the Ancients and the Council of the 500, shall be nominated every two years by halves, and shall be re-eligible once only.—No person shall be nominated a second time until after an interval of two years.

XIV. The elections shall be made immediately by the Primary Assemblies.

XV. The Council of the 500, and the Council of the Ancients shall assemble in the same Commune.

XVI. To be eligible to the Council of 500, a man must be a French citizen, 30 years of age, possessed, for one year before a certain portion of Landed property, and he must have been an inhabitant of France for ten years.

XVII. Every citizen, who shall be convicted of having sold his vote in the Primary Assemblies, shall be condemned to 20 years imprisonment in irons.

XVIII. None of the Sections of the Legislative Body, shall delegate any portion of executive functions to any of its members, or arrogate any.

XIX. The Council of 500 shall deliberate upon every project of a decree: there shall nevertheless be laws of urgency in certain cases.

XX. The Council of the Ancients shall not deliberate upon any project which shall not have been previously discussed (according to the forms prescribed) in the Council of 500.

XXI. There shall also be forms of discussion for the Council of 500.

XXII. The Executive Power shall neither seal nor publish any thing that shall not have been previously discussed in one of the two sections in the manner prescribed by the Convention.

XXIII. The Council of the Ancients shall adopt or reject in a mass the result of the deliberations of the Council of 500

XXIV. The Legislative body shall have a department at guard of 1200 men. The Legislative Body shall not assist at any public ceremony. The function of a member of the Legislative Body, and any other public function are incompatible.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Lesage of the Eure de Loire now ascended the tribunes and read that part of the new Constitution relative to the Executive Power. The following is the substance of the article of it:

1. The Executive body is delegated to a directory of 5 members nominated by the Legislative Power.

2 Every Member of this directory must be not less than forty years of age. The Members of the Legislative body shall not be Members of the directory until two years after the expiration of the Legislative function.

3. These directors shall remain in office for five years. One shall go out by rotation every year—They shall be appointed by the legislative body out of a list of candidates made out by the Council of the Ancients.

The remainder of the articles of the constitution relate to the organization of the constituted authorities, the Tribunals the High Court of Justice, the Assemblies of revision, &c.

The reading of the report occupied three hours. It was frequently interrupted by the loudest and most general bursts of applause. After the report had been read, the Convention ordered it to be printed and distributed to the different members, and decreed that the discussion of it should be opened on the 16th Messidor, (4th of July.)

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

We have agreeable news from *Fort Washington*. A *Treaty of Peace* is finished by Gen. WAYNE, with the *Wyandots, Delawares, Piankashaws, Chippewas*, and *Pattawatamies*. At the treaty 500 Sachems and warriors attended, with their families.—We have now to prescribe their hunting grounds by natural and evident boundaries, and the work is done. This may be relied on.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.

Yesterday two men belonging to the Sugar-House in Pine-Street, left their lives in a well near that building. The first descended to take up a piece of meat, which had fallen into the well; and the second hazarded his life to assist the first; and both perished by means of what is called *damps, or mephitic air*. People were immediately collected, but on experiment, it was found fatal to Life, for any person to descend the well: A candle was repeatedly extinguished within 8 or 10 feet of the surface of the earth. Two or three persons humanely offered to go down to the relief of the unhappy sufferers, with a rope tied to their bodies, but on entering a few feet it was found necessary to draw them out to save their lives. At length by pumping water and throwing it in to the well, and by burning matches of sulpher, the well was so far filled with respirable air, that a person went down with safety, and the bodies of the men were taken out.

The fatal effects of dead air in wells and other confined places are well known to every person, and it is much lamented that people are not more cautious in entering such places. If the precaution was used of letting down a lighted candle before any person would hazard his life, no accident would happen; for if a candle will burn in such places, a person can breathe in them and descend in safety.

BOSTON, September 2.

MR. RUSSELL,

You are requested to insert in the CENTINEL, the answer of THE PRESIDENT of the *United States*, to the Chamber of Commerce of this town, addressed their PRESIDENT.—An authentic copy is inclosed.

HENRY PRENTISS, Sec'ty.

September 1, 1795.

To THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 13th instant, covering a copy of the dissent of a number of citizens of *Boston*, expressing their disapprobation of the votes adopted at a late meeting in that town, relative to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the *United States & Great Britain*; and also a copy of the proceedings of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on the same subject.

While I regret the diversity of opinion which has been manifested on this occasion, it is a satisfaction to learn, that the commercial part of my fellow citizens, whose interests are thought to be most directly affected, so generally consider the treaty, as calculated, on the whole, to procure important advantages to our country.

This sentiment, I trust, will be extended in proportion, as the provisions of the treaty become well understood. With due respect, I am, Sir, your obedient

GO. WASHINGTON.

United States, 22d Aug. 1795.

September 3.

DEMERARY a FREE PORT.

Letters from Demerary, dated 10th July, enclose an official publication, issued on the 6th, by the government of that country, in which it is declared, that in pursuance of a resolution of the council, bearing date 10th April, 1795, the colony is open for the *free importation* of provisions and other necessaries; and that the duties on tonnage, *(viz. 3f per last, or about 7/6 upon 4,000 lbs.)* and the duty of 5 per cent. on amount of goods imported, were suspended. The above letter reports, that the duties on the exportation of produce for payment of provisions and necessaries, are, or shortly will be, suspended also.

From PETERSBURG, (Virg.)

we learn, that some of the towns on the Virginia rivers, which empty into the *Chesapeak*, were overflowed by the late inundations. In Petersburg, the bridges were all carried away, and most of the mills in its vicinity. The distress of the poor, who had neither home nor provisions, was extreme. A subscription had been opened for their relief. Nearly an hundred houses were immersed in water, up to their second stories—some to their roofs. A gentleman of Baltimore, who was delayed on his return to that city from the southward, by the stoppage of the northern stage, reports that he "*was but across from Blandford to Petersburg, in a row boat, and sailed a-mong the house-tops for above the street.*"

In the WEST of ENGLAND,

wheat is so scarce, that many of the principal millers are obliged to purchase corn to supply that part of the kingdom. The inhabitants of *Hull* have subscribed upwards of 13,000 pounds to furnish the poor with bread at a reduced price.

In the CHESAPEAK,

there was a very severe gale about the 15th ult.—Besides several wrecks, which were in the bay, many other vessels were dismasted, and the ship *Astrea*, Capt. *Meader*, of this town, bound from *Alexandria* to *Nantes*, lost her foremast, bowsprit, and maintopmast, off the mouth of great *Monacosa*.

The NEW FACTORY,

lately established, at *Warwick*, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton yarn, is said, in the operation of the machines and the quality of the yarn, to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the enterprize. The proprietors have erected a large and commodious building, in which they intend to prosecute the cotton manufactory on an extensive scale. We hope that their success will yield them as much emolument, as their experiment has done honor to the country.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SURINAM—CAYENNE.

A person lately arrived from Surinam informs, that a report industriously spread by that place of the French, having laid an enormous contribution on the Dutch colonies in America, as well as in the East Indies, had considerably slackened the patriotic zeal of every rich planter: the above report was brought by an American vessel from Europe, and the Orangists went so far as to pretend that they knew, from the best authority, that half the property of the planters would hardly be sufficient to pay the immense sum which was said to be insisted on by the French from the beginning of 1793. However notwithstanding these dreadful tales, the Jews who are extremely numerous at Surinam, continued decidedly in favor of the French cause: they planted a tree of liberty, formed themselves in armed battalions and the governor could not without some difficulty prevent them for a while, with the help of the garrison, from adopting the laws of the French republic, they even wanted to set their slaves immediately free. The news of an alliance offensive and defensive having been concluded between France and Holland has again considerably diminished the fatal impression which the American captain's reported had made on the minds of the rich, and about the 20th July last the large majority of the planters were at least firmly determined not to submit to any orders but those of the United Provinces. The colony is in a flourishing situation; in the plantations within 10 miles of Surinam are not less than 80,000 negroes; the number of whites amounts to from 16 to 17,000.

Mr. Frederick, the Dutch governor, assured our informant that the three French ships of war arrived lately at Cayenne with reinforcements of troops, had also brought the new regulations of the convention respecting the negroes, which are already put in force; the proprietors are obliged to pay a reasonable price to the negroes for their day's work, and if the latter refuse working, the military are directed to keep them to it by force, in case of obstinacy they are immediately tried and put to death; these necessary regulations promise to make Cayenne soon a place of great importance. About the beginning of June when our informant left Cayenne, the colony, notwithstanding the ill-reach of the negroes, produced, besides sugar, cotton, &c. a considerable quantity of excellent cloves, cinnamon and pepper trees are in great number; many nutmeg trees have already borne fruit, and the care the French government takes to propagate their precious trees will in a few years offer to the republicans a considerable harvest in the profitable spice trade; the New Zealand hemp is also planted here with success; the bread-fruit tree grows already wild in some places, but its fruit so much vaunted by Capt. Cook, is not esteemed not even by the negroes who have other plants and roots much more agreeable to the taste than the bread fruit. Of all the valuable products of the East and West-Indies there are now none missed in French Guyanna except the tea-tree.

VOYAGE of DISCOVERY.

NEW HOLLAND.

This vast island is the largest known land which does not bear the name of a continent: —it extends over 23 degrees of lat. and 45 of long. and its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. The period of its discovery is not certain; but previous to the voyage, which is narrated below, geographers were in possession of a tolerable chart of its coast. Two centuries have nearly elapsed, since the Dutch treated its northern and western shores; its southern extremity was discovered by Tasman in 1642; but it was not until 1770, that Cook explored the E. & N. E. and ascertained its separation from New-Guinea. Botany-Bay, so called from its quantity of herbs found on the shore, lies on the eastern side of the island. A colony of convicts was intended to have been settled here by the British government, but it was afterwards established, at Port Jackson, 15 *miles N.]*

On the 28th of September, 1791, Capt. *d'Entrecasteaux* sailed from *Brest*. The object of his voyage were to search after captain la *Peyrouse*, and to make a complete survey of the coast of *New Holland*, an island of three thousand leagues in circumference, which *Cook* and *Peyrouse* had not been able to describe, and the knowledge of which was essentially necessary to geography. He had two barks, *la Recherche* and *l'Esperance*, of 16 guns and 110 men each; and was provided with astronomers, naturalists, gardeners, a painter, astronomical instruments, time pieces, and in short with whatever could contribute to render the voyage useful to the sciences.

The barks touched at *Teneriffe*, their advices from which were dated the 12th of October, 1791; and afterwards at the *Cape of Good Hope*, where *Bertrand* the astronomer, died by a fall.

On the 16th of February, 1792, they left the *Cape*, and visited *New Guinea*, the country of the *Arfacides*, on 17th. On the 5th of September, they returned to *Amboyna*, one of the Philippine islands.

After a month's stay at the island of *Amboyna*, captain *d'Entrecasteaux* sailed on the 11th of October, 1792, to run the coast of *New Holland*, beginning by the southwest part, the one least known, and steering afterwards for the southern part.—He was, however, constantly baffled by the easterly and south easterly winds, insomuch that this part of the enterprize failed.

On the 3d of December, 1792, the barks reached the *Cape* situated at the south-east extremity of *New Holland*, running down the southern coast till the 3d January. About two thirds of this coast they explored.

The south-east winds, and the want of water, obliged them on the 20th of Feb. to stop at *Cape Dieppois*, the south-east extremity of that great island; in this part of the southern coast they met with three very fine harbors. At the end of three weeks they steered for *New Zealand*, visiting the friendly islands, *New Caledonia*, *Salomon's island*, or the country of the *Arsacides*, the isle of *Louisiana*, *Bougainville* had not seen, *New Britiany* and the *Admiralty-Islands*.

The whole of this navigation is extremely dangerous; for the distance of 1200 leagues there are reefs of rocks almost as high as water's edge; and it is probable that *la Peyrouse* perished there, unless indeed he fell a victim to the tempest of the 31st of December, 1788 in the Indian Seas, as was thought at the time. The memorials of this part of the voyage are of extreme importance to geographers.

D'Entrecasteaux died in the month of July, 1793: his death was preceded about two months by that of Capt. Horn, commander of *l'Esperance*. The second Capt. of *la Recherche*, *d'Hesmisy d'Auribeau*, of the *Toulon* department, assumed the command of the expedition; and in the month of August, 1793, returned to *Vegio*, one of the *Moluccas islands*. In September he reached *Boero* near *Amboyna*; and on the 13th of October anchored off *Sourabaya* in the island of *Java*, the smallest of the three Dutch establishments there.

Here they became acquainted with the French revolution, which excited divisions among the crews. On the 19th of February, 1794, *d'Auribeau* displayed the white flag, and delivered up the two vessels to the Dutch, under whose protection he put himself. He seized on all the journals, charts, notes, and memorandums of the expeditions, and apprehended those of the crews whose political sentiments did not coincide with his. The latter, however, obtained permission from the governor of *Batavia* to proceed to the *Isle of France*, which they reached, to the number of 28 persons, after a passage of 74 days, in the corvette *le Leger*, under the command of captain *Villaumez*, then a lieutenant of the marine, attached to the merchant service.

He contrived to save a journal, by distributing the leaves in tea canisters, and which he has delivered to the commission of marine. The Governor of the *Isle of Bourbon* sent to *Java* to claim the French vessels, effects, and papers of this important voyage; and we have every reason to hope that he will not be unsuccessful.

Out of 215 men, of whom the crews consisted, 56 died on this difficult and interesting voyage. *Ventenat* died at the *Isle of France*; and *Pierson*, the astronomer, at *Java*.

Riche, the naturalist, remained at *Java*, as also *Labillardiere*, who is with the Dutch Governor of *Samarang*. *Labauve*, the gardener, remains to look after the bread-fruit trees, brought from the friendly Islands for the Isle of France. *Piron*, the painter, is with the Governor of *Bourbon*. And *Deschamps* is the only naturalist, who continued with *d'Auribeau*.

This account comes from Captain *Villaumez*, who is now at *Brest*.

FROM NANTZ, July 2.

The following are extracts of letters from a well informed gentleman now in France, dated July 2.

"Every kind of provisions is plenty here, except bread, rice and flour—which are in great demand.

"I expect you have better information in regard to the present war, than I can give you.—However, we have accounts of an engagement between the French and English fleets off Bellisle. The British had about 18 sail, a number superior to the French. The French lost three 74's taken. The remainder of their fleet went into Quiberon Bay. The British still continue off the coast, and since the action have landed about eight thousand French emigrants near Croisic, with arms and ammunition. These will join the brigands, or royalists, who are formidable and numerous. There are daily detachments from this city, who make excursions into their territory, which is along the south side the Loire, and about 3 or 4 miles from the river's side. The royalists have no immediate communication with the river.

"The people here are very healthy, and in good spirits; and were it not for the internal commotions which at present prevail, they would have nothing to fear."

FROM AUX-CAYES.

Capt. Lovell, from Aux-Cayes, arrived here, was captured by a French privateer, and carried to Jacomel, where, and on the passage, he was plundered of much property. After his vessel was cleared, on application to the commandant, such of the property as could be conveniently found, was returned; but 84 joes were entirely lost to him, and he received no kind of satisfaction or promise of future indemnity from the commandant. He then proceeded to Aux-Cayes, to lay his complaint before the General in Chief, who resided there; but here was discovered as little deference to justice as at Jacomel. The General said he had heard by the way of Baltimore, of the ratification of the treaty with Britain; therefore, that hereafter he should shew no friendship for the Americans—He had, he said, given orders, to the privateers to bring in for condemnation, all American vessels bound to or from British ports. A brig belonging to Baltimore, Capt. Hammet, from Jamaica, bound home, had just then been brought in a prize. The captain was confined in prison, and Capt. Lovell, could not obtain permission to visit him. There was no doubt but the vessel would be condemned, for the General had said, she should be condemned.

HANOVER, August 31.

Commencement at Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire.

August 26, 1795.

EXERCISES.

Monday, August 24.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the musical society walked in procession, from Dr. *Gate's* chamber to the College Chapel; whereon oration was delivered by *John Eastman*, and two pieces of music performed one preceeding; the other, succeeding the oration.

At 5 P. M. The Social Friends Society walked in procession, from *Holden's* chamber, to the Chapel; an oration was delivered by *Samuel Worcester*.

Evening, a dialogue was exhibited, composed by *David Everett* and *Luther Sewall*.

Tuesday, August 25.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the Phi. Beta Kappa society proceeded, in order, from Major *Grave's* Hall to the chapel; an oration on liberal slavery, by *Seth Willston*, A. M. was deservedly applauded.

At 5 P. M. The Society of United Fraternity, walked in procession, from *Holden's* chamber, to the chapel; an oration was delivered by *Thomas Snell*.

Evening. A dialogue, entitled, '*Philenon and Almira*,' was exhibited, composed by *Samuel Fowler Dickinson* and *Judah Dana*.

Last Wednesday was held our Anniversary Commencement. The procession moved in the usual order from the President's House to the new Meeting House, where the exercises were introduced by a prayer from the President, and a piece of Music.

ORDER of the DAY.

FORENOON.

1. A salutary oration in Latin—by Mr. Dickinson.
2. A Greek oration—by Mr. Emmons. [*Omitted.*]
3. A forensic disputation. The question—"*Is the political equality of a uniform system of education necessary to a community?*"—By Messrs. Alden, Heywood, Tod, and Prescott.
4. A dialogue, on "Constitutional freedom"—by Messrs. Allen, Field, and Woodbridge.
5. A syllogistic dispute, in Latin.—The question—"*Is there an original difference in the mental faculties of mankind?*"—by Mr. Prentice respondent. Messrs. Hubbel and Pierce opponents.
6. A dialogue in English on "*The fate of Poland*"—by Messrs. Dana, Bigelow and Bridgman.
7. A poem in English——by Mr. Weeks.
8. An oration in Hebrew—by Mr. Carpenter.
9. Differentiont on various subjects—by Messrs. Cheney, Grout, Moody, and Parks.

AFTERNOON.

1. An oration in English, on "*Thunder Storms*"—by Mr. Vose.
2. A forensic disputation—"*How far one nation an exclusive right to the territory which they occupy in hunting ground?*"—by Messrs. Burnham, Eastman, Stores, and Emery.
3. An oration in English, on "*The connexion of morals with political society*"—by Mr. Snell.
4. A poem in English—by Mr. Everett.
5. A dialogue in English, on—"*The causes of Vegetation*"—by Messrs. Wells, and Jewett. [*Omitted*]
6. An Oration in Chaldaic, on "*The importance of piety to sovereigns*"—by Mr. Noyes.
7. A Valedictory oration—by Mr. Worcester.

The degree of Bachellor of Arts was conferred on the above named young Gentlemen. And that of Master of Arts on the Rev. Joseph Vaill, Rev. John Bruce, Rev. Stephen Grover, Rev. Royal Tyler, Mr. William Jackson, Mr. Samuel Porter, Rev. Elipha'et Gillet, Mr. Silas Stickney, Messrs. Jesse Appleton, Joel Baker, Calvin Ingals, Michael Little, Samuel Temple, Alexander Thomas, William Thurston, Jonathan Ward, and William Woodward, Alumni of this College; and the honorary degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. Noah Worcester, A. B. at this college 1791, and on Mr. Christian Suhm De Wint, A. B. at New-Brunswick 1791.

The Rev. Moses Cook Welch, of Mansfield in Connecticut, Master of Arts at Yale College, was admitted adeundem.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the honorable Johnathan Freeman, Esq.

The exercises of the day were highly entertaining, and did honor to the University. The whole was conducted with decency and decorum.

The exercises of the Private societies on Monday and Tuesday proceeding, reflected Lustre from those literary institutions.

The P. B. K. ANNIVERSARY.

Was celebrated, with Usual festivity and congenial enjoyment.

An Oration, on "*Festial Slavery*," was spoken by brother SETH WILLISTON, which did honor to humanity.

After *Dinner*, amid the "*feast of reason and the flow of soul*, the following *Toasts* were given——

The PHI-BETA-KAPPA—*May it flourish so long as Man shall need the aid of Philosophy.*

2. *The fifty* ALPHAS *of* Massachusetts *and* Connecticut—*may they with us continue an undivided* 51 *in unity under the great* ALPHA *of Nature.*

3. *The* Enemies *of the* PHI BETA-KAPPA;—*May the "scales fall from their eyes and the veil be taken from their hearts," that they become converts to wisdom and be reconciled.*

4. GEORGE WASHINGTON—*the* ALPHA *of our political Independence.*

5. *all* ADAMS's *Race*;——*May they unite under the standard of Liberty, and be come one* ALPHA *of unalienable Brothers," to the* OMEGA *of* Time.

VOLUNTEER *from the* PRESIDENT.

The P. B. K. SOCIETY—*May each member of it become a* VOLUME *in the literary World, on which leaves the hand of time shall inscribe, in indelible characters, the whole* ALPHA-BET *of moral and political* Virtue.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

An act for introducing the Dollar and its parts as the Money of Account in this Commonwealth.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of September next, the Money of Account of this Commonwealth shall be the *Dollar*, *Cent*, and *Mille*; and all accounts in the Public Offices, and other public accounts, and all proceedings in the Courts of Justice, including Courts of Probate, shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the forms of Writs, or Processes, or Informations used in the Courts of Justice, or Courts of Probate, or in any Public Office in this Commonwealth, in which any sum or sums are now required to be expressed in *pounds, shillings*, or *pence*, shall and may be altered to an equivalent sum in *Dollars*, and parts of a *Dollar*, expressed as above-mentioned: *Provided*, That this Act shall not be understood to vitiate and nullify any account, charge, or entry, originally made, or to be made, by any note, bond, or other instrument expressed, or which shall be expressed in any money of account, existing at the time of passing this Act; but the same shall be reduced to *Dollars* and parts of a *Dollar*, as herein before directed, in any suit or declaration thereupon.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until the laws for establishing fees shall be revised and rendered conformable to the Money of Account intended by this Act, to be introduced, it shall and may be lawful in taxing any bill of cost, or giving any account or bill of fees in any case, by any Public Officer, to set down the particulars of such bill or account in the present money of account, the foot of said bill or account being reduced to the Money of Account by this Act established.

[*This Act passed February 23, 1795.*]

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale No. 1, *Union Street*—W. I. and N. E. Rum, by Hhd. bl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Gin, Wines, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars by Cwt. or lb. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas of an excellent quality, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Raisins and Currants, 10 by 12, 7 by 9 and 5 by 7 window Glass, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron, Salt, Crown Soap, Sheet Lead, Shott by Cwt. or lb. Salmon, &c. &c. which will be sold very cheap for cash or most kinds of produce.

All persons whose accounts are of more than twelve months standing, are again reminded, that their accounts unless settled immediately, will be put in suit; and those whose time of payment has expired are requested to settle them immediately.

Northampton, Sept. 9, 1795.

New Goods,

FOR SALE.

SUCH as an assortment of Crockery Ware, excellent O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Wool Cards 3 sizes, 600 wt. of excellent Seal Leather, Coppers, Bar Iron, Share Molds, Tea, Salt, &c. which with many more articles make up a good assortment.—SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Those who pay me by the 1st. October, in Beef, Cattle or otherwise, will much oblige their humble servant, S. N.

Affidi-id. Sept. 9, 1795.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the new TOLL BRIDGE over Westfield River is completed, and open for use: It is near the late dwelling house of Mr. *Stephen Noble* deceased.

This Bridge will greatly accommodate all persons of business or pleasure who travel up and down Connecticut river—as it shortens the distance from Northampton to Suffield about four miles, and gives the traveller a very fine road.

Sept. 9, 1795.

Take Notice.

ALL persons, who have county taxes committed to them to collect, and have not compleated their settlements with the county Treasurer, are hereby informed, that, unless they compleat the same with him, previous to the next sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court, warrants of distress will then issue against them.

WILLIAM PYNCHEON,
County Treasurer.

Springfield Sept. 1, 1795.

Attention!

IF MARY CLARK, ALIAS HUTCHENS, or her Heirs, or legal Representative, will apply to Mr. JACOB CLARK, of Medfield, in the County of Suffolk, (now Norfolk, State of Massachusetts,) she may receive a handsome Legacy, left her by her father, EDWARD CLARK, late of Medfield aforesaid, deceased.

☞ As it is unknown where the said MARY *is now resident, the several Printers in this and the neighbouring States, are earnestly requested to publish the above in their papers three weeks successively.—Aug. 26.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Seth Wright,

200 new full bound BARRELS.

Northampton Sept. 9, 1795.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

The Constitutionalist, No. V.

MESSRS. ADAMS & LARKIN,

THE 11th reason in the report is, "because it prevents the United States from imposing any further restitution on British trade alone, and because it is stipulated that neither the debts due from individuals of one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares nor monies which they have in the public funds, or in any public or private banks, shall *ever*, in any event of war or national difference, be sequestered or confiscated. It is far from being impossible that the exercise of this right may in the opinion of the national legislature contribute to preserve the peace of our country, and protect the rights and property of our citizens from violation—We therefore esteem it highly *impolitic that the public faith should be pledged that it* NEVER *should be exercised*."

In my last I attempted to expose the *inequality* in various articles of the Treaty, and particularly in the article to which this reason refers; I will now examine the arguments of the *Federalist* in opposition to this reason.

Sophistry can gain but few proselytes in a country like this, in which wisdom is so prevalent; it is extraordinary therefore, that the *Federalist* should attempt with such weapons to enforce upon his readers observations and arguements totally irrevelant to the *real subject* under consideration.

The question involved in this reason, is not, whether *credit* has been instrumental in the rapid rise of our country. It is not whether the *United States* in the last war gained by the sequestration or confiscation of *British Debts*.

The proper questions for the consideration of the public, and which are almost too well understood to require illucidation, are these: Have the United States by the law of nations a right in the event of war or any national difference, to sequester or confiscate such debts? Having such right is it politic for the United States to stipulate by Treaty *never* to exercise it?

There are *certain duties* which every nation owes to *itself* as well as to other nations, the most important of *which* is the care and preservation of itself. This duty the law both of nature and nations *briefly* enjoins upon it, as an obligation *absolute* and *indispensible*; and as every duty supposes a right so every thing necessary for the discharge of it, it follows that the nation whenever its care and preservation shall require, has a right *then* to sequester or confiscate such debts.

A *state of war* changes the condition of the nation, and gives to it rights which before it did not possess. Thus *Vattel* observes, "that when the head of a State or Sovereign declares war against another foreign, it implies that the whole nation declares war against the other, and that *all* the subjects of the one are enemies to *all* the subjects of the other inclusively." He also observes, "that the sovereign hath naturally a right over what his subjects may be indebted to the enemies, and therefore he may confiscate debts of this nature if the terms of payment happen in time of war, or at least he may prohibit his subjects from paying while the war continues." he also adds in a passage immediately succeeding *what the Federalist* has cited in order to controvert this doctrine, "a state of war does not so much as touch the sums which it owes to the enemy, every where, in case of a war, funds credited to the public are exempt from confiscation and seizure."

The principles laid down in the two passages preceding this are clearly recognized and established by *Grotius* and *Puffendorf*, and when we examine what follows this last quotation, we shall find that nothing even in *Vattel* appears to shake the foundation of them—He next observes that this is a *general custom* lately adopted by the nations of Europe for the advantage and safety of commerce—The situation of European nations might have led them to this custom, but they have not recognized the same by any national compacts or treaties; it cannot therefore be considered in an absolute degree obligatory on a nation like *this*, whose situation in war might demand a very different mode of conduct.

The *Federalist* with *wonderful pathos*, aims to address the passion; "there is scarce an individual (says he) who would not revolt with horror at the suggestion, that in the event of war, he was not bound by every tie to contribute his *all* to the nation. The nation hath, as has been already shown, a right over the debts which he owes, and by becoming the debtor in his place, takes from him the obligation he was before under to his creditor; the sequestration or confiscation of this debt being *therefore the act* of the nation, not *his act*, he cannot be chargeable with a breach of faith: Nor can the nation itself be chargeable with a breach of faith or honor, as the *great first laws* of nature, the safety of the people, a law paramount to all other public or private obligations, sanctions this act. *That act* surely cannot be reprehensible either in individual or nation, which withholds a demand until a demand of equal value is restored, which refuses to do justice until justice is done. It may be easy and even natural for some to assume the austere visage of moralists, and with *saint-like* zeal to exclaim at the very appearance without the reality of injustice in others; but if the *imperious necessity* of war can in a *moral* as well as *political* view justify a nation in the deprivation of the life of an individual of the enemy, in the reprisal of his own private property upon the ocean, and his property of a certain description on shore, where lies the *surest* quality which at *once* stamps this *act* with a *peculiar turpitude*?

Having thus demonstrated that *this right* does not exist according to the laws both of nature and nations, I will examine whether it be *politic* for the United States by a solemn treaty to pledge their *public faith never* to exercise it.

The term *never*, refers to time and imports unlimited duration, the United States ought therefore to calculate with absolute certainty that no future contingence can ever require a dispensation of this *unlimited* condition.

The exercise of this right has never yet been restricted by treaty. It has by common consent relied entirely with the wisdom and humanity of nations. It is no wonder then, that this *solemn compact*, to novel and extraordinary, should excite general surprize. Upon the very face of it, it exhibits strong features of *distrust* on the part of Great-Britain, and of *conscious guilt* on the part of the United States. She considers them as *knaves*, and proposes to bind them—They acknowledge the charge and consent to be bound. It is singular that the British Minister should surmise the necessity of binding the United States to the observance of *faith and honor*, and still more singular that the American Minister should by this public act declare to the world that his country required such precaution.

The impolicy of the stipulation will still further appear from other considerations.

Nature as she has vested every animal, fo has she alligned to every nation the weapons most efficatious for its self defence. In the *forest* are animals as fize and ferocity inferior to the *Tyger*, yet are armed with certain weapons by which they can keep him at bay. In the *air* are birds in ftrength and agility unequal to the Vultute, yet are enabled by peculiar powers, to elude his grafping talons. In the *ocean* are *fifh*, mere atoms to the *Whale*, yet by certain latent weapons they can at *once* triumph over his majeftic ftrength. It is fo ordered by nature, that the may thereby preferve without irritation or deftruction an equilibrium in her productions. In the extenfive fociety of man, it is found that fome nations in power far inferior to others, by peculiarity of fituation or internal refources, are able to refift their encroachments.

The *Federalift* obferves "that the nations of Europe have large fleets; that we are without any; that our veffels fail unguarded and unmanned; every moment liable to be taken, while theirs are in many inftances protected with military force."

The *very fact* by which he thus attempts to fhew the *policy* of this ftipulation on the part of the United States, I fhould felect for my purpofe to expofe the *impolicy* of it.

I admit the *naval* ftrength of G. B. and the *naval* impotency of the U. S. but it is this very inequality of fituation which, I contend demands the moft *tenacious* care of all our means of defence. Her navies have the power to annoy our commerce, and even to fweep the ocean of our veffels. The *will* fometimes accompanies the *power* and fets it in motion. Paft experience may perhaps convince us of their clofe connection, and of this very natural action of one upon the other. Intereft is governed generally than juftice, guides the conduct of nations; and a reliance upon the former, is much more fecure than a dependence on the latter. If the United States, therefore, poffefs any *internal means* by which in any fituation, they might counteract the exercife of this naval fuperiority, it cannot be wife or prudent in them to furrender *forever*, the ufe of them. It is not impoffible that the Britifh minifter at the very moment of the negotiation, contemplated fuch means in their poffeffion: The idea would not be novel in the Britifh cabinet, that the *right of fequeftration* might be exercifed; and it is at leaft conjecturable that impreffed with the juftice of our complaints, under the late Britifh fpoliations, the minifter feeling apprehenfive that the United States might thus exercife this right, feized the favorable moment to infert this article in the treaty.

But, fays the Federalift, "if fuch right did exift, it could in no cafe be expedient to exercife it." Whether the exercife would be expedient or not is immaterial—it is the impolicy of a furrender of it by treaty, which is the real queftion. Still however in a contemplation of the various and extraordinary *events* which take place between nations, it may not be difficult to imagine that at fome future period, the circumftances between G. B. and the U. S. might not only render the exercife of it expedient, but indifpenfible.

An individual who carries his fide arms to defend himfelf againft an affaffin who awaits him, cannot abfolutely determine that he fhall ever find it expedient to ufe them; ftill it would be imprudent and rafh in him to lay them afide, when expofed to continual interviews with him.

To determine *future* by *paft* events, (and the rule of decifion cannot be very inaccurate) it is not impoffible that G. B. might again in defiance of the laws of nature and nations, let loofe *piratical privateers* upon our veffels—and in equal defiance of the maxims of juftice, aufterly refufe indemnification to our citizens; would it impair our credit at home or abroad, or enkindle the abhorrence of any nation in Europe, or of any individual, fhould the United States, under thefe *oppreffive circumftances* refort to this expedient, in order to relieve their injured, their diftreffed, their plundered citizens?—They might thus either themfelves indemnify them, or induce G. B. to render them juftice. In either cafe, they might accomplifh *juftice*, without this expedient, in their hands—it might demand that laft and moft dreadful alternative, an appeal to arms.

Has paft experience convinced us that the fimplicity of the Britifh cabinet is incapable of brooding mifchiefs to this country? Has her magnanimity on former occafions juftified the idea of our fecurity without defence? Has her generous conduct towards us raifed a demand of gratitude, a difcharge of which, requires this extraordinary engagement? Thefe are queftions which require ferious and fatisfactory anfwers, before the public will agree with the Federalift, in the juftice, the reciprocity, or the policy of this ftipulation.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Juft publifhed, and for fale, at the Book-Store *of*

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehenfive Syftem of Geography, by way of queftion and anfwer, by *Nathaniel Dwight*.——Alfo, Raffelas, Prince of Abiffinia.——*An Afiatic Tale*.——By *Samuel Johnfon*, L. L. D.——Alfo, Dinarbas, *a tale*.——Being a continuation of Raffelas.——*The three volumes complete in one*. Greenfield Hill—A Poem and Sermon, By *Timothy Dwight*—the Hive, or a collection of thoughts on civil, moral, fentimental, and religious fubjects, price 75 Cents.

Said Butler has on hand, and keeps conftantly for fale, all parts Webfter's and Perry's Spelling Books, Pfalm Books, Account Books, and Cent Tables, whole fale and retail; Merchants may be fupplied on reafonable terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles exchanged for Rags.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above bufinefs, a BOY 12 or 15 years of age.

Northampton, July 29. 1795.

Otis and Fobes,

HAVE for Sale, at their ftore in Cummington, 20d. 10d. and 8d. Nails, cut Shingle and Tack, do.—Grindftones, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Salt, Tea, Raifins, Redwood, Brimftone,—Alfo, Engliih and Hardware GOODS, Crockery Ware, 6 by 8 Window Glafs, which they will fell very low for ready pay or their ufual credit. ——They would like *wife* inform thofe who are indebted to them, whofe accounts are become payable, that they expect a fettlement by the firft of October next—thofe who do not comply muft expect to receive fomething in the name of the Commonwealth, greeting.

N. B. Wanted, Flaxfeed, Beef, Butter, Cheefe, Pork, Tallow, Toweloth, Cotton and Linnen RAGS, &c. for which they will give a generous price and pay part Cafh if required.

Cummington, Aug. 28, 1795.

Clothier's bufinefs carried

on in all its various branches.—All thofe who are deftrous of having their clothes dreffed, may depend on having them done with neatnefs and difpatch; and the leaft favor gratefully acknowledged, by their humble fervant,

ROGER WING.

ALSO, the fubfcriber has lately fet up the BLUE DIE—he flatters himfelf that he fhall carry on that branch to the advantage of all his employers.

Williamfburgh, 1ft Sept. 1795.

To the Public.

WHEREAS a Bill was found againft me for fencing the county road, was formerly layed out—I with your indulgence fo far as to fecure the crop that is now on the land, and promife to remove the fence the north and fouth fide of my houfe to the original width.——I with fuitable notice may be taken of the road from Capt. Samuel Fairfield's houfe to the meeting houfe, as in many places it is very narrow, and in others is removed.

ANDREW GATES.

Williamfburgh, Aug 28, 1795.

We the fubfcribers be-

ing appointed, and having accepted the truft of Adminiftrators on the eftate of Mr. SETH BARDWELL, late of Hatfield, in the county of Hampfhire deceafed. All perfons indebted to faid eftate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and thofe to whom faid eftate is indebted, are requefted to exhibit their demands for fettlement.

HANNAH BARDWELL,
NOAH BARDWELL,
BENJAMIN SMITH, } Admin'rs.

Hatfield, Auguft 23, 1795.

THE fubfcriber being appointed Adminiftrator on the eftate of PHINEHAS LYMAN, late of Hadley, in the county of Hampfhire deceafed—defires all perfons indebted to faid eftate to make immediate payment: and all perfons that have accounts, not heretofore exhibited to the commiffioners appointed to receive and examine the claims of faid eftate, are defired to exhibit them to the fubfcriber as foon as may be.

LEMUEL WARNER, Adm'r.

Hadley, July 7, 1795.

ALL perfons indebted to the eftate of *Ebenezer Cowles*, late of Amherft deceafed, are defired to make immediate payment to the fubfcribers, executors on faid eftate—and thofe who have claims on faid eftate are defired to exhibit them for fettlement.

HANNAH COWLES,
OLIVER DICKINSON.

Amherft, Aug. 15. 1795.

The Subfcriber hereby

notifies all thofe who have not fettled their Notes, given to the late co-partnerfhip of *Williams & James*, that their notes will be put into the hands of an attorney to collect, unlefs paid previous to the firft of October next.

JOHN JAMES.

Goshen, Aug. 30, 1795.

ALL perfons indebted to the eftate of Lieut. *Jofiah Bond*, late of Conway, deceafed, are requefted to make immediate payment. Thofe who have demands on faid eftate, are defired to exhibit the fame to the fubfcriber for fettlement.

PEGGY BOND, Admin'rx.

Conway, Aug. 17, 1795.

All perfons indebted to

the late Company of *Turfton & Frafe*, are requefted to make payment before the firft day of October next, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney to be collected.

Northampton, Auguft 26, 1795.

Ran away from the fub-

fcriber, on the 16th inft. an indented apprentice, by the name of *Henry Herwy*—about 17 years of age, of a light complexion, fhort curl'd hair, about 5 feet and half high, had on when he went away, a red brown coat, London brown veft, ftriped trowfers, &c. Whoever will take up faid apprentice, or give information where he is, fhall have two pence old tenor reward, and no charges paid.—All perfons are forbid trufting or harbouring him on my account, for I will not pay any contract of his after this date.

ABNER BARNARD.

Northampton, Auguft 17, 1795.

*** TICKETS in the Harvard College Lottery, third clafs, may be had of Dr. *Ebenezer Hunt*.

Wanted,

A Good Journeyman to the Clothier's bufinefs.—Likewife, a ftout active Lad, 15 or 16 years old, as an apprentice to the above bufinefs—to both good encouragement will be given.

ELIJAH HERRICK.

Charlemont, Aug. 18, 1795.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Blackfmith's bufinefs, a fmart active BOY, about 14 years of age.——Enquire of JOHAN CLAP.

Northampton, Aug. 12, 1795.

☞ Subfcribers to Dr. LATHROP's Thankfgiving Sermon, are defired to call at the Printing-Office and receive their books.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampfhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maffachufetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1795. [NUMB. 472.]

OBSERVATIONS on the new FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

THE new conftitution of France, as reported to the Convention by the commiffion of eleven, affords many ufeful leffons of wifdom to the people of this country.——It is evident that the French have renounced thofe airy fpeculations, which they have heretofore wantonly indulged, and that they begin to think and act in deference to the common fenfe and experience of mankind. A conciliation of the report, muft I think, be peculiarly inftructive to our American Jacobins, who have looked with impatience upon the *checks and ballances* in our political inftitutions, becaufe they are not exactly congenial to the theories at Paris. If we can but perfuade them to continue a little longer in the practice of receiving implicitly their creeds from France, they will, I truft, ion be as peaceable, orderly and obedient fit of citizens as any in the community.

Our moft fanguine democrats muft now renounce their faith in the infallibility of French doctrines, and reluctantly acknowledge, that the prefent Convention, as well as the preceeding legiflative and conftituent aflemblies, have been involved in numerous errors, for fuch is the language of the report. They muft admit, that the conftitution of 1793. which rejected the idea of a firm executive power, and cool permanent Senate, was a perfidious thing, meditated amidft intrigue and ambition, and inimical to fecurity, liberty and focial harmony. They muft now agree to diffolve the democratic focieties, which have been inftituted in fpite, and recommended in all the diftricts throughout the Union, for the purpofe of reviewing and cenfuring the proceedings of government; becaufe, how can we conceive the idea, according to Peiffy D'Anglas, of 6000 primary aflemblies deliberating upon the laws? This would beftow all the power upon the ignorant and idle, and to eftablifh a legiflative body without dignity of liberty. They have not only baniihed thefe focieti s by law, but they appear to need them to unmorey only to exprefs their deteftation of clubs, which are emphatically the concentration of all the elements of diforder, and organization of anarchy.

But what will thefe people fay, when they are told farther by their teachers, that abfolute equality is a chimera—that a man muft poffefs a certain degree of property before he is fit to be a ruler—that hired fervants, perfons who have never learnt a mechanical art—perfons who cannot read and write——or vagabonds or bankrupts, are not competent to have any voice whatever in election or in government. How prodigioufly fuch a tefl would have thinned the "noify throng" who lately aflembled in our ftreets to paft refolutions againft the treaty?

But notwithftanding the French appear to be taught, by fad experience, the folly of Utopian fyftems, and by their change of fentiment, to have diftreffingly embarraffed their blind admirers. I am far from confidering their late work as a fit pattern for imitation. It appears that in the hurry of their efcape from the ruins of anarchy, they are proceeding faft to the other extreme. They have engrafted into their report of a new conftitution, principles of ariftocracy, not to be found, and I truft, never will be found in the government of the United States. It is much more ariftocratical than any of our conftitutions. This will appear in examining the conftitution of their legiflative and executive departments.

The divifion of their legiflature into two houfes is an obvious and important change. A fingle houfe muft ever be the fport of factions, becaufe, as they truly obferve, it is without reins or counterpoife. And their own experience has taught them the fame leffon which they might have read in the accumulated experience of every age. And yet fo regardlefs were the conftituent aflembly in 1791, of the voice of hiftory and of other countries, that when a propofition was made to divide the legiflature into two branches, there were 89 votes out of more than 1000 in its favor.—Their change of opinion in the fpace of four years has been immenfe. The houfe of ancients is to be compofed of married men or widowers, of 40 years of age and upwards, who are to hold their feats for 4 years, and one half of the body to be changed biennially, and the whole to be elected by the people.

This body is organized in a manner fimilar to the American Senate. The duration, but efpecially the gradual change of the members, is calculated to preferve fyftematic views—to give ftability to public meafures—to communicate to the new members who are returned every two years the general policy and views of the houfe, the *efprit de corps* by means of the old members who are left. So far the conftitution is found. So far it is neceffary to check the fenfibility, the propenfity to change the paffions of a more popular houfe, and a firm independent Senate is truly the anchor of fafety in a Commonwealth, againft ftorms which ufually affail it. But by the report of the French conftitution, the other houfe, a council of 500 is organized precifely in the fame manner, and there is no difference between them, except it be in the ages and number of the members. Here then, are to faft, two Senates containing between them the whole legiflative power of the nation, and calculated by their ftructure and duration to purfue one uniform line of policy, and to communicate in regular fucceffion, from one moiety of the houfe to the other, *the fpirit of the body*. I give a decided preference to the conftitution of the United States, which admits the people to effect a *total* change in one integral branch of the legiflature every *two years*, and thereby to break up entirely in that houfe, every appearance of concerted plans, and animate it at once and throughout with the prevalent paffions of the day. A well inftructed Senate, will be able always to check the intemperance which that houfe might be inclined to indulge.

The French have propofed to organize their executive power in the fame way.—It is to conftft of five perfons appointed, but not removeable by the legiflature, and only one fifth of the body to be renewed annually. Here is the fame fyftematic policy, the *efprit de corps* improved in the executive branch, and it is fhould fall at any time to be governed by that fpirit, it will be a council of faction and cabal, fo fatal to the energy which ought to characterife the department. The unconftitutionality of this ftructure is too obvious to require any comment, and my object in thefe obfervations is, to caution the faithful friends of our National Government, againft yielding a haftv approbation of this fudden and furprizing alteration in the politics of France. It appears to me, in the organization of their legiflative and executive, in furrounding each of them with a permanent military force, and in making provifion for an indifpenfible qualification for office, that the French are about to depart from the genuine features of a republic, and to eftablifh an *elective ariftocracy* in its ftead.

AN AMERICAN.

Advices by the laft arrivals.

COPENHAGEN, June 13.

We begin to recover, little by little, from the great conflernation the fire had thrown all the inhabitants into. Government continues to adopt meafures to eafe the deplorable condition of the lower clafs; they receive bread and beer gratis, and have permiffion to creft, in the public places, any, even in the horrt caffle of Chriftianburgh, workfhops of wood. An extraordinary court of police, conffting of three aflefors, has been inftituted in our citadel, to affift the maffer of police in his manifold occupations. The term of paying the taxes has been extended from the 11th June to the 11th July.

The number of watchhoufes burnt amounts to 943, and 20 have been damaged. The number of houfes deftroyed by the fire in 1728, amounted to 1650, and that of the ftreets to 74. The houfes burned in the late fire had been infured at the fire-office for the fum of 4 603,400 rix dollars, the funds of which office do not amount to that fum at prefent. The Hereditary Prince dines 130 of the unfortunate fufferers daily; and even the duke of Auguftenburgh fpends great fums in their behalf.

PARIS, June 30.

Great movements are making in the army of the Lower Rhine: a part of the troops which wintered before Mentz, is filing off towards the Upper Rhine, and will be replaced by troops from the Sambre and the Meufe. It is on the banks of the Upper Rhine that the great blows will be ftruck: great preparations are making there; and we have advices that every thing is ready for an attempt to crofs the river. Gen. Pichegru with the different nations on the banks both of the Upper and Lower Rhine, with all the activity by which he is fo ftrongly characterifed.

A letter from Frankenthal, dated the 21ft. inft. contains the following intelligence:—"I announced to you in my laft that the head quarters of the army of the Rhine and Mofelle had been eftablifhed here. The news of the capture of the important city of Luxemburg had no fooner reached the commander in chief officially, than he changed that difpofition, by returning to Worms, attended by the military adminiftrators. We are affured that this change has been made for the purpofe of approaching Mentz, a place againft which all the efforts of the French armies in this quarter are to be directed, if the reports of peace, which have been fo long circulated, fhould not be very fpeedily realized.

MENTZ, June 21.

At the inftant we had made every preparation for a fortie on the befiegers, a courier from Bafle arrived with an order, directing General Clairfayt to fufpend further hoftilities. We are momentarily in expectation of intelligence of a peace being concluded between the Empire and the French Republic. The treaty is faid to be founded on the bafis of the *ftatus quo ante bellum*.

DIET OF RATISBON, June 13.

The vote of Spires ftates, that France ought to be fatisfied with the rights and poffeffions guaranteed to her by the preceding Treaty between her and the Empire. It is of opinion that no Deputation from the Empire fhould be appointed, but that his Imperial Majefty fhould be invefted with full powers to negociate, with this referve, that his Imperial Majefty fhould inform the Diet, from time to time, of the progrefs of fuch negociation.

It is hoped that the conclufion of the Diet, refpecting negociations for peace, will be immediately drawn up. In the Electoral College, Mayence, Cologne, Saxony, and Brandenburgh, have voted for the mediation of the King of Pruffia; and in the College of the Princes, out of fifty-five votes, forty have voted in the fame way, and three have declared themfelves for the majority; fo that there are only twelve voices for inveffing his Imperial Majefty with the fole power of negociating.

JUNE 16.

In the fitting of the Diet on Wednefday, Pomerani delivered a fupplement, the contents of which are as follows: "Animated by the fincere attachment which his majeffy the king of Sweden feels for the intereft of the Germanic Empire, he has obferved, with forrow, the breaking out of a war which has now been carried on for 3 years with inexprefible difadvantage. His Majeffy feels the greateft concern at the tho't how much difafter might have been prevented if, in a true eftimation of affairs, the errors of our neighbours had not been fubmitted to the decifion of the fword, but had been left to be fettled in an amicable manner betwixt the parties. A very fmall part of the enormous expences occafioned by this war would have been fufficient to compenfate the damages fuftained by fome of the princes of the empire, whofe injury is given as the motive for, and whofe reimburfement as the object in view, by carrying on this war of the empire; a war, which, in its confequences and effects, has brought devaftation on thofe countries, and ruin and mifery on the whole empire. German armies, in confequence, proved not victorious, and redoubled vigour was infufficient to regain what had been loft. A neighbouring independent ftate was overpowered, and the north of Germany even expofed to the dangers of an invafion.

"This was the alarming fituation of the Germanic empire, when his Majefty the King of Pruffia, moved by the general mifery in the courfe of the preffent year, concluded a peace with France; and fo opened the way to Germany to effect a pacification with that country. His Majefty the king of Sweden, finding it juft to acknowledge France as a republic, hefitates not a moment to join in the abovementioned treaty, in the quality of Duke of Pomerania, and of courfe to reficle, on his part, all farther contributions to that war of the Empire."

Munfter declared in fubftance as follows:

"His Electoral highnefs of Colopon has, as Prince Bifhop of Munfter, fulfilled all his duties as a ftate of the empire, during the war, and to evade all other connections, even given up the moft advantageous treaties of fubfidy, and recalled his troops. Unexpectedly, however, the territories of Munfter had been deterred by the Imperial troops, who had been quartered there during the winter, and only to the quick approach of the Pruffian army. Munfter owed its preffervation. It was folely the prefence of the viftorious Pruffian troops, the good order and difcipline they had obferved while in that country, and the line they had drawn with the French, that gave fecurity to the country of Munfter, without its even being obliged to contribute towards itfelf; an advantage which his Highnefs not only wifhes to fecure for future times, but alfo to fee extended over all his Co eftates."

Spires, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Eifenach, Saxe-Altenburg, Heneberg, Heffe Darmftadt, Bamberg, Wirzburg, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Mecklinburg-Guftrow, Hohenzollern, the Counts of Wetteran, Franconia, and Weftphalia, have all voted for the mediation of the King of Pruffia which has been paffed over in filence by Paffau, Liege, Kempton, Schwarzenburg, the Prelates of Suabia, Strafburg and Chur.

Count Lehrbach has been here for fevral days, and it is expected he will ftay a few days longer: His prefence, and the journey for Vienna which is to follow, gives us hope that things will foon come to a final determination.

JUNE 19.

The day before yeiterday the Elector of Bavaria fent in his declaration, in which, amongft other things, he fays, "His Imperial Majefty fhould be requefted, on the part of the Empire, to propofe a peace to France, and to effect a difcontinuance of hoftilities in all the ftates of the Empire occupied by that power, during the carrying on of the negociations, in which the mediation of his Pruffian Majefty might be of the utmoft fervice. In thefe negociations the reftitution of things as they had been before the war: the acknowledging the treaty of Weftphalia as a fundamental law, and other treaties that had exifted between the German empire and the kingdom of France; a fufficient reimburfement of the ftates of the German empire, who had fuffered during the war; and perfect fecurity to the German Empire for the future, ought to be demanded."

Lubeck and Holdein-Oldenburg, join the majority; Hildefheim and Padenborn agree to all propofitions made in the Diet.

Nothing occurred in to-day's fitting.——The Elector of Mentz hoped to be able to vote in the courfe of a week.

LONDON, July 7.

Addrefs of the Prince De CONDE.

According to letters which having been received from Bafle, the Prince of Conde having received, on the 14th of June, the news of the death of Louis XVII, difpatched a general officer immediately to Verona, to receive orders from Monfieur, now Louis XVIII.——On the 16th the Prince of Conde celebrated in the middle of his camp, at Molheim, in the Brifgau, a folemn fervice for the repofe of the foul of the late Louis, after which, the Army being ranged in order of battle, the Prince made the following proclamation.

"Gentlemen—Scarcely had the tombs of the unfortunate Louis XVI. his Auguft conforf, and his refpectable fifter, been clofed, when they have again been opened to unite thofe illuftrious victims the moft intereffing object of our love, our hope and our efteem. The young defcendant of fo

mary Kings, whose birth alone could secure the happiness of his subjects, infected as the blood of Henry IV. and of Maria Theresa, flowed in his veins, has just sunk under the weight of his fetters, and of a miserable existence. It is not the first time that I have called to your recollection this principle,—that the King never dies in France.

"Let us therefore free to this August Prince, now become our King, that we will shed our last drop of blood in proof of that unbounded fidelity, that entire devotion, that unalterable attachment which we owe to Him and with which our souls are penetrated. Our wishes are about to be manifested by that cry which comes from the heart, and which a profound sense of duty has rendered so natural to all good Frenchmen—a cry which was always the presage and the result of your successes, and which the regicides have never heard without stupor and remorse.

"After having invoked the God of mercy in behalf of the King whom we have lost, let us intreat the God of Battles to prolong the life of the King now given to us, to secure the crown of France upon his head, by victories if necessary; and still more, if possible, by the repentance of his subjects, and by the happy union of clemency and justice.—Gentlemen, Louis the XVIIth is dead;—long live Louis the XVIII!"

This exclamation was several times repeated by the whole army, in sight of the republican camp on the opposite banks of the Rhine. Colonel Crawford, who is now on a mission to the Prince de Conde, assisted at the ceremony.

JULY 5.

Yesterday Mr. Slater, the Messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with dispatches from Petersburgh, Mr. Brooks, from Vienna, two Officers from Corsica.

A mail arrived from Hamburgh, the contents of which except the proceedings of the Diet of Ratisbon, a great majority of which has declared for the mediation of the King of Prussia in negociating for peace with the French, are not very interesting. The general tenor of the reports it brings, is less pacific than that of any of the mails for some time past.

The affairs of the Germanic Empire by no means bear a favourable aspect. A private letter from Ratisbon, dated the 21st of June, and which comes from a very respectable quarter, makes the following observation:—"We are on the eve of seeing a schism in the Empire, and an overthrow of the German Constitution. Prussia insists on taking part in the negociations for peace, and has already a majority of voices, even those of the Elector of Cologne, uncle to the Emperor, and of the Elector of Saxe. His Imperial Majesty's Ministers have already declared that the Emperor will refuse his sanction to the codirection of Prussia, and will withdraw all his troops into his hereditary dominions, and abandon the States of the Empire.—We expect a war with Prussia.

All the different regiments which compose the Imperial Army are now complete and a great quantity of provisions is conveyed on the Danube for the consumption of that Army.

Four Communes in the Swiss Canton of Zurich are in open rebellion against their Government. They demand a new Constitution; and it is feared that they intend to attack the town of Zurich. Six thousand inhabitants of that city have taken up arms against the rebels; and the Canton of Berne has promised to assist Zurich with all its forces.

The Mentz army Bulletin contains the following speech, of that gallant veteran Field Marshal Bender to the garrison of Luxemburgh before they grounded their arms on the glacis of that fortress:

"My brave boys, you and I have done all we could to preserve Luxemburgh. We have often defeated the enemy, and fostered ourselves with the hopes of a speedy relief. In the middle of April, I sent one of my most trusty officers over the Rhine, to learn how soon we might hope to receive assistance.—But the answer was, 'We had none to expect; but that we ought to hold out as long as possible, and surrender at last upon honourable terms.' I can only return you thanks for your fidelity and courage: and it must be our mutual consolation to think, that we quit this place, which we have so long defended, like good and honourable soldiers."

Letters from the frontiers of Switzerland of the 15th ult relate, that a corps of 1000 Lyonese over-runs the neighbouring country for five or six leagues distance to disarm and arrest the Jacobins. They observe the strictest discipline, and receive the same allowance as the troops of the line.

Notwithstanding the proceedings at the *Diet of Ratisbon*, the EMPEROR will not make peace with the French; and has given assurances to this potentate that he will therefore continue another year.

The French emigrants which have arrived at the *Downs*, from *Germany*, are to proceed immediately to *Jersey*, from whence they will be landed in *France* by WARREN'S squadron, to join the *Chouans*.

JULY 9. At length the *Ottoman Porte*, has acknowledged the French Republic, and has received citizen VERNIAC, in quality of an Ambassador from it. On this occasion the latter preferred the Dragoman, with a superb watch, of the value of 6000 piasters, which formerly belonged to the unfortunate *Queen of France*.

It is no less singular than true that Miss BROADRIC, who shot Mr. ERSINGTON, was taught by that unfortunate gentleman the use of pistols, by repeated lessons in the art of firing at a mark, and that he requested her never to sleep or travel alone without a case of pistols.

At the Court of Common Council, Alderman CURTIS and LUSMINGTON offered the Court, that there were at least 60,000 quarters of wheat now upon the seas, from *America*, *Dantzic*, and *Quebec*, which were expected in ten days or a fortnight. That the privy council were engaged at the present time, in forming a plan to reduce the price of wheat and other provisions; and that Mr. PITT earnestly wished that the court would not take any steps for a few days, until the result of the labours of the privy council shall be known.

DUSSELDORF, JUNE 11.

The misunderstanding between the Cabinets of *Vienna* and *Berlin* becomes daily more and more manifest. Count *Clairfait* has just declared to General *Mollendorf*, that he will not respect the limits of the treaty of peace between *France* and *Prussia*, and that he will carry the war wherever circumstances may require.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

AT a moment when faction and individual malevolence are vainly endeavouring to disturb the tranquility of our happy country, and to traduce the best and brightest characters among us, be ours the grateful task to review the services of that ILLUSTRIOUS CITIZEN, by whose generous valour, and unceasing vigilance, we were successfully conducted through an arduous contest, to the full enjoyment of peace and independence; and by whose guardian care we have since attained the highest degree of national respectability and social happiness.

Delightful employment! to enregister those virtues which give a lustre to our page, though but the limited record of a reputation which shall survive the ruins of time, and the revolutions of empire.

Passing over the morning of life, which obtained the highest meed of praise, and gave ample promise of meridian splendor—we date the most eminent services of this immortal Patriot from that awful conjecture of affairs, when *America* required every aid which she could derive from the wisdom, fortitude, and firmness of her sons.

In that illustrious band of delegated worthies (the Congress of 1775) we find THE VIRTUOUS WASHINGTON, distinguished by every deference which superior merit is sure to receive from the liberal and noble minded.

To his care was confided the palladium of our liberties, and from his exertions were anxiously expected the safety and happiness of the state.

How the trust was discharged, let every page of our history, during eight years of doubtful, difficult and bloody war, bear glorious attestation! Let every faithful comrade of honour and misfortune declare! Let every free and happy citizen rejoice to confirm! Let the concurrent testimony of a vanquished, but admiring foe, corroborate! and let the sovereignty and independence of our country proclaim to all the world!

What difficulties did he not combat? What toils did he not encounter? What danger did he decline? His was pre-eminence of care, pre eminence of anxiety, and devotion to the public weal.

What, that has marked his meditation in the hour of adversity, but hoped relief from his prudence—Who, that beheld him in battle, but confided in the wisdom of his dispositions, and reposed on the valour of his arm—and who among his followers, but found his sufferings folaced in seeing them shared by his chief?

A stranger to every sentiment, that did not suggest—the happiness of his country, he fostered not the discontents of his victorious, unrewarded troops, to any purpose of ambition—but, soothing them into an acquiescence with the public necessities, he persuaded their return to cheerless homes, where an evening of laborious toil was to close the day of that life, which had been spent in honourable, but painful and unrequited service—carrying into his own retirement the embittered regret of those wrongs, which he could not remedy, and which was the only allay to his happiness at the termination of his glorious career.

Restored to the endearments of private life, and to those agricultural pursuits, which are known to constitute his greatest enjoyment, he was scarcely permitted to repose from the fatigues of military service, when the imperious voice of his country demanded another sacrifice, and again summoned him to her assistance.

The plan of confederation, which had been framed under the pressure of foreign war and domestic distress, was found incompetent to the purposes for which it had been instituted, and both the honour and happiness of the United States required its reform. To assist in the execution of this important work, he again foregoes the pleasures of retirement, and yields a ready obedience to the public will.

Chosen to preside in that council of sages, whose labours will render them immortal, the mild influence of his opinions and examples, largely contributed to a spirit of accommodation, which, reconciled the interests of the Sister States, and secured an harmonious acquiescence in that system of federal government, which has proved the ark of our political salvation.

And when called by the unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens, to organize and administer that government, does he decline the arduous task?——does he balance a moment between profound consideration, and a sense of public duty? or does he hesitate to hazard the highest elevation of human character in a difficult and untried service to his country?

And how has the practice accorded with the principle which declared this disinterested, this exalted patriotism?—Do the annals of any nation record a series of services commensurate in their consequences with those which he has rendered to America since his appointment to the Presidency.

Who that retraces the last seven years of our history, and compares our past with our present condition, but acknowledges that to wise laws, faithfully and firmly administered, we owe the establishment of public and private credit, the increase of agriculture, the extension of commerce, and the encouragement of manufactures, in a degree hitherto unknown in any other country?

And who that is not insensible to the happiness of social life, the blessings of peace, and dignity of national character, but recognizes their immediate benefactor, and most meritorious compatriot, in the ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

16 MESSIDOR, JULY 4.

DOUCLET PONTECOULANT, informed the Convention, of a letter received from *Chiappe*, the Representative of the People, with the army in *Italy*, dated

"*Head Quarters at Peschal, 5th Messidor.*

"WE informed you yesterday, of the victories of the 2d, 4th and 5th; at present we are enabled to communicate to you an account of that of the 7th. Our army yesterday morning had been attacked by 30,000 of the enemy; they had a success which cost them dear. The engagement lasted seven hours, after which our troops repulsed the enemy to a great distance, and killed 3000 of them; they took three important posts. Our loss was but inconsiderable; we had no men killed or wounded. All the reports which we receive, announce that our troops are in the best position possible. The beginning of the month Prairial, has cost the enemy 4000 men. The Austrians threaten us with a new attack, but we are prepared to receive them in the same manner."

A letter was read from General KELLERMAN, which contained nearly the same account: it added that 900 of the Austrians were made prisoners, and between 5 and 600 firelocks taken from them. The General ended his letter thus, "I know the enemy are preparing to attack us afresh; they have received great reinforcements; but we are ready for them, and I prepare for them a decent reception." *Applauded.*

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 18. Admiral VANSTABLE is fitting out a fleet of twelve sail of the line, and eighteen frigates, to act in concert with the *French*; but the equipment proceeds with true *Dutch* tardiness.

LONDON, June 28.

Yesterday during his Majesty's passage to and from the House of Lords, the populace, by hisses and hooting, expressed their disapprobation at the continuance of the war, and the administration of Mr. PITT.—"Turn him out"—"No War"—"No Pitt"—were echoed and re-echoed from all quarters; while the gloom of sullen displeasure diffused the brow of his Majesty.

JULY 4. Yesterday Mr. SYLVESTER, a messenger from Mr. WICKMAN, his Majesty's Minister at *Basle*, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches. A mail arrived soon after, with letters from that place, of the 24th inst.

No offensive operations have taken place on this side of the *Rhine*; but the French and Austrian armies are in sight of each other on the opposite banks. The French shew a strong disposition to cross that river. It is said that General CLAIRFAIT is preparing to move with the main body of his forces towards the *Bergen*, intending to leave *Mentz* to the sole defence of the army of the empire. We think this movement is extremely probable.

Yesterday detachments from the 7th, 11th 15th and 16th light dragoons embarked at *Mr. Perry's* Dock, Blackwall, on a secret expedition. They were in all about 600 men. Each detachment had a greater number of horses than men. They are to rendezvous at *Sheerness*, and there wait for some transports with heavy cavalry which are coming round from the North. It is supposed their destination is for *France*.

BY AUTHORITY.

His Imperial Majesty's Ministers have ordered the following notice to be inserted in all the foreign gazettes:

VIENNA, JUNE 14, 1795.

"A report has been spread at *Ratisbon*, as well as at several other German Courts, that the Imperial Court, by the intervention of Count CARLETTI, was carrying on negotiations at *Paris*, which were already in such a state of forwardness, that it was actually agreed on to cede to the French the left banks of the *Rhine*, on condition that they not only restore to his Imperial Majesty the Austrian Netherlands, but also further cede the exchange of the same for the Duchy of *Bavaria*; and that in pursuance of this agreement, the French would be put in full and quiet possession of the said left bank of the *Rhine*.—This report is hereby formally and in the most positive manner declared to be, what it really is, an absurd and childish story, the further circulation of which is to be considered as a calumniating slander, as the Imperial Court, since the beginning of the present war, has never entertained the idea of entering into negotiations of peace with the French, and much less of employing for that purpose the then called Count CARLETTI.

WESTFIELD, *August 28th 1795.*

GENERAL ORDERS *for the* FOURTH DIVISION *of* MILITIA.

AS the several regiments in this division were inspected the last year in regiments, the commanding officers of brigades are directed the present year to cause their respective brigades to be inspected by battallions or companies, as is most convenient for them; and where the brigade inspectors cannot conveniently attend the inspection, the adjutants of the several regiments will perform that duty, and make return as soon as may be to the brigade majors.

The commanding officers of regiments will appoint such time and place for the inspection of their respective battallions or companies as they may think proper, giving notice thereof to the inspectors.

The brigades will cause all vacancies of field officers, as well as platoon officers, to be immediately filled.

The general observes a deficiency of returns from two regiments in the first brigade; he presumes it is not necessary for him to suggest that it is the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment to make returns as the law directs, and not wait for vacancies to be filled, where such instances happen.

The general expects that all general and brigade orders will be communicated to the respective regiments and companies.

The general is highly pleased with the appearance of the troops the last year; the spirit of emulation then discovered affords him a most flattering prospect, and promises a perfection in discipline unrivalled.—While he expresses his approbation in general; he has to regret some few deficiences in equipments which can no longer be dispensed with; he therefore requires all officers commanding regiments and companies to attend to a strict observance of the law in this respect, and insists that they by no means further dispense with any future neglect to equip as the law directs: And he fondly hopes that the men under their respective commands, have so high a sense of the importance of a well regulated militia, and of the absolute necessity of a strict and punctual compliance with orders, that they will not hazard the loss of the reputation they have acquired as soldiers, by the least neglect of duty.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, *Major Gen. 4th division of Militia*

Wanted immediately,

as an Apprentice to the Barbers business, a smart active LAD, about 14 or 15 years of age—good encouragement will be given to any one that will apply to

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, 16th Sept. 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

Eight dollars per cwt. was the price of superfine Flour in the market this day—A letter, says a correspondent, that can entirely be obtained for the article in any part of the world, according to the last account from Europe and the West-Indies.

The two following resolutions, among others, were passed by a meeting in Columbia, (S. C.) called to consider the Treaty:

Resolved unanimously,

That we hold in high estimation our fellow-citizens, Pierce Butler, and the other nine minority members in the senate, for their steady and patriotic opposition to the said treaty.

Resolved unanimously,

That Jacob Read, and the other nine supporting members, by their endeavors to saddle the United States with the said detestable treaty, have rendered themselves, in our opinion, unworthy of any further public trust by republicans.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, (N. C.) to a merchant in this city, dated August 4, 1795.

"A most tremendous gale came on from the north east on Saturday night, and from south east on Sunday morning, which lasted until 2 o'clock P. M. during which time all the vessels were either cast away or upset and sunk; you have heard of a severe gale in Carolina in the year 1769, but this was worse. Your brig Adventure lies in the woods a mile from the water; the Low Bettey lies in the marshes, these two, with a brig from Boston, and a sloop of Capt. Butler's will be lost—about 12 will be able to get off. All the wharves in the harbour are torn up and ruined.—All the lumber is dispersed to three miles in the country. Edward Tinker's, Stephen Tinker's, Ellis Dorsay's, and Wilson Hunt's ware houses, and all the ware houses of the estate of Singleton are gone:—The damage on this occasion is supposed to be more than that of all the three fires together. All the houses of the country round on Stewart's side, and all others until Cole's are gone. M'Kinlay is the greatest sufferer. Your store and ware house is standing.

"The largest trees are torn up by the roots. The work is, that all the corn in the country, and all the hogs have been destroyed. Your sow lies in Began's corn field opposite his house. The water has been about 15 feet perpendicular above the low water mark.

"The country loses all its crop—there will not be sufficient corn for its consumption—all the fruit trees, or at least, the fruit, is blown down by the wind."

SEPTEMBER 9.

IT is with real pleasure we hear the Epidemic which has given fame alarm in this City, does not extend nor become more virulent; on the contrary, is less fatal than at first. Yesterday no person died with the fever.

We cannot but hope that the government of Pennsylvania will revoke the prohibition of intercourse with this city; a measure proceeding from the misrepresentations of private unauthorized letters, a step as precipitate as it was injurious to both cities. We can make great apologies for Philadelphia; a city which has suffered so severely; but we are assured that a fever similar to the Epidemic of this city occurs now in Philadelphia; it occured there the last season, and it always occurs in some part of the southern States. Its danger depends on the activity of its contagion; and where the contagion is not very active, there is no occasion for general alarm.

Accounts from Hanover, in Germany, state that a peace between that Electorate and the Convention of France will speedily be proclaimed. In consequence, of which Count d. Artois was informed his residence there would be dispensed with. We shall soon publish a private letter which will throw light on this subject.

BOSTON, September 2.

PROCEEDINGS at NEWPORT.

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated August 27, to a gentleman in this town.

"It is probable you have heard that we too have followed the lead of Boston, in the condemnation of the treaty. The history of this business will illustrate the motives and conduct of the Jacobinical anti treaty men, in other seaports. A few persons in this town, imagined that it would be easy a want of vigilance, in the sacred cause of liberty, if they did not immediately call a town meeting, and unanimously vote, a string of resolutions, by way of instruction to the President of the United States, in his duty of treaty making. They accordingly met in the Courthouse, to the number of fifty, including strangers and persons who came out of mere curiosity. They who voted amounted to between thirty and forty, that is to say, they who had determined to vote condemnation to the treaty; hence they obtained that weighty and formidable sentence, an "unanimous resolve," for you must know that the merchants and principal people, declined having any thing to do with it. They entrusted the business to a committee of eleven. The report and consequent resolves, were similar in principle, to those of your capital. We may make however, a remark on this committee which is applicable to your's in Boston, namely, there were two persons, from whom this town as well as your's, had a right to expect better things. Not many days after this, arrived our semi annual town meeting, for choosing Deputies to serve in the General Assembly. This meeting was as usual, large and respectable. Here the sense of the town, was clearly discovered by the choice of Deputies. None but Federalists were chosen, and the anti ratifiers could not muster more than 42 votes for their favourite demagogue, who is a new light preacher. Some of the most violent Jacobins, appeared much chagrined at this exposure of their weakness, and to give full vent to their feelings, they burnt jay in effigy; so true it is, that venom always supplies the want of argument.

"This effigy business, plainly discovered the disposition of the town. A cart, with a figure dressed in black, appeared in the streets in the afternoon, attended with drums and fifes, and followed by boys and negroes, and fatter grown up men. The indignation and disgust discoverable in the countenances of the people, were enough to abash any man possessing a common share of decency. A few gentlemen determined for a moment to drive the cart and the seven privateersmen into the duck, but were checked by being reminded that it would be the best way to let them vent themselves and done with it; and that the very general detestation of the deed, would sufficiently clear the town from disgrace. After carting the effigy through the streets, these brave heroes, these whigs of '75, to shew "the spirit of the times," (as your Chronicle expresses it) put poor Mr. Jay, to an ignominious death. But so little did this Jacobinical frollick take with any order of the people, that the seven whigs sneaked off with evident marks of chagrin.

"It is worth observing, that the invitation in the Newport Mercury, was, for "those who cherished liberty, to attend at the Statehouse, on Thursday, to express their detestation of the treaty!" Accordingly, none went but with that determination.

"I have been particular in my narrative, because, had a true statement of facts appeared relative to similar transactions at Philadelphia, Charleston, and elsewhere the Jacobins would not have enjoyed even that shortlived pleasure which the riots in those towns afforded them.

"You may rely on it, that nine persons out of ten, in Newport and Providence, are perfectly satisfied with the President, the twenty Senators, and with Mr. Jay.

"It is true some of us have not wished for any commercial treaty with any nation, because we, as merchants, would rather seek our profits our own way; but then we conceive a treaty with Great-Britain at this time, necessary, and that it was the wisest step towards securing that greatest of national blessings, peace. We have full confidence and firm reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of our Executive; and excuse me for saying, that some of us, differ from the rest of the world, as far as to believe that President Washington, and Vice President Adams are as honest men, and nearly as good politicians, as Dr. J. and Bro. A.

SEPTEMBER 5.

At the Supreme Judicial Court now in Session in *Boston* in the county of *Suffolk*, Aug. 1795, the Grand Jury returned a bill against a Trucksman, for extreme cruelty to his horse; as it is a novelty, the public may be amused by reading it.

"The Jurors for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on their oath present, that G. J. of said Boston, Truckman, at Boston aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, on the 24th day of August inst. being a man of a cruel and inhuman disposition, and not minding and regarding the proper use of the animals, which the great Creator of the Universe has placed under the dominion of man, for the comfort and support of the human race, but indulging a cruel disposition of heart, and wishing in order to gratify the unlawful rage, and cruel inclination of his depraved mind, at Boston aforesaid, in the county aforesaid on the day last abovementioned, with force and arms, unnecessarily, wantonly and without any sufficient reason, or provocation, did cruelly, inhumanly, outrageously, and expressively, beat, bruise, mangle, and torture a certain horse, of him the said G. J. then in use and labour in the Truck of him the said G. J. by means of which unnecessary, wanton and cruel beating, bruising and torturing the same horse, the said horse then and there instantly died."

We learn, that at New-Haven, a mortal sickness prevails—That in the course of one week, commencing part of last week and the week before, *twenty five* persons died in that city of the *Dysentery*—and that the number of sick, the middle of last week was prodigious; it was calculated by many, very confidently to exceed an hundred.

From Hartford we also learn, that the same disease has proved very distressing in that city in the course of the last week—the deaths were so frequent, that it was conceived adviseable to suspend the custom of tolling the bell for the funerals.

IT is a remark verified by the history of the ancient democracies, and still more by the late cruelties of the Jacobins in France and we are sorry to add, by the sentiments expressed by some American Jacobins, "That people who embrace pure democratic principles gradually become cruel, ferocious and thirst for blood, so true is the remark that discerning men in America have observed the physiognomy of the most violent democrats in this country to have assumed an aspect expressive of the rougher passions."

In private conversation these men have frequently expressed a wish for a guillotine. A democratic Society in Pennsylvania once resolved, that they *almost resolved*, to fee a guillotine introduced into the United States. Bache printer in Vermont has come out boldly and committed Hell wholly to paper—Witness the following:

Extract from the *Vermont Gazette* of Friday, 7th August, 1795, printed and published by Anthony Haswell.

"Why the guillotine became a favorite instrument in America, its influence be disseminated in every direction, and the neck that swallows its edge, shall be the neck that swallows its own fatal heroines, the American victim. SENEX.

DIED]—at Belchertown, on Sunday last, Col. *Elijah Dwight*, aged 56 years.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Williamsburgh, 2 miles and a half from the meeting house, containing 125 acres of Land, 90 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a plenty of fire wood, a delightful situation in discovering many towns in the easterly part of the county—said farm has an Orchard, rising of 300 appletrees, the greater part bear; and a variety of other fruit trees.—Also, a convenient dwelling house almost finished—a wood house and corn house, and a good well,—also, a convenient barn, a stable and linto at the end, which extends into the barn yard eighty feet.—Said farm is excellent for mowing and pasturing, lies 8 miles from Northampton, a market town for many kinds of produce—such as fresh meats, butter and cheese, &c. Also, a piece of out land, 1 mile from the premises, rising of 80 acres, good land for grain, well watered, about thirty acres improved for pasturing——it has a great proportion of oak and chesnut timber, some white pine suitable for building, an article much wanted in Northampton. Any gentleman disposed to purchase a farm in so flourishing a town as Williamsburgh, and so nigh the centre of the county, may have a bargain, and a good title given—for further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

NEHEMIAH CLEAVELAND.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 14, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the Noorefident Proprietors of Lands in the town of Heath, and County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a high-way tax for 1794; and committed to the subscriber to collect the sums set against their names.

	f.	*d.*
George Minot,	3	9
Ebenezer Storer,	3	9
Benjamin Clark,	3	9
Hugh Gragg,	2	4

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the third Tuesday of October next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, on the first day, at the house of *Daniel Spencer*, Innholder in Heath, at two of the clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. PARLEY HUNT, Collector for Heath, for 1794.

Heath, July 20, 1795.

Windsor Chairs.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he carries on the Chair making business a few rods north of the court house, Northampton—he has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale all kinds of Windsor Chairs, viz.—Arm Chairs, Dining, &c. of all kinds, Fanback, do. Fanback Foretails, Rocking Chairs, Settees and Cannopies.

He flatters himself, that after having been regularly bred to the business, and has worked among the French, he shall give ample satisfaction to the public.

He offers his thanks to his customers and the public, for past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same.

ANSEL GOODRICH.

Northampton, Sept. 16, 1795.

For Sale,

A FEW rods east of the gaol, in Northampton, part of a dwelling house and barn, with some land adjoining the same; it is well situated for a Trucksman, lying within a few rods of the bridge—Also, some meadow and wood land, terms of payment made easy.

GEORGE CLAPP, jun.

N. B. All persons indebted for the use of said land, for three or four years past, are desired to settle, or they will be called upon in a different manner.

Northampton, 16 h Sept. 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Lieut. *Josiah Bond*, late of Conway, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who have demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit the same to the subscriber for settlement.

PEGGY BOND, Admin'rx.

Conway, Aug. 17, 1795.

Cash, and the highest

price given for FLAX SEED, on delivery, by DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Sept. 16, 1795.

Wanted immediately, a

JOURNEYMAN Blacksmith, one that understands the business.—Enquire of SETH WOOD.

Montague, Sept. 9, 1795.

[*The breach are full recounting spam their delirium. Witness the following.*]

NATIONAL CONVENTION

24 Prairial-June 12.

Sevestre, in the name of the Committee of General Safety, proposed to substitute for the name of Revolutionary Committee, every where becomes odious, the name of Committee of Inspection. He urged the necessity of this change, on the recollection of the enormous excesses committed by the said revolutionary authorities. "But it is not words alone, but things which must undergo a change, if we wish to replace the foul instruments of demagogy, by a magistracy friendly to liberty. Nevertheless the Convention is satisfied, for the present, with substituting the name of Committee of Vigilance, for that of Revolutionary Committee."

Bourdault complained of the word death, engraved upon the public edifices, as tending to produce melancholy ideas. He proposed to substitute the words humanity and justice.

Le Hardi proposed, that for the bonnet-rouge on which he thought he still observed the mark of blood would be substituted the bonnet-tricolore.

Guoymare objected to these changes. He feared they indicated a plan tending to royalise the public opinion. He strongly opposed the destruction of these emblems, from which Robespierre and his friends drew so many advantages, and also the Constitution of 1793, though it was their production.

These observations were received with little approbation, nevertheless they were referred for examination to the Committees, with all the propositions which preceded them.

RENNES, 19 PRAIRIAL, June 7.

The Citizens of the Twenty-two Sections of the Commune of Rouen to the National Convention.

"Citizens Representatives,

"Europe and America agreed on two points, the division of the year and of the day.

"But the monsters who wished in France to destroy the cities, to shackle industry, and annihilate commerce, fabricated a new division of days, and hours, which by a distressing singularity, gives, in public acts but six hours to each day.

"It is for you, Legislators, to save the wrecks of Commerce, to vivify it, to unshackle it, to restore it at length to its ancient splendor, which will ensure the felicity of the Republic.

"It is for you, Representatives of a commercial and enlightened nation, that it belongs to destroy that abjured and insignificant Calendar, which not only deranges our foreign relations but our interior operations, insomuch as the markets and fairs have either been changed, or are on the point of being changed by it. It is a Calender which has not been made in consequence of any new discovery with respect to the star; so complementary days demonstrate the imperfection of it, and the flutidity of the author; and it is in short a Calender, which without producing any real good is attended with a great expence, insomuch as it necessarily renders all the old clocks useless.

"It is in the name of a commune remarkable for its mechanical works, and for its commercial relations with all parts of the world, that we request the repeal of the Law of the 5th October, 1793, which established the new Calender."

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

A correspondent says, he is sorry to find that the indignation of some citizens is so greatly excited by the newspaper pellets fired from the antifederal magazines of lies at an illustrious character—a little reflection will convince them that he who encountered so many laden dangers in defence of the liberties of his country and mankind, has a shield that the envenomed malice of earth and hell united, cannot penetrate.

Faction is at its last grasp—the phrenzy that urges them to attack the political character of the father of his country, shews this. How much safer would it be to commence Knights errant and encounter windmills at once!

AUGUST 31.

By the brig Eliza, Capt. Norres, in 25 days from Jamaica.

St. IAGO DE LA VEGA, July 24.

The long expected fleet arrived at Port Royal last Friday evening, under the escort of his Majesty's ship Sampson, Capt. Lewis, of 64 guns, and the brig Drake, Capt. Brooking. They were accompanied as far as Lisbon by the fleet destined for the Mediterranean.

The ships Dral. Hunover, Penelope, Jupiter, Jean, Hampshire, and Duke of Clarence, with troops on board, arrived with the fleet.

We are sorry to learn by them, that there is great reason to fear the Zealous, of 74 guns, one of the Mediterranean fleet, was lost in a gale of wind, which separated the convoy; when she was last seen, she was a complete wreck, having lost all her masts. The Andromache frigate passed a fortnight with the same Zealous carved upon it, and when the Sampson again fell in with the admiral after the gale, they were informed that there was little hopes of again seeing her.

Six sail of the convoy bound for this island, have been captured, two of three transports with troops on board. The following are said to be the names of three of them; Blenheim, Wilson, carried into Guadaloupe; Bersey of Hull, with 300 dragoons, (troops taken out and vessel sunk) and the George Chadwell.

The Mount Pleasant, with two troops of the 17th dragoons on board, is supposed to have been also lost in the above-mentioned gale of wind, as when last seen, she was in a very bad state. The Blenheim and another ship, having on board two troops of the dragoons, are the only transports taken, which in the whole, makes a loss of 200 men, the best appointed and most handsome troops in the service. The whole number of the ships missing of the convoy is eleven.

KINGSTON, *(Jam.)* August 25.

By the Lucretia, Simpton, arrived at this port in 24 days from Grenada, we have the following intelligence; The day before she sailed a vessel arrived, with an account of one of our 74 gun ships having fallen in with, and compelled to strike, after a few shots from the super-tier, a large French frigate, off the island of St. Thomas. On running up along side and preparing to take possession, the infamous commander of the frigate again hoisted his colours, and fired into the 74, by which several men were killed—justly incensed at such atrocious conduct, the lower ports were instantly opened, and a broad side poured in, which blew the Republican to atoms, and in a few moments not a vestige of her was to be seen.

WASHINGTON, *(Penn.)* August 17.

INDIAN NEWS.

We are informed by a gentleman, direct from Grenville, that the Treaty with the Indians is likely soon to be concluded.—The chiefs of the hostile tribes had generally come in, particularly Blue Jacket with his Shawnese, who were lately said to be unfriendly to negociation.—Our interpreter was present when the pipe of peace was lighted, and the utmost unanimity prevailed.

It has been rumoured that no treaty would take place, as many of the Indians after arriving had gone off precipitately. This rumour may be accounted for by the following ludicrous circumstance which happened on the evening prior to the 4th July.—Splendid preparations were making for the approaching festival, among the rest some grand fire works were to be exhibited. Unfortunately the laboratory took fire, the explosion of rockets, crackers, &c. occasioned a great alarm among the troops, as it was not immediately known from whence it proceeded; the alarm guns were fired, and the drums beat to arms.—This of course occasioned equal consternation among the Indians, who expected an immediate attack; the consequence was their instantaneous flight in all directions—some took to the waters, others to the woods, and it was not without some difficulty that they could be made sensible of the truth, and brought back to their encampments.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

On Sunday afternoon, arrived here the brig Hawkins, Capt. Davis, from Kellibegs, in the north of Ireland, bound for Philadelphia. She had been out ten weeks, was victualled only for five—and brought men, women, and children passengers to the number of 260. Towards the latter end of the voyage they were reduced to an allowance of half a pint of water per day; several children died of thirst; and so extreme was their distress, as to excite the compassion even of a Bermudian privateer, whom they providentially fell in with, and who supplied them with a few casks of water.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Norfolk, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated August 21.

"A fever rages here so violently, that there has not been fewer than from five to eight buried daily for ten days past; some of our most respectable merchants are dead, and numbers now lying in a dangerous situation; there is a general gloom over the countenance of every person you meet—some say it is the yellow fever; two or three days illness carries them off."

In the "American Gazette," printed at Norfolk the 21st instant, we find the following note by the Editor of that paper:

*** Owing to sickness in the office, a paper was not published on Tuesday last.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz to a Merchant in this city, dated July 9, 1795.

"A peace between the Portuguese and Algerines, has been just concluded through the mediations of Great-Britain and Spain, so that if the Americans should not do the same, it will be very dangerous for them to venture this way."

Drugs & Medicines.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms:—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz—Hooper's, Anderton's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsom of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, Steers' famous Opodeldoc.—Likewise Surgeons pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies beautiful smelling Bottles with pungent Salts.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, and PAINTERS COLOURS, as usual.

Northampton, Aug. 24, 1795.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale No. 1, *Union Street*—W. I. and N. E. Rum, by Hhd. bl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Gin, Wines, Malaffes, Loaf and Brown Sugars by Cwt. or lb. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas of an excellent quality, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Raisins and Currants, 10 by 12, 7 by 9 and 5 by 7 window Glass, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron, Salt, Crown Soap, Sheet Lead, Shott by Cwt. or lb. Salmon, &c. &c. which will be sold very cheap for cash or most kinds of produce.

All persons whose accounts are of more than twelve months standing, are again reminded, that their accounts unless settled immediately, will be put in suit; and those whose time of payment has expired are requested to settle them immediately.

Northampton, Sept. 9, 1795.

New Goods,

FOR SALE.

SUCH as an assortment of Crockery Ware, excellent O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Wool Cards 3 sizes, 600 wt. of excellent Sole Leather, Copperas, Bar Iron, Share Molds, Tea, Salt, &c. which with many more articles make a good assortment. SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Those who pay me by the 1st. October, in Beef, Cattle or otherwise, will much oblige their humble servant, S. N.

Aſhfield 3d. Sept. 9, 1795.

Isaac Gere,

HAS for sale, warranted English and French WATCHES, warranted CLOCKS of a superior quality—Ladies Pendants, Lockets and Pins, Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY 13 or 14 years of age.

Northampton, Aug. 24, 1795.

Otis and Fobes,

HAVE for Sale, at their Store in Cummington, 20d. 10d. and 8d. Nails, cut Shingle and Tack, do.—Grindstones, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Salt, Tea, Raisins, Red wood, Brimstone,—Also, English and Hardware GOODS, Crockery Ware, 6 by 8 Window Glass, which they will sell very low for ready pay or their usual credit.

—They would likewise inform those who are indebted to them, whose accounts are become payable, that they expect a settlement by the first of October next—those who do not comply must expect to receive something in the name of the Commonwealth, greeting.

N. B. Wanted, Flaxseed, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Tallow, Tow cloth, Cotton and Linnen RAGS, &c. for which they will give a generous price and pay part Cash if required.

Cummington, Aug. 28, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Ebenezer Corse*, late of Amherst deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, executors on said estate,—and those who have claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH COWLES,
OLIVER DICKINSON.

Amherst, Aug. 13, 1795.

The Subscriber hereby

notifies all those who have not settled their Notes, given to the late co-partnership of *Williams & James*, that their notes will be put into the hands of an attorney to collect, unless paid previous to the first of October next.

JOHN JAMES.

Goshen, Aug. 30, 1795.

*** TICKETS in the Harvard College Lottery, third class, may be had of Dr. *Ebenezer Hunt*.

Lyman & Clap,

HAVE discontinued their Co-partnership in the Blacksmith business. An immediate settlement is requested of those who are indebted to said company.—Every account that remains unsettled in November next, will be put in suit without further notice.

N. B. The above business will be carried on at the same shop as usual, by

MEDAD LYMAN.

Easthampton, Sept. 1, 1795.

We the subscribers being

appointed, and having accepted the trust of Administrators on the estate of Mr. SETH BARDWELL, late of Hatfield, in the county of Hampshire deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and those to whom said estate is indebted, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement.

HANNAH BARDWELL,
NOAH BARDWELL,
BENJAMIN SMITH. } Admin'rs.

Hatfield, August 25, 1795.

Attention!

IF MARY CLARK, alias HUTCHENS, or her Heirs, or legal Representative, will apply to Mr. JAMES CLARK, of Medfield, in the County of Suffolk, (now Norfolk, State of Massachusetts,) she may receive a handsome Legacy, left her by her father, EDWARD CLARK, late of Medfield aforesaid, deceased.

☞ *As it is unknown where the said* MARY *is now resident, the several Printers in this and the neighbouring States, are cordially requested to publish the above in their papers three weeks successively.* Aug. 26.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Seth Wright,

200 new full-bound BARRELS.

Northampton Sept. 9, 1795.

Take Notice.

ALL persons, who have county taxes committed to them to collect, and have not completed their settlements with the county Treasurer, are hereby informed that, unless they compleat the same with him, previous to the next sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court, warrants of distress will then issue against them.

WILLIAM PYNCHEON,
County Treasurer.

Springfield Sept. 1, 1795.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the new TOLL BRIDGE over Westfield River is compleated, and open for use: It is near the late dwelling house of Mr. *Stephen Noble* deceased.

This Bridge will greatly accommodate all persons of business or pleasure who travel up and down Connecticut river—it shortens the distance from Northampton to Suffield about four miles, and gives the traveller a very fine road.

Sept. 9, 1795.

To the Public.

WHEREAS a Bill was found spiked me for fencing the county road, north of my house, narrower than it was formerly layed out—I with your indulgence so far as to secure the crop that is now on the land, and permit to remove the fence the north and south side of my house to the original width.—I with suitable notice may be taken of the road from Capt. Samuel Fairfield's house to the meeting house, as in many places it is very narrow, and in others is removed.

ANDREW GATES.

William sburgh, Aug 28, 1795.

Clothier's business carried

on in all its various branches.—All those who are desirous of having their cloths dressed, may depend on having them done with neatness and dispatch; and the kind favor gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

ROGER WING.

ALSO, the subscriber has lately set up the BLUE DIE—he flatters himself that he shall carry on that branch to the advantage of all his employers.

Williamsburgh, 18 Sept. 1795.

The Subscriber being

appointed administrator on the estate of *John Eaton*, late of Greenwich, deceased, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.—All persons having demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, to ELIPHAS EATON, Adm.

Pelham, Aug. 29, 1795.

☞ Subscribers to Dr. LATHROP's Thanksgiving Sermon, are desired to call at the Printing-Office and receive their books.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1795. [NUMB. 473.]

VICTOR HUGHES.

Character of VICTOR HUGHES, *Commandant at Guadaloupe, written by a gentleman, who was some time in that Island, but is now in Charleston, and published at his request.*

THIS extraordinary man, of whom many have spoken, but who all appear to be blessed by prejudices, was born in Marseilles, in the year 1763; his father keeps a dry goods store there. His having resided 20 years in the West-Indies, indicates that he must have left his native country very young. He followed the sea during the American war, as a merchant—for he is not a seamen; he afterwards carried on the baking business at Port-au-Prince, with some success; for by his own account he left her by her father, EDWARD CLARK, late of Medfield aforesaid, deceased.'

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He is also the subject of universal complaint, "that the treaty stipulates no compensation for the injury sustained by the detention of the western posts."

If we are seriously determined to reject all accomodation, if we are resolved on war, and mean only to search for pretexts which may justify it to ourselves it will be in vain, by reason, to meet this or any other objection. But if, on the contrary, we prefer reasonable and attainable reparation for the deep injuries we have sustained, to a war, of which the calamities alone are certain, we cannot cherish this novel claim.

The people of the United States have, it is believed in no instance expressed an expectation that such a demand would be made, or that it could be acceded to.

The government of the United States has never, so far as I can discover, accompanied a demand of the posts, with a demand of compensation for their detention. Although it is by no means unusual for nations to make claims from which they intend to recede, yet this is a claim which Americahas never made. The claim itself would evidence an indisposition to accomodate differences.

It is necessary to recollect that Britain did not profess to retain the posts in wilful and cateless violation of the treaty of 1783, she professed to retain them as a security for the performance of that treaty on the part of he United States. Her language was, *let there be no legal impediment to the payment of British debts, and the posts will be delivered.* It is ardently and sincerely to be wished that her assertions had been totally supported by the fact. Unfortunately they are not. Unacquainted with what has alled in other states, I speak only of Virgia. "The facts I relate will not require the support of certificates, they are evidently the recollection of every man among us."

The act of the legislature so late as 1787, shew the sense to have been that British debts were irrecoverable. Had our courts been in a habit of rendering judgments on them, is could not have been the general opinion.

During the war, the suits then depending in our legal court, in which British subjects were plaintiffs, were in pursuance of an act for that purpose, placed on a separate docket, dilled not to be called for trial. These suits are not again brought into view, till on the establishment of the courts of the United States. It is notorious that Brh debts could not be recovered before that period in Virginia. Let us then enquire into the state of things subsequent to that period.—

So soon as office of the Federal court was opened, as were commenced by British creditors. The right to recover debts contracted bre the war was so seriously contested, that ter an argument of about ten days, those was continued. Again was the quest taken up and argued at great length, it was it decided till June 1793.

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There are instances, in which a verdict has been found for the defendant on the mere evidence of a plaintiff's name when it really was not, nor was alledged to be a British debt. The superior courts not being so numerous, the general tenor of their conduct can with more safe be ascertained. I do aver that in no single instance did the superior courts of law of this country, determine old British debts to be recoverable, until that judgment had been rendered in the Federal court. The case of Mitchel in Fredericksburgh, is quoted. I have enquired into the history of that case, and it proves directly the reverse of that for which it is cited. To that action the defendant pleaded in bar that it was a British debt, and therefore by the laws of this country not recoverable. The plaintiff did not demur to the plea and thereby admit the fact, but deny the validity of the bar. The record will show that he took issue on the plea and thereby denied the fact which the plea alledged. The question to be tried was, not whether a British debt was recoverable, but whether that was a British debt. The verdict of the jury was, not a British creditor could recover, but that the plaintiff was not a British creditor. It is worthy of remark, that altho' the question was a question of fact only, the judge at first refused to permit it to be tried, nor would he, until it became obvious that the plea would be ofed as a from plea in every case, allow a jury to be sworn in the cause.

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The fact is not so.

When it was determined that British debts were recoverable it was also determined, and I think rightly; that, in cases of payment into the treasury, the original debtors were entirely discharged. Yet it never was conceived that the right of the original creditor was extinguished. It is a truth not to be denied, that while the acts of our legislatures on this subject discharge the debtor, the treaty of 1783 stipulates for his recovery of that right. When the court determined that the original debtor was discharged, that the principles of their decision seemed to be, that the commonwealth of Virginia, having power to do so, had substituted itself responsible for the debt. But the state had, in 1787 passed an act declaring that it would only pay a certain small portion of this debt. The temper of Virginia on this subject, is known to be such, that, whatever decision may be made by the courts, they will not pay the debt, and an attempt to coerce the payment would shake our government to its foundation.

So far then as the amount of the payments into the treasury, lawful impediments which are perhaps immoveable, do yet remain to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

[The following is an extract from a paper published at Alexandria in Virginia, by a citizen of that state. It is all well written, candid and argumentative. But the last part of it, relative to the in execution of the treaty in Virginia, exposes some facts, which, if well candied, will go to a full justification of the British nation in holding possession of the Western Posts. It is a more full answer to the Jacobinical outcries about British injuries, than we have before seen.]

From the MIRROR.

The EXAMINATION.
—No. III.—

One morning, at breakfast, an officer asked him for bats for his soldiers.—We have none, said he, but I expect hourly a prize that will bring some. The same evening, at supper, a prize master came and announced a liverpool brig, with hats, porter, cheese and potatoes.

It is a fact that his enemies dread him, and that his name is a terror to them.

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It is also the subject of universal complaint, "that the treaty stipulates no compensation for the injury sustained by the detention of the western posts."

If we are seriously determined to reject all accomodation, if we are resolved on war, and mean only to search for pretexts which may justify it to ourselves it will be in vain, by reason, to meet this or any other objection. But if, on the contrary, we prefer reasonable and attainable reparation for the deep injuries we have sustained, to a war, of which the calamities alone are certain, we cannot cherish this novel claim.

The people of the United States have, it is believed in no instance expressed an expectation that such a demand would be made, or that it could be acceded to.

The government of the United States has never, so far as I can discover, accompanied a demand of the posts, with a demand of compensation for their detention. Although it is by no means unusual for nations to make claims from which they intend to recede, yet this is a claim which Americahas never made. The claim itself would evidence an indisposition to accomodate differences.

It is necessary to recollect that Britain did not profess to retain the posts in wilful and cateless violation of the treaty of 1783, she professed to retain them as a security for the performance of that treaty on the part of he United States. Her language was, *let there be no legal impediment to the payment of British debts, and the posts will be delivered.* It is ardently and sincerely to be wished that her assertions had been totally supported by the fact. Unfortunately they are not. Unacquainted with what has alled in other states, I speak only of Virgia. "The facts I relate will not require the support of certificates, they are evidently the recollection of every man among us."

The act of the legislature so late as 1787, shew the sense to have been that British debts were irrecoverable. Had our courts been in a habit of rendering judgments on them, is could not have been the general opinion.

During the war, the suits then depending in our legal court, in which British subjects were plaintiffs, were in pursuance of an act for that purpose, placed on a separate docket, dilled not to be called for trial. These suits are not again brought into view, till on the establishment of the courts of the United States. It is notorious that Brh debts could not be recovered before that period in Virginia. Let us then enquire into the state of things subsequent to that period.—

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What the amount of these payments, with the interest on them, would be I am not certain, but I am perfuaded it would exceed 1,200,000 dollars.

It is notorious then (so far as respects Virginia, the treaty of 1783 was on our part totally unexecuted until June 1793, and remains still unexecuted so far as it respects the sum paid during the war into the treasury. However notorious these facts may be, I perform a task unpleasing to myself and hateful to others. There will not be wanting, those who will charge the writer with a want of a proper regard for his country, as if love of country and love of truth were incompatable with each other. But I consider the task as having become necessary, and I do not fear to perform it. As in the natural body, the best physicians most despair if it becomes incapable of receiving the only medicine fitted to the disease, so the case of the body politic must be desperate indeed, if, when the people have placed themselves in the judgment seat, and are about to decide to a case of the last importance to their happiness, no individual dare to utter important truths, however well known these truths may be to all. I do not consider the people of Virginia, as having attained that desperate state.

Had Britain evacuated the posts, by what peaceable means, let me ask, could her government have secured to its subjects those debts which they were entitled to under the treaty of peace, but which had been paid into the treasury of Virginia.

There existed none.

It must then be conceded, that the detention of the posts was not without, at least, a plausible pretext. On the part of Britain, it has ever been asserted to have been a necessary and proper measure.

Under these circumstances it is not usual for nations to pay damages.

It is frequent for one nation to take offence at some act of another, and thereupon to incur considerable expence in arming to guard itself against the dangers, and to prevent the ill consequences of such act. But there is I believe, no instance of the nation performing the first act, paying to the other the expences of the armament produced by it.

The fact is that all nations do forever persist in the last, in justifying what they have done, and there is only the choice of leaving the question of original blame undecided, or of deciding it by the sword, it is found more advisable to remove existing causes of complaint without a compensation for expences produced by those causes, than to incur infinitely greater expence, by tenaciously adhereing to a claim which can never be admitted.

Could such a claim be maintained for a moment. I know of no principle of calculation which will ascertain its just amount.

Our account is made up of two items,

1st. The profits of the fur trade.

2. The expences of the Indian war.

What are the profits of the fur trade? The trade is not farmed out. The profits do not consist of a certain tribute, to be paid annually, but which has been unwarrantably stopped. They consist of the gain accruing on the capital and labor employed in the trade. In a country which has no surplus labour, they consist in the superior advantages to be derived from turning into this particular channel, a certain portion of capital and labor which was before pursuing a different course.

We are not entitled to the whole fur trade. Possessing half the lakes with an extensive adjacent territory, and having an established intercourse with the Indians, Britain must be allowed to divide it with us.

It becomes difficult then to assume a data for calculating this claim. It is not easy to say what would be the nett profits of the trade, or what deduction therefrom would be formed by the expence of garrisoning the posts.

Is the claim for the expences of the Indian war better supported? We assert that Britain has stimulated the Indians to war. They deny it. Do we expect, while they deny the charge, that they will submit to pay such penalty as we may chuse to annex to the crime? But suppose it to be admitted that the Indian war is to be ascribed to Britain. Can it be asserted that they would either have lost the inclination or the power to excite the Indians against us by being posted on the northern instead of the southern side of the lakes?

This whole claim is obviously untenable on those principles which ever must govern the practice of nations, and is too vague to receive serious support. With equal propriety might Britain have claimed compensation for the profits which might have been made on their money, had their debts been collected at the conclusion of the war.

Nations whose prosperity does not depend entirely on the continuance of peace, discard such claims, as unattainable. Shall America, whose prosperity, whose advance to greatness will certainly be checked by war, whose existence may be staked upon its issue, who has little to acquire, and so much to lose, shall America alone exhibit to the astonished world, a nation, greatly injured indeed, but now offered a reasonable reparation for those injuries, and yet voluntarily courting war, by rejecting that reparation, because it is not accompanied by the admission of a claim, never before thought of by us, and of a nature never heretofore made or allowed by any nation whatever.

A CITIZEN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.

The Minister from the United Provinces, was kindly received by the Sublime Porte, and had every assurance that the new order of things was received with the same pleasure that every event afforded, which was advantageous to the Republic.

On the same day the Republic of France was acknowledged.

LEGHORN, June 3.

The Spanish fleet under Admirals Langara and Gravina has entered Port Mahon, and the greatest part of their men are in hospitals. The sickness is so great, that there is no expectation that they can join Admiral Hotham.

NAPLES, June 9.

On the 20th ult. the chiefs of Conspirators, 8 in number, were executed. The advocate Birsi, the principal instigator, was beheaded after the usual torture, at 27 years of age. The other seven were hanged. The less criminal offenders were sent to the gallies.

STOCKHOLM, June 19.

Baron de Sparre assured the Dutch Minister, that the vessels of the United Provinces should on all occasions be received into their ports, not only from the system of neutrality adopted by Sweden, but from the special request made by their minister at the Court of Sweden.

LONDON, July 10.

We have been favored with the following copies of letters from officers in the emigrant regiments:

"On the coast of *Quiberon*,
June 30, '95, 10 o'clock at night.

THE governor of *Belle Isle* has been invited to acknowledge *Louis XVIII.* In his first answer he has refused to do it; but in terms which allow us to hope, that the least success we obtain will dispose him to surrender. The peasants [illegible] parts in great numbers, and receive uniforms and arms. A part of our army has marched to *Auray*, which place has been evacuated by the Republicans. In the course of the last week, the Chouans had an engagement with the garrison of *Vannes*, near the bridge of *Pontsale*. The action lasted four hours, and the loss of the patriots was very considerable. At *Vannes*, the principal town in *Morbihan*, there are no more than 800 Republicans."

"*Carnac*, on the Coast of *Quiberon*,
two leagues from *Auray*, June 28.

"I am in *France* since yesterday. The Chouans received us in the most kind and friendly manner; men, women, and children came to meet us. They call us their brethren, friends; bring us all they have got, and conduct us to their dwellings.—They assure us to have in *Morbian* 60 or 70,000 men able to bear arms. Although I am led to think that this account is rather exaggerated by enthusiasm, yet is true that their numbers is very considerable. We have now about 10,000 of them with us, who have sworn an invioble attachment, to God and our king. Every hour, bands of Chouans arrive, 500, 8, or 1000 men strong. We have reason hope a most fortunate change of circumstances. The air resounds far around us with ineffant shouts of *long live the king long live the Charges!*

"This country promises a fruitful harvest. The republicans did not remain long enough masters of thisprovince to devastate it. We have foundere plenty of cattle, corn, vegetables, &c. and even wine, although the country places none. We have hitherto seen no enemy; they are at present in small navers in this quarter, but we expect more and make the necessary preparations to live them a warm reception. *Charettedeffait*, and *Sapineau*, are in *La Vendeere* have the more reason to hope that we will soon recommence hostilities, as at time when the late treaty of peace a concluded with the convention, they acted into a solemn agreement with thehiefs of the *Chouans* that any violation that treaty, with respect to either partyshould be considered as a rupture with oth. Very fortunately for us it so hened, that on our passage hither, the ery mistook our convoy for the grand fl but for this mistake, we should have in exposed to the most imminent dange

"Only one soldier of royal *Louis* has hitherto deserted; he was overtaken by the peasants, and shot."

According to private letters from on board commodore *Warren's* fleet, it appears that the garrison of *Belisle* consists of 5000 men, but they have provisions for three weeks only, and not the least hope of receiving any succors from the coast. The governor of the island is an unpolished trader by trade.

Letters received from *Petersburg*, by the *Hambro* mail of yesterday, mention that the *Russian* fleet are victualled for 6 months and are ready to sail. A second division is under sailing orders from Revel, and a third is fitted out as a fleet of observation to cruize in the north seas.

The accounts from the interior of France state that the French sailors of Brest fleet shewed great reluctance in embarking on board their ships for the last cruize, knowing how badly they were equipped; and that since the news of the late victory gained by *Lord Bridport*, the dessertion among them is very great indeed.

All the different regiments which compose the imperial army are now compleat, and a great quantity of provisions is conveyed on the Danube, for the consumption of that army.

Letters from *Brissen* state, that to judge by the several dispositions made in that country, it is likely to become the seat of great military events; and an *Austrian* camp is talked of, to be compoted of 60,000 men and to be established between *Leagues* from *Friburg*.

The 4000 *French* emigrants who have actually embarked at Stade, on the *Elbe* for *Jersey*, under orders of M. de Sombreuil, form only the infantry of the *French* royalists, who are to serve under the orders of *Lord Moira*. The cavalry belonging to these regiments are also under orders for the same place of destination.

The other *French* regiments forming in *Germany*, and known under the denomination of the regiments with the white cockade, have received similar orders.

Lord Moira is also authorised to collect as many *French* emigrants, able to carry arms as he can get, and the whole corps, joined by *English* troops, will form a very respectable army, fully adequate to raise and support the hopes of the royalists in the interior, to inspire them with courage, and to convince all *Europe* of the noble and liberal sentiments of our government, this expedition is to be connected with a solemn declaration of the combined powers, acknowledging *Louis XVIII*, as King of *France*.

We yesterday received the *Paris* papers down to the 6th instant. From the sittings of the Convention, it appears that on the 18 inst. *Doulcet Pontecoulant* announced to the Convention, in the name of the committee of public safety, the defeat of the *French* fleet on the 23d of June. The report has not failed, as usual, to represent the victorious fleet as double the strength of that of the enemy. He truly observes and complains of the pride and ignorance of several of the *French* captains, and of want of subordination of the seamen. He seems extremely ignorant of the event of the battle, by stating that the *Tiger* man of war was burnt. In other respects, Monsr. *Doulcet* seems much to insist on the storms experienced by the *French* fleet, on the perfidy of the officers, and their having a correspondence with the enemy, which goes to diminish the defeat and disgrace of the republican fleet. The Convention has revenged itself for this great national loss by deposing *Albarade*, minister of marine, and appointed *Rhedon*, who has guaranteed the Conventional fleet from any attack on the part of Great Britain.

It appears that the spirit of Faction still reigns at Toulon; that the insurrection of the Chouans extends over a vast tract of country; over all *Britany*, a confiderable part of *Anjou*, the *Maine*, and *Lower Normandy*. The landing of the emigrants promises to give still greater consistency to the insurrection.

In the *Russian* army they talk openly of an approaching war between *Prussia* and *Russia*.—It is even said that *Sweden*, *Denmark* and the *Porte* will unite with the former.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) July 11.

We understand that his Majesty's frigate, *Ibhigenia*, lately captured a large vessel coming out of *Aux Cayes*, and has carried her into *Fort. Rigaud* had accommodated her with American papers, and dispatched her for that continent with a great deal of specie on board; but from intercepted letters it has happened that the is a good prize.

Accounts are said to have been received in this town, that the Spaniards are in daily expectation of the arrival of a fleet at the *Havannas*, consisting of from 10 to 12 sail of the line, under the command of Admiral SOLANA, having on board from 5 to 6000 troops.

There are upwards of 20 privateers lurking to and cruising from *Aux Cayes*, the principal among them, and the one which has done the most mischief, is the *Cassius*, of 18 guns, commanded by an American, well known in this town, where he resided several months.

The schooner *New Hope*, Capt. KNIGHT in government service, sailed from *St. Ann's bay*, for *St. Domingo*, on the 23d ult. On *Jeremie*, she was attacked by two large row boats, very full of men, and with heavy metal; one of the guns, an 18 pounder, was repeatedly discharged with musket balls; many attempts were made to board her, and at one time there were upwards of 25 men on the bowsprit; the vessel labouring very much, the slick gave way, & they fell into the sea, where it is believed they perished. Capt. KNIGHT maintained the contest with the greatest intrepidity, until he unfortunately received a ball in the abdomen, which lodged in the small of his back. The *New Hope*, was greatly shattered, but the hands were able to bring her to *Port Antonio*, where the brave Capt. KNIGHT was landed on Thursday, but expired the following day. The boatswain of the schooner, distinguished himself highly; after killing five men with his own hands, he fell dead, and covered with wounds, into a boat along side; three of the crew were likewise wounded. Had Capt. K. been ably seconded by his mate, at the commencement of the action, it would in all probability have terminated much sooner, and without the loss sustained. This person is represented as having deserted his post after the firing of the second broadside; and Capt. KNIGHT, to the moment of his death, continued to speak of him in terms of the most marked disprobation and contempt.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States of America,

To all whom it may concern.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire having heretofore produced to me his Commission as Vice Consul of his Britannic Majesty, within the state of Rhode-Island, and having thereon received from me an Exequatur, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1792, recognizing him as such, and declaring him free to exercise, within the said State, such Functions and Powers as may be given or permitted, by the laws of the Land, to the consuls of Nations, between whom and the United States, no treaty or convention exists, for permitting specific powers and functions, to be exercised by the consuls reciprocally: And the said *Thomas William Moore*, having, on the second day of August, 1795, transmitted to the Governor of the state of Rhode-Island, a letter, dated the 31st of July, 1795, addressed to him the said *Thomas William Moore*, and written by Capt. *Rodham Home*, Commander of the British Ship of war Africa, then lying at or near the Port of Newport, in the said State; which said Letter is conceived in terms of menace and insult against the Authority of the United States: and the said *Thomas William Moore* having participated in the Commission of the said Menace and Insult, by transmitting the Letter as aforementioned, having perfect knowledge of its contents: And it being no longer proper, and confident with the respect due to the Authority of the United States, that the said *Thomas William Moore* should continue to exercise any of the Functions or Powers heretofore allowed in Virtue of his Commission of Vice Consul:

These are therefore to declare, That I do no longer recognize the said *Thomas William Moore* as Vice Consul of his Britannic Majesty, in any part of these United States, nor permit him to exercise any of the Functions or Powers heretofore granted. And I do hereby wholly revoke the said Exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Philadelphia, the Fifth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twentieth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

CALEB MAY.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 23. 1795.

Wanted immediately, a

JOURNEYMAN Blacksmith, one that understands the business—Enquire of

SETH WOOD.

Montague, Sept. 9. 1795.

DOVER, (*Delaware*) Sept. 5.

On this day a number of the inhabitants of *Kent* county met at this place, at the house of captain *Forbes*, and gave a dinner to JOHN VINING, Esq. one of our Senators for this state, in the Senate of the United States, in approbation of his public conduct, and as a testimony of regard and esteem due to him, for his patriotic exertions and unwearied services, in the various offices confided to him by the people.

The most perfect harmony and good order prevailed, and the whole company appeared to be governed by one principle, that of making the day pleasant and agreeable to him.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES. May he stand unshaken amidst the tumult of factious demagogues, and always be supported by the virtuous and good.

2. The Citizens of the United States, may they not suffer themselves to be mislead by the designing and ambitious; but despise the tumultuous assemblies, who meet for the purpose of sowing discord and confusion, and overturning our government.

3. The people of France.—May they succeed in exterminating the principles of Jacobinism, which have so long deluged their country in blood, and established an energetic republican government.

4. The virtuous and patriotic Senate of the United States, who regardless of the clamors of antifederalists, had firmness enough to support the true interests of our country.

5. The farmers of the state of Delaware. May the land they live in, enjoy peace and prosperity; the ground they cultivate, be blest with plentiful harvests, and their crops meet with free ports and good markets, all over the world.

6. The Merchants and Farmers of the *United States*—As their interest is one, so may their principles combine to preserve the peace, honor and happiness of their country forever, entire and inseparable.

7. The *United States*—May they always have a *Washington* at their head and be supported by a firm and patriotic Senate.

8. The constituted authorities.—May they stedfastly execute the substitutes to their own conjections the opinions of others."

9. JOHN JAY—May the shafts of calumny levelled against him, recoil upon the archers.

10. *America*—May the progress in a career of peaceful improvements, every way conformant to her splendid atchievements in the field of war.

11. The anti federalists.—May the people whose majesty they insult, discriminate infigon, from true federal patriotism.

12. The late Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation—May the President & Senate always regard the permanent interests of their country.

13. The oppressed and injured *Poles*.—May the day speedily arrive, when conducted by a more fortunate commander, than the brave and patriotic *Kosciusko*, they shall establish a government suited to their wishes.

14. General *Wayne*, and his brave army. May their spirited exertions establish a lasting peace with the Indian tribes.

15. Peace, happiness, and prosperity to all the world.

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 4.

The late action off *L'Orient* between Lord BRIDPORT and Admiral VILLARET, though it terminated to the disadvantage of the French, reflects on them no portion of disgrace, as will appear from the following statement of the number of guns of each fleet, which we believe accurate:

English fleet.	
4 Three deckers,	416
2 Eighty-fors,	84
7 Seventy-fours,	518
	1018

French fleet.	
2 Three decker,	132
1 Eighty-four,	84
10 Seventy-fours,	740
	954
Balance of guns in favor of the English,	64

It must besides be considered, that the difference between the weight of metal of *Three-deckers* and seventy-fours, is immense.

September 11.

VERY INTERESTING.

AUTHENTIC Intelligence has been received by this day's mail from Pittsburgh, that on the third of August a treaty was concluded by General Wayne with all the nations indians.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the brig Maria, Capt. Byrne, in 52 days from Bourdeaux. An embargo was momentarily expected to be laid, in consequence of American vessels leaving that port with provisions for other markets. American produce of every kind was from 10 to 50 per cent. lower than the original cost.—for flour and rice no purchasers—Salt was 800 for a Louis d'or.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16

By the ship Pacific from Havre, we learn, that plenty and quiet prevails in France—Great scarcity in Great-Britain—Wheat 12s. Sterling. A just reward of the attempt to starve France.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 16.

Capt. MICHAEL TITCOMB, arrived yesterday, from *Surrinam*, gives the following particulars:

That the orange cockade, (usually worn as a mark of respect for their late Prince) in consequence of orders from the Governor of *Surrinam*, is abolished; no officer or soldier was suffered to appear with any other than a black one.—The officers in particular, with great reluctance, obeyed the orders of the Governor, as they were universally disposed towards the Prince. The Republican party drew up a petition to be sent to the Governor, that they may enjoy the liberties now enjoyed by the French Republic; but the Governor receiving information thereof, previous to their prefenting the same, issued orders, forbidding their presenting it to him, and peremptorily refused receiving any thing of that nature from them. The Governor's principles, as a Republican, were not doubted, but particular circumstances, and particularly the present confused state of the colony (it is said) prevented his openly avowing the same.

An express had arrived at *Surrinam*, with the alarming news of a revolt among the negroes at *Demerara*.

SALEM, Sept. 15.

Notwithstanding the corner stone of a new State-House has been laid with so much pump and ceremony in *Boston*, it is doubted whether a superstructure will ever rest upon it, as the factious attempts of the *Bostonians* to govern the government rendets that town a very improper place for legislative deliberations.

Should the treaty become the law of the land, the towns of *Boston* and *Dracut* are determined to detach themselves from the Union, and form a mighty independent nation of themselves!

STOCKBRIDGE, Sept. 15.

Died, at Great Barrington, on Monday the 7th inst, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. John Vining—his disorder was the dropsy, with which he had been afflicted for seven years, during which period he was tapped 37 times, and had 92 gallons of water taken from him.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 23.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In Mr. PEALE'S Museum, at *Philadelphia*, is a rattlesnake, presented in the year 1792, when it had only four rattles; since which the number has increased to 12.—This demonstrates, that the common method of ascertaining the years of their age, by the number of their rattles, is fallacious. Mr. PEALE, from observation, supposes, that the bite of all vipers, (in which class he ranks the rattlesnake) is very dangerous: But that the bite of snakes, properly so called, is generally harmless. That of the black snake in particular, he says, is less hurtful than the bite of a musquito.—He thinks that, instead of being hunted up and destroyed, they ought to be considered as one of the farmer's best friends, as they subsist principally upon field mice. And even recommends them as an excellent substitute for cats, as domestic animals, to clear our houses of rats and mice.

M. DE LA FAYETTE RELEASED!

The Courier Universal, a Paris paper of the 20th June, has the following article—"The German Gazettes have announced that the King of Prussia has caused the French prisoners at Magdeburg and Spandau to be released. M. de LA FAYETTE and his companions in misfortune, Bureau de Pezi, and Alexander Lameth, were in one of these fortresses. Have they been included in this act of justice and humanity? We know not; we shall only say that we know of none but the Jacobites, and such men as the Count d'Entraigues has lately published a pamphlet in as high flying terms upon the old French system, as if there were yet a possibility of restoring that system.

On Sunday, the 13th Aug. ABSALOM JONES, a free African, was ordained minister of the African church lately established in Philadelphia, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, and on Sunday, the 30th of the month, Mr. Jones entered upon the duties of his new appointment, by delivering to a crowded audience, a sermon suited to the occasion, from the following text: "*We preach Christ crucified*".

From BRISTOL. (*Eng.*)

The mate of the brig Betsey, arrived at New York, from Bristol, writes to his correspondent in New Bedford, thus: "Yesterday we came to anchor before this city after a passage of 21 days from Bristol, which place we sailed from June 8th. There were made in Bristol market, every market day; and unless provisions become more plenty, or business increases, there must be an insurrection through mere hunger. However, I think the American harvest is almost over in Europe. In England there is nothing to be done—Bristol is a wilderness, and Liverpool and London but little better; and in France they cannot pay you in specie for what you do, so our profitable trade must cease."

IMPORTANT.

The captain of an American vessel, lately carried into England, has written the following to his owner in this country; for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves:—It is dated June 18. "Several vessels, brought in about the same time, or after mine was; have been released with freight, demurrage, &c. and government is to pay for the cargoes. The advance, &c. to be put on them will be adjusted in a day or two. Among the number liberated, is the Newport whale cargo had the good fortune to be addressed for acclamation to Mr. S. who in a manner truly noble, intended himself voluntarily for the ship freight, &c. Captain R. and myself were with him this morning; he informed us, that yesterday he had an interview with Mr. Pitt, who assured him, that immediate compensation should be made for the present obstruction of the commerce of the United States, as well as other neutral nations, with France; and that the English merchants, trading to America, might rest satisfied that a happy intercourse would still continue to subsist between the two nations."

Almost every town and parish in South-Carolina have published proceedings inimical to the treaty. Savannah, and several other places in Georgia have done the same.

At the *Hague* a grand fete has lately been celebrated in honor of the alliance with *France*; but it was conducted with such phlegmatic decency and solemn decorum, that an accurate observer would hesitate to pronounce which it most resembled, the *funeral* or the *regeneration* of *Holland*.

From *Jamaica* we learn, that, in consequence of an insurrection of negroes in the northern part of that island, martial law had been proclaimed there. Governor *Ballcraz* has gone over in person against the revolters.

Governor FENNER'S reply, to Capt. HOME'S letter.

Sir,

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, which came to hand this morning.

With regard to the application of Capt. Home, such was the indecency of his letter to you, and such his subsequent conduct, in capturing and searching Captain Ely's within the limits and jurisdiction of the State, that I must wait for instructions from the President of the United States, to whom I shall transmit a full account of the behaviour of Capt. Home by the next mail.

I am not a little surprised that you, Sir in your character as Vice-Consul of his Britannic Majesty, should be instrumental in offering this unprovoked and unprecedented insult to the State. I am with due esteem and regard, Sir, your most humble servant,

A. FENNER.

THOMAS W. MOORE, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul for Rhode Island, &c.

DIED]—In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. *Lucretia Clapp*, consort of *Mr. Seth Clapp*, aged 25 years.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands, in the town of Williamsburgh, to the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town, state, and county tax, for the year 1794, as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
John Allis,	1	11	03
Jonathan Dickinson,	0	4	90
Est. Elijah Dickinson,	0	18	62
Amasa Edson,	0	13	90
Robert Hamilton,	0	9	70
Capt. Freeborn Mabew,	0	7	21
Elijah Nath,	0	19	55
Lt. Samuel Partridge,	1	6	41
Capt. Jonathan Porter,	0	11	13
Col. Comfort Sage,	0	7	27
Lt. Samuel Smith,	1	6	43
Benj. Smith, Esq.	3	12	00
Joseph Smith,	0	0	11
Elisha Wait,	0	7	20
Jonathan Curtis,	0	3	70
Reuben Dresser,	0	3	00
Medad Alvord,	1	1	63

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday in December next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at Lt. *Seth Dwight's* tavern, in Williamsburgh, at three o'clock P. M. as will discharge the same with intervening charges.

ASA LUDDEN, Collector for 1794.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 21. 1795.

Nathaniel Fowle,

HAS just received the following Goods at his store in Northampton, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, viz.

Fashionable colored Broadcloths,	Womens Cloth Shoes and Slips,
do. Kerseimeres,	Mens Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Fustians and Janes,	White and brown Buckram,
Cordilure, Toilenett,	Wool Cards, and Cotton Wool,
Twill'd and Plain Velvets,	Knives and Forks,
Strip'd and Plain Lambskins,	Door Latches and Hinges,
Twill'd and plain Thickfetts,	Goldsmiths & Clock Makers round & flat files,
Foreft Cloths,	Brass Knobs, Locks and Latches, Chest & Drawers Locks,
Red and Green Baizes,	Horn and Ivory Combs,
White and Yellow Flannel,	Sheers and Scissors,
Plain and ftriped Wildbore,	Pen Knives,
Cambletts and Cambletteens,	2 Blade, do.
Morreens of all colors,	3 Blade, do.
Shalloons Tammies,	Childrens, do.
Durants, Crapes,	An assortment of Fans,
Ruffells Sattinets,	Silver plated, Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Imperial do. of all colors,
Vest Patterns, wide Taffety,	Brass Inkstands,
Everlastings,	Cloth and Shoe Brushes,
Strip'd and Plain Nankeens,	Clock Case Hinges,
Twill'd and Clouded, do.	Iron and Brass Clock Case Locks,
Irish Linens, Brown Holland,	Brass lifting Handles,
Strip'd and Check'd India Cottons,	Razors and Razor Straps,
Dark & light Patchet,	Brass Knobs,
Calicoes, Muslins & Muslinetts,	Capitols and Bases,
Plain, Book & Jackonett,	Brass Pad Locks,
Do. Muslin Handkerchiefs,	Book Case, do.
Muslin and Lawn Aprons,	Desk, do.
Corsets, Shawls,	Brass Table Catches,
A beautiful assortment of Ribbons,	Wood Screws of various sizes,
Dimitys,	Thumb Latches,
Sattins and Modes,	Plane Irons,
Cambricks & Lawns,	Do. double do.
Silk and Twift, all colors,	Mens and Womens Stirrups,
Quality and Shoe Binding,	Clock Bells, Bells,
English, India, and Bandanno Handkerchiefs,	Large and small Iron & Pewter Spoons,
Black Barcellona, do.	Shoe Tacks & Awls,
Silk and Cotton do.	Brass and Iron Candlesticks,
White and Black Patenet, & Brown Laces,	Stock Locks & Bridle Bits,
Black and White Edgings,	Brass Handles and Escutcheons,
Plain Black Gauze,	H. and HL. Hinges,
Ladies long & short Gloves, Gentlemen's do.	Gimblets, all sizes,
Lutestrings of various colors,	Plated Shoe & Knee Buckles,
Gold & Silver Cords,	Black Japand, do.
Pink, blue, white & green Sarcenets,	Best W. C. Needles, Pins,
Silk Mitts & Gloves,	Brads of various sizes,
Men's Silk Florentines,	Steel & Brass Thimbles,
Mill'd Sheep Skins for Drawers,	Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Dutch Laces and Threads,	Pocket Books, with Slates,
	An assortment of cream colored Ware,
	Bohea Tea, Loaf & Brown Sugars,
	Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pimento and Pepper, Hard Soap, Indigo, Pigtail Tobacco, &c.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE BOOK ACCOUNT, against the fifth part of the Estate which *George Clapp*, jun. has advertised. N. B. The Heirs to the said estate, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle their accounts, otherwise they will be put in suit without further notice.

EDWARD BURT.

Northampton, Sept. 21. 1795.

FOR SALE—By

Seth Wright,

200 new full bound BARRELS.

Northampton Sept. 9. 1795.

Wanted,

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of Milk—Enquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, Sept. 23d. 1795.

*** ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

THE HAPPY WOMAN.

HOW happy is the maid,
Whose fortune it has been,
To keep a proper distance from
That paltry creature man.

Who strives with all his might,
Our virtuous sex to humble;
And, like the doleful bird of night,
Does little else but grumble.

Whose stores are not enough,
In full, to feed a snipe;
Who can't endure a box of snuff,
And reprobate a pipe.

Whose parsimonious soul,
Craves profit from the needle,
And gives the wheel's detested din,
The preference to a fiddle.

Who least expenses gain,
As family in number grows,
Withholds the sacred rites of love,
Or sparingly bestows.

Who urges up his wife,
Be weather e'er so cold,
And if she drop a mild rebuke,
Exclaims, "you wretched scold!"

This maid will much rejoice,
(And with reason sure she can)
That she has kept a distance from
That paltry creature man.

From the Eastern Herald.

Portland, July 27.

Died in this town, Last Saturday morning, very suddenly, General Burgoyne, a noted horse, taken with the British army, on the Plains of Saratoga, under the command of the renowned, but unfortunate General, whose name he had the honour of sustaining. General Burgoyne was supposed by the most skilful horse jockies to be about twenty-five years old—was born in England, but by whom sired, it is impossible for us, at this time, to ascertain—and indeed, whether he derived his pedigree from Cadwalader himself, or was of royal, of aristocratic, or of democratic extraction, is immaterial, so long as his principles were sound, and his services faithful. To enumerate the virtues of the deceased at large, would by far exceed the limits of the present design; suffice it therefore, to say, that, tho' branded with the letters G. R. on one hip he was from the time of his capture to the day of his death, as firm and as judicious a republican, as any of his species in the United States. His enemies and slanderers, perhaps, may have pretended that he was of the privy council of the British commander, General Burgoyne, and advised to the issuing of those pious proclamations, with which the teeming brain of that valiant officer was so frequently pregnant, and laboured to be delivered; but these bold assertions were never substantiated by credible witnesses, so as to establish their general belief; charity therefore, which "hopeth all things," induces us to reject them as facts. Whatever were the religious tenets of the defunct, it cannot be doubted but that they were as sincere as inoffensive, and as rational as those of many of his christian neighbours. He frequently went to church; and all his friends and acquaintance can testify, that he never was known to be guilty of an immoral action during his long residence in this town. Though he frequently felt the lash of the whip, he bore it with patience and fortitude; and always with exemplary humility, returned "good for evil." Though born and bred up under a monarchial government, he (like the vicar of Bray, and many others of modern times) never felt any inconvenience in submitting to popular authority, determined, that "whatever Pate he might be in, therewith to be content." While in the service of the British, he was often exposed to thunder of the American cannon; and when forsaken by his diffardly hired companions, he was never known to flinch. His appetite, which was always remarkably good, continued to the last; nor was it known that his natural powers (except those of which he had been deprived at an early age) ever failed him till the morning on which he died, when suddenly falling down in Silver-street, he calmly resigned his life without an expiring groan.

English Opinion on the New Constitution of *France*.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE,
LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE *Paris* papers, from the 22d to 25th, both days inclusive, have not the least expected report of the nomination of Eleven upon the Constitution.—From the detestation in which the memory of the principal authors of the Constitution of 1793 is now held, it was not to be imagined that much respect would be paid to it by those who have punished their crimes, or supplanted them in the power. In the report of the Commission, it is accordingly treated as a concentration of the elements of disorder, the organization of anarchy, and consigned to the same tomb with those under whose influence it was drawn up and adopted.

It was indeed of little value, perhaps even in the opinion of its authors. They had long attacked the party of the *Girondè*, upon their dilatoriness in preparing a Constitution, and drew upon its leaders no small degree of odium, by representing them as wilfully protracting the great work for the sake of prolonging their own power. When they got power themselves, they were determined not to incur the same reproach. They produced a Constitution, which they often boasted to have been the labour of no more than a fortnight; submitted it to the acceptance of the Primary Assemblies; and immediately declared it in a state of obeyance during the continuance of the war. Had they been the best intentioned, and the most enlightened of mankind, a constitution put together in such haste, and under such circumstances, could have contained little more than general principles, without the means of practical use.

However dangerous it may be to say a word, except in praise of our own constitution, it is yet allowable to comment freely on a plan of constitution for the French. The commission of eleven, by introducing property as a necessary qualification for a legislator fundamentally contradict their own principles. Property is no where the measure either of talents or integrity.—Although no where justly entitled to more than protection, it will every where give to the possessor a considerable degree of influence, be his real worth ever so small.

To add to that influence by positive institution, is to aggravate an inconvenience in society, perhaps informountable, but which it ought to be the study of the lawgiver to render as little felt as possible. It is to lay a foundation for aristocracy of wealth, the most ignorant, the most sordid, and the most oppressive of all aristocracies.

The commission has introduced another measure of the legislative capacity, viz. that of age. This, although a very imperfect criterion of wisdom, has been adopted more or less by all societies. It is the best, and least invidious, that has yet been found, and is applicable to the elected. By proper application of it, the inconvenience of assemblies, held for the purposes of election, degenerating, from their number, into mobs, might be more beneficially prevented than by any other mode. Our common law does not entrust a man with the management of his own affairs until twenty-one: where would be injury, in not entrusting him with the management of public affairs until he had acquired a few years experience in managing his own?

It is proposed, as a future period, to restrain the right of electing to such as can read and write, or learned some mechanical trade. These will be good and reasonable limitations, if proper care be taken that every man shall have it easily in his power to qualify himself.

The commission proposes to exclude from exercising the rights of citizenship, servants, and all who are not inscribed in the Register of their Canton, as paying a certain contribution. This is neither more nor less than reviving the division of the constituent assembly into active or inactive citizens. It is liable to all the objections of the legislative qualification, with this addition, that it takes in the lower class of people, subject to the payment of direct taxes, in every community the most dependent and the most exposed to improper influence of all kinds, to the exclusion of those who, without being subject to direct taxes, live upon the means of their industry, and are generally the most independent.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.)* Sept. 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this town, dated June 20.

"Two days ago, I saw as horrid a spectacle as ever was exhibited I believe in *France*; six members of the National Convention, were tried and condemned to be guillotined; the morning they received their sentence, each one stabbed himself with a poignard, three died on the spot, and three survived their wounds, and were carried in a cart, (shocking to behold, weltering in their blood) to the place of execution, there taken by the executioner on to the stage, hardly able to support themselves, owing to the great loss of blood, and their heads immediately struck off." [☞ *These were the remains of the Robespierians.*

Wanted immediately,

as an Apprentice to the Barbers business, a smart active LAD, about 14 or 15 years of age—good encouragement will be given to any one that will apply to

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, 16th Sept. 1795.

Flax-Seed.

Cash, and the highest price given for FLAX SEED, on delivery, by DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Sept. 16, 1795.

Drugs & Medicines.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms:—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsom of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, Steers' famous Opodeldoc.—Likewise Surgeons pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies beautiful smelling Bottles with pungent Salts.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, and PAINTERS COLOURS, as usual.

Northampton, Aug. 24, 1795.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale No. 1, *Union Street*—W. I. and N. E. Rum, by Hhd. bl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Gin, Wines, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars by Cwt. or lb. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea of an excellent quality, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Raisins and Currants, 10 by 12, 7 by 9 and 5 by 7 window Glass, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron, Salt, Crown Soap, Sheet Lead, Shott by Cwt. or lb. Salmon, &c. &c. which will be sold very cheap for cash or nott kinds of produce.

All persons whose accounts are of more than twelve months standing, are again reminded, that their accounts unless settled immediately, will be put in suit; and those whose time of payment has expired are requested to settle them immediately.

Northampton, Sept. 9, 1795.

New Goods,

FOR SALE,

SUCH as an assortment of Crockery Ware, excellent O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Wool Cards 5 sizes, Good &c. of excellent Soal Leather, Coppers, Bar Iron, Share Molds, Tea, Salt, &c. which with many more articles make up a good assortment. SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Those who pay me by the 15. October, in Beef, Cattle or otherwise, will much oblige their humble servant, S. N.

Ashfield, Sept. 9, 1795.

For Sale,

A FEW rods east of the gaol, in Northampton, part of a dwelling house and barn, with some land adjoining the same; it is well situated for a Tradesman, lying within a few rods of the landing—Also, some meadow and wood Land, terms of payment made easy.

GEORGE CLAPP, jun.

N. B. All persons indebted for the use of said land, for three or four years past, are desired to settle, or they will be called upon in a different manner.

Northampton, 16th Sept. 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the Nonresident Proprietors of Lands in the town of Heath, and County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed to a highway tax for 1794 and 1795, and committed to the subscriber to collect the sums set against their names.

	£.	d.
George Minot,	3	9
Ebenezer Storer,	3	9
Benjamin Clark,	3	9
Hugh Gragg,	2	4

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the third Tuesday of October next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, on the said day, at the house of *Daniel Spencer*, Innholder in Heath, at two of the clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. FARLEY HUNT, Collector for Heath, for 1794.

Heath, July 20, 1795.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Williamsburgh, 2 miles and a half from the meeting-house, containing 125 acres of Land, 90 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a plenty of fire wood, a delightful situation in diverting many rowns in the easterly part of the county—said farm has an Orchard, rising of 300 appletrees, the greater part bear; and a variety of other fruit trees.—Also, a convenient dwelling house almost finished—a wood house and corn house, and a good well,—also, a convenient barn, a stable and shingle at the end, which extends into the barn yard eighty feet.—Said farm is excellent for mowing and pasturing, lies 8 miles from Northampton, a market town for many kinds of produce—such as fresh meats, butter and cheese, &c. Also, a piece of ont land, 1 mile from the premises, rising of 80 acres, good land for grain, well watered, about thirty acres improved for pasturing——it has a great proportion of oak and chesnut timber, some white pine suitable for building, an article much wanted in Northampton. Any gentleman disposed to purchase a farm in so flourishing a town as Williamsburgh, and so nigh the centre of the county, may have a bargain, and a good title given—for further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

NEHEMIAH CLEAVELAND.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 14, 1795.

Windsor Chairs.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he carries on the Chair making business a few rods north of the court house, Northampton—he has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale all kinds of Windsor Chairs, viz.—Arm Chairs, Dining, do. of all kinds, Fanback, do. Fanback Foretails, Rocking Chairs, Settees and Cannopies.

He flatters himself, that after having been regularly bred to the business, and has worked among the French, he shall give ample satisfaction to the public.

He offers his thanks to his customers and the public, for past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same.

ANSEL GOODRICH.

Northampton, Sept. 16, 1795.

Broke into the pasture

of the subscriber, 3 STEERS and a HEIFER, 2 years old past, marked with a half-penny cut the under side of the right ear, and a swallows tail in the end of the same, two of the Steers red, the Heifer and other Steer black.——The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, Sept. 14, 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1795. [NUMB. 474.]

MR. BUTLER,

HAVING heard that, at the last May Session of the General Court, a bill was read in the House of Representatives, providing for a Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and for an alteration in the office of Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court: and that the second Thursday of the next winter Session was assigned for the second reading of this bill, which has been printed for the use of the members; I have procured one of the copies and send it to you, hoping that you will insert it in your Gazette, that the whole community may be enabled to form an opinion of the plan proposed: And if the Printers of News-Papers throughout the Commonwealth, would do the same, they may render a service to their fellow-citizens.

I am your obedient servant,

A. B.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety five.

A BILL,

Dividing this Commonwealth into Districts, and establishing Circuit Courts of Common Pleas therein.

BE *it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That this Commonwealth shall be, and hereby is divided into four Districts, to be limited and called as follows, to wit: The first District shall consist of the Counties of *Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, and Norfolk*, and shall be called THE MIDDLE DISTRICT. The second shall consist of the Counties of *Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Duke's County* and *Nantucket*, and shall be called THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT. The third shall consist of the Counties of *Worcester, Hampshire* and *Berkshire*, and shall be called THE WESTERN DISTRICT, and the fourth shall consist of the Counties of *York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock* and *Washington*, and shall be called THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be held and kept in each of the Counties in said Districts, at the times and places which shall be by Law appointed, a Circuit Court of Common Pleas, consisting of one Chief Justice, and two Associate Justices, being substantial, discreet and learned persons; each of whom shall be an inhabitant of the District for which he shall be appointed, and not more than one of whom shall be an inhabitant of the same County—and they, or any two of them shall be a Court in their respective Districts, and shall have cognizance of all civil actions, arising or happening within their respective districts, triable by common or statute Law, of what nature or species forever the same may be, where the debt or damages demanded exceed the sum of *four pounds*; and shall be fully empowered, when qualified as the Constitution directs, to give judgment and award execution accordingly, and to administer all necessary oaths, and to do and order whatsoever by the Constitution and Laws shall be their duty, as Courts of record to do, or whatsoever Courts of Common Pleas were authorized to do before the passing of this act; and all writs and processes issuing from the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*; bear test of the Chief Justice, when not a party, and of one of the Associate Justices when the Chief Justice is a party, or is deceased, and be under the seal of the said Court, and signed by the Clerk of the Court in that County, to which the writ may be returnable, and shall have force and be obeyed in every County within the Commonwealth. And all original processes in the said Courts shall be summoot, *capias*, or attachment, which shall be served and executed fourteen days before the sitting of the Court wherein they are returnable.

And be it further enacted, That any party aggrieved at any judgment of the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, upon any action brought for the recovery of money, wherein the debt or damages demanded, or found, on default, demurrer, or by the verdict of a jury, exceed the sum of *forty dollars*, or wherein the title of real estate is in question, or may be affected, may appeal therefrom to the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be held within or for the same County; and the party appealing, before his appeal shall be allowed, shall recognize to the adverse party, in a reasonable sum, to prosecute his appeal with effect, and to pay all intervening damages and costs; and no execution shall be issued by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, upon the judgment appealed from; and the appellant shall produce at the Court appealed to, copies of the original writ, and of all papers and evidence filed in the case, at the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, together with the judgment; and if the appellant shall neglect to produce such copies of the original writ, with all copies of the papers and evidence filed in the case, or shall fail to prosecute his appeal, the Supreme Judicial Court shall, upon complaint made thereof by the appellee, affirm the former judgment, with additional damages and costs.

Provided nevertheless, That if on any appeal made by any plaintiff, he or she shall recover judgment in the Supreme Judicial Court, for a less sum than *forty dollars*, he or she shall not be entitled to recover of the defendant any further sum in costs than that for which judgment was rendered in the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, unless in the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court, the plaintiff had a reasonable expectation of recovering larger damages than *forty dollars*, or unless the title of real estate, is in question, or the damages demanded may either directly or incidentally arise from rights depending, in any manner, on title to real estate.

And be it further enacted, That either party, in any action in the said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, wherein the debt or damages adjudged do not exceed the sum of *forty dollars*, and wherein the title to real estate is not in question, shall have the privilege of a review in the said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, in the same manner and under the same restrictions and regulations, as is or may be provided by Law for reviewing actions in the Supreme Judicial Court.

And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas respectively shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish all necessary rules, for the orderly conducting of business in the same Court.

And be it further enacted, That the said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas shall have power to adjourn the same from time to time, as may be necessary for the public good. And when it shall so happen that any of the Justices of the said Court shall be detained from attending at the time or place at which said Court by Law, or by previous adjournment, was to have been held, by means whereof there cannot be more than one of the said Justices present, then and in that case, any Justice of the same Court being then present shall constitute a quorum of the Court, for the purpose of calling the docket, entering defaults, and determining all questions of an interlocutory nature, and also for the adjourning the same Court, if necessary, unto a further day, until a quorum can be convened; or if neither of the Justices of the same Court shall be present, the said Court may be adjourned by the Sheriff of the County, until a quorum can be convened, of which he shall make public notification, in writing, in the shire town of the County.

And be it further enacted, That the Petit Jurors in the said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, shall give their attendance on such days of each term as shall be directed by the Justices of the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas respectively, and the *venires* shall be issued accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That no action shall be entered at any Circuit Court of Common Pleas, after the first day of the term, unless by the consent of both parties, or by order of Court.

And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, in their respective districts, shall have power from time to time, to appoint a Clerk in each County, to attend there, and record their proceedings; which Clerks shall be under oath to the faithful performance of the duties of their office, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the said Courts respectively, and give bond to the Treasurer of their respective Counties, with sufficient sureties, to perform all the duties of their offices: *Provided*, that the Clerks of the several Courts of Common Pleas, who may be in office at the time of the commencement of this Act, shall be Clerks of the said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas in their respective Counties, unless suspended or removed by said Court.

And whereas the Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court have heretofore represented, that the proceeds of the fees of office have been inadequate to their support, and large grants of money have been made them to compensate them for their services: And whereas it has been found inconvenient that the records of the proceedings of the Supreme Judicial Court in the distant Counties should be kept in the town of *Boston*:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the day of next, the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas in their respective Counties excepting those of *Hancock, Washington, Duke's County* and *Nantucket*, shall become Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, and shall have the keeping of the records of the doings and proceedings of said Court, in their respective counties, and shall do and perform all the services now done and performed by the Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, any thing in the Law notwithstanding, "An Act establishing a Supreme Judicial Court within the Commonwealth" notwithstanding; and shall be entitled to receive the same fees for entering actions, recording judgments, and any other duties, as they are now authorized to receive for the same kind of services, in the Courts of Common Pleas.

Provided nevertheless, That the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall have power and authority to suspend or remove any Clerk of any Circuit Court of Common Pleas, in any county, whom they may consider incompetent, unfaithful, or unqualified to discharge the duties of that office, and to appoint another Clerk in the place and stead of the person so removed.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Clerks of the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, in their respective Counties, to attend on the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, at the term next to be holden therein, after the said day of and at the end of the term to receive from the Court, or from the present Clerk thereof, or such person as may, in case of his resignation or refusal to attend at said term, be thereto appointed by the Court, the dockets and files belonging to their respective counties, of the business at that term pending in said Court, and being sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office, (which oath shall be administered by the eldest Justice of said Court present) shall proceed to do and perform the same; *Provided*, that the present Clerk, or the person attending in his stead, shall receive at said terms respectively, that proportion of the fees which the circuit or travelling Clerk of said Supreme Judicial Court is now by law entitled to receive.

And be it further enacted, That on the death, resignation or removal of any Clerk of any Circuit Court of Common Pleas, the Justices of the said Courts respectively shall and may proceed to appoint some other suitable and proper person to hold and discharge the duties of said office, who shall continue to hold and discharge the same, until the then next term of holding the Supreme Judicial Court, in or for the county for which said Clerks may have been so appointed; and if the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court do not approve of such appointment, they or the major part of them, may remove said Clerk, and appoint another in his place.

And be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the county of *Barnstable* for the time being, shall be Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, in and for the counties of *Barnstable* and *Duke's County*; and that the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, for the county of *Lincoln*, for the time being, shall be the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, in and for the counties of *Lincoln, Hancock* and *Washington*, until such time as it shall otherwise be provided for by Law.

And be it further enacted, That if the present Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court should resign their present office, or should decline to go on the circuit, at the then next term of holding the said Court in any of the counties in the Commonwealth, after the said day of , so as to deliver over to the said Clerks of said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, the said dockets and files; then, and in that case, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, or the major part of them, are hereby authorized and required, to appoint some other person or persons to do it, who shall pay over to the respective Clerks of the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, when they receive the said dockets and files, that proportion of the fees which the travelling Clerk now pays over to the issuing Clerk, and the said Clerks of the said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, thus made Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court shall hereafter pay over to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court their proportion of the fees, and certify the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the same manner as has been practised by the present Clerks of said Court.

And be it further enacted, That after the said day of next, the files and records of the said Supreme Judicial Court, now kept in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the town of *Boston*, shall be removed to, and be kept in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, by the Clerk of the said Court, for the time being, within the county of *Suffolk*, who shall have the custody and care of said files and records, and shall forever hereafter be the proper person to make out copies of, and certify the same.

And be it further enacted, That the same fees shall be paid to the Clerks of the said Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, and the same allowances for calls, in all instances, shall be made and taxed, as are now allowed and taxed, in the Courts of Common Pleas, excepting so far as is otherwise provided in this Act; and that, from and after the operation of this Act, the fees of the Justices of the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas shall be as follows, to wit:

For entering an action or complaint, *one hundred cents*.

For taking special bail, *fifty cents*.

For allowing a writ of *habeas corpus*, or other writ, on motion, *seventy five cents*.

For entering a petition and making an order thereon, for the sale or partition of real estates, *one hundred and fifty cents*.

For entering a bill of costs, *twenty cents*.

For every action, where an issue in Law or fact is joined, *one hundred and forty cents*, in addition to the fee for entry.

For proving a Deed, *fifty cents*.

For granting an appeal, and taking recognizance of the principal and surety, *one hundred cents*.

For a surrender of the principal in Court, by his surety or sureties, *fifty cents*.

For every motion for recommitting, or opposing the acceptance of, an award, *one hundred cents*; to be paid by the party moving, and taxed for him if he finally recovers.

For every motion for the continuance of an action, *seventy five cents*, to be paid as in the last article.

For every action referred under a rule of Court, *seventy five cents*; and

For the acceptance of every award, *fifty cents*.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after the day of next, and that all actions, suits, matters and things which may be depending in the several Courts of Common Pleas, in this Commonwealth, on the said day of , and all writs, executions, warrants, recognizances and processes, returnable to, and which would have had day therein, had not this Act been passed, shall be returnable to, have day in, and be fully acted upon, by the Circuit

Courts of Common Pleas, created by this Act; and all parties, Jurors, Witneſſes and others, who would have been held to appear after the ſaid day of at the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas, then next to be holden in this Commonwealth, ſhall be holden to appear at the then next Circuit Court of Common Pleas, created by this Act in their reſpective counties. And the ſaid Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, created by this Act, ſhall in the reſpective counties have full power and authority to grant any executions, to carry into effect any judgment rendered in the Courts of Common Pleas, now in exiſtence, in the ſame manner as the ſaid Courts might, had not this Act been paſſed. And the Clerks of the ſaid Circuit Courts of Common Pleas ſhall, in their reſpective counties, be the proper certifying officers, to keep and certify the records of the former Courts of Common Pleas.

And be it further enacted. That the Act, intitled, "An Act eſtabliſhing Courts of Common Pleas," paſſed *July* 3d, A. D. 1782, ſhall after the ſaid day of next, be, and the ſame hereby is repealed.

ON WAR.

An Extract from an Engliſh publication.

AS war is the laſt of all remedies, *cuncta prius tentanda*, all lawful impediments muſt be uſed to avoid it. As war is the extremity of evil, it is ſurely the duty of thoſe whoſe ſtation entruſts them with the care of nations, to avert it from their charge. There are diſeaſes of animal nature which nothing but amputation can remove; ſo there may, by the depravation of human paſſions, be ſometimes a gangrene in collective life for which fire and the ſword are the neceſſary remedies; but in what can ſkill or caution be better ſhewn than preventing ſuch dreadful operations, while there is yet room for gentle methods?

It is wonderful with what indifference and coolneſs the greateſt part of mankind ſee war commencing. Thoſe that hear of it at a diſtance, or read of it in books, but have never preſented its evils to their minds, conſider it as little more than a ſplendid game, a proclamation, an army, a battle, and a triumph. Some indeed muſt periſh in the moſt ſucceſsful field, but they die upon the bed of honor,—*reſign their lives amidſt the joyſ of conqueſt, and filled with their country's glory ſmile in death.*

The life of a modern ſoldier is ill repreſented by Herrick Fiction. War has means of deſtruction more formidable than the cannon and the ſword, of thouſands and ten thouſands that periſhed in our late conteſts with France and Spain, a very ſmall part ever felt the ſtroke of an enemy, the reſt *languiſhed in tents or ſhips, amidſt damps and putrefaction, pale, torpid, ſpiritleſs, and helpleſs; gaſping and grouning unpitied among men, made obdurate by long continuance of hopeleſs miſery; and were at laſt wheeled in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice and without remembrance.* By incommodious encampments and unwholeſome ſtations, where courage is uſeleſs and enterpriſe impracticable, fleets are *ſilently diſcepled and armies ſtaggiſhly melting away.*

Thus is a people gradually exhauſted for the moſt part with little effect: the wars of civilized nations make very ſlow changes in the ſyſtem of empire, ſhe perceives ſcarcely any alteration but an increaſe of debt; and the few individuals who *are benefited* are not ſuppoſed to have the *chartered right to their* advantages, if he that ſhared the danger enjoyed the profit, and after bleeding in the battle grew rich by the victory, he might ſhew his gains without envy. But at the concluſion of a ten years war, how are we recompenſed for the death of multitudes and the expenſe of millions, but by contemplating the *ſudden glories of paymaſters and agents, contractors and commiſſaries whoſe equipage ſhine like meteors and whoſe palaces riſe like exhalations?*

Theſe are the men who *without winter, labor or hazard* are growing rich as their *country is impoveriſhed*; they rejoice when obſtinacy or ambition adds another year to *ſlaughter* and *deva ſtation* and laugh from their deſks at bravery and ſcience, while *they are adding figure to figure, and cypher to cypher, hoping for a new contract from a new armament and computing the profit of a forge or a tempeſt.*

Thoſe who ſuffer their minds to dwell on theſe conſiderations will think it no great crime in the miniſtry that they have not ſnatched with eagerneſs the firſt opportunity of ruſhing into the field when they were able to obtain by quiet negociation, all the real good that victory could have brought us.* Of victory indeed every nation is confident before the ſword is drawn; and this mutual confidence produces that *countenanceſs of bloodſhed* that has often *deſolated the world.* But it is evident that of contradictory opinions, one muſt be wrong and the hiſtory of mankind does not want example that may teach *caution to the daring and moderation to the proud.*

Let us not think our laurels blaſted by condeſcending to enquire, whether we might not poſſibly grow rather leſs, than greater, by attacking.

From Hamburgh and Altona papers to the 30th June.

ALTONA, June 29.

The Swediſh and Daniſh ſquadrons effected their junction on the 21ſt inſt. the combined fleet now compoſed of 16 ſhips of the line, and 10 ſtout frigates, beſides brigs and cutters, will be commanded by the Swediſh Admiral, Count de Watchmeiſter, during the three firſt months cruize.

Both governments beſides, keep 12 ſhips of the line in readineſs, to join the fleet at the firſt notice, in order to have effectually their commerce, their neutrality, and independence protected againſt any power that might uſurp the right of dictating laws to independent ſtates, and impoſe chains on the high ſeas, which beneficient nature has laid open to all nations. The names of the ſhips which from the Daniſh ſquadron of reſerve now lying in the road of Copenhagen, are, the Neptune of 84 guns; the Shield of 74, the Juſtice of 74, Odin of 74, the Mars of 64, and another ſhip of 64, with a proportionate number of frigates. An equal number of Swediſh ſhips of the line is alſo lying at Carlſcrona, which added to the fleet already at ſea, will form a total of 28 ſhips of the line, and 18 frigates.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.

We have again received the diſagreeable news, that 4 Daniſh ſhips have been ſtopped by an Engliſh ſquadron, and ſent into a Britiſh port. The promiſe of paying freight and cargo held forth by the Engliſh miniſtry, will not prevent any well informed man, from diſcovering at the firſt view, all the baneful conſequences of ſuch an arbitrary arrangement, which encroaches on the rights of every independent nation; for if we allow the Britiſh to contract our commerce within a ſingle point, there is no doubt but our produce will ſoon fell cheaper there, than at our own markets: every ſpeculation muſt be thwarted by their numerous cruiſers, and our merchants will ſoon be obliged to renounce all commercial emoluments, and lay up their ſhipping, or agree to provide the Engliſh markets, and further, the views of a foreign power at their own expence. It would indeed be better to allow the Engliſh the excluſive right of navigating our ports and exporting our produce; for in this caſe no body would be tempted by the proſpect of finding a good price in Holland or France, to ſend out ſhips in order to glut the Engliſh markets with Daniſh produces and ſacrifice his fortune.

The tried wiſdom and firmneſs of our court leaves no room for doubt, but the object of the preſent negociations at the court of London, is to ſettle affairs to the entire ſatisfaction of the public: a bare reſtitution of what has been, illegally ſeized is not enough; ſecurity muſt be given for the future; the ſeas muſt be free, and our commerce unfhackled. The combined fleet and the armaments by ſea and land, preparing here as well as in Sweden, will give weight to our juſt demands. If remonſtrances ſhould prove without effect, there is every appearance that the combined fleet now compoſed of 28 ſhips of the line, will be increaſed to fifty four ſhips of the line, a force more than ſufficient to command the Baltic, and diſpute the Empire of the North Sea, with any power on earth.

[From a London Paper.]

Love is a better Recruiting Sergent even than Loyalty.—A *young female* from the neighbourhood of Warrington, laſt week applied to one of thoſe hero-hunting, glory-making, man-crimping ſtreet ſoldiers, called a *beater up*, in *Chester*, and voluntarily offered herſelf to ſerve his Majeſty.

Being habited in male attire, ſuſpicion ſlept, and the corporal eagerly croſſed the palm with the profile of his Majeſty, ſet in ſilver. A barber was ſent for, and her head of hair (which was beautiful) was ſoon mowed down to a crop *militaire*.

After kiſſing the lips of a few full tankards, the purchaſe of part of her inliſting money for the poor creature could not drink) the melancholy moment came for her departure for bed, when ſhe was told, that ſhe muſt ſleep with *two* of her comrades!

To heſitate would have begot enquiry: ſhe therefore marched up ſtairs with an aſſumed cheerfulneſs, and a heavy heart: after being at reſt a very ſhort period, a perſon in the kitchen, who had been a witneſs of the whole tranſaction, and poſſeſſed of rather more diſcernment than his neighbours, expreſſed his ſuſpicion of the new recruit's ſex: in conſequence of this information, a *Council of War* was held, and the reſult of their determination was to order her out of bed, which was no ſooner done, than the young heroine, burſting into a flood of tears, made a full confeſſion of her error, acknowledging that the cauſe of the deed was cauſed by the ſeductive blandiſhments of "a *gentleman ſoldier*," who had very *Honourably* plundered her of an innocent and unſuſpecting heart.

The poor girl has ſince been perſuaded to return to her friends; and *her two comrades* are daily *reaped* by the reſt of the party for their want of *penetration.*

Extract of a letter, lately received from a correſpondent in Germany, dated in May. It is authentic and contains facts, ſeveral of them not before known in America.

AT Stockholm the Galley fleet is fitted for ſea, and at Carliſcrona, the Swediſh admiralty has put 8 ſhips in commiſſion. At Copenhagen, 4 ſhips of the line are ready and 4 others ordered to be fitted. It is believed that the Ruſſian threatnings to ſend a fleet into the north ſea may have given occaſion for theſe armaments.

"The fate of Poland is not yet fully decided. It is certain the Empreſs and the King of Pruſſia are at variance; for the Empreſs wiſhed for a continuation of the war, in order to weaken her belligerent rivals. The finances of Ruſſia are the only ſafeguard of Europe. With more money, the reſtleſs ambition of this deſpot would have meddled with the war. The infamous meaſure of compelling Courland to ſubmit to her power, is univerſally abhorred. It is a ſhameful falſehood that they ſubmitted voluntarily; it was through treachery and overbearing power.

"The King of Pruſſia's peace with France is owing to Prince Henry, brother to the late King. He ſhowed to the King what miſchief he would bring upon his ſtates by continuing the war, in favor of his inveterate enemies Auſtria and Ruſſia.——The King's declaration at the Diet of Ratiſbon, concerning peace, was generally applauded, except by the Emperor and the Elector of Cologne, his brother, and a few others. All Germany wiſhed long ago for peace, and except the nobles, was oppoſed to the war. Even during the cataſtrophe of the French Revolution, the people of Germany were for the Revolution itſelf, and diſtinguiſhed very well the tranſient accidental enormities from the goodneſs of the cauſe, and the baneful influence of ariſtocrats and Engliſh liberty, from the fury of factions. Hence a general averſion prevailed againſt the war, among the allied forces—even Hungarian regiments threw down their arms before their officers, ſaying "*the French are right.*"

"Yet the peace as made by Pruſſia confirms the ſuſpicions that a ſeparation of the Germanic union, into a ſouthern and Roman Catholic diviſion, with the Emperor at the head, & a northern one of proteſtants under the protection of Pruſſia, will one day take place, perhaps ſoon. The King of Pruſſia acted the part the Emperor ſhould have done. The German princes are much inclined to make a ſeparate peace, like him, under his influence. Hanover only, the unhappy ſlave of England, will continue the war, though the people are greatly enraged againſt the government, as it is madneſs to reſiſt the French at preſent. There is forming a party in that Electorate, who, by all poſſible means, endeavor to deliver the country from the yoke of the Engliſh miniſtry. Many of the nobles are at the head. The government of Hanover conſiſts of a few 25th-ariſtocrats, ſome nobles without intelligence; others, not nobles, but ambitious, cunning, and inclined to arbitrary government.

"The French Emigrants, quartered at little Hade and the neighbourhood, commit great enormities; and the government declared, in a publication, that they were not able to defend the people, but were obliged themſelves to ſubmit. In the middle of April, the Hanoverians, with 700 men, (or rather boys, for all their old military are killed) fiezed at night—the Hamburgh diſtrict of Ritzebuttel at the mouth of the Elbe. The Hamburgers have only a ſmall garriſon there. The Senator who governs the diſtrict proteſted, and the Hanoverians declared they came as friends, and would not even diſarm the garriſon.—The ſame was done in the Imperial city of Bremen. All by order of England, and through the influence of general Freytag upon the King.

"The Hanoverian Gazette declared that the occupying of Ritzebuttel could not but be expected by Hamburg, as it lay in the line of defence. It is a diſtrict of 25 Engliſh ſquare miles, with a ſmall harbor, poſſeſſed and purchaſed ſince the middle of the 13th century, by Hamburg, and acknowledged as their property by formal treaties and by the Empire.

"The principal aim is that the Engliſh ſhall be maſters of the trade of Germany, is ſaid that Denmark, Sweden and Pruſſia remonſtrate in behalf of Hamburg.

"The recruiting by force goes on in the depopulated country of Hanover; and even in its department of Bremen, whole government far wiſer than the Hanoverian, refuſed as much as poſſible. The people are exaſperated to the higheſt degree, and were it not for their loyalty and good principles there would be a rebellion. Now they intend to ſend a Cordon on the Weſer for uſeleſs reſiſtence, for if a body of 10 000 Frenchmen arrive, all will fly before them.

"We hear nothing of La Fayette or his intended deliverer, Dr. Bollman. Without doubt they are cloſely confined. One Mr. Von Ankelhoefe, a Pruſſian officer, and a good political writer in his Minerva, a political Magazine publiſhed at Altona, likely ſpoke in his behalf, with a boldneſs becoming an independent freeborn man.—But the Emperor's miniſters are deaf to all equity and juſtice, as well as to the calls of honor. It ſeems to be a judgment that when the prerogatives of Kings and Nobles are ſo generally queſtioned, they commit the moſt enormous acts of injuſtice.—But all is nothing in compariſon with Poland. Denmark is the only monarchy governed with wiſdom. The hereditary peace, and miniſter Bernſtorf, as well as others, deſerve univerſal praiſe.

"From South Pruſſia, the lately conquered part of Poland, they write that the country really has been happier under Pruſſian laws and government, than under the Poliſh, except as to the reſtrictions of trade. Religious deſpotiſm of Berlin ſeems to be checked a little at preſent. Political writers are allowed to write with a good deal of freedom, eſpecially about foreign affairs.

"From France, impartial travellers report, that the anarchy which was a neceſſary conſequence of the great criſis and return to humanity, begins to ceaſe. The ariſtocratical party and the returning emigrants will ſtill perplex the government, which *begins* only to be ſeated. The want of bread is in part artificial and is ſtill far from famine. The aſſignats fall rapidly as might be foreſeen, yet the republic acquires ſolidity by the humane principles adopted lately by the peace with the Vendeans and the Chouans, by the peace with Pruſſia, with moſt of Germany and part of Italy.

"Holland is ſtill divided, though the patriots avoid all cruelty and arbitrary meaſures. The French troops being quartered there occaſions diſcontents, even amongſt the patriots. The derangement of finances, of trade, the low ſtate of the military, the officers almoſt taking their diſmiſſion, the fleet without ſeamen, and commanders, all of them adhering to the Stadtholder, as the ſource of preferment, and the Colonies in danger. What is ſaid about ſecret-conditions between Pruſſia and France for re eſtabliſhing the Stadtholder, is thought to be without foundation; the majority of the nation diſlike him ſo much; and he is a prince without merit, though harmleſs."

Goodman and Merrill,

INFORM their friends and cuſtomers, that they wiſh to purchaſe 200 buſhels of Flax-Seed, and five hundred buſhels of white BEANS, for which Salt, or any kind of Weſt India Goods will be paid if delivered by the 20th of October, and a generous price given.

Thoſe indebted for Weſt India Goods, or otherwiſe, whoſe time of payment is out, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame without loſs of time, or they will find their notes and accounts lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be collected.

Charlemont, Sept. 22, 1795.

To be Sold,

AT Public Vendue, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampſhire, on the firſt Tueſday of Sept. 1795, ſo much of the real eſtate whereof *Moſes Warner*, the elder, late of Amherſt, in ſaid county, deceaſed, ſeized, as will produce one hundred eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and half a cent.—Said vendue will be at the dwelling houſe of *George Williamſon* in ſaid Amherſt, on the twenty-ſixth day of October next—ſaid Real Eſtate is ſituated in ſaid Amherſt.

MARTIN KELLOGG, Adm'r.

Sept. 26, 1795.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, BY order of the Court of Common Pleas, on the 26th of October next, at the houſe of *Nathaniel Gunn*, Inholder in Montague, all the real eſtate of *Elihu Harwey*, late of Montague, deceaſed.

LUCY HARVEY, Admin'x.

Montague, Sept. 30, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

ON Thurſday the 27th day of Auguſt laſt, a moſt cruel and inhuman murder was committed at Upper Smithfield, in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, by one Simon Snyder, upon the body of his father in law, Elias Conright. The minute circumſtances of this barbarous act are too numerous to detail. At a coroner's inqueſt taken before S. C. Seely, Eſq. one of the magiſtrates of ſaid county, the jury unanimouſly returned a verdict of wilful murder, and every neceſſary ſtep is taken to bring the culprit to juſtice.

By the Maria, we have received Paris papers to the 9th and Bourdeaux to the 14th of July: From which the following extracts are taken.

Fermont, in the name of the Committee of public Safety, interrupted the ordinary diſcuſſions of the Convention, on the 8th of July, to communicate diſpatches which they had juſt received from the Eaſt; ſtating that the Engliſh had debarked on their coaſt from nine to ten thouſand men, women and children. The place of landing was not named, they were chiefly emigrants, and many of them prieſts. The Engliſh Admiral had ſummoned the Commandant of Belliſle, in the name of Louis 17th. He anſwered like a Republican, 'that he had got powder and cannons, and that he ſhould never obey the orders of a king!' The Engliſh, by cruel treatment, had forced ſome of our marine priſoners on board their veſſels; but at the ſight of their country, they quitted the Engliſh, to embrace their brethren. Belliſle is proviſioned, and meaſures taken to receive the Engliſh, if they attempt a new enterprize.

After this, Doucler read a letter from the General in Chief of the army, on the ſide of Cherbourg, dated Alencon, July 5.

"At the moment, ſaid the General, in which the Emigrants re entered France, we continue to beat the Chouans on all ſides. In the department of Mayence and Loire, a numerous aſſembly of them has been defeated and their chief killed. In many other cantons the Republicans triumph; ſome of the communes, indeed with to ſubmit, but others deſire to march with the Republicans to exterminate the rebels. The coloun of the army of the North, is advanced conſiderably into Britanny." Applauded.

NEW-YORK, September 23.

On Sunday afternoon laſt, a pleaſure boat was overſet in a heavy guſt of wind, in the Eaſt-River, near Blackwell's Iſland by which unfortunate circumſtance, four men were drowned. We underſtand one of the men is named Griffith, and kept a boarding houſe a little above Peckſlip; the names of the other three we have not yet learned.—

☞ A ſerious warning to thoſe who are fond of amuſing themſelves on the water, ſabbath day's.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, now in Bourdeaux, dated July 9.

"We arrived here the 2d inſt. after a very agreeable, but very rough paſſage of 31 days, and are at preſent in perfect health. I am very much taken in with France, for it is a perfect garden, and every thing plentiful; we get beef here of the beſt for 6d per lb. and vegetables in proportion. American produce is very low here at preſent. My venture of ſhoes I intend to bring home, again for they coſt me ten, I cannot get more than 12 ſhillings, per pair for them. Pepper, cotton, indigo, hides and ſugar, will not fetch half coſt. We have here at preſent 150 ſail of American veſſels. I expect we ſhall be detained for two months, before we can get ſale for what we have.

"We ſee here at preſent five women for one man. The aſſignats are depreciating very faſt 150 livres for a dollar."

We hear, that a government veſſel is arrived at Norfolk, from France—and that an expreſs arrived in town with diſpatches for the French Miniſter, which contains important intelligence, viz. That all proſpect of peace with England and Spain had vaniſhed, the terms contended for by thoſe powers being deemed inadmiſſible on the part of France—that the Chouan had been repeatedly beaten, and that Mayence had ſurrendered.

HARTFORD, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Haven, to the editor, dated the 19th inſt.

"I take the liberty of tranſcribing the following clauſe from a Letter, received this day from a friend in New-York, whoſe veracity is unqueſtionable, and who, as a profeſſional Medical Gentleman, has the beſt opportunity of information."—"The malignant fever is now raging with great fury in almoſt every part of the City: it has been confined principally to Front-ſtreet, Water Street, Pearl Street and the neighbourhood of Crane Wharf, until within a few days paſt; it has now ſpread, and is making cut in every part of the City: There has been from 40 to 60 victims per day, the week paſt. The inhabitants, in general, (who have the means) are flying, to avoid a contagion that I fear will make as great havock amongſt us as it did in Philadelphia."——"The before mentioned account is fully conſidered by Captains *Clark* and *Mallis*, of the New-Haven Packets, who arrived this day, and landed a number of families at Eaſt-Haven, who are compelled by the peſtice of this place, to perform quarantine."

September 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in this City, dated September, 21.

"I am ſorry that I cannot give you ſuch a favourable account of what is vulgarly called the Yellow-Fever, as I could with, (but which I think is a Malignant Bilious Fever,) I believe you may ſay that about 200 perſons have died within theſe ſix weeks, the beginning of laſt week 43 were buried in three days, eleven the day following, and ſince the alteration of weather, it ſeems to abate ſomething of its violence. It is amazing to ſee what a panic people are ſtruck with, moving furniture both by land, and water. *Like May day!* pore fear I think may kill a man, almoſt as ſoon as a Cannon Ball, I have heard ſay a man flying towards Albany to avoid the diſorder, died, (perhaps of fear) before he reached the place."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated Sept. 25.

"We are by a further Proclamation forbid intercourſe with Philadelphia for one month from 21ſt inſt. both by land and water. The people ſtill in a very great panic here, there being from 18 to 20 dying daily; but the doctor's have unanimouſly declared, that no new caſes, or applications have appeared theſe two days paſt."

By papers received from New-York ſince our laſt we find the number of deaths in that city, as reported by the Committee of Health, as follows, viz.

Friday evening, Sept.	18th,	14
Saturday,	19th,	23
Sunday,	20th,	7
Monday,	21ſt,	17
Tueſday,	22d,	15
Wedneſday,	23d,	19
Thurſday,	24th,	19

BOSTON Sept. 16.

THE RIOTS.

Which have for ſome time diſgraced this town, we are happy to ſay, appear to have entirely ſubſided.

What the real intention of the rioters were, had they have been leſs oppoſed, we are unable to ſay: their offenſable object, in the firſt inſtance, was the immolation of an Effigy of Governor Jay. They paraded with an Image through the principal ſtreets of this metropolis, on Friday evening, the 4th inſt. but were at length interrupted by the orderly Citizens; and the man of ſtraw taken from them. Nothing occurred again to diſturb the tranquility of the town, till the Wedneſday evening following. They then aſſembled with another Figure, marched as before, through ſome of the ſtreets, and burned the Effigy, near *Oliver's Dock*. It was late in the evening, and being an event little ſuſpected, no perſons were preſent to prevent an occurrence ſo derogatory to reaſon, and to the Town.—Some few, juſt at the cloſe of the buſineſs, endeavoured to repreſent the ignominy conſequent on ſuch conduct, and the dangers which the inhabitants were expoſed to, by fires in the ſtreets; but they were ill treated and joſtled, though not materially injured. On Thurſday night, a few of the evil diſpoſed again collected—but either from deficiency in numbers, or not having their work well digeſted, nothing was attempted. On Friday evening however, they collected early, and numerous, after parading for ſome time, they proceeded to the houſe of Mr. WALLACH, in the front of the town, with the hope of meeting with Mr. PAINE, *Editor of the* OBSERV, who, by a publication on the preceding day, againſt ſome popular characters, had excited their reſentment. Here (if we conſide in the ſtatement of Mr. WALLACH, which is ſupported by depoſitions,) they aſſailed the houſe where the *obſervian* editor reſided, with ſtones and brickbat—till having irritated the maſter of it, they were fired upon—one perſon was ſlightly wounded in the face: After another diſcharge of ſtones, the mob diſperſed. All was peaceable till Monday—when there was again a riotous aſſemblage—They made a bonfire in *Liberty Square*. The Attorney General and Sheriff in attempting to diſperſe them, were both inſulted and inſulted. About 11 o'Clock, the mob was diſbanded. It has not ſince collected, and we hope it never will.

Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on the general averſion diſcovered among every perſon of reſpectability to this mobiſh diſpoſition. Every one muſt be convinced, that by tamely to aſſemble on every trivial occaſion, is diſgraceful to Liberty; and furniſhes an argument to Diſputs to oppoſe its univerſal prevalence. Divine Liberty inſpires her votaries with placid and conſtitutive argument. She glories in converts made by her Champion, REASON—and ſcorns when POWER, (aſſiſted in her cauſe by mock friends) is *found ſtorming* CHRIST ex, in her name.

September 29.

Important news direct from France.

BILBOA TAKEN.

Yeſterday arrived at Marblehead, a ſchooner commanded by Capt. W. Brown, in 53 days from Bourdeaux. Capt. B. informs, that the day before he ſailed, 30 American veſſel arrived at Bourdeaux, from St. Andero, the maſter of which Capt. B. knew, who aſſured him, that Bilboa had been captured by the French.

Capt. B. brought many papers, and letters, which have not yet arrived in town. We expect them here this day.

Arrived at Salem, a few days ſince, Capt. Edmond Upton, from Petit Goave, which place he left 27 Aug. who informs, that the Americans there were very ſickly, and die daily; of 14 maſters of veſſels, not one was able to attend to buſineſs. Capt. Topliff, in brig Dolphin, of Boſton, ſick: abſent—not able to write—Cooper dead, Mate and all hands ſick. Capt. Caulkins, of N. London, had loſt 2 of his people—all the others ſick. Capt. Harding, of Boſton, taken from Port-au-Prince, bound home, carried to Petit Goave, ſuppoſed to be condemned—Mate, dead, all hands ſick. A ſhip and two brigs, of Philadelphia, taken and carried into Petit Goave, probably will be condemned—had loſt ſome men. Capt. Upton, on a voyage of eight months only, loſt all the people he carried out, had three mates—returned home without one. The Inhabitants of Petit Goave take and carry in all American veſſels to or from any Engliſh port, as far as is in their power. They have out two 12 gun ſchooners and ten or twelve armed boats, which are in conſtant purſuit of the Americans.—They have robbed a number of veſſels of money and other valuable articles to a conſiderable amount—one veſſel belonging to Philadelphia, of 13000 dollars, another belonging to ſome other port, of nearly the ſame ſum.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 30.

DIED—at Amherſt on the 15th inſt. Mrs. *Remember Smith*, conſort of the Rev. *Ebenezer Smith*, of that town.

The public are hereby

informed, that the ſubſcribers have entered into mercantile buſineſs together, under the firm of HENSHAW and HUNT: And that they now have for ſale at their ſtore in Northampton——Brandy, Rum, Wines, Gins, Porter, Molaſſes and Sugars—Hyſon and Bohea Teas, Coffee and Chocolate, Cafe and Box Raiſins, Tamarinds, Cinnamon, Allſpice, Pepper and Ginger, Codfiſh, and Pickled Salmon, Iron, Steel, Nails, and Window Glaſs, Brimſtone, China Glaſs and Earthen Ware, Tobacco of various kinds, &c. &c.

N. B. Tavern keepers who wiſh for pure liquors to refreſh the weary traveller, may find an ample ſupply at their ſtore.

They have alſo Malaga Wine of the firſt quality for Churches.

SAMUEL HENSHAW,
DAVID HUNT.

September 30, 1795.

For Sale,

A HANDSOME ſituation, a few rods weſt of Pittsfield Meeting Houſe, very cheap, for caſh or—Enquire of

D. LARNED,
on the Premiſes.

Pittsfield, 14th Sept. 1795.

To be Sold,

AT Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 15th day of October next, at three o'clock P. M. at the dwelling houſe of *Zeeas Parſons*, Inholder in Springfield—unleſs ſooner diſpoſed of by private ſale, the whole of the property in ſaid Springfield belonging to the county of Hampſhire, conſiſting of the Preſent Ground, containing about half an acre of land, with the dwelling houſe and buildings thereon, very conveniently ſituated near the centre of the town, and of the Preſent Lot, ſo called, containing about 4 and an half acres of plowland, lying about 30 rods eaſt of the above.

By Order of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace.

WARHAM PARKS,
SYLVESTER JUDD, } Com'rs.
MOSES BLISS,

September 20, 1795.

Strayed from the paſture

of the ſubſcriber in Aſhfield, a pale red yearling STEER, with a white face, no artificial mark——Whoever will take up ſaid Steer, and give information where he may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by JOSEPH PEARSON.

Aſhfield, Sept. 30, 1795.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

TO the Honorable SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, in General Court aſſembled, this 5th day of Feb. 1795.

THE Memorialiſts beg leave to repreſent to your Honours, that the main poſt road between Boſton and Springfield, is ſome part of it very bad, eſpecially in Weſtern and Palmer, ſo that it is probably beyond the reſources of thoſe towns to make it good travelling in thoſe places.

They beg leave further to repreſent, that in Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, great exertions have been made to amend the roads in thoſe parts, eſpecially between Norwich and Providence, with an intent to turn the weſtern travel that way—Your memorialiſts taking this ſubject into conſideration, conclude that no way can be found effectual to amend the road above mentioned, but the eſtabliſhment of a company (under ſuch regulations as your honours may think proper) with power to amend the ſaid road, and with a right to take ſome reaſonable toll for their compenſation—This they conceive would be a great advantage to the weſtern parts of this ſtate, as alſo to the town of Boſton.—Your memorialiſts therefore pray your Honours to take the ſame into your wiſe conſideration, and to take ſuch meaſure therein as may appear conſiſtent with the public good—and your memorialiſts as in duty bound will ever pray.

LEVI PEAS,
EPHRAIM MOWER.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 19, 1795.

ON the Petition of LEVI PEASE and EPHRAIM MOWER, in behalf of themſelves and aſſociates, praying for an Incorporation and eſtabliſhment of a Turnpike Road between the town of Brookfield and Wilbraham, on the great road leading from Springfield to Boſton:

Ordered, That the petitioners notify the inhabitants of the towns of Weſtern and Palmer, and all perſons concerned, to appear on the third Wedneſday of the next ſeſſion of the General Court, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the prayer of ſaid petition ſhould not be granted; by publiſhing ſaid petition and this order three ſeveral times in the ſeveral newſpapers printed in the counties of Worceſter and Hampſhire, the laſt of which publications ſhall be ſixty days before ſaid third Wedneſday, and that *Juſtin Ely* and *Thomas Hall*, jun. Eſqrs. with ſuch as the Hon. SENATE ſhall join, be a committee at the expence of the petitioners to view and conſider the expediency of the meaſure, and aſcertain with preciſion the place or places where it would beſt accommodate the public, and report their opinion to the next ſeſſion of the General Court.

Sent up for Concurrence,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Sp'r.*

In Senate June 23d, 1795.

Read and concurred, and EBENEZER MATTOON, jun. Eſq. is joined.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſ't.*

True Copy—Attreſt,

SAMUEL COOPER, *Clerk, Senate.*

Amherſt, Sept. 24th, 1795.

THE Committee hereby give notice—that they propoſe to meet at Major *Sikes's* in Palmer, on Tueſday the 27th day of Octoher next, to view the propoſed way for a Turnpike, agreeable to the foregoing order.

EBENEZER MATTOON, jun.
one Cmtee.

Roger Fowler,

WISHES to inform the Public, that he is carrying on the Cloth Dreſſing buſineſs, a few rods weſt of the meeting houſe in Worthington, where thoſe that would with to have their cloth dreſſed, may depend upon having it done with neatneſs and diſpatch.

September 16, 1795.

Ran away on the 14th

ult. a BOY named *David Jacobs*, 13 years old, ſmall of his age, light brown hair, has a ſcar on one cheek, had on when he went away Tow cloth trowſers, felt hat, and a grey veſt—ſaid Boy had been out a *peddling whips* and other articles. Whoever will take up ſaid Boy and return him to the ſubſcriber, or give information where he may be found, ſhall have five dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

ADONIJAH JACOBS.

Hilladale, Green River, State of New-York, Sept. 1795.

Taken up in damage, in

Hadley Great Meadow, on the 20th of September, inſt. three MULES. The owner is deſired to prove property, and pay the expences, and take them away.

OLIVER SMITH, jun.

Hadley, Sept. 27th, 1795.

SONG.

To the Highland Reel. Written by Mrs. ROWSAN.

A SOLDIER is the noblest name
Enroll'd upon the lists of fame,
His country's pride and boast;
Honour the glorious bright reward,
For which the hero draws his sword,
Should ne'er be flain'd or loft.

To guard our rights and liberty,
Our duty and our care;
The brave and worthy to respect,
And to the verge of life protect
The innocent and fair.

When glory led her squadrons forth,
Her influence spread from fouth to north,
There freedom foon appear'd;
'Twas there the found her fav'rite fon,
Through all the world his name is known,
Through all the world rever'd.

And smiling thus the goddess spake,
Columbia's sons draw near;
A soldier's duty ne'er forget,
Behold the great example set,
The school of honour's here.

French official account of the action between the French and Engliſh fleets.

DOUCLET, *to the name of the Committee of Public Safety.*

REPRESENTATIVES, you are worthy of hearing the whole truth. The Committee of Public Safety will always declare it to you. Diſaſters ought to be known in their utmoſt extent, in order that they may be fully repaired.

"The fleet commanded by VILLARET JOYEUSE, ſailed from *Breſt* on the 23d of this month, in order to relieve the diviſion of Rear Admiral VENCE, which had been obliged to take ſhelter at *Bellisle*, in conſequence of having been purſued by an Engliſh ſquadron—VILLARET formed a junction with VENCE, and effected his expedition; but a dreadful tempeſt drove our fleet more than twenty leagues at ſea; it ſuffered conſiderably, during 36 hours; from the violence of the ſtorm, and, as it was returning to reſt in the Bay of *Quiberon*, it found itſelf intercepted by an Engliſh fleet of twice its ſtrength. VILLARET, and the Repreſentative of the People, TORSENT, who was along with him, had no idea of engaging with ſo unequal a force, but the Alexander was almoſt inſtantaneouſly engaged, and fell into the power of the enemy. The ſhip Nector, was likewiſe attacked by three Engliſh ſhips, and of conſequence could make no adequate reſiſtance. In vain was the ſignal given to five of our ſhips to go to its aſſiſtance—they did not comply with the ſignals. At the ſame time a fire broke out on board the Tiger. Being at a diſtance from our fleet, it threw itſelf into the midſt of the Engliſh, in order to ſave her crew. This ſhip was conſumed by the flames.—Great complaints may be made by the unfaithfulneſs, ignorance, and, perhaps perfidy of ſeveral Captains of ſhips, on this day. They have been more attentive to raiſe themſelves to places of merit, than to render themſelves deſerving of them. We announce to you, that the remaining ſhips of the ſquadron have entered the port of Liberty. We are not yet in poſſeſſion of the particular details of this unfortunate event, but expect that we ſhall ſoon be enabled to communicate them. After the action, in which the Engliſh had 36 ſail, a ſmoak which were eight or ten three decked ſhips, a convoy of a great number of veſſels, was obſerved to join them—It appears clear, that ſo great an union of forces, on the ſide of the Engliſh was intended to effect, in the environs of *Quiberon*, the intended deſcent of Emigrants, which has been ſo long time in preparation at Jerſey. Our Colleague Champeaux has taken meaſures to prevent their effecting a landing at *Finiſterre*. He has put in requiſition, the brave National Guard of. *Breſt*, and given orders to try the officers who refuſed obedience to the ſignals. Veteran troops are advancing on all ſides, towards that Frontier, to ſecure it from any ſerious attack—The committee ſent off laſt evening two of its Members, to whom it has given every neceſſary introduction. It is not at the moment when terroriſm is ſubdued, that royaliſm can hope to triumph. The Emigrants and the Engliſh will be ſubdued.—The French, who have hitherto fought for their glory alone, are about to contend for their deareſt intereſts. Union ought more than ever to conſtitute their ſtrength; every diſtinction ought to be effaced; and the diviſions which have cauſed the calamities of the country extinguiſhed. Republicans, poſſeſſed with an Anglomania in 1789. Conſtitutionaliſts in 1791; all of you who, at whatever epoch it may have been attached to Liberty and the Revolution, unite againſt a common enemy. The ſame lot would be reſerved for you all, if thoſe Emigrants, thirſting for blood and vengeance, and who wiſh to bring into their country death and ſlavery, could triumph. Let every one march at the voice of the Convention: let all ſwear with the Legiſlative Body: *The Republic or death! Victory or death! Loud Applauſes.*

BERMUDA, Auguſt 22.

Wedneſday arrived the *Hamilton*, from *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, bound for *France*, with proviſions, but taken by his Majeſty's ſhip *Thetis*.

Alſo, ſnow *Charlotte*, from *Wilmington*, from *St. Thomas's*, prize to the *Huſſar* frigate, Capt. WEYMSS. This ſnow was commanded by the celebrated PETER DALTON, an Iriſhman, well known as being the firſt lieut. of the *Citizen Genet*, out of *Charleſton*, at the commencement of the war; and who continued in her until the time ſhe was declared an illegal privateer by Congreſs; he was at the taking of moſt of the Britiſh veſſels, particularly the *Joſeph, Antigua*, which fought her a conſiderable time, had not the above man uſed extraordinary exertions, knowing his neck was at ſtake. He ſailed in the *Weſt Indie* employ, ſome time ſince, out of *London*, where he has a wife, and was mate of the *Newport*, out of *Bermuda*.

By the extraordinary vigilance of Admiral MURRAY's ſquadron, fcarcely a ſingle private out of the States, dares ſhow his head. Until he arrived on the coaſt, any petty veſſel, fitted out for the purpoſe as a pilot boat, could make prize and carry in the unarmed Britiſh veſſels.

AUG. 29. This day arrived and came into harbour, the *Argonaut*, Capt. BALL, from a cruize. The *Argonaut* brought in with her as prize, the Daniſh brig *Anna*, from *Cayenne*, laden with cocoa, coffee, cotton, &c. and was bound for *Boſton*.

Drugs & Medicines.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juſt received from London, a large and general aſſortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms:—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Britiſh Oil, Balſom of Honey, Eſſence of Peppermint, Steers' famous Opodeldoc.—Likewiſe Surgeons pocket Inſtruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies beautiful ſmelling Bottles with pungent Salts.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, and PAINTERS COLOURS, as uſual.

Northampton, Aug. 24, 1795.

Eraſtus Lyman,

HAS for ſale No. 1, *Union Street*—W. I. and N. E. Rum, by 1 hhd. bl. or leſs quantity, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Gin, Wines, Moloſſes, Loaf and Brown Sugars by Cwt. or lb. Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas of an excellent quality, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Raiſins and Currants, 10 by 12, 7 by 9 and 5 by 7 window Glaſs, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron, Steel, Crown Soap, Sheet Lead, Shott by Cwt. or lb. Salmon, &c. &c. which will be ſold very cheap for cash or moſt kinds of produce.

All perſons whoſe accounts are of more than twelve months ſtanding, are again remainded, that their accounts unleſs ſettled immediately, will be put in ſuit; and thoſe whoſe time of payment has expired are requeſted to ſettle them immediately.

Northampton, Sept. 9, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the Nonreſident Proprietors of Lands in the town of Heath, and County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a high way tax for 1794; and committed to the ſubſcriber to collect the ſums ſet againſt their names.

	£.	ſ.	d.
George Minot,	3	9	
Ebenezer Storer,	3	9	
Benjamin Clark,	3	9	
Hugh Gregg,	2	4	

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the third Tueſday of Octoher next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at public vendue, on the ſaid day, at the houſe of *Daniel Spooner*, Innholder in Heath, at two of the clock in the afternoon, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges. PARLEY HUNT, Collector for Heath, for 1794.

Heath, July 20, 1795.

FOR SALE—By

Seth Wright,

200 new full bound BARRELS.

Northampton Sept. 9. 1795.

BROKE into the *incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſt. a dark bay Mare, 4 or 5 years old, trait altogether—ſtood before. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.*

CALED MAY.

Williamſburgh, Sept. 23. 1795.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE BOOK ACCOUNT, againſt the firſt part of the Eſtate which *George Clapp*, jun. has adventiſed.

N. B. The Heirs to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber and ſettle their accounts, otherwiſe they will be put in ſuit without further notice.

EDWARD BURT.

Northampton, Sept. 21, 1795.

Wanted immediately,

as an Apprentice to the Barbers buſineſs, a ſmart active LAD, about 14 or 15 years of age—good encouragement will be given to any one that will apply to

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, 16th Sept. 1795.

Flax-Seed.

Caſh, and the higheſt price given for FLAX SEED, on deliverey, by DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Sept. 16, 1795.

Windſor Chairs.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he carries on the Chair making buſineſs a few rods north of the court houſe, Northampton—he has on hand, and keeps conſtantly for ſale all kinds of Windſor Chairs, viz.—Arm Chairs, Dining, do. of all kinds, Fanback, do. Fanback Foremaſs, Rocking Chairs, Settees and Canopies.

He flatters himſelf, that after having been regularly bred to the buſineſs, and has worked among the French, he ſhall give ample ſatisfaction to the public.

He offers his thanks to his cuſtomers and the public, for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of the ſame.

ANSEL GOODRICH.

Northampton, Sept. 16, 1795.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate in Williamſburgh, 2 miles and a half from the meeting-houſe, containing 125 acres of Land, 90 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a plenty of fire wood, a delightful ſituation in diſcovering many towns in the eaſterly part of the county—ſaid farm has an Orchard, riſing of 300 appletrees, the greater part bear; and a variety of other fruit trees.—Alſo, a convenient dwelling houſe almoſt finiſhed—a wood houſe and corn houſe, and a good well,—alſo, a convenient barn, a ſtable and linto at the end, which extends into the barn yard eighty feet.—Said farm is excellent for mowing and paſturing, lies 5 miles from Northampton, a market town for many kinds of produce—ſuch as freſh meats, butter and cheeſe, &c. Alſo, a piece of out land, 1 mile from the premiſes, riſing of 80 acres, good land for grain, well watered, about thirty acres improved for paſturing——it has a great proportion of oak and cheſnut timber, ſome white pine ſuitable for building, an article much wanted in Northampton. Any gentleman diſpoſed to purchaſe a farm in ſo flouriſhing a town as Williamſburgh, and ſo nigh the centre of the county, may have a bargain, and a good title given—for further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

NEHEMIAH CLEAVELAND.

Williamſburgh, Sept. 14, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-reſident Proprietors of Lands, in the town of Williamſburgh, in the county of Hamſhire, that their lands are taxed in a town, ſtate, and county tax, for the year 1794, as follows:

	£.	ſ.	d.	qrs
John Allis,	1	11	0	3
Jonathan Dickinſon,	0	4	9	0
En. Elijah Dickinſon,	0	18	6	2
Amaſa Edſon,	0	13	9	0
Robert Hamſhire,	0	9	7	0
Capt. Freeborn Hubbey,	0	7	2	2
Elijah Nash,	0	19	5	3
Lt. Samuel Partridge,	1	6	4	1
Capt. Jonathan Porter,	0	11	1	3
Col. Conſtant Sage,	0	7	2	2
Lt. Samuel Smith,	1	6	4	3
Benj. Smith, Eſq.	3	12	0	0
Joſeph Smith,	0	0	11	0
Elitha Wait,	0	7	2	0
Jonathan Curtis,	0	3	7	0
Reuben Dreſſer,	0	3	0	0
Medad Alvord,	1	1	3	

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt Monday in December next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at public vendue, at Lt. *Seth Dwight's* tavern, in Williamſburgh, at three o'clock P. M. as will diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges.

ASA LUDDEN, Collector for 1794.

Williamſburgh, Sept. 21, 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Nathaniel Fowle,

HAS juſt received the following Goods at his ſtore in Northampton, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz.

Faſhionable colour'd Broadcloths, do. Kerſimers, Fuſtians and Jeans, Cordilote, Toilenett, Twill'd and Plain Velvets, Strip'd and Plain Lambskins, Twill'd and plain Thickſetts, Foreſt Cloths, Red and Green Baize, White and Yellow Flannel, Plain and ſtriped Wildbore, Camblets and Cambleteens, Morreens of all colors, Shalloons Tammies, Durants, Grapes, Roſtella Sattinets, Veſt Patterns, wide Taffity, Everlaſtings, Strip'd and Plain Ginghams, Strip'd and Cloudded, do. Irish Linnens, Brown Holland, Strip'd and Check'd India Cottons, Dark & light Patches, Callicoes, Muſlins & Muſlinets, Plain, Book & Jackonet Muſlin, Do. Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Muſlin and Lawn Aprons, Cravats, Shawls, A beautiful aſſortment of Ribbons, Dimitys, Satins and Modes, Cambricks & Lawns, Silk and Twiſt, all colours, Quality and Shoe Binding, Engliſh, India, and Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Black Barcelona, do. Silk and Cotton do. White and Black Patenet, & Blown Laces, Black and White Edgings, Plain Black Gauze, Ladies long & ſhort Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Lutеſtrings of various colours, Gold & Silver Cords, Pink, blue, white & green Sarcenets, Silk Mitts & Gloves, Men's Silk Florentines, Milled Sheep Skins for Drawers, Dutch Laces and Threads, Tapes and Bobbins, French Taſtes, Gallons and Ferrets, Women's Cloth Shoes and Slips, Mens Worſted and Cotton Hoſe, White and brown Buckram, Wool Cards, and Cotton Wool, Knives and Forks, Door Latches and Hinges, Goldſmiths & Clock Makers round & flat files, Braſs Knobs, Lock and Latches, Chest & Drawers Locks, Horn and Ivory Combs, Shears and Sciſſors, Pen Knives, 2 Blade, do. 4 Blade, do. Children's, do. An aſſortment of Fans, Silver plated, Gilt Coat and Veſt Buttons, Imperial do. of all colours, Braſs Inkſtands, Cloth and Shoe Bruſhes, Clock Caſe Hinges, Iron and Braſs Clock Caſe Locks, Braſs lifting Handles, Razors and Razor Straps, Braſs Knobs, Capitols and Baſes, Braſs Pad Locks, Book Caſe, do. Deſk, do. Braſs Table Catches, Wood Screws of various ſizes, Thumb Latches, Plane Irons, Do. double do. Mens and Women's Stirrup Irons, Clock Balls, Bells, Large and ſmall Iron & Pewter Spoons, Shoe Tacks & Awls, Braſs and Iron Candleſticks, Stock Locks & Bridle Bits, Braſs Handles and Eſcutcheons, H. and HL. Hinges, Gimblets, all ſizes, Plated Shoe & Knee Buckles, Black Jappand, do. Beſt W. C. Needles, Pins, Braids of various ſizes, Steel & Braſs Thimbles, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Pocket Books, with Slates, An aſſortment of cream colored Ware, Bohea Tea, Loaf & Brown Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate Raiſins, Pimento and Pepper, Hard Soap, Indigo, Pigtail Tobacco, &c.

Broke into the paſture

of the ſubſcriber, 3 STEERS and a HEIFER, 2 years old paſt, marked with a half-penny cut the under ſide of the right ear, and a ſwallows tail in the end of the ſame, two of the Steers red, the Heifer and other Steer black.——The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Cheſterfield, Sept. 14, 1795.

For Sale,

A FEW rods eaſt of the goal, in Northampton, part of a dwelling houſe and barn, with ſome land adjoining the ſame; it is well ſituated for a Truckman, lying within a few rods of the landing—Alſo, ſome meadow and wood Land, terms of payment made eaſy.

GEORGE CLAPP, jun.

N. B. All perſons indebted for the uſe of ſaid land, for three or four years paſt, are deſired to ſettle, or they will be called upon in a different manner.

Northampton, 16th Sept. 1795.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1795. [NUMB. 475.]

LONDON, July 22.

MANIFESTO OF GEN. CHARETTE.

The moment is come to tear aſide the veil which has but too long concealed the true and ſecret cauſes of the treaty of peace of La Vendee: and to acquaint the brave Vendeans, all good Frenchmen, and all Europe, of the motives by which we were led to this apparent conciliation with the ſelf-named French Republic. After a two years cruel and bloody civil war, carried on in a manner unparalleled in the annals even of the moſt barbarous ages, headed, as it were by the whole weight of the miſfortunes of the people, whoſe ſupport and chiefs we were, we could not but wiſh to obtain for them, if not a definitive and ſolid peace, which was impoſſible, at leaſt a ſhort relief from the diſaſters we had witneſſed. Our ſenſibility and humanity led us, even againſt the wiſh of the people, unfortunate, yet proud and prodigal of their blood, to procure for them a repoſe which they were unwilling to accept.

Deputies of the Convention were ſent to us. Canclaux, the commanding general of the republican armies, and Ruelle, repreſentative of the people, preſented themſelves to us with a ſemblance of good faith, ſenſibility and humanity, and made propoſals of peace. They were informed of the cauſes and motives which induced us to arm; they knew our conſtant love for the unfortunate offspring of our kings, and our inviolable attachment to the religion of our forefathers. They decoyed us into ſeveral ſecret conferences. "Your wiſhes ſhall be fulfilled, ſaid they; we agree with you in opinion; our deareſt hopes are the ſame as yours; no larger ſeparate yourſelves from us, but exert yourſelves in concert with us, and within ſix months at moſt, all your wiſhes ſhall be granted, and Louis XVII be ſeated on the throne. We will cauſe all Jacobins and Maratiſts to be arreſted and removed, and Monarchy ſhall be eſtabliſhed on the ruins of popular anarchy. To the glory already acquired, you will add to the diſtinguiſhed honour of having, in a direct and active manner, cooperated to bring about this fortunate change, and to reſtore the happineſs of our country, as well as of all the other provinces of France."

In order to evince the ſincerity of their intentions, other repreſentatives, Mariſſon, Gaudin, Delaunay, and others, aſſured us, in ſeveral conferences, at which we tho' ourſelves obliged to aſſiſt, that the whole convention was of the ſame ſentiments, but that prudence made it neceſſary to act with circumſpection, and not to fly in the face of the public opinion, but by little and little, to prepare and bring on the new order of things.

"The more to convince you of the ſincerity of our profeſſions, (they obſerved) we allow you to retain your arms. No kind of hoſtilities ſhall be exerciſed againſt you and your country. In appearance, you will new organize your military force, under the name of Territorial Guards; but in faſt, it will remain the ſame. We promiſe even to deliver into your hands, ſome of the criminals who have pillaged and deſolated your unfortonate country; and ſupply you with powder and all other ammunition you may want."

Joy began now to revive in our boſoms. We felt that we were Frenchmen, and conceived the bliſsful moment to draw nigh, when tranquility ſhould be reſtored to this unfortonate country, part of which had yet been ſpared from the flames and the aſſaſſin's dagger: and we agreed, altho' with the utmoſt reluctance, to thoſe external demonſtrations which were demanded of us: we overcome our reluctance, and appeaſed the cravings of revenge. From the ſame motives, the chiefs of the inſurgents of Britany, Anjou, Normandy, Peche, Main, and other provinces, known by the name of Chouans, followed our example, and made the ſame ſacrifices of their ſelf-love and glory.

The mild, pacific, and kind treatment the Vendeans met with on the part of the Republicans, increaſed our hopes. The former thought themſelves happy in finding the cities open to them to procure proviſions, which the unfortunate inhabitants of that town ſtood in need of. Our credulity was ſtill more heightened by Canclaux, Ruelle, and Gaudin, feading us the promiſed powder and ammunition, and delivering to us, with the utmoſt eaſe and circumſpection, ſuch fuſees as they tho't fit to give us as victims to the juſt reſentment of a people enraged by their exceſſes.

But how great was our aſtoniſhment, or rather our indignation, when we found our confidence abuſed, and our expectations fruſtrated by thoſe faithleſs and ſtarveling intriguers, who are ever guided by the circumſtances of the moment; when we ſaw the chiefs of the Chouans arreſted, impriſoned and ſurrendered to ſanguinary tribunals; when we ſaw the chiefs of the Vendeans treated in the ſame manner, ſome of our infantry and cavalry diſarmed, our proviſions carried off, all ſorts of hoſtilities committed, and all the atrocities and horrors of a civil war renewed; laſtly, when we learnt, that the ill-fated ſon of our unfortunate Monarch, our King, had been cowardly poiſoned by that impious and barbarous ſect, which, far from being deſtroyed, ſtill deſolates our unfortunate kingdom.

What was it then our duty to do?——That which honor and our inviolable attachment to the Throne and the Alter dictated; that which the people themſelves, more enraged than ever, demanded and deſired. We have taken up arms again, and renewed the inviolable oath never to lay them down, until the Heir Apparent to the Crown ſhall be ſeated on the throne of his Forefathers, and the Roman Catholic Religion acknowledged and faithfully reſpected.

Frenchmen, ye that ſtill deſerve this name, judge and decide on our ſentiments and conduct: join or rather initiate us—Riſe at laſt from that deſtardly ſtupor and indifference wherein you have ſo long languiſhed. Rally around the common centre of the honor and glory of Frenchmen; ceaſe to be in appearance the guilty aſſociates of your enemies, and to ſerve your executioners. Let experience tutor you; and prefer a glorious death, to a life branded with crimes.

At our camp near Belleville, June 26, 1795.

(Signed) CHARETTE.

POLITICAL TRUTHS.

THE Preſident, in his official character, has ever had to contend with ſecret enemies—either perſonal enemies or oppoſers of his meaſures. In his military ſtation, he had ſtill more formidable enemies to encounter—they were ſpies on his conduct—gave intelligence to the enemy, and every where obſtructed his operations.

Juſt ſo in his civil capacity, he has to contend with the foes of our government. The old antifederal characters are moſtly united, with ſome others, in the French intereſt, as it is called, by the name of demo crats or jacobins. Theſe people oppoſe the preſent meaſures of our government, juſt as the tories did the meaſures of our government during the glorious ſtruggle for independence. Indeed there is no ſmall degree of analogy in the conduct of Tories and Jacobins. The tories wiſhed us to remain provincers of Great-Britain—The Jacobins wiſh to tack us on to France. The tories had the plea of *old allegiance* for their wiſhes—the Jacobins had the plea of *gratitude* for theirs.

One would think the preſident to be purſuing the better method of conducting our independence—that is to be *juſt and impartial to both nations*, but to keep out of the clutches of either. He has taken probably the wiſeſt meaſures for preſerving this ſyſtem. When the people ſhall ſee all the reaſons for his meaſures, which have guided his deciſions, they will wonder at the folly of his unthinking enemies and hope, be ſtill more and more pleaſed with his adminiſtration.

THE agitations of popular governments, in ſome degree, reſemble, in their effects, the ſtorms which agitate the atmoſphere. They may, for a time, threat even violent convulſions and ruin; but they contribute to purify the air from noxious vapours, and render a ſucceeding calm more pleaſant and the atmoſphere more ſalubrious. Thus popular diſturbances, though they menace the public peace for a moment, yet they awaken inveſtigation and rouſe the dormant faculties of a nation; they ſtrip hypocrites and deceivers of their diſguiſe, unfold the real merit of deſerving characters, and of ſalutary meaſures, and in the end winnow the chaff from the wheat; and render truth triumphant.

Many inſtances of popular commotions have we witneſſed, ſince the revolution; and when they were raiſed by men of intrigue and ſelfiſh views, they have never failed to bury their authors in ſhame and contempt. The people as a body have always honeſt views—they therefore never do wrong, but through deluſion. The moment their deluſion is removed, they return to principles of order and leave their deceivers in the lurch.

In the year 1784, a violent oppoſition in the eaſtern ſtates was raiſed againſt the half pay act and the commutation of that for five years pay to the officers. The people really believed themſelves right in oppoſing that meaſure. As ſoon as this thing became a matter of ſome diſcuſſions, a number of ambitious men, and of them who had ſunk into diſgrace for their toryiſm during the war, thought this a fine popular hobby horſe to ride into notice and power, and for themſelves to blow up the flame. The public papers were filled with bitter invectives againſt Congreſs and the officers, as they are now againſt the Preſident and his ſupporters.—They were called tyrants, deſpots and every baſh name—and the liberties of the country were declared to be betrayed. The whole revolution was ſaid to be loſt, independence was gone—we were going into the European ſyſtem of places and penſions; in ſhort we were ſaid to be a *ruined people*; juſt as our Jacobins ſay we are now, by the ratification of the treaty. Popular meetings were held for a redreſs of grievances, reſolutions were entered into, remonſtrances ſent to Congreſs; in ſhort all the ſtir was then made, that our Jacobins now make about the treaty.

In about ſix months, the people changed their minds. They found, that at firſt they had viewed only one ſide of the queſtion, that is, the *amount of extra pay to the officers*, which they thought a grievance to be reſiſted at all hazards. But when they came to be informed, that this extra pay was a neceſſary meaſure to prevent the diſbanding of the army at a critical juncture; when the difficulties were ſtated and the whole matter well underſtood by the people, or they were convinced the meaſure was expedient—the ſacrifices neceſſary—they acquieſced—and the poor demagogues who had raiſed them were left in their former obſcurity.

Several other examples in point might be mentioned. The treaty buſineſs is of the ſame kind, moſt leaders of this oppoſition are moſt diſappointed men.——The worſt features of the treaty are firſt exhibited and exaggerated—one ſide is only repreſented by the demagogues——the other ſide; in ſhort, the extreme difficulties of adjuſting old inveterate controverſies, the danger we incur from the continuance of diſputes, and the real advantages of the treaty, are not yet fully underſtood. When they are, the people will rejoice in the ratification—bleſs the Preſident and Senate and deſpiſe the Jacobins who have miſled them.

TOLERATION.

TOLERATION is not the oppoſite of INTOLERATION, but is the counterfeit of it. Both are deſpotiſms.

The one aſſumes to itſelf the right of withholding Liberty of Conſcience, and the other of graſping it. The one is the pope, armed with fire and faggot, and the other is the pope ſelling or granting indulgences. The former is church and ſtate, and the latter is church and traffick. But Toleration may be viewed in a much ſtronger light. Man watchins not himſelf but his Maker; and the liberty of conſcience which he claims, is not for the ſervice of himſelf, but of his God. In this caſe, therefore, we muſt neceſſarily have the aſſociated idea of two beings; the mortal who renders the worſhip, and the IMMORTAL BEING who is worſhipped. Toleration, therefore, places itſelf, not between man and man, nor between church and church, nor between one denomination of religion and another; but between God and man; between the being who worſhips and the BEING who is worſhipped; and by the ſame act of aſſumed authority by which it tolerates man to pay his worſhip, it preſumptuouſly and blaſphemouſly ſets itſelf up to tolerate the Almighty to receive it.

Were a Bill brought into any parliament, entitled "An act to tolerate, or grant liberty to the Almighty to receive the worſhip of a Jew or a Turk," or "to prohibit the Almighty from receiving it!" All men would ſtartle, and call it blaſphemy.——There would be an uproar. The preſumption of toleration in religions matters would then preſent itſelf unmaſked; but the preſumption is not the leſs becauſe the name of "Man!" Only appears to thoſe laws, for the aſſociated idea of the WORSHIPPER and the WORSHIPPED cannot be ſeparated. Who, then, art thou, vain duſt and aſhes! By whatever name thou art called, whether a King, a Biſhop, a Church or a State, a Parliament or any thing elſe, that obtruſeſt thine inſignificance between the ſoul of man and his Maker? Mind thine own concerns. If he believes not as thou believeſt, it is a proof that thou believeſt not as he believeth; and there is no earthly power can determine between you.

With reſpect to what are called denominations of religion, if every one is left to judge of its own religion, there is no ſuch thing as a religion that is wrong; but if they are to judge of each others religion, there is no ſuch thing as a religion that is right; and therefore all the world are right, or all the world are wrong. But with reſpect to religion itſelf, without regard to names, and as diſtinct from the univerſal family of mankind, to the divine object of all adoration, IT IS MAN BRINGING TO HIS MAKER THE FRUITS OF HIS HEART; and though thoſe fruits may differ from each other like the fruits of the earth, the grateful tribute of every one is accepted.

From a late London Paper.

The following paſſage in the Emilies of ROUSSEAU written upwards of thirty years ago, is very remarkable, as it prophecies in the cleareſt manner the preſent political ſtate of Europe—that great men enforcing the plan of bringing up every child to an uſeful trade or profeſſion, thus addreſſes the great, who he juſtly ſuppoſed would ridicule his ſyſtem.

"You rely on the preſent order of things, and you do not perceive that it is ſubject to unavoidable Revolutions. The great becomes poor, the Monarch becomes a ſubject. We are drawing near to a great criſis and to the age of Revolutions—I hold it to be impoſſible that the great monarchies of Europe ſhould exiſt much longer. All that men have done, men may deſtroy. There are no indelible characters but thoſe which nature imprints, and nature makes neither princes, nor lords, nor rich men. Happy the man who will then know how to quit the ſtation that forſakes him, and remain a MAN in ſpite of fate."

EMILIUS, Vol. 2.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

This day arrived the Ship Ohio, Captain Kemp, in 56 days from Liverpool.—London Papers to the 3d of Auguſt, is received from which the following are Extracts:—

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 29.

The following letter from General Hoche, containing an official account of the defeat of the emigrants was read.

"On the 3d Thermidor, 19th July, at two o'clock in the morning Fort Penthievre, the entrenched camp in the Peninſula of Quiberon was attacked by three thouſand men from the camp of St. Barbe who after an hour's combat carried it by aſſault, oppoſed to the fire of the Engliſh gunboats.

"The attacks were directed againſt the Generals Humbert, Valets, Botta, (this ex-

cellent officer had his left foot carried off by a ball) and the adjutant General Mesnye. This last, with less than three hundred men, braving the fire of the Fort, and the gun-boats and fleet at sea, which was then very near, climbed up the rocks on the western point, and facilitated the attack in front, made by General Valteau.

"Immediately our troops were in pursuit of the enemy, and the appearance of two thousand men in the Peninsula forced the regiment of Hervilly and Hector to lay down their arms. Five regiments of Royal emigrants landed on the 1st Thermidor (those of Damas, Beon, Roban, Salm, and Perigord, forming the division of Count Charles de Sombreuil; and the Chouans attempted to defend themselves, in retreating to that side of the port where they might re-embark.

"The heads of the columns were directed against these rebels; and seven hundred grenadiers keeping them in check, they were obliged to follow the example of their comrades, having no other hope but being forced into the sea, or to pass through the points of our bayonets.

"Already the fleet had sent some chiefs on shore. Showers of Grape shot from twenty cannons prevented their return; and there upon a rock, in presence of the English squadron, which fired upon us and them indiscriminately, were taken Er Major, at the head of which was Sombreuil, the chiefs of the corps, and the officers of artillery, men possessing talents.

"Our troops were on foot, during a most dreadful time. They only halted for a moment at six o'clock in the morning.

"All the prisoners, not one of them was even insulted, were conducted to the Fort, and from thence to Aurary. The female Chouans and their miserable children were set at liberty.

"I cannot as yet give an account what was found at Quiberon. Report mentions 70 000 muskets, 150 000 pair of shoes, and immense magazines of provisions, ammunition, cloaths and equipments.

"See now, Monsieur Pitt, the result of your three years preparations! What sentiments do you think to inspire into those, whom your numerous armament could not save from the National vengeance? They held you in abhorrence; you have basely sacrificed them; send me some more victims, and they shall learn to judge of your politics when they appear upon our soil.

"That soil, you know Sir, was never invaded with impunity:—but these unfortunates were born in France, and are confrequently, as well as ourselves the object of your hatred. Ask Mr. Poissye, who happened to remain at the head of the first mutiny, whether the ruins of the Republic ans as easy to be effected on their own soil as in your Cabinet? Mr. Pitt, there is an avenging God and your crimes shall be punished.

"(Signed) LAZARE HOCHE."

Afternoon Sitting.

PEACE with SPAIN.

After four o'clock, all the members of the committee of public safety entered the Hall, and the Convention were informed that the committee had very important intelligence to communicate.

Treilhard, the reporter of the committee, immediately ascended the Tribune. He began by reading a letter from the Representatives of the people with the army of the Western Pyrenees, dated from Vittoria 30 Messidor (July 18) It stated that the French had taken possession of that place after a forced march, which disconcerted the enemy and forced them to divide their forces. "But" continued Treilhard "I do not long in making use of the term enemy—Spain is no longer our enemy. It is not therefore for victories you are indebted to our brethren in arms; you are indebted to them for peace.—The committee of public safety announces to the Convention of the French Republic that *Peace is concluded with Spain.* We have thus one foe less and one friend more. (The applause with which this intelligence was received continued for nearly a quarter of an hour.) I shall now proceed to read to you

THE TREATY.

"The French Republic, and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the calamities of war, considering besides that there exists between them real interests, which commands them to enter into union and peace, have appointed for their respective plenipotentiaries to establish peace, et cetera, Francois Barthelemi, on the part of the French Republic; and, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, Don Domingo d'Iriarte, minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Poland. The said ambassadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

1. There shall be Peace, Amity, and good understanding between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain.

2. In consequence thereof all hostilities shall cease here and the two Powers, as soon as the present treaty is ratified.

3. Neither of the two Powers shall furnish against the other any contingent in men, arms, horses, money, or ships; nor shall the two powers grant a passage thro' their territories to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

4. The French Republic restores to his Catholic majesty all the conquests she has made in his dominions during the present war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification or the present treaty.

5. The fortresses and strong places taken by the French Republic shall be restored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

6. There shall immediately be appointed commissioners on each side to fix in an amicable manner the respective limits of the two empires; the commissioners shall take for the basis of these limits the tops of mountains.

7. In exchange for the possessions yielded by the 4th article, the King of Spain cedes to the French Republic the Spanish part of St. Domingo, with all the canton and ammunition contained in it.

8. Until a new treaty of commerce shall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications shall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations shall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the law, manners, and customs of the country.

9. All the prisoners on either side shall be liberated, without any distinction of rank or number. The Portuguese prisoners in the service of his Catholic Majesty shall also be given up.

10. The articles of this treaty extends to the Republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

11. The French Republic accepts the mediation of the King of Spain in favor of the King of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia and all the Princes of Italy, for the re establishment of peace.

12. The French Republic convinced of the interest which his Catholic Majesty has in the establishment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favour of all the other belligerent powers who shall wish to treat with her.

Done at Balle, the 4th Thermidor, July 22.

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It was moved that this important treaty should be printed and sent to all the departments and the armies.

Tallien supported the motion, and observed, that it was so much the more necessary, because the disaffected were invariably in the habit of denying or doubting the successes announced in the tribune of the Convention. He said also that the Convention could not adopt too harsh means to repress the ill intentioned, and to prevent the revival of every species of tyranny and royalism—The motion was agreed to.

From the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from an American in France, to his friend in Alexandria.

FRANCE exhibits to us Americans here, the most astonishing picture. In a political point of view they will eventually triumph over all their enemies, though their navy is *ruined*—they have lately had a terrible combat off *Belle-Isle* in which four ships of the line have been taken by the English, one of which was the Alexander of 74 guns, taken last fall from the British.

"There seems to be a wish on the side of *Spain*, and the states of *Germany*, to make peace; we wait anxiously to hear the result of negociations now pending at *Basle*. If this great and desirable object can be effected, *England* must soon come in. Mean time, the English are going on the old system of starving *France*, as inutile as it is inhuman. Although most of the Americans with bread stuffs, are now captured, on this coast and sent to *England*, rice and flour are daily falling throughout the Republic. The crops of grain in the Mediterranean are gathered long since, and considerable supplies are daily arriving at *Marseilles*, &c. In the Baltic several ports are open for the exportation of grain to *France*, and to add to all, the crop of rye is now gathering throughout this country. Rice has fallen from 85 to 40 livres per cwt. within one month past and some cargoes of *Indian corn* have been in this port 10 days, and the owners cannot get any offer for it.

"The influx of all other goods is astonishing.—It would seem on the part of *America*, that they dreaded some convulsion of nature, and to save their property were removing *the whole* into *France*, without respect to *species or kinds*.

"Cargoes that cost 10, 15, or 20 thousand pounds sterling, are daily arriving, and are deposited here for a *certain security*. Except bread, nothing will bring within 20 to 50 per cent. of what the present prices are in *America*. The American merchants are much more wealthy than I have any idea of; or distress will be soon felt throughout the *United States*. Coffee, sugar, soap, candles, are at about 4d to 7d sterling per pound. Indigo from 15/ to 25/6 per pound, and cotton 9d to 15/ sterling, butter 42d. cheese 4d, and cloathing much cheaper; linens are at about 2 3ds, the prices they are in *Ireland*, and muskeens of which ten thousand pieces have recently arrived from *America* in two vessels only, fell so low that I have got a parcel of *cutlasses* made up the whole cost of which is but 3/ sterling per pair. I descend to particulars in order to give you a proper idea of the immense losses our merchants will eventually sustain. You will observe, that *once entered here no merchandize can be exported* from the country, which makes the business much worse.

"The people are so distressed by this disastrous war, and above all by the depreciation of paper, that their only wish seems to be to get bread to subsist on. They are as much determined as ever to resist the interference of Britain in the government of *France*. The latter on her part is descending to every degree of inhumanity and madness to effect a Counter-Revolution in this country, but in vain. They have succeeded so far as to fight up a civil war a second time in Britanny, and their fleet is now at anchor in Quiberon Bay, with troops, emigrants, ammunition, &c. on board, that they will doubtless land in spite of all the opposition that can be made.—But what will it signify? If this great nation bends its force seriously towards them, very few will ever arrive in *England* to relate the story of their disasters.

"This government rather wishes to bring over the *Chouans by lenity than force*; when that ill timed lenity is withdrawn, they will soon be crushed; it is in the power of this Republic, to do it with the same ease as the patriots in *America*, decided the *Pittsburg* business.

"The accounts from *Paris* this day, bring the heads of *a new constitution* proposed by BOISSY D'ANGLAS, as the most proper for this country. It consists of two houses, in *America*; and in lieu of a President, five persons are to be the Executive; one of which to go out in rotation every year, and a new member be elected from the House of Commons in his Read. These five are termed "les Directoire." I know not how it will be received.

"I thus have served up my last dish of politics that I shall probably give you until I arrive at that political sink of filth and corruption *England*."

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) August 22.

Last Sunday we had the greatest rise of water ever known in *Cape Fear* river; its height was about 33 feet above the common level—we are sorry to state the entire loss of all the corn planted on the low ground; to behold whole fields of this necessary article of life, entirely destroyed is truly distressing, and we cannot forbear sympathising with our suffering fellow citizens, on an event which deprives them of enjoying the fruits of their virtuous labor.

Monday last, came on before a court of justice, the trial of *Morris*, a negro man, for the murder of his wife—after a full and impartial discussion of the case, the jury bro't in a verdict of *man slaughter*—The court sentenced him to receive 100 lashes, have both ears taken off, and to be branded on both cheeks with the letter (M) which was accordingly executed.

WILMINGTON, August 27.

On Saturday last a negro slave, named *Pickle*, was hanged at the usual place of execution, near this city, for being concerned in the murder of Jacob Lewis,—*Robert*, another of the accomplices in that nefarious action, who was also condemned to die, was likewise led to the place of execution, where, after being an eye witness to the suffering of his companion, the sheriff produced his excellency the governor's pardon for him.—His joy and gratitude for this unexpected deliverance, were excessive in the extreme.

NORFOLK, Sept. 5.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton road, the ship Sally, Capt. Clark, in nine weeks from Rotterdam. In lat. 36, long. 66, spoke the ship Apollo, Capt. J. M. Gurtley, from Baltimore bound to Port Cavellon, all well. At the month of the channel spoke the brig St. John. Captain Ward, from Boston, who with twelve other American vessels, had been captured by Lord Bridport's squadron on their passage from different ports of this continent to France, with provisions. Capt. Clark, in the channel, saw four dismasted ships of the line, (three, of which were the prizes) in company with a frigate, going into port: he afterwards saw the English fleet.

Captain Clark informs that parties in Holland run very high; the people in the towns are divided into clubs, the Moderates and the Jacobins; the Moderates are headed by the French. The Dutch party expected that at the late revolution the French would have obtained them their freedom without a recompence for their services, but they have been greatly disappointed, the French have exacted very heavy contributions towards the expences of the war; they have transported almost all their cannon into France and a vast quantity of other valuable articles besides immense sums of money.

[This is a Specimen of the effects of Fraternal hugs. Had Genet succeeded in laying America at the feet of France we should have had a full share of the LIBERTY now enjoyed by the Dutch.]

We received papers as late as the 26th of June, which contains several proclamations from the municipality, tending to restore tranquility among the people.

Capt. Clark informs that the first American vessel that ever navigated the Scheldt was a schooner which sailed from Bourdeaux with a cargo of wine and arrived at Antwerp the beginning of June, where the American flag was never before displayed. An address was presented to the Captain by the Municipality of Antwerp, congratulating the Americans on the novelty of the scene.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.

By a gentleman, who left St. Mary's on Sunday last, we are informed that Gen. Clarke had arrived at Temple, about 26 miles from St. Mary's with 250 men; that there were previously at Temple about 60 men, under arms, and it was said that the whole number expected to join in the expedition against Florida would amount to 1500 men.

A few days prior to his sailing the Point-Petre, Spanish prize, came up to town and the Captain sent a sharp letter to the Governor of St. Mary's, demanding to be informed whether the United States intended declaring war against Spain.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 19.

Germantown, Sept. 19, 1795.

Sir,

According to the course of the mail, the original of the enclosed letter must have been delivered last night to the President of the United States. I request you therefore to publish it in your paper of this day.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

Mr. Andrew Brown Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette

Germantown, Sept. 15, 1795.

Sir,

In my letter of the 19th ult. I informed you of my purpose to overtake Mr. Fauchet, if possible, I accordingly went to Newport in Rhode Island; where I had an interview with him. The abrupt and unexpected failing of the French frigate La Meduse, on the morning of the day after I arrived there, had nearly deprived me of the object of my journey. But I trust, that I am in possession of such materials, not only from Mr. Fauchet, but also from other sources, as will convince every unprejudiced mind, that my resignation, was dictated by considerations, which ought not to have been resisted for a moment: and that every thing connected with it, stands upon a footing entirely honourable to myself.

Having passed through New-York on my return, I am under the necessity of remaining at the distance of five miles from Philadelphia until Saturday next. This circumstance prevents me from immediately consulting my private and other papers upon the matters in question. But I shall loose no time in digesting them into proper form and in submitting the result to you. Nor will my solicitude on this head be doubted when I state to you, that malicious whispers have been more than commonly active and absurd upon this occasion.

I have the honour to be, sir,
With due respect,
Your most obedient servant,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The President of the United States,
Mount Vernon,

The following narative will shew how deeply distressed some parts of Germany are and to what length the spirit of resistance has been roused already thereby.

The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel had given orders for a third levy of young men in his dominions in order to recruit his army. In consequence, were, in the Grand Bailiff of Erwegen, a city of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, of a moderate size called together the inhabitants of the place, and signified to them the will of their despot: they remonstrated in all humility that they were so exhausted of men already, that there were not a sufficiency left in country on the business, or to cultivate the land belonging to the town on which their whole subsistence depended, and that therefore they could not comply with the demand; the Upper Bailiff answered, with all the haughtiness and hardness which great men in the service of petty Tyrants are so renowned for, that they must

Driven to despair in this peremptory order, they began to rise in a body, and one Simon Muller a Coppersmith, perhaps more aggravated or more courageous than the rest took hold of the upper Bailiff and flung him down the flaircase, whereby his neck was broke, and he expired. The Committee of the place immediately had the Coppersmith arrested, but the Citizens to a man, signified in writing to the Committee, that unless the prisoner was released, they would set fire to the four corners of the place. The Committee finding them in good earnest, was obliged to comply.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and Spreading of Infectious diseases in this city, Report,

That twenty-seven persons have died in this city, and four at Belle-vue, of the present Epidemic, since their report of last Evening.

Friday Evening, Sept. 25th 1795.

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Report of Saturday Evening.

That twenty-five persons have died in this city and five at Belle-vue, of the present Epidemic since their report of last Evening.

Sunday Evening, Sept. 27.

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Report of Monday Evening.

That fourteen persons have died of the present Epidemic, in this city, and three at Belle-vue, since their report of last Evening.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Monday Evening, Sept. 28.

EXTRACTS.

"*INQUISITION.*"

INNOCENT the third, a Pope as enterprizing as he was successful in his enterprizes, having sent Dominic, with some missionaries into Languedoc, these men so irritated the Heretics they were sent to Convert, that most of them were assassinated at Toulouse, in the year 1200. It was then he called in for aid temporal arms, and published against them a crusade, granting, as is usual with the Popes, on similar occasions, all kinds of indulgences and pardons, to those who should arm against these *Mahometans*, as he stiled these unfortunate men. Raimond, Count of Toulouse, was constrained to submit.—The inhabitants were passed on the edge of the sword, without distinction of age or sex. It was then he established that scourge of Europe, the Inquisition: For having considered that, though all might be compelled to submit by arms, there might remain numbers who would profess particular dogmas; he established this Seminary tribunal, solely to inspect into all families, and examine all persons who they imagined were unfriendly to the interests of Rome. Dominic did so much by his cares and continued persecutions, that he finally established it at Toulouse.

It was as late as the year 1484, that it became known in Spain. It was also to a Dominican, John de Torquemada, that the court of Rome owed this obligation. As he was confessor to Queen Isabella, he had extorted from her, a promise, that, if ever she ascended the throne, she would use every means to extirpate Heresy and Heretics. Ferdenand had conquered Grenada, and had chafed from the Spanish realms, multitudes of unfortunate Moors. A few had remained, who, with the Jews, be obliged to become Christians—they at last allowed the name; but it was well known that both these nations naturally respected their *own prejudices*, rather than those of the Christians.

Torquemada pretended that this distinction would greatly hurt the interests of the holy religion. The Queen listened with respectful diffidence to her confessor; and, at length, gained over the King to consent to the establishment of this barbarous tribunal. Torquemada, indefatigable in his zeal for the holy seat, in the space of fourteen years, that he exercised the office of chief inquisitor, persecuted near eighty thousand persons, of whom six thousand were condemned to the flames!

Voltaire attributes the tacitornity of the Spaniards to the universal horror such proceedings spread. He says, "a general jealousy and suspicion took possession of all ranks of people; friendship and sociability were all at an end! Brothers were afraid of brothers; fathers of their children."

Let us contemplate a slight sketch of that despotism, which, with the destruction of the Bastille, we hope is extinguished throughout Europe.

During the pontificate of Sixtus the fifth, the inquisition was powerful and rigorous in Rome. Mariana, in writing to De Thou, the historian, says "we do not know what becomes of the people here. Almost every day, when I rise, I hear, with an alarming astonishment, how such or one has disappeared. We dare not whisper our suspicions; the Inquisitor would be immediately at our doors."

Tavernier in his travels, informs us, that a man of letters who had fallen into the hands of the Inquisitors, said, that nothing troubled him so much as the *ignorance* of the Inquisitor and his council, when they put any question; so that he was inclined to believe, that not one of them had really *read the scriptures*.

Dr. Granger affords us a curious piece of information. He assures us, that in his remembrance, a *barse* that had been taught to tell the spots upon cards, the hour of the day, &c. by significant tokens, was, together with his *owner*, put into the Inquisition, for *both* of them dealing with the devil! The man who teaches a *horse*, in the present day, will be much better paid than the philosopher who instructs his scholars.

The inquisition have chosen to punish Heretics by *fire*; in preference to any other punishment; because (Bayle assures us) it is to elude the maxim, *Ecclesia non vult sanguinem*, which they conceive to be observed in these *auto da fe's* as burning a man, they say, does not *break his bones, or shed his blood!* Religion has her quibbles as well as the law.

Although we imagine that the *fires* of this terrible tribunal are extinguished, its *ashes* may yet kindle. It was only so far back as the year 1761, that Gabriel Malagrida, an old man of seventy, was burnt by these evangelical executioners. His verbal process was printed at Amsterdam 1762, from the Lisbon copy. And for what was this unhappy jesuit condemned? Not, as some have imagined, for his having been concerned in a conspiracy against the king of Portugal. No other charge is laid to him in this verbal process, but that of having indulged certain heretical notions, which any other tribunal than that of the Inquisition, would have looked upon as the delirious fancies of an old fanatic. Will posterity believe that, in the eighteenth century, an aged visionary was led to the stake, for having said, among other extravagancies, that "the holy Virgin having commanded him to write the life of Anti Christ, told him that he, Malagrida was a second John, but more clear than John the Evangelist; that there were to be three Anti Christs, and that the last should be born at Milan, of a Monk and a Nun, in the year 1920; and that he would marry Proserpine, one of the infernal furies."

It was for such ravings as these, the unhappy old man was burnt; which, I repeat once more, was only *thirty four years ago*.

M.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.

PEACE *between* FRANCE *and* SPAIN.

Capt. *Lewis Gardner* arrived at *Marblehead* this morning in 45 days from *St. Sebastians*—he brings the following interesting news, viz. that Peace was actually concluded between *France* and *Spain*—that the most prominent articles in the treaty were, that *Spain were to furnish on demand thirteen sail of the line, withholded for three months; to pay the Republic seven ty millions of livres! and to relinquish intirely the Spanish part of the island of Hispaniola!*

BILBOA had been taken, as has been reported, and was given up to the Spaniards, and hostilities was intirely there the former appearance: the merchants were returning to *Bilboa* and *St. Sebastians*, from the adjacent country, and the communication between those places was as free as formerly.

[Thus far the intelligence of Cap. Gardner]

CONFIRMATION.

Capt. *Sweet*, arrived also at *Marblehead* this morning, in 53 days only from *Lisbon*, confirms the above intelligence in toto, and also reports that the Emigrants, lately landed at *Quiberon*, on the *French* coast, were completely "*Buryoned*"—the Republican army first against them retreated until they were completely encompassed, and then wreaked upon them the vengeance of injured liberty, for their arrogant temerity—they were all cut off, and among the vanquished were 500 British officers—*Humanity must shudder—but who were the aggressors?*

[*This news may be depended on—the above captains are gentlemen of veracity, and the intelligence is believed authentic by the most respectable merchants in Marblehead.*]

Further Confirmation.

Capt. *Green*, who arrived here, in a schooner, 27 days, from the Island of Canaria, near Quiberon Bay, confirms the late account of the Emigrants being entirely destroyed; to the amount of 7000—he says that as soon as it was known they were landed, the Republican army came down, to the number of 150,000; that they drove the Emigrants onto a peninsula, where they established a fort, from which they were driven and all killed or taken, except about 500 which escaped in boats to the fleet, the Admiral of which sent them back, not having sufficient provisions for their support. An immense quantity of warlike and other stores which they brought with them were all taken, among which were 80,000 stand of arms, and 150,000 pair shoes, which had not been opened.

NORTHAMPTON, October 7.

Every account from England, corroborates the report, that provisions there are extremely scarce—Many towns in the country, are continually agitated with mobs, in consequence of the high price of bread, and other provisions; in these mobs, several of the military as well as the rioters have been killed, and much property destroyed. The following is copy of a printed hand-bill, circulated on the 23d of June, the time of the last riot in Birmingham:

"*To arms, fellow-townsmen, and resist the cruel oppressions of our wicked rulers, whose intentions are to starve us all to death. Be speedy in collecting your numbers, and save your famishing families from destruction.*"

Late English accounts state—That a riot, on account of flour, disturbed Northampton on the last week of July, but was pacified by making gratuitous sales of flour, feeding by certain individuals, to Coventry; that the Ship Washington, of New-York, bound to Havre, with 2700 barrels of flour, was carried into Plymouth by the Arathusa, of 44 guns; that 14 American *corn* vessels passed up the Thames on the 28th July; that war was more talked of than ever, Turkey versus Russia.

Do LOOK! Do LOOK!

New Goods
FOR SALE.

A LARGE afforment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Lamb Skin Coatings, Chintzes and Callicoes—Also, Velvets, Thicksets, Corderoys, Elasticks, Cassimers, Royal Rib, Valentia, variety of rich Veil Patterns and Stockings—Also, Baizes and Flannels, Broad and narrow black Laces, Lawns, Lenn Lawns, Cambricks, Lawn Aprons, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Bandanno and Cotton, do. black and white Gauzes, black Ruffell and Lutting, Buff, Broadcloth and Cassimere, plain and striped Nankeens, almost all coloured Shalloons, Durants and Moreens, Black, Drab and Lead coloured Sattins, Mens Sattin and Silk Florentines, Mantua Silk, Pelong, 4 4ths, 3 4 and 4 4 yard Modes, Persians, Sarcenets, variety of fathionable buttons and Trimmings, Ladies long and short Leather Gloves, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Mahogany Frame Looking Glasses, 2 sizes, Buffatia, do. 3 sizes, a fine afforment of Crockery Ware, Hollow Ware, such as Teakettles, Spiders, Kettles, Stewpans, Carthouses, &c. O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Lisbon and Malaga Wines of an excellent quality, L. Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Wool Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hatts, Salt, Snuff, Pewter, Brush, Powder, Shott, Bar Iron, and many more articles too numerous for an advertisement, for which is wanted Beef Cattle, Boston Grain, Beans, Peas, and Flax Seed, if delivered in October.—Also, Old Pewter and Brass, Bees Wax, Rags, and well dressed Flax. The above said Goods are well landed, and will be sold cheaper than almost any thing in New England.

ELIJAH NORTON.

N. B. Those indebted to me according to contract, must absolutely make pay in October, both for Goods and the use of my horses, especially for the SWEEPER. Those who have not paying Cash per annum to 250 dollars, in Connecticut. S. N.

Attleboro', October 5, 1795.

Take Notice,

THAT the firm of *Justus Forward, jun. and Company*, was mutually dissolved on the 20th day of October, 1794.

—In behalf of said Company,

JUSTUS FORWARD, Jun.

Bolchertown, Sept. 24 1795.

The subscriber is now

ready to receive BARK, at his Mill, and requests all persons who have it for him, to deliver it as soon as convenient, and they shall receive on demand the highest price for it—and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 7, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, two HEIFERS supposed to be two years old last spring, one lined back and bright horns—the other brown, slim made.—The owner is desired to pay charges and take them away.

REUBEN PELTON.

Northampton, October 7, 1795.

For Sale,

THAT large, commodious and well built Dwelling HOUSE, in Hatfield, standing on the stage road from Northampton to Deerfield, in possession of the subscriber, together with a STORE, BARN, and other convenient Out Houses—with the House-Lot, an Orchard, and elegant Garden adjoining. The situation has a commanding prospect, and laying near the center of the town, is well calculated for trade or a tavern, or for a gentleman of any occupation. Also a Pasture of six acres near adjoining. Possession given next May.—As he intends to remove from here next Spring, he will sell the whole on remarkable low terms. For particulars enquire of JOHN HART on the premises.

N. B. Those indebted to said Hart, are requested to make immediate payment; on failure, by the first of Dec. next, their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney to collect.

Hatfield, Oct. 6. 1795.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general afforment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms:—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz—Hooper's Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsam of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, Steers's famous Opodeldoc.——Likewise Surgeons pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies Essential smelling Bottles with cut glass Stoppers.

Garnsey Camwood, Fustic, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Verdigrise, Oil of Vitriol, &c. W. India and N. E. Rum, Wines of all sorts, and Painters Colours as usual.

Northampton, October 7, 1795.

SALT! SALT!

White and Burt,

HAVE for sale, a quantity of good Turks Island SALT, by the tierce or hundred bushels, delivered at *Day's* landing—at their store—they are in want of 500 bushels of Flax Seed, for which they will give 4/ per bushel, and give Salt in exchange—they also want to purchase, 5000 weight of Cheese, if delivered soon—we would thank our friends who have engaged us Cheese, to deliver it by the 20th instant, if they can make it convenient.

N. B. Arrived from London, and daily expected at this place, a few pieces of Twilled Corning, which will be offered by the piece, at the New-York price.

Worthington, October 5, 1795.

A NUMBER of fine SHEEP have fallen in with the flock of the subscriber at different times the summer past, with the following marks, namely—four WEATHERS, with a hole in the right ear, a crop and an half penny on the left ear—one of them has a bell—two EWES and LAMBS with a hole in the right ear—one Lamb with two half penny's the under side of the left ear, and one the upper side of the right ear.—The owner or owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

ELISHA BRIDGMAN.

Westhampton, October 1, 1795.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Northampton, October 1, 1795.

DEACON Jonathan Arms, Deerfield—Edward Bigelow, Northampton—Reuben Billings, Hatfield—Samuel Bardwell, Deerfield—Major Samuel Bessington, Worthington—Lemuel Baldwin, Granville—Timothy Dale, Richmond—Major Giles Cattle, Worthington—William Cleveland, do.—Zebekias Crocker, Sunderland—Messrs. Church & Clark, Merchants, do.—Joshua Draper, Chester—Lot Dean, Ware—Ezra Day, jun. South-Hadley—Ebenezer Dashie, New Salem—Obadiah Dickinson, Esq. Northfield—Messrs. Chapen & Esty, Merchants, Granger, 2—Abel Fletcher, Cheflerfield—Samuel Field, Esq. Conway—William Hays, Northampton—Paul Hawks, Deerfield—Isaac Hunter, Pelham—Messrs. Samuel & William Hale, Barrington—John Hart, Hatfield—Joseph Cady Howe, Chesterfield—Phillip Jones and Co. Middlefield—John Jenkins, Hadley—Lieut. Samuel Kirkland, Norwich—Samuel Kendall, New-Salem—Joseph Kellogg, South-Hadley—Rev. Joseph Lyman, Hatfield—Rev. John Lezland, Partridgfield—Nehemiah May, Goshen—Quartus Morgan, Northampton—Betholemew Noble, Wellington—Capt. John Prentis, Wendell—Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, Framingham—Aaron Rand, Merchant, Wendell—Mrs. Susanna Sargent, Monatgue—Ralph Snow, Merchant, South-Hadley—Isaac Sheldon, Northampton—Cyrus Sandifon, Deerfield—Oliver Smith, Hatfield—Major Amafa Smith, Belchertown—Mr. James Sowint, do.—Daniel White, Hatfield—Jesse Wild, jun. Williamsburgh—Henry Wales, Chefter—James Wheeler, Goshen—Joel Wait, Whately—Capt. Thomas Weeks, Goshen.

N. B. All persons indebted for Letters or Papers are desired to settle them immediately.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 26.

On Tuesday the 8th inſtant, the Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. was inaugurated Preſident of Yale-College in this City. The Honourable and Reverend Corporation with a numerous aſſembly of the Clergy being convened in the Chapel, the Exerciſes were opened with prayer by the ſenior and preſiding Fellow, the Rev. ELIPHALET WILLIAMS, D. D. The Preſident elect then exhibited his aſſent to the Confeſſion of Faith and Rules of Eccleſiaſtical diſcipline agreed upon by the Churches of this ſtate, A. D. 1708. After which the preſiding Fellow pronounced a Latin Oration, and in the Name and by the Authority of the Honorable and Reverend Corporation, conſtituted him Preſident of Yale College in New-Haven.

The Preſident then addreſſed the Audience in an elegant Latin Oration, and after an Anthem ſung by the Students, cloſed the Solemnity with a Bleſſing.

On Wedneſday laſt the public Commencement was attended. After a prayer by the Preſident, the following Exerciſes were performed.

An Eulogium on the late Rev. Preſident STILES, by Mr. Profeſſor *Meigs*.

A Latin Salutary Oration by *Samuel S. Bruſh*.

A Diſſertation on the Benefits of Theatrical Eſtabliſhments, by *John Adams*.

An Hebrew Oration by *Ebenezer Grant Mayſo*, On connection between the learned Men and the Great.

An Engliſh Oration on Female Education, by *Jeremiah Day*.

A forenſic Diſputation on the Queſtion—Is Virtue its own Reward? by *Bruſhus Ripley* and *David Smith*.

A Dialogue exhibiting the pernicious Effects of Gaming by *Eliſah Hubbard*, *Robert Porter* and *Nathan Perkins*.

An Engliſh Oration on Agriculture by *George Tod*.

The Exerciſes of the Afternoon were

An Engliſh Oration by Mr. *Timothy Cooly*, on Penal Laws.

An Engliſh Oration on Commerce, by Mr. *William Marchant*.

The Preſident then conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on

John Adams,	Nathan Perkins,
Rufus Adams,	Robert Porter,
Michael Baldwin,	William Reynolds,
Joſeph Belden,	Eraſtus Ripley,
Oliver Bliſs,	Jared Scranton,
Oliver Bray,	Oliver Sherman,
Samuel S. Bruſh,	David Smith,
Alexander Collins,	Matth. B. Talmadge,
Samuel Cook,	Stephen Thacher,
Jeremiah Day,	Thomas Thacher,
Jotham I. Doolittle,	George Tod,
Jonathan Gardiner,	Stephen Twining,
Nathaniel Holley,	Elisha G. Whiting,
Thomas Howell,	Wm. T. Williams,
Elijah Hubbard,	
Ebenezer G. Marſh,	JohnSaltmarſh, 1786
Walter Mitchel,	Timothy Butts, 1794
Elijah Munger,	

The Degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on

Meſſ. Chs. Chauncy,	William Merchant,
Timothy Cooley,	Thomas Savage,
Enoch Ely,	Roger M. Sherman,
Iſaac Jones,	Eli Whitney,
Samuel Andw. Law,	Solomon Williams,
Aſahel Morris,	

The honorary Degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on the honorable Nathaniel Smith, Eſq. and Mr Abijah Hart.

The Rev. Amos Chaſe, A. M. of Dartmouth, and John C. Nightingale, A. M. of Rhode-Iſland College, were admitted ad eundem.

The Degree of Maſter of Arts was alſo conferred on Meſſrs. Joſeph Field, and Ebenezer Potter, edocated at Dartmouth.

The preſident then concluded the exerciſes of the day with prayer.

"O Molly! WHAT a FISH"!

FROM A JAMAICA PAPER.

As an inſtance of the cheapneſs prevalent in Britiſh America, in contradiction to the extortionate rate of eatable commodities in republican America, a gentleman who is now in town, and recently from Shelburne (Nova-Scotia) relates the following circumſtances, which he was an eye-witneſs to:

A lobſter was ſold in that town, for 4d. which 12 men could not poſſibly devour; it conſiſted from the extremity of the maſt to the tail, ſix feet; and the ſame claw, diveſted of its meat, contained two gallons of water!

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, By order of the Court of Common Pleas, on the 26th of October next, at the houſe of *Nathaniel Gunn*, Innholder in Montague, all the real eſtate of *Elihu Harvey*, late of Montague, deceaſed.

LUCY HARVEY, Admin'x.

Montague, Sept. 30. 1795.

Wanted,

A WET NURSE, with a good breaſt of Milk—Enquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, Sept. 23d, 1795.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

TO the Honourable SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, in General Court aſſembled, this 5th day of Feb. 1795.

THE Memorialiſts beg leave to repreſent to your Honours, that the main poſt road between Boſton and Springfield, is ſome part of it very bad, eſpecially in Weſtern and Palmer, ſo that it is probably beyond the reſources of thoſe towns to make it good travelling in thoſe places.

They beg leave further to repreſent, that in Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, great exertions have been made to amend the roads in thoſe parts, eſpecially between Norwich and Providence, with an intent to turn the weſtern travel that way—Your memorialiſts taking this ſubject into conſideration, conclude that no way can be found effectual to amend the road above mentioned, but the eſtabliſhment of a company (under ſuch regulations as your honours may think proper) with power to amend the ſaid road, and with a right to take ſome reaſonable toll for their compenſation—This they conceive would be a great advantage to the weſtern parts of this ſtate, as alſo to the town of Boſton.—Your memorialiſts therefore pray your Honours to take the ſame into your wiſe conſideration, and to take ſuch meaſure therein as may appear conſiſtent with the public good—and your memorialiſts as in duty bound will ever pray.

LEVI PEAS,
EPHRAIM MOWER.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 19, 1795.

ON the Petition of LEVI PEASE and EPHRAIM MOWER, in behalf of themſelves and aſſociates, praying for an Incorporation and eſtabliſhment of a Turnpike Road between the town of Brookfield and Wilbraham, on the great road leading from Springfield to Boſton:

Ordered, That the petitioners notify the inhabitants of the towns of Weſtern and Palmer, and all perſons concerned, to appear on the third Wedneſday of the next ſeſſion of the General Court, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the prayer of ſaid petition ſhould not be granted, by publiſhing ſaid petition and this order three ſeveral times in the ſeveral newſpapers printed in the counties of Worceſter and Hampſhire, the laſt of which publications ſhall be forty days before ſaid third Wedneſday, and that *Juſtin Ely* and *Thomas Hall*, jun. Eſqrs. with ſuch as the Hon. SENATE ſhall join, be a committee at the expence of the petitioners to view and conſider the expediency of the meaſure, and aſcertain with preciſion the place or places where it would beſt accommodate the public, and report their opinion to the next ſeſſion of the General Court.

Sent up for Concurrence,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Spk'r.*

In Senate June 23d, 1795.

Read and concurred, and EBENEZER MATTOON, jun. Eſq. is joined.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſ't.*

True Copy—Atteſt,
SAMUEL COOPER, *Clerk, Senate.*

Amherſt, Sept. 24th, 1795.

THE Committee hereby give notice—that they propoſe to meet at Major *Sikes's* in Palmer, on Tueſday the 27th day of October next, to view the propoſed way for a Turnpike, agreeable to the foregoing order.

EBENEZER MATTOON, jun.
per Order.

Roger Fowler,

WISHES to inform the Public, that he is carrying on the Cloth Dreſſing buſineſs, a few rods weſt of the meeting houſe in Worthington, where thoſe that would with to have their cloth dreſſed, may depend upon having it done with neatneſs and diſpatch,

September 16, 1795.

Ran away on the 14th inſt. a BOY named *David Jacobs*, 13 years

old, ſmall of his age, light brown hair, has a ſcar on one cheek, had on when he went away Tow cloth trowſers, felt hat, and a grey veſt—ſaid Boy had been out a *peddling waſhes* and other articles. Whoever will take up ſaid Boy and return him to the ſubſcriber, or give information where he may be found, ſhall have five dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

ADONIJAH JACOBS,
Hillsdale, Green River, State of New-York. Sept. 1795.

Strayed from the paſture

of the ſubſcriber in Aſhfield, a pale red yearling STEER, with a white face, no artificial mark——— Whoever will take up ſaid Steer, and give information where he may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by JOSEPH PEARSON.

Aſhfield, Sept. 30, 1795.

The public are hereby

informed, that the ſubſcribers have entered into mercantile buſineſs together, under the firm of HENSHAW and HUNT: And that they now have for ſale at their ſtore in Northamptor——Brandy, Rum, Wines, Gin, Porter, Molaſſes and Sugars—Hyſon and Bohea Teas, Coffee and Chocolate, Caſk and Box Raiſins, Tamarinds, Cinnamon, Alliſpice, Pepper and Ginger, Codfiſh, and Pickled Salmon, Iron, Steel, Nails, and Window Glaſs, Brimſtone, China Glaſs and Earthen Ware, Tobacco of various kinds, &c. &c.

N. B. Tavern-keepers who wiſh for pure liquors to refreſh the weary traveller, may find an ample ſupply at their ſtore.

They have alſo Malaga Wine of the firſt quality for Churches.

SAMUEL HENSHAW,
DAVID HUNT.

September 30, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-reſident Proprietors of Lands, in the town of Williamſburgh, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a town, ſtate, and county tax, for the year 1794, as follows:

	£.	ſ.	d. 3rs
John Allis,	1	11	0 3
Jonathan Dickinſon,	0	4	9 0
En. Eliſah Dickinſon,	0	18	6 2
Amaſa Edſon,	0	13	9 0
Robert Hamilton,	0	9	7 0
Capt. Freeborn Mahew,	0	7	2 1
Eliſah Naſh,	0	19	5 3
Lt. Samuel Partridge,	1	6	4 1
Capt. Jonathan Porter,	0	11	11 3
Col. Comfort Sage,	0	7	2 1
Lt. Samuel Smith,	1	6	4 3
Benj. Smith, Eſq.	3	12	0 0
Joſeph Smith,	0	0	11 0
Eintha Wait,	0	7	2 0
Jonathan Curtis,	0	3	7 0
Reuben Dreſſer,	0	3	0 0
Medad Alvord,	1	1	6 3

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt Monday in December next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at public vendue, at Lt. *Seth Dewight's* tavern, in Williamſburgh, at three o'clock P. M. as will diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges.

ASA LUDDEN, Collector for 1794.

Williamſburgh, Sept. 21, 1795.

Goodman and Merrill

INFORM their friends and cuſtomers, that they with to purchaſe, one thouſand buſhels of Flax-Seed, and five hundred buſhels of white BEANS, for which Salt, or any kind of Weſt India Goods will be paid if delivered by the 20th of October, and a generous price given.

Thoſe indebted for Weſt India Goods, or otherwiſe, whoſe time of payment is out, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame without loſs of time, or they will find their notes and accounts lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be collected.

Charlemont, Sept. 22, 1795.

To be Sold,

AT Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 15th day of October next, at three o'clock P. M. at the dwelling houſe of *Zenas Parſons*, Innholder in Springfield—unleſs ſooner diſpoſed of by private ſale, the whole of the property in ſaid Springfield belonging to the county of Hampſhire, conſiſting of the Priſon Ground, containing about half an acre of land, with the dwelling houſe and buildings thereon, very conveniently ſituated near the centre of the town, and of the Priſon Lot, ſo called, containing about 4 and an half acres of plowland, lying about 50 rods eaſt of the above.

By Order of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace.

WARHAM PARKS.
SYLVESTER JUDD, } Com'tee.
MOSES BLISS,

September 28, 1795.

To be Sold,

AT Public Vendue, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampſhire, on the firſt Tueſday of Sept. 1795, ſo much of the real eſtate whereof *Moſes Warner*, the elder, late of Amherſt, in ſaid county, deceaſed, ſeized as will produce one hundred eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and half a cent.—Said vendue will be at the dwelling houſe of *George Williamſon* in ſaid Amherſt, on the twenty-ſixth day of October next—ſaid Real Eſtate is ſituated in ſaid Amherſt.

MARTIN KELLOGG, Adm'r.

Sept. 26, 1795.

For Sale,

A HANDSOME ſituation, a few rods weſt of Pittsfield Meeting Houſe, very cheap, for ready pay—Enquire of

D. LARNED, on the Premiſes.

Pittsfield, 14th Sept. 1795.

Nathaniel Fowle,

HAS juſt received the following Goods at his ſtore in Northampton, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz.

Faſhionable colour-ed Broadcloths,	Mens Worſted and Cotton Hoſe,
do. Kerſimers,	White and brown Buckrams,
Fuſtians and Janes,	Wool Cards, and
Cordilate, Toileſnett,	Cotton Wool,
Twill'd and Plain Velvets,	Knives and Forks,
Strip'd and Plain Lambſkins,	Door Latches and Hinges,
Twill'd and plain Thickſetts,	Goldſmiths & Clock Makers round & flat files,
Foreſt Cloths,	Braſs Knobs, Locks
Red and Green Baizes,	and Latches, Cheſt & Drawer Locks,
White and Yellow Flannel,	Horn and Ivory Combs,
Plain and ſtriped Wildbore,	Sheats and Sciſſors,
Cambletts and Cambletteens,	Pen Knives,
Moreens of all colours,	2 Blade, do.
	4 Blade, do.
Shalloons Tammies,	Childrens, do.
Durants, Crapes,	An aſſortment of Fans,
Ruſſells Sattinets,	Silver plated, Gilt
Veſt Patterns, wide	Coat and Veſt
Tabby,	Buttons, Imperial
Everlaſtings,	do. of all colours,
Strip'd and Plain Nankeens,	Braſs Inkſtands,
Twill'd and Cloudéd, do.	Cloth and Shoe Brushes,
Iriſh Linnens, Brown	Cloak Cafe Hinges,
Holland,	Iron and Braſs Clock
Strip'd and Check'd	Caſe Locks,
India Cottons,	Braſs lifting Handles,
Dark & light Patchés,	Razors and Razor
	Straps,
Cullicoes, Muſlins &	Braſs Knobs,
Muſlinetts,	Capitols and Baſes,
Plain, Book & Jack.	Braſs Pad Locks,
Muſlins, Handkerchiefs,	Book Caſe, do.
Muſlin and Lawn	D. &c. do.
Aprons,	Braſs Table Catches,
Cravats, Shawls,	Wood Screws of various ſizes,
A beautiful aſſortment of Ribbons,	Thumb Latches,
Dimitys,	Plane Irons,
Sattins and Modes,	Do. double do.
Cambricks & Lawns,	Mens and Womens
Silk and Twiſt, all colours,	Silver Strop Iron,
Quality and Shoe Binding,	Clock Bells, Bolts,
Engliſh, India, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,	Large and ſmall Iron & Pewter Spoons,
Black, Black Barcellona, do.	Shoe Tacks & Awls,
Silk and Cotton do.	Braſs and Iron Candleſticks,
White and Black Patenet, & Blown Lacas,	Stock Locks & Bridle Bits,
Black and White Edgings,	Braſs Handles and Eſcutcheons,
Plain Black Gauze,	H. and HL. Hinges,
Ladies long & ſhort Gloves, Gentlemen's do.	Gimblets, all ſizes,
Lutestrings of various colors,	Plated Shoe & Knee Buckles,
Gold & Silver Cords,	Black Jappand, do.
Pink, blue, white & green Sarcenets,	Bed W. C. Needleſt Pins,
Silk Mitts & Gloves,	Brads of various ſizes,
Men's Silk Florentines,	Steel & Braſs Thimbles,
Mill'd Sheep Skins for Drawers,	Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
	Pocket Books, with
Dutch Laces and Threads,	Slates,
Tapes and Bobbins,	An aſſortment of cream colored Ware,
French Taffeta,	Bohea Tea, Loaf &
Galloons and Ferret,	Brown Sugars,
Womens Cloth Shoes and Slips,	Coffee, Chocolate
	Raiſins, Pimento
	and Pepper, Hard
	Soap, Indigo, Pig-tail Tobacco, &c.

Cent Tables,
FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE.

October 7.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE BOOK ACCOUNT, againſt the ſixth part of the Eſtate which *George Clapp*, jun. has adverſified.

N. B. The Heirs to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber and ſettle their accounts, otherwiſe they will be put in ſuit without further notice.

EDWARD BURT.

Northampton, Sept. 21, 1795.

Taken up in damage, in

Hadley Great Meadow, on the 20th of September, inſt. three MULES. The owner is deſired to prove property, and pay the expences, and take them away.

OLIVER SMITH, jun.

Hadley, Sept. 27th, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Maſſachuſetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol X.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1795. [NUMB. 476.]

From a late *London* Publication.

OBSERVATIONS relative to the Pruning of Orchards, by THOMAS SKIP DUTT BUCKNALL, Eſq. of Cornpic Street.

From the Tranſactions of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

The Silver Medal of the Society was voted to Mr. BUCKNALL, for theſe obſervations.

THE bark of trees, properly conſidered, conſiſts of three diviſions; the outer, rough; the middle, firſt and ſpungy; the inner, a whitiſh rind, being that which joins the bark to the wood, and this laſt is ſuppoſed to contain the liquid ſap. It is conſtantly obſerved, that when the ſtem of the tree grows too faſt for the bark, it cauſes blotches and lacerations; which evil is properly aſcided by ſeaſing the bark with a ſharp knife: but care ſhould be taken not to cut through the whitiſh rind before-mentioned; for that heals very difficultly, generally ulcerates, and, by being cut through, gives the inſects an opportunity of getting between the wood and the bark, where they are very deſtructive.

Any ſurgeon knows that a wound ending to the fine membraine, covering the bones of the human body, requires much more ſkill to cure than a fleſh wound, and the caſe is ſimilar.

Pruning is an important article with regard to the health of trees, and their bearing; and, if judiciouſly done, they will come into bearing ſooner, and continue in vigour for nearly double their common age; but the ſyſtem of pruning are ſo wordy, that the common farmer cannot underſtand them, and the gardiner thinks the orchard beneath his care, for which reaſon it is left to nature and the winds; for the farmer, afraid of doing wrong never troubles himſelf about it, unleſs, ſeeing a branch half broken, he takes it a bill, and knocks it off, perhaps four or five inches from the trunk, leaving an unſightly ſtump. I give no attention to fruit-branches and wood-branches, as being unneceſſary in the preſent inſtance; and beg, once for all, that no branch ſhall ever be ſhortened, unleſs for the figure of the tree, and then conſtantly taken off cloſe at the ſeparation, by which means the wound ſoon heals. The more the range of the branches ſhoots circularly, a little inclining upwards, the more equally will the ſap be diſtributed, and the better will the tree bear; for from that circumſtance, the ſap is more evenly impelled to every part.—Do not let the ranges of branches be too near each other; for remember, all the fruit and the leaves ſhould have their full ſhare of the ſun; and, where it ſuits, let the middle of the tree be free from wood, ſo that no branch ſhall ever croſs another, but all the extreme ends point outwards.

The beſt compliment your neighbour can make is, that your trees are handſome, but too thin of wood: be it ſo; and you may ſay, "True, farmer; but I have the beſt price at market, and that will always be the ſure teſt of perfection."

My tenant, Mr. Boulding, planted, an orchard in 1772; being on a rich ſoil, it throve ſurpriſingly. That vigorous growth occaſioned the after decay of the trees; for the wind, having great power over them, ſplit them down; the ladders, in gathering, broke them; the wood being ſoft, many cauſes concurred to injure them; and the injudicious manner in which the lacerations were taken off added to the evil; for there generally followes gum from a wound, which being ſweet in fruit-bearing trees, the wound becomes filled with vermin, which obſtruct the healing by their conſtantly eating and fretting the young bark.

Being informed of the ſituation the orchard was in, I went down in the ſpring of 1790, and found the branches to interwind and entangled together, that in many places they had cut each other nearly half through, cauſing wounds and blotches; which, on the return of the ſap in the ſpring, always affect the leaves, by inclining them to curl, and is a proof that the ſap is vitiated.

Having examined the circumſtances, I told the tenant I would come down in the autumn, when proper perſons muſt be found to execute the buſineſs, and we would reinſtate the orchard, and bring it to its former ſplendor; for, it ſhould be obſerved, the orchard uſed to be much admired.—Accordingly, I went the firſt Tueſday in November, and for two hours walked over the ground with the men, inſtructing them what I would have done, that we might begin the next morning's work with ſpirit, and loſe no time. We had ſaws, bills, and knives, prepared on purpoſe; and, though I am a good hand myſelf, I ſoon perceived neither of us could cut tree enough with a bill to take off the branch, without leaving a ſtump, or improper wound; for it is eſſentially neceſſary, that every branch ſhould be cut perfectly ſmooth and cloſe; for which reaſon we took the ſaws, and afterwards ſmoothed the place with a knife. My ſervant's buſineſs was, with a painter's bruſh, to ſmear over the wounds with a medicated tar hereafter deſcribed.

It is impoſſible the bark can grow over a ſtump, becauſe there is no power to draw the ſap that way; for which reaſon always cut a little within the wood. I was conſtantly directing to cut quick, cloſe and ſmooth. We kept together, firſt walked round the tree; then I pointed out every branch that came near to the ground, or had received any material injury, or where the leaves were much curled, for where the leaves curl, the fruit is always ſpecky; and every branch which had the leaſt tendency to croſs the tree, or run inwards, was taken off. Then we gave a little attention to the beauty of the head, leaving all the branches as nearly equidiſtant as poſſible; next, we examined if there were any remaining blotches, opening or ſcoring them with a knife, and, where the bark was ragged from any laceration, paring it gently down till we came to the live wood. Each of theſe was touched over with the medicated tar.

Having gone thus far, we ſhould have rubbed off the moſs and ſcored the trees, but I had not time for that part of the buſineſs; I only wiſh I had ſecured a perſon on purpoſe. In the cutting we followed the ſurgeon's rule; go to the quick, but do not wantonly make any wound larger than neceſſary.

We ſometimes had our doubts whether a particular branch ſhould be taken off.—The idea I brought it under was this; conſider whether it will be in the way three years hence; if it will, the ſooner it is off the better.

When trees are much thinned, they are ſubject to throw out a great quantity of young ſhoots in the ſpring, which I requeſted the tenants to be particularly careful to rub off. It is neceſſary that they be rubbed, and not cut; for cutting increaſes the number.

I went down again, in the ſpring of 1791, to ſee the effect, and found the tenants much pleaſed with the operation; I did not find one wound in an hundred but what was in a clear healing ſtate, and the healing of the wound is the buſineſs; for nothing but prejudice can make a perſon think that a tree overloaded with wood will produce good fruit. You may as well expect a crop of turnips without hoeing, and I am in great hopes that pruning will become as general as hoeing; I am ſure it is as neceſſary.

The medicated tar above mentioned, as uſed in the foregoing experiments, was compoſed of one quarter of an ounce of corroſive ſublimate, reduced to fine powder, by beating with a wooden hammar, and then put into a three pint earthan pipkin, with about a glaſs full of gin, or other ſpirit, ſtirred well together, and the ſublimate thus diſſolved. The pipkin was then filled, by degrees, with vegetable or common tar, and conſtantly ſtirred, till the mixture was blended together as intimately as poſſible; and this quantity will, at any time, be ſufficient for two hundred trees.

To prevent danger, let the corroſive ſublimate be mixed with the tar as quickly as poſſible after it is purchaſed; for, being of a very poiſonous nature to all animals, it ſhould not be ſuffered to lie about a houſe, for fear of miſchief to ſome part of the family.

Theſe obſervations are followed by ſeveral certificates, proving the advantage of the foregoing method of pruning, &c.

DIET of RATISBON, June 30.

The following are the Details of the Important proceedings of the Diet on the 26th inſt.

COLLEGE of the ELECTORS.

The directory ſtated that the protocol, or regiſter for receiving the votes on the propoſed ſubject has been open, as is well known, fifteen days already beyond the term which at firſt had been fixed. Notwithſtanding this, no deciſion has hitherto been eſtabliſhed in a buſineſs ſo univerſally preſſing. The directory ſ on his part, has the ſatisfaction of not having neglected one thing which might have contributed to accelerate this object. However the critical ſtate of things make the directory conſtantly wiſh, in the moſt ardent manner, that the electoral ambaſſadors ſhould ultimately inſcribe their opinions in the regiſter, in order to advance the concluſion upon the deſired ſubject, or at leaſt upon the preliminaries, as has been determined upon at firſt.

The directory conſequently, intereſted in its own ſafety, cannot help again offering an opportunity to the electors for the inſcribing of their votes, for reaſons and motives already declared, which undoubtedly deſerve the moſt ſerious conſideration.

Electorate of Brunſwick.

Declared that, in conformity with the vote already given on the 8th inſtant, his Electoral Highneſs does not heſitate to repeat here the propoſition, which ſo evidently will bring about the wiſhed for end, and is far from any private or ſelf-intereſted view, except to contribute to a concluſion of the diet to be decided upon. His Imperial Majeſty, at the ſame time ought to be entreated to take the firſt ſtep for opening of negociations tending to a ſpeedy pacification between the Empire and France, and to take advantage of the aſſiſtance promiſed by his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia; particularly in this reſpect, his Electoral Highneſs adheres to the declarations made by the Electors of Cologne, and of Saxony.

Electorate of Cologne.

His Electoral Highneſs is very ſorry to ſee from the progreſs of the deliberations of the diet, which have already been prolonged for a month, and from the contents of the regiſter of votes on this ſubject recorded in the college of electors and princes, that there is not a general deſire prevailing in favor of an acceleration of the buſineſs of peace for the Empire. That on the contrary it appears more and more that it is intended to delay, or to lay obſtacles in the way of ſo eminent and important an object, which permits no ſuch delays. His Highneſs looks upon it as an irreparable injury, which will reſult from this delay, and will have greater and more miſchievous effects upon the ſtates, the dominions of which are in the poſſeſſion of the enemy who will take the advantage of the harveſt of this year, the fruits of which they will tranſport to their own country. In ſuch an important buſineſs, as it is for the whole Empire, an energetic activity, a reciprocal confidence, a perfect concord and harmony, and a ſincere union of opinions are indiſpenſable neceſſary.

If any diviſion takes place, and if any meaſures are taken which are not relative to the principal end, delays and confuſion muſt enſue, which cannot but be detrimental to the general intereſt of the Empire, and even produce a ſchiſm between the ſtates of that Empire, which will end in rendering neceſſary the execution of the meaſures mentioned at the end of the vote of his Electoral Highneſs inſerted in the regiſter of the 20th inſtant. His Electoral Highneſs adds to theſe conſiderations the moſt ardent with, that ſuch dangerous effects will be in time prevented: declaring, at the ſame time, that he will accede to all the means and meaſures which will tend to accelerate the opening of a negociation for peace.

The Elector of Bohemia.

By the Organ of the Elector of Treves.

Said it was impoſſible, as to theſe a time to determine any opinion upon ſo important a ſubject; it is therefore hoped that nothing will be hurried, and no concluſion be entered into before the vote from the Electorate of Bohemia, has been inſcribed into the regiſter, or protocol of the Diet.

The Elector Palatine of Bavaria.

Declared to wiſh for a ſpeedy deciſion and termination of ſo important an object, particularly in the preſent dangerous circumſtances.

The Electorate of Saxony

Declared the ſame opinion.

Elector of Brandenburgh

Referred to his declaration already inſerted in the protocols of the 18th and 6th inſtant, repeating in the moſt ſolemn manner his moſt ardent with to contribute to this buſineſs, which does not permit of the leaſt protraction or delay, in order to draw the whole Empire of Germany out of the dangerous poſition in which it is at preſent and to infuſe its conſtitution, and its abſolute integrity without the leaſt diviſion.—His Pruſſian Majeſty declared he would perfectly adhere to what was manifeſted and propoſed in ſo patriotic a manner by the Electors of Cologne and Brunſwick, with reſpect to the acceleration of the deliberations of the Diet, which have ſo long been protracted, and that a concluſion ſhould be determined upon, relative to the preliminary points of the negociation, of peace.

Elector of Mentz.

Declared his vote to be the ſame with that of Brandenburgh, wiſhing a ſpeedy concluſion for the preliminaries of a negociation, ſtating, that the particular poſition of the Dominions of the Electorate of Mentz, entitles the Elector to make theſe propoſals.

The Directory.

Declared, ſince in the diſcuſſion of this object; the acceleration of which is even recommended by his Imperial Majeſty himſelf in his decree of commiſſion there expired, ſince the day in which the propoſition has been made in circulo, an extent of time almoſt equal to that commonly deſtined in object of much leſs importance. The directory thinks to fulfil its duty in manifeſting, in the college of the Electors, its with for the actual termination of the deliberations on ſo preſſing a buſineſs; but particularly in furniſhing a new opportunity for ulterior deliberations, which will lead to this wiſhed for end. However, there exiſts as yet no point which could induce to an entire concluſion of the deliberations, relative to the directorial propoſition which has been made, to which the above declaration from the Elector of Bohemia might apply.

Therefore the directory will wait for the ulterior diverſities from the Imperial ambaſſadors, inviting them to deliberate among themſelves upon this ſubject, in the hotel of the directory.

The Electoral Miniſter from Bohemia,

Referred to the declaration inſerted in the protocol reſerving to himſelf, however, to regulate his proceedings according to events:

The other electoral miniſters accepted of the propoſed conference.

MEDICAL.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

IN contemplating the ſolicitude of the citizens of *Philadelphia* to prevent the introduction of the billious remitting yellow fever which now prevails in *New York* and *Norfolk* into our city, I am led to contribute a mite towards that end, by laying before them the following plan for checking the progreſs of malignant and contagious fevers. It has been the reſult of much reflection upon the ſubject. I have choſen to convey it to the public through the medium of a newſpaper, in order that it may be equally uſeful to all the cities in the *United States*.

1ſt. Let the law be paſſed to compel phyſicians under a ſevere penalty to report to a committee appointed for that purpoſe, the exiſtence of a malignant contagious fever, as ſoon as he diſcovers it in any part of the city. Let this committee call

* *Inſects, ſuch as ants, earwigs, and many ſpecies of millepeder, with numerous minuter inſects, of which I know not any; but all of which abhorred the healing of the wounds, by their conſtant eating and fretting the tender bark.*

a council of physicians to examine the case so reported, and if a majority of them concur in opinion of its contagious and dangerous nature, let the following steps be taken.

2dly. If the fever appears to have been imported from a foreign country, let the infected vessel be removed from the wharf, and carefully washed and fumigated in the channel of the river, and let her cargo, if any part of it has been landed, be conveyed from the city.

3dly. If the fever appears to be of domestic origin, let the putrid matter which produced it be removed, so as to remove, or effectually to destroy all possibility of future exhalation from it. While these precautions are going forward,

4thly. Let all the families which are within fifty yards of the infected person or persons be ordered instantly to remove into houses or tents, to be provided for them at the public expence. Let the chains then be placed across the streets which lead to the sick, and let guards be appointed to prevent all access to the infected parts of the city, except by physicians and nurses, and such other persons as are necessary to be employed in a manner to be mentioned presently.

The plan of removing the well instead of the sick, to prevent the progress of pestilential fevers is not a new one. It has been practised with success in *Russia*, and it has the following circumstances to recommend it.

1. It will prevent the contagion being spread by the sick in passing through the streets out of the city.

2. It will not be repugnant to humanity, for if the sick be not suddenly destroyed by being informed of the cruel fate which awaits them they often perish from the motion which is necessary to remove them, or from the anguish of being torn from their families, or friends.

3. The discovery, and declaration of the existence of a malignant and contagious fever, will be early and unequivocal, when an expulsion from the city will not be derived from it, and when the danger of the disease will thereby be lessened, by the ceasing of noises of all kinds in the neighbourhood, and the improbability of the sick creating a reflecting atmosphere of contagion from the persons who may be infected by them.

The hospital projected by our legislature for the sick, may be converted into apartments for the accommodation of the families who may be forced from their habitations.

5. After the creation of a temporary desert in the neighborhood of the sick (which may be done without their knowledge) let the process of nature for destroying of contagion and morbid exhalations be imitated. Let artificial showers of rain be poured down by means of fire engines upon the infected houses and up on the adjacent parts of the streets, two or three times a day. This may be done by means of the city engines used for extinguishing fire.

The wealthy inhabitants of *Smyrna* preserve themselves in health by thus wetting their houses, while the plague is destroying thousands of their less opulent, or provident neighbors.

To every natural evil, heaven has in mercy to man, either discovered or provided an antidote. The remedies for the yellow fever are simple, and nearly certain, but as they are opposed in their proper extent to systems of medicine, which will probably last for a generation or two to come, it becomes us more carefully to endeavour to prevent the propagation of it in our cities.

The means for this purpose are as much under the power of human reason, and industry, as the means for preventing the evils from lightning or common fire. Time and repeated suffering, will probably cure us of our prejudices and indolence upon this subject, and force us to desist from deceiving and destroying ourselves by the practising of arts, which are alike disgraceful to commerce and medicine.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

September, 24.

THE REAL PHILOSOPHER.

"What bands of black diseases spread their wings:
The graceful regions of content invade:
With deadly poison taint the chrystal springs;
With noisome vapor blast the verdant shade."

IN the suburbs of *St. Marcel*, where poverty reigns, a spotted fever cut down the people in hundreds. The confessors labored; the arms of the grave-diggers failed; the hearse rolled from door to door, and was never empty. A reinforcement of priests was called in to assist the dying.—A venerable capuchin entered a lowly hovel, where one of the victims of contagion suffered; an old man in dire agony lay dying.—A bundle of straw served him for a covering and pillow.—Not a moveable, not a chair was in the house—he had sold all during the first days of his sickness for a little broth—on his naked wall hung an axe and a saw.

This was his whole possession, except the strength of his arms which he was not able to lift up.

"Take courage my friend, said the confessor; "it is a great blessing God bestows on you to day. You are going to depart from a world where you know nothing but misery."—But misery!" replied the dying man with a feeble voice; "you are mistaken; I have lived contented and never complained of my lot. I never knew hatred or envy. My sleep was tranquil. —I labored in the day, but I rested at night. —The sustinments which you see, procured me bread, which I have eaten with pleasure. I never envied the table of the rich —I have observed the rich to be more subject to diseases than their neighbours. I was always poor, but never was sick until now. If I recover health, which I do not expect, I will return to labor, and continue to bless the hand of God, which has hitherto cared for me." The astonished confessor knew not well what tone to take; he could not reconcile the miserable thatch with the language of him who lay on it—recovering himself he said—"My son, though this life has not been unpleasant to you, you must nevertheless resolve to quit it; for we owe submission to God's will.

"Without doubt," replied the dying man, with a firm tone of voice and composed countenance, "all the world must pass in their turn.—I have known how to live; I know how to die—I thank God for giving me life, and conducting me through it to himself. I feel the moment approach—Adieu, my father."—This is the death-bed of a pious christian, and those the sweet rewards of virtue and a clear conscience.

IGNASIUS.

By a late arrival at New York.

SCHOONOVEN, July 15.

Our army is at length organized, and will be composed of six brigades of three battallions of infantry, and some regiments of every kind of cavalry.

As the voluntary loan did not succeed, a forced loan has been decreed for the Province of Holland of six per cent. of what they are possessed, for which they will receive two and an half per cent. They think that this measure will produce large sums. God grant it may, for penury of all kinds is here worse than with you, and provisions are as dear. They feel a scarcity in many places, particularly on the Frontiers, in the Provinces of Guelders and Zealand.

The continuance of excessive cold, contributes to make our situation yet worse; it hinders every production from ripening. The crop of hay will be very thin. As we have not lately seen the Sun, the partisans of the House of Orange say that the Prince has taken it away with him!

Repulaer has been arrested; they found in his house a trunk filled with papers, which prove his correspondence with the enemy. Seals are put upon the trunk, and the house where it was found is guarded by a dozen citizens. Two officers who were devoted to him were afterwards arrested at Amsterdam. We are assured that the committee of Vigilance at the Hague is very active, and that it has the most exact information amongst the organists.

One hundred and seventy vessels of Dort and Rotterdam are put in requisition to make a bridge over the Rhine near Mayence; they have already departed for their destination.

There has been a small commotion at Rotterdam. The black hussars of Alsace, in entering the town, were taken for Prussians. The people immediately began to disarm some corps of the city guards, but the commander, arriving soon after at the place, dispersed the insurgents, many of whom have been arrested.

BRUSSELS, 30 Messidor, July 18.

A sort of a truce has just been agreed on between the Republican General and General Clairfayt. The navigation of the Rhine is in consequence opened to barges, laden with pitcoal, which descend without the least molestation from the Roer, for the relief of Cologne, and other towns on the left side of the Rhine, which were before totally destitute of fuel.

This act of humanity, on the part of the hostile Generals, revives our hope that the horrors of war will be speedily terminated; and that a general pacification will restore tranquility to Europe. We have already learnt that Hostilities have ceased on both banks of the Rhine.

The reports of peace have once more succeeded the trumpet of war, and the auspicions prospect is viewed with rapture by the inhabitants of every state which has unfortunately been the theatre of this destructive conflict.

Yesterday, and the day before, several detachments of Republican troops passed through this town, which it is reported, are to be followed by a few regiments cavalry, whose destination is the interior of France.

Notwithstanding the appearance of the most plentiful harvest, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the price of grain is still enormous; this does not arise from present scarcity, but from the mal-practices of jobbers, who, having vast quantities of grain in hand, speculate on the temporary distresses of the people.

The municipality of this town, have just issued a Proclamation, warning jobbers and monopolizers of their danger, after enumerating the fatal and unavoidable consequences to which they would be subjected, in case of a popular insurrection, they are called upon to supply the markets with corn and provisions, under the most positive assurance that their property will be secured, and that they will be at liberty to dispose of it to the highest bidder.

NICE, July 9.

Signals have been made for our squadron, consisting of 30 sail, which is now a breft of Fort Hercule, and apparently in good order. It is presumed it is about to land a detachment of troops near Loano or Oneglia, to reinforce the army at Italy.

We have as yet no details of the recent movements of the right wing, which will be immediately joined by several battallions which left Toulon, Brignoles, and Marseilles, ten days ago.

The Austrian troops having been guilty of the most horrible barbarities, and violated the rights of nations and of humanity, by ill-treating and murdering even in cold blood several of our wounded and prisoners, the commander in chief, Kellerman, has addressed the following letter to M. de Virs, general of the Austrian-Sardinian army:

"Head Quarters at Tolazo, 13 Messidor, (July 1,) third year of the Republic.

"General,

"I have been informed that at the time of the attack of Saint-Jacques, a number of your soldiers carried their barbarity so far as to cut in pieces, with their swords, wounded French soldiers, who were incapable of defending themselves. If in combats assassination be lawful, the troops I have the honor to command will ever imitate this example: as generous as brave, the French soldiery will never forget that in the field of Battle, when each one has done his duty, humanity, and even good offices, ought to regain their ascendancy. I could not at first give credit to the recital of such horrors; but the proofs are so greatly multiplied, that I can no longer doubt them, neither can I preserve a silence on a conduct which would be attended by the most disastrous consequences, if the law of retaliation were to be enforced.

"I give you, General, too much credit to believe that if these facts had come to your knowledge, they would not have remained unpunished. For my part, I declare to you that I shall deliver up to the most rigorous punishment every soldier who shall degrade himself to such a degree as not to hold out a succouring hand to the enemy he may have subdued: and it must already have come to your knowledge that we have treated in this way the wounded and prisoners whom the chance of war has placed in our hands.

(Signed) KELLERMAN.

ANSWER.

The General of the Austrian Sardinian army to the commander in chief of the French army.

Sivone, July 2, 1795.

"General,

"I have just received the letter, which you sit, have written to me dated at Torlano, as I suppose the 28 of the month of July. The outrages of which you there complain are certainly contrary to my orders, and to the custom of the Imperial troops; but you know that we have free corps, and other troops partly confidered as Turks, and partly from the confines of Turkey. You know that these people are by their education far more cruel than the other troops of Europe: I shall, however, do every thing in my power to remove the complaints you have just made to me, if they are well founded.—You may be convinced of the sincerity of what I have just said to you, Sir, by the treatment your prisoners receive, who certainly cannot fail to congratulate themselves on the mode of conduct which is adopted by us towards them.

(Signed) "B. DEVINS."

PARIS, July 28.

If we may credit a general report, prevailing in this metropolis, the Department of the Maritime Alps and Nice itself is threatened by the English and emigrants, since the English fleet has regained the superiority in the Mediterranean.

Our letters from Basle state, that Nice is reported there to be in the hands of the English. But this seems to be flock jobbing intelligence.

According to a letter from Turin, of the 4th inst. our army, vigorously pushed by field Marshal de Vins, has also been forced to abandon its position between Finale and Melogno, to evacuate Loano, Finale, and Bardonnette, and take post at Addalise. The same letter adds, that epidemic diseases of a very virulent nature, prevail in our army, and that the Sardinian Court is gone into mourning for three weeks, on account of the decease of the son of Louis XVI.

A letter from Bayonne of the 9th inst. contains the following passage: "All has changed here; our army marches neither to Victoria nor Bilboa; it occupies the same positions as last year. Our troops have merely paid a visit at Bergara Mandragan. On the right they have crossed the Deva, badly defeated by the Spaniards; and on the left they have occupied Lecumberri. We have received a resolution of the Committee of Public Welfare, which enjoins us to open the communications and commercial relations with Spain and Portugal. If this does not announce a speedy conclusion of peace, I am at a loss how to account for it."

From the Columbian Centinel, of Aug. 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE late rumours respecting the resignation of the Secretary of State, is of a most alarming nature, and the assertions of the Jacobins in demanding *proof* of the expenditure of the French crowns, is merely a new instance of their matchless effrontery. It is true, the accusations sought not to be produced against any public officer without evidence to support them, but it is also true, that this objection comes with an ill-grace from a Jacobin. The whole party, from one extremity of the Continent to the other, has been bused for years, in fabricating and uttering the most detestable calumnies against the best and most respectable men, not only without proof, but destitute of probability. Where is the proof that WASHINGTON and a majority of the Senate, have conspired to betray their country, or that the late Chief Justice of the *United States*, and the ablest Members of Congress have been bribed with British gold? Such are the charges, which, without regard to decency, much less to truth, the antifederal or rather *French* faction presses, have palmed upon the public; and now forsooth, that a *probable cause of suspicion* is suggested, the verification of which, must cover their party with confusion and disgrace, they have become fastidiously delicate in their choice of evidence, and believe in nothing short of legal proof. That great sums of money have been distributed in the *United States*, by the French Ministers and Agents, for secret services, has been a familiar opinion with many, for several years. In *Boston*, it was long since reported and believed, and some *lively noses* refulted from this sort of intimation. It was not then expected that flagrant and direct bribery would be traced up to one of the highest apartments in our own government, and though the infatuation may now be premature, the circumstances attending it are sufficient to authorize *suspicion* and to excite *alarm*. The sudden resignation of the Secretary, his journey to *Newport*, his conference with citizen FAUCHET, his letter to THE PRESIDENT, and his anxiety to justify himself, demonstrate that *something is wrong*.—And although for the honor of our country, it is still to be hoped he may exculpate himself from the charge, candor will not deny that appearances are against him, and that there is better reason to suspect he has received and distributed the money of our enemies than that any man in office has touched the gold of *Britain*. But whatever may be the issue of the inquiry, relating to the Ex Secretary, impartial men will find reason to believe that the secret service money of *France*, has been efficaciously employed in the *United States*. It is no longer disputed that citizen GENET was instructed to involve us in the war in all events; and it will not be doubted that money would be considered a necessary and effective engine for the accomplishment of this object. *France* was too sagacious not to discern, that to engage us in a war, in which we must depend for protection on her fleets and armies, was to secure the monopoly of our commerce and a perfect ascendency in our politics and councils; and so greatly is the balance of power likely to be against her in time of peace, that she is probably more anxious than ever to *colonize the United States*. What then should hinder her endeavours to lure us with a golden bait! She possessed the means of gilding it and we cannot overrate our own purity so much as to suppose it improbable that some among us would greedily swallow it. Thus it was asserted in the public papers and not contradicted, that GENET brought with him a million for secret services; and it is not likely that this intriguing character who had so nearly effected his purpose of involving us in the war, and whose cabals controlled the constituted authorities of the country, would be sparing of his money.

It is probable that France would disdain the practice of those arts which great nations have always employed to carry points in small ones, especially when our prejudices and affections, the infancy of our government and our want of a national habit of acting and thinking, afforded so great a chance for success?

The particular applications and distribution of this money, remains yet to be discovered; the general effects of it have been manifold. From the time of Genet's arrival we have seen certain popular and influential men rejecting neutral and national ground as if none such could be formed, clamouring for an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and branding every moderate man, and every *true American* as an enemy to Liberty and a friend to *Britain*. They have appeared to forget that they are Americans, and that their country ought to be independent of *France* or *England*; and they have incessantly laboured to bring into contempt and ignomy the measures of their own government. Such conduct can be imputed only to frenzy or corruption. Look again at the antifederal presses! All that we have been accustomed to revere as patriotic, wise and venerable in the human character and conduct, has been the constant theme of unrelenting calumny. Some uncommon illusion must have actuated the conduction of these presses. It is unnecessary to ask for proof. They will not take witnesses when they receive the wages of iniquity, but without wages it is not conceivable that they should work at so disgraceful a job.

It is generally believed, that Mr. Fauchet subscribed for 400 of Bache's papers, in Philadelphia. This of itself is a handsome income—It is not probable that B. is the only Printer who has these douceurs. "They manage these things better in France."

Articles indicative of the continuance of war.

VIENNA, [*Germany*] JULY 9.

A TRIPLE alliance, offensive and defensive, between *Russia*, *England*, and our *Court*, was signed at *Petersburgh* the 17th of last month. The news was brought hither on *Sunday* last by a Russian courier. It is said to be known from the best authority, that the courts of *London* and *Petersburgh* have lately demanded a categorical answer from *Sweeden*, whether the general rumour of the renewal of the subsidiary treaty with the *Porte* was true or not.

Letters from *Gallicia* mention, that 60,000 men which we have in that kingdom, are filing off towards *Bohemia*, to march towards the frontiers of *Silesia*. The same letter add, that the *Russians* are to replace those troops of *Gallicia*.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Russians have now an army of 30,000 men on the confines of Swedish Finland, which has made *Sweeden* lend considerable reinforcement to that quarter.

We understand, that 15,000 troops are to be sent to the *West-Indies*; and several East-Indiamen lately arrived, are delivering their cargoes as quick as possible, in order to receive them on board.

AUG. 8. A *Russian* fleet of 12 sail of the line, full of men, has arrived at the *Downs*, to co-operate with ours.

Orders it is said, are sent off to Vice-Admiral HONNIKROFF, commander of the Russian squadron in the *Downs*, to sail in quest of the Dutch squadron.

Articles indexing a speedy Peace.

August 5.

A Cabinet Council was held on *Saturday*, in consequence of the news of Peace between *France* and *Spain*, to deliberate on the propriety of listening to terms of accommodation.—Mr. PITT, Mr. DUNDAS, and Lord GRENVILLE were for *Peace*.—Mr. WINDHAM, the Duke of PORTLAND, and Earl SPENCER, strong for continuing the war. The point is not decided.—But in expectation of Peace, stocks continue rising; and the conclusion of a cartel amounts to a kind of acknowledgment, that the *French Convention* may be treated with.

Letters from *Frankfort* (July 19) state, that the *Prussian* Minister has assured, that negotiations for Peace between *France* and the *German Empire* will certainly be opened next month at *Frankfort*.

AUG. 6. Government had full information of the negotiation between *France* and *Spain* from the beginning of it.—Stocks have risen in consequence two and three per cent. It is porns of *Spain* are opened to the *French* marine, it will be a material counterbalance against *England*.

The treaty between *France* and *Spain* comes very unexpectedly before us, and will probably produce a very material change in the politics of Europe, if it be not the prelude to *a general peace*. The Treaty is mutually advantageous to both parties. The mediation proposed in Art. XI. of this Treaty, is likely to be soon brought to a conclusion.

Letters from *Paris* mention, that the Committee of Public Safety, beartily tired of the war, is willing to conclude a peace with all the Belligerent Powers.

A cartel for the exchange of prisoners, has been agreed on, between *Great Britain* and the *French Republic*.

PEACE WITH THE EMPIRE.

AUG. 15. Yesterday arrived the mail from *Hamburg*, with letters down to the 7th. Both from the contents of the *German* letters, as well as from the *Paris* papers, we may consider a peace between *France* and the *Empire*, as concluded.

It is, however, far different between the *Emperor* and *France*. We think we may safely venture to announce, that there is no prospect of a peace between these two Powers. If we are not much deceived, we shall very shortly see the Imperial troops marching towards *Alsace*, and *Franche Compte*, joined to the troops under the *Prince de Conde*. General PICHEGRU seems to be aware of this circumstance, and is arrived at *Strasburgh*. A large body of the Republican army, has marched towards the *Upper Rhine*.

AUG. 19. The *Paris* papers of the 12th, 13th and 14th are somewhat contradictory on the subject of peace. While in one place they speak with their usual confidence of peace with the Empire and Emperor, in another they talk of Gen. PICHEGRU having had positive orders to attempt crossing the *Rhine* on the 12th inst. To such rumours, under such circumstances, every day will naturally be giving rise.

INDIAN TREATY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

We are informed, from good authority, that the following are the Heads of the Treaty of Peace, lately concluded at Greenville, between the United States, and the Hostile Indian Nations.

Boundary

Beginning at Kayahuga: thence to the head waters of Muskingam, at the Tuscarawa Branch; thence down the same to the fork where Fort St. Lawrence, formerly stood: thence to Lorimier's Store, thence to Fort Recovery; thence a line to the Ohio, ending opposite the mouth of the Kentucky.

Reservations.

6 miles square at Lorimier's Store.
2 ditto Head of St. Mary's.
6 ditto Fort Wayne.
2 ditto Head of the Portage of Wabash.
6 ditto at the Old Ouittanan.
6 ditto at Fort Defiance.
6 ditto Head of Auglaise.
12 ditto at the foot of the Rapids of the Miamis River.
6 ditto at the month (east side) of that River.
6 ditto Near the mouth of Sandusky.
2 ditto at the Rapids of Do.

All cessions formerly made to the French and Americans at Detroit, with 6 miles wide on each side.

Michilimacanac and its dependencies.

3 Miles on each side the Strait between lakes Huron and Michigan.

White Wood Isle; a present from a Chippawa chief.

6 miles square at the Mouth of Chickagow.

6 ditto on the lake at the head of the Illinois.

12 ditto at the mouth of Illinois.

All lands heretofore ceded to the French and English, in the Illinois country, the Wabash, Clark's Grant, and Fort-Massac.

The Indians not to sell lands but to the United States—and all rivers and roads to be free to each party.

Twenty Thousand dollars in goods were paid down to the Indians; and Nine Thousand dollars more are to be paid them annually.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, to a Merchant in this City, dated October 4, 1795.

"The Carlton, Captain Clark, has arrived from Dover, in England, which place he left on the 19th of August; and brings positive information that Great Britain has declared War against Spain, on account of some secret Article in her Treaty with France. That the Russian fleet had arrived in the Downs, and were to have joined a Portuguese squadron, who were on the point of leaving port; but their orders were at that moment countermanded, on account of the late rupture between England and Spain. That the Portuguese squadron, stationed in the Mediterranean, having gone into port, the Algerines had taken the advantage of the opportunity, and stretched into the Atlantic, one of whom chased Captain Clark for a whole day.

"Captain Clark also affirms, that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, was ratified in the latter, and published, with the exception made in the 12th article, by our Senate. I am inclined to believe that Capt. Clark must have been mistaken, respecting his being chased by an Algerine; all his other information is credited and believed with us."

BOSTON, Oct. 8.

We have it from undoubted authority, that the executive Government at *Paris* decreed (arrete) in July last, that all purchases of provisions in the United States by the Agent General of *France* should cease; and that the articles which he might have on hand, should be sold.

We hear that the party of French seamen, who were on Tuesday parading the streets with the *French* and *Batavian* flags, in the evening stabbed an Irishman, in Fore-street, whose only crime was that he would not deny his country. His wounds have since proved mortal; and we hope that the offenders, who have thus insulted our national hospitality, will soon be convinced, by the arm of justice, that America is not a department of France.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 6.

INVENTION.

A Machine, worked by water has lately been erected in this town, by license from the Patentee, for *Shearing* cloth—this machine, though the principles of it are simple, is however, an invention of very considerable merit—the operation of shearing, by this means, is performed in much less time, and with a degree of neatness, infinitely superior to that usually practised.

Another has been invented, by Mr. *Walter Burt*, of Wilbraham, for *Carding* and *Rowing* cloth, which goes by water: this it also an invention of considerable usefulness, as it will supercede the necessity of much manual labor, and facilitate in an important degree, the finishing of Cloths.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 14.

"The American ship Aftrea, loaded with 10,000 quintels of corn, on the 17th of June, was met with by an English cutter, who thinking them bound to France, seized her and carried her to Dover, where the captain went on shore for the verification of his papers. The second Capt. Daniel Williams, forgetting the danger to which he exposed himself, thought only of the character of fraternity which unites both nations, and boldly undertook to return that precious cargo to the republic, in order to put that scheme into execution, a fair wind offering, he confined the prize master and his gang, cut his cables, and sailed for Havre-de-Grace.

"As soon as the commissary of marine and colonies was acquainted with that heroic deed, that prefence of mind, and that zeal, he informed the committee of public safety, who authorized him to give, in the name of the French government, a sword to Daniel Williams, and to pay him for the loss of his cables and anchors."

Here follows the letter written to him;

The commissary of Marine and Colonies, to Captain Williams, at Havre.

"The commission has informed the committee of public safety, with the service you have done to the French republic by bringing over to one of her ports, the vessel Aftrea, with her precious cargo, taken away from the enemy, by an action, which characterizes both your courage and desire of being useful to a nation worthy of obtaining such tokens of attachment from true friends to liberty.—The organ of the French government, the commission of marine and colonies, desires you to accept, in their name, of a sword, on which are engraved these words,

"*The grateful Republic to Captain William Jaman, second on board the Aftrea.*"

"May that pledge of their esteem acquit the sacred debt which they have contracted with you. Health and Fraternity."

The Legislative Council and Assembly of *Upper Canada*, have given their thanks to Colonel CAMPBELL, "for his temperate and dignified forbearance, and otherwise meritorious conduct, during his command at Fort *Miamis*, in 1794," alluding to the time when General WAYNE attacked the Indians under the guns of that fort.

The TREATY with G. BRITAIN, as published by Mr. Mason, has been received in London.—The conditional ratification of the Senate was not *certainly* known; but was *presumed* from the *publicity* of the instrument. In consequence of this intelligence, though entirely of a *constructive* nature, American stocks immediately rose and *continued* to appreciate.

The CITY of PHILADELPHIA, (says a paragraphall in the date paper printed in that city) including the district of Southwark, the southern liberties, the suburbs of privy Garden, and Kensington, contains 80,000 inhabitants. The Pennsylvanians have a wonderful *knack* at population!!!

DIED—at Canonsburgh, in the Genesee, on the 25th of September last, Brigadier General SETH MURRAY, of Hatfield, in this county, in the 60th year of his age.

HAMPSHIRE, ss.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1795.

HUMBLY shews TRYPHENA HERRICK of Hatfield, in said county; that on the fereenteenth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, she was married to NATHANIEL HERRICK, late of said Hatfield yeoman, and has ever since that time continued the faithful wife of the said NATHANIEL, but the said NATHANIEL since the marriage aforesaid, hath often violated the marriage covenant, and has committed adultery with divers persons, and on the twentieth day of October last past, the said NATHANIEL left the Libellant, and voluntarily absented himself, and has not since been heard of—Your Petitioner therefore, humbly prays your Honors, that by a decree of this Court, she may be divorced from the bond of her marriage with the said NATHANIEL, and that such part of the estate of the said NATHANIEL may be assigned to her for her support, as your honors shall think fit—and as in duty bound shall pray

TRYPHENA HERRICK.

September Term at Northampton, 1795.

—Upon the Libel aforesaid, ORDERED, that the said TRYPHENA HERRICK, notify the said NATHANIEL HERRICK to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April next, by publishing an attested copy of the libel and order thereon, three weeks successively in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE printed at Northampton, by WILLIAM BUTLER, the last publication to be at least three months before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there shew cause if any he has, why the prayer of the said TRYPHENA HERRICK, the Libellant should not be granted.

JOHN TUCKER, *Clerk.*

A true copy of the original Libel and Order

Attest——JOHN TUCKER, *Clerk.*

Take Notice.

THE subscriber will sell 10,000 acres of land in a town called No. 7 in the 4th range in Genesee country, about 18 miles from Canandarqua, and situated on the lake of that name. The land is good and well situated for farms. The town contains about 200 inhabitants, and a grist and saw mill are erected and do business. The land is well watered, and the timber excellent, particularly the pine, which has a ready market and commands a great price. The communication with the lake by a creek sufficient for boats and rafting, will render the present sale a valuable object, either for settlement or speculation. The terms of payment shall be easy, and may be paid, by instalments, the last sum to be paid in 1799. A compleat title will be furnished at the time of sale, or on final payment as shall be convenient.

THOMAS GOLD.

County of Berkshire, Pittsfield October 12, 1795.

Flax-Seed.

Cash, Salt and Oil, exchanged for FLAX SEED, and the highest price given—by

DANIEL BUTLER.

☞ THOSE whose Notes and Accounts are now due, are informed, that unless they are paid on or before the first day of November next, they will be put in suit without further notice.

Northampton, 14th October, 1795.

The person who took a

BAG, from under an appletree, in *Rainsbow*, is requested to leave it with the PRINTER hereof immediately——it is well known who has it.

October 14th, 1795.

Taken up in damage, in

Hadley Great Meadow, on the 20th of September, inst. three MULES. The owner is desired to prove property, and pay the expences, and take them away.

OLIVER SMITH, jun.

Hadley, Sept. 27th, 1795.

Wanted,

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of Milk—Enquire of the PRINTER. Northampton, Sept. 23d, 1795.

LONDON, August 1.

On the 27th July, while the Convention was celebrating the anniversary of Robespierre's downfal, Tallien, returned from Quiberon, entered the Hall, and gave an account of the defeat of the Emigrants, which in all the material points agrees with the accounts from Sir J. B. Warren's squadron. The only terms offered to those who endeavoured to defend themselves, according to Tallien, were to throw down their arms and surrender at discretion. The prisoners, instead of being conducted into the interior, are to be tried by a Military Commission upon the coast. Before such a tribunal, it is eafy to foresee what will be the fate of the Nobles and Priests.—Perhaps the lives of the rest may be spared.

Another account of Tallien's report says, that the Bishop of Dol and his clergy are among the persons taken; and that the attack upon Fort Penthievre and the entrenched camp of the Emigrants was made by 5000 men from the army of the North. These were probably selected for the service on account of their superior skill and discipline. Great praises are bestowed on the talents and coolness of General Hoche, since the first news of the invasion appears to have acted with equal promptitude and judgment. The quantity of arms, stores and provisions taken is perhaps exaggerated, although certainly very considerable.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19.

The following is communicated by the British deserters arrived here from Presqu'isle.

"That they belonged to the schooner Dunmore, employed as a cruiser between Detroit and Lake Erie; that on the 26th of August last, at night, the said schooner lying at Detroit, they made their escape by taking a boat (left in charge of one of them) with five two pounders on board, but the lake running very rough, they were obliged to throw one of them overboard; that they kept close into the shore until they arrived at Presqu'isle; as they passed Sandusky, they saw a great many Indians, but did not go on shore for fear of being apprehended and sent back; that there was great talk at Detroit of the surrender of the posts at the time stipulated in the treaty, but that the inhabitants, particularly the mercantile part, were much against it—One of the men says he was in the fort commanded by Major Campbell, at the Miami, at the time General Wayne defeated the Indians, and that they lost in that action, the greater part of their chiefs, and had the pursuit continued a little longer, they would have been driven into the river, where many of them must have perished.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms:—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz—Hoopet's Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsam of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, Steers' famous Opodeldoc.——Likewise Surgeons pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies Beautiful smelling bottles with fragrant Salts.

Ground Cornwood, Fustic, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Verdigrife, Oil of Vitriol, &c. W. India and N. E. Rum, Wines of all Sorts, and Painters Colours as usual.

Northampton, October 7, 1795.

The public are hereby

informed, that the subscribers have entered into mercantile business together, under the firm of HENSHAW and HUNT: And that they now have for sale at their store in Northampton——Brandy, Rum, Wines, Gunn. Porter, Molasses and Sugars—Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee and Chocolate, Cask and Box Raisins, Tamarinds, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger, Codfish, and Pickled Salmon, Iron, Steel, Nails, and Window Glass, Brimstone, China Glass and Earthen Ware, Tobacco of various kinds, &c. &c.

N. B. Tavern-keepers who wish for pure liquors to refresh the weary traveller, may find an ample supply at their store.

They have also Malaga Wine of the first quality for Churches.

SAMUEL HENSHAW,
DAVID HUNT.

September 30, 1795.

Ran away on the 14th

ult. a BOY named *David Sparks*, 13 years old, small of his age, light brown hair, has a scar on one cheek, had on when he went away Tow cloth trowsers, felt hat, and a grey vest—said Boy had been out a *pedling* ribbin and other articles. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found, shall have five dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

ADONIJAH JACOBS.

Hillsdale, Green River, State of New-York, Sept. 1795.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Northampton, October 1, 1795.

DEACON Jonathan Arms, Deerfield—Edward Bigelow, Northampton—Erastus Billings, Hatfield—Samuel Bardwell, Ashfield—Major Samuel Buffington, Worthington—Lyman Baldwin, Granville—Timothy Cole, Richmond—Major Giles Curtis, Worthington—William Cleveland, do.—Zefekiah Crocker, Sunderland—Messrs. Church & Clark, Merchants, do.—Joshua Draper, Chester—Lot Dean, Ware—Ezra Day, jun. South-Hadley—Ebenezer Dustin, New Salem—Obadiah Dickinson, Esq. Northfield—Messrs. Chapen & Esty, Merchants, Orange, 3—Abel Fletcher, Chesterfield—Samuel Field, Esq. Conway—William Hays, Northampton—Paul Hawks, Deerfield—Isaac Hunter, Pelham—Messrs. Samuel & William Hale, Barrington—John Hart, Hatfield—Joseph Cady Howe, Chesterfield—Philip Jones and Co. Middlefield—John Jenkins, Hadley——Lieut. Samuel Kirkland, Norwich—Samuel Kendall, New-Salem—Joseph Kellogg, South-Hadley—Rev. Joseph Lyman, Hatfield—Rev. John Leland, Patridgefield—Nehemiah May, Goshen—Quartus Morgan, Northampton—Betholemew Noble, Westhampton—Capt. John Prentis, Wendell—Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, Framingham—Aaron Read, Merchant, Wendell—Mrs. Sufanna Sargent, Montague—Ralph Sanw, Merchant, South-Hadley—Isaac Sheldon, Northampton—Cyrus Sandison, Deerfield—Oliver Smith, Hatfield—Major Amafa Smith, Bickertown—Mr. James Spniet, do.—Daniel Write, Hatfield—Jesse Wild, jun. Williamsburgh—Henry Wales, Chester—James Wheeler, Goshen—Joel Wait, Wharely—Capt. Thomas Weeks, Goshen.

N. B. All persons indebted for Letters or Papers are desired to settle them immediately.

Do LOOK! Do LOOK!

New Goods

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Lamb Skin Coatings, Chintzes and Callicoes—Also, Velvets, Thickets, Corduroys, Elasticks, Cassimers, Royal Rib, Valentia, variety of rich Vest Patterns and Stockings—Also, Brizes and Flannels, Broad and narrow black Laces, Lawns, Lenó Lawns, Cambricks, Lawn Aprons, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Bandanno and Cotton, do. black and white Gauzes, black Russell and Lasting, Buff, Broadcloth and Cassimere, plain and striped Nankeens, almoft all coloured Shalloons, Durants and Morezes, Black, Drab and Lead coloured Sattias, Mens Sattin and Silk Florentines, Mantua Silk, Pelong, 4 4ths, 3-4 and 4 yard Modes, Persians, Barcenets, variety of fashionable buttons and Trimmings, Ladies long and short Leather Gloves, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Mahogany Frame Looking Glasses, 2 sizes, Buffalia, do. 3 sizes, a fine assortment of Crockery Ware, Hollow Ware, such as Teakettles, Spiders, Kettles, Stewpans, Carpboxes, &c. O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Lisbon and Malaga Wines of an excellent quality, L. Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Wool Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hatts, Salt, Snuff, Pewter, Brass, Powder, Shott, Bar Iron, and many more articles too numerous for an advertisement, for which is wanted Beef Cattle, Butter, Grain, Beans, Peas, and Flax-Seed, if delivered in October.—Alfo, Old Pewter and Brafs, Bees Wax, Rags, and well dressed Flax. The above said Goods are well laid in, and will be fold cheaper than almoft any thing in New England,

ELAH NORTON.

N. B. Thofe indebted to me according to contract, muft abfolutely make pay in October, both for Goods and the ufe of my horfes, efpecially for the SWEEPER, fince his laft fpring Colts are eftimated 100 to 250 dollars, in Connecticut. S. N.

Afhfield, October 5, 1795.

For Sale,

THAT large, commodious and well built Dwelling HOUSE, in Hatfield, ftanding on the ftage road from Northampton to Deerfield, in poffeffion of the fubfcriber, together with a STORE, BARN, and other convenient Out Houfes—with the Houfe Lot, an Orchard, and elegant Garden adjoining. The fituation has a commanding profpect, and laying near the center of the town, is well calculated for trade or a tavern, or for a gentleman of any occupation. Alfo a Pafture of fix acres near adjoining. Poffeffion given next May.—As he intends to remove from here next Spring, he will fell the whole on remarkable low terms. For particulars enquire of JOHN HART on the premifes.

N. B. Thofe indebted to faid Hart, are requefted to make immediate payment; on failure, by the firft of Dec. next, their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney to collect.

Hatfield, Oct. 6, 1795.

SALT! SALT!

White and Burr,

HAVE for fale, a quantity of good Turks Iland SALT, by the fierce or hundred bufhels, delivered at *Day's* landing, or at their ftore—they are in want of 500 bufhels of Flax Seed, for which they will give 4/ per bufhel, and give Salt in exchange—they alfo want to purchafe, 5000 weight of Cheefe, if delivered foon—we would thank our friends who have engaged us Cheefe, to deliver it by the 20th inftant, if they can make it convenient.

N. B. Arrived from London, and daily expected at this place, a few pieces of Twill'd Coating, which will be offered by the piece, at the New-York price.

Worthington, October 5, 1795.

Goodman and Merrill,

INFORM their friends and cuftomers, that they with to purchafe, one thoufand bufhels of Flax-Seed, and five hundred bufhels of white BEANS, for which Salt, or any kind of Weft India Goods will be paid if delivered by the 20th of October, and a generous price given.

Thofe indebted for Weft India Goods, or otherwife, whofe time of payment is out, are desired to difcharge the fame without lofs of time, or they will find their notes and accounts lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be collected.

Charlemont, Sept. 22, 1795.

Roger Fowler,

WISHES to inform the Public, that he is carrying on the Cloth Dreffing bufinefs, a few rods weft or the meeting houfe in Worthington, where thofe that would wifh to have their cloth dreffed, may depend upon having it done with neatnefs and difpatch.

September 16, 1795.

Cent Tables,

FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE.

October 7.

To be Sold,

AT Public Vendue, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampfhire, on the firft Tuefday of Sept. 1795, fo much of the real eftate whereof *Mofes Warner*, the eldeft, late of Amherft, in faid county, deceafed, feized, as will produce one hundred eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and half a cent.—Said vendue will be at the dwelling houfe of *George Williamfon* in faid Amherft, on the twenty-fixth day of October next—faid Real Eftate is fituated in faid Amherft.

MARTIN KELLOGG, Adm'r.

Sept. 26. 1795.

For Sale,

A HANDSOME fituation, a few rods weft of Pittsfield Meeting Houfe, very cheap, for ready pay—Enquire of

D. LARNED, on the Premifes.

Pittsfield, 14th Sept. 1795.

A NUMBER of ftray SHEEP have fallen in with the flock of the fubfcriber at different times the fummer paft, with the following marks, namely—four WEATHERS, with a hole in the right ear, a crop and an half penny on the left ear—one of them has a bell—two EWES and LAMBS with a hole in the right ear—one Lamb with two half-pennay's the under fide of the left ear, and one the upper fide of the right ear.——The owner or owners, are defired to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

ELISHA BRIDGMAN.

Weftampton, October 1. 1795.

The fubfcriber is now

ready to receive BARK, at his Mill, and requefts all perfons who have it for him, to deliver it as foon as convenient, and they fhall receive the demand the higheft price for it—and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 7, 1795.

Broke into the inclofure

of the fubfcriber, two HEIFERS fuppofed to be two years old laft fpring, one lined back and bog'd horns—the other brown, flim made.—The owner is defired to pay charges and take them away.

REUBEN PELTON.

Northampton, October 7. 1795.

Strayed from the paſture

of the fubfcriber in Afhfield, a pale red yearling STEER, with a white face, no artificial mark——Whoever will take up faid Steer, and give information where he may be had, fhall be handfomely rewarded, by JOSEPH PEARSON.

Afhfield, Sept. 30, 1795.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

TO the Honourable SENATE and Houfe of REPRESENTATIVES, in General Court aſſembled, this 5th day of Sept. 1795.

THE Memorialiſts beg leave to repreſent to your Honours, that the main poſt road between Boſton and Springfield, is ſome part of it very bad, eſpecially in Weſtern and Palmer, ſo that it is probably beyond the reſources of theſe towns to make it good travelling in thoſe places.

They beg leave further to repreſent, that in Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, great exertions have been made to amend the roads in thoſe parts, eſpecially between Norwich and Providence, with an intent to turn the weſtern travel that way—Your memorialiſts taking this ſubject into conſideration, conclude that no way can be found effectual to amend the road above mentioned, but the eſtabliſhment of a company (under ſuch regulations as your honours may think proper) with power to amend the ſaid road, and with a right to take ſome reaſonable toll for their compenſation—This they conceive would be a great advantage to the weſtern parts of this ſtate, as alſo to the town of Boſton.—Your memorialiſts therefore pray your Honours to take the ſame into your conſideration, and to take ſuch meaſure therein as may appear conſiſtent with the public good—and your memorialiſts as in duty bound will ever pray.

LEVI PEAS,
EPHRAIM MOWER.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 19, 1795.

ON the Petition of LEVI PEASE and EPHRAIM MOWER, in behalf of themſelves and aſſociates, praying for an Incorporation and eſtabliſhment of a Turnpike Road between the town of Brookfield and Williamſham, on the great road leading from Springfield to Boſton:

Ordered, That the petitioners notify the inhabitants of the towns of Weſtern and Palmer, and all perſons concerned, to appear on the third Wedneſday of the next ſeſſion of the General Court, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the prayer of ſaid petition ſhould not be granted, by publiſhing ſaid petition and this order three ſeveral times in the ſeveral newſpapers printed in the counties of Worceſter and Hampſhire, the laſt of which publications ſhall be ſixty days before ſaid third Wedneſday, and that *Juſtin Ely* and *Thomas Hall*, jun. Eſqrs. with ſuch as the Hon. SENATE ſhall join, be a committee at the expence of the petitioners to view and conſider the expediency of the meaſure, and aſcertain with preciſion the place or places where it would beſt become eſtabliſhed, and report their opinion to the next ſeſſion of the General Court.

Sent up for Concurrence,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Sp'r.*

In Senate June 23d, 1795.

Read and concurred, and EBENEZER MATTOON, jun. Eſq. is joined.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſ't.*

True Copy—Atteſt,
SAMUEL COOPER, *Clerk, Senate.*

Amherſt, Sept. 22th, 1795.

THE Committee hereby give notice—that they propoſe to meet at *Major Silas's* in Palmer, on Tueſday the 27th day of October next, to view the propoſed way for a Turnpike, agreeable to the foregoing order.

EBENEZER MATTOON, jun.
per Order.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY order of the Court of Common Pleas, on the 26th of October next, at the houſe of *Nathaniel Gunn*, Innholder in Montague, all the real eſtate of *Elihu Harvey*, late of Montague, deceaſed.

LUCY HARVEY, Admin'x.

Montague, Sept. 30, 1795.

Wanted immediately, a

JOURNEYMAN Blackſmith, one that underſtands the buſineſs—Enquire of

SETH WOOD.

Montague, Sept. 9. 1795.

Broke into the paſture

of the ſubſcriber, 3 STEERS and a HEIFER, 2 years old paſt, marked with a half-penny cut the under ſide of the right ear, and a ſwallows tail in the end of the ſame, two of the Steers red, the Heifer and other Steer black.——The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Cheſterfield, Sept. 14. 1795.

Take Notice,

THAT the firm of *Juſtus Forward, jun. and Company*, was mutually diſſolved on the 20th day of October, 1794.——In behalf of ſaid Company,

JUSTUS FORWARD, Jun.

Colchester, Sept. 24, 1795.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol X.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1795. [NUMB. 477.]

From the (Litchfield) MONITOR.

THOUGH I ſeldom appear in a newſpaper, one ſubject has, for ſome time, excited an itch for being heard by the public. I the rather chooſe this method of declaring my ſentiments, as doing it by word of mouth might bring half the town about my ears. Though the people here are not remarkable for their attention, either to religion, or politics, it would not be marvellous, if ſome ſhould miſtake me for an Heretick, and others, for an Ariſtocrat.

The ſubject in view is a cuſtom, which has obtained in many places, of paying an extravagant price for the honors of military promotion. Whether theſe honors are worth paying ſomething, or nothing for, is not the queſtion. It ſeems, that many are willing to pay dearly for them, rather than not enjoy them. As I have little to do with military affairs, exactneſs will not be aimed at in the following obſervations. So much is a pretty obvious fact, that in many places every man, who is elected to office in the militia, muſt accept the appointment on this condition.—That the company ſhall be treated, at leaſt once, at his expence. If I do not miſtake, it is expected of the man who has clamm'ered up, one ſtep, towards the pinacle of honor, by being raiſed to the rank of corporal, that he ſhould fetch out his ſquare bottle of rum. The ſergeant, who ſhould refuſe to do this, would be thought a ſtingy fellow, and ſo to be reduced to the ranks, if not turned out of the company. As to commiſſioned officers, much more is required of them. It is not only expected, that they expend their deep ſenſe of gratitude, by as much rum as can be gotten ridof, but for each commiſſion the whole company, and perhaps half the town, muſt have a dinner. On theſe occaſions, you will ſee not only the youth and children, but the man of grey hairs and ſome whom old age has reduced to the edge of the grave. At ſuch times, it is not uncommon, that numbers get half, and ſome three quarters, or even quite, over the bay.—Theſe are frequently found, at evening, by the way ſide, taking the advantage of a friendly nap, for getting off their heads and legs, which puts them upon caſting up their accounts, when it appears, by inconteſtible evidence, that every article was *over charged*, at leaſt one half.

This, ſo far from laudible, is a ſubject which has a fair claim to ſerious attention. The cuſtoms, which are patronized by many officers of the militia, as well as other perſons, are evils, too conſiderable in their conſequences to be deemed trifling. The needleſs waſte of time, of which they are the occaſion, if the whole were reckoned up, would prefently be a large amount. But this, though utterly unjuſtifiable, is leſs conſiderable than ſundry other things. Numbers take occaſion, from the unreaſonable generoſity of the day, to indulge their appetite for exceſſive drinking. This conſtitutes a habit, towards changing into inveterate habit, a natural propenſity, which is of the moſt dangerous tendency, as it often proves fatally reſpons to-mens oſſolnefs, reputations, intereſt and happineſs. Beſide there are ſome, who are never intemperate at their own immediate expenſe, who ſeem to think it laudable to down with as much as they can carry, and even more than they can *ſtand* under, when there is no more reckoning to be paid.—But exceſſive drinking is not the whole.—This is too great a lover of company, to be often found alone. Its attendants, which are ſpecially patronized, are gambling, ſwearing and wrangling. Theſe are occaſionally joined, at a late hour, by their old aſſociates, *their broken heads* and *broken noſes*. Were not ſuch the conſequences, of laviſhing an ordinate quantity of ſpirits, on training days, more than is requiſite, for the refreſhment of the ſoldiery, is waſte than thrown away.

As to the cuſtom of giving dinners, on theſe occaſions, it is ordinarily inexpedient. If one officer does it, another muſt, or be deemed unworthy of a commiſſion. It is doubtleſs true, that ſome can do it, with no material injury to themſelves or families. Yet, true it is that numbers have been forced, by the arch-tyrant, Coſtom, to plunge themſelves and their dependants, into irretrievable difficulties, by endeavouring to anſwer his extravagant demands, for the honour of a commiſſion, and the *empty ſound* of a military title. Beſide, as every man, who is now obliged to ſerve in the militia, ought to be excuſed, who is unable to provide his own dinner, and ſince thoſe, who attend as ſpectators, would much better tarry at home, about their proper buſineſs, if not both able and willing to bear their own expences, what is frugiverously laviſhed, in feaſting a multitude, would be far better beſtowed on proper objects of charity, or in promoting ſomething, at once laudable and uſeful, to ſociety.

MEDDLER.

September, 1795.

FROM THE EAST-INDIES.

Copy of a letter from an officer of rank in the Engliſh army, employed againſt the Afghaus, dated the 27th of October laſt, the day after the battle.

"Camp ſix miles from Barelli, in Rohilchund.

"I wrote to you two days ago, to inform you of an approaching ſtorm, but I have reaſon to think from ſeveral letters, written by the other gentleman about the ſame time, and ſince found on the road, you may not have received mine.

"Yeſterday morning at 8 o'clock, I was out on my elephant, when I ſaw with many others the Rampooran army approaching. Our troops were immediately moved out of an encampment, to meet their unexpected temerity. We were drawn upon a plain much broken with water courſes, at this time dry; this conſiderably impeded our progreſs, and contributed to the irregularity of our advance, eſpecially our artillery, about 30 pieces. In about 20 minutes after they opened a cannonade on us from a riſing ground in our front, and with great regularity and execution; why we did not take poſſeſſion of this riſing ground, men of more tactical wiſdom than I am, muſt determine, but, this I know, if we had, a great many of our men would have been ſaved, and the day ſooner turned in our favour. We advanced in a line towards their guns; in the mean time, two large bodies of horſe and foot judiciouſly mixed, moved towards the right and left flank of our army, and permit me to ſay, they advanced with a firmneſs and regularity that aſtoniſhed me, and I believe, every one elſe. When they were approaching, they were expoſed to all our guns, near 30 pieces; we moved on to meet them; at about 60 paces our muſketry began from right to left, and a tremendious fire with grape was kept up from our thirty guns, which, for ſeveral minutes, did not appear to check them in the leaſt.—They fell in heaps, but the ſurvivors in perfect ſilence, and in a ſlow, ſteady pace, advanced ſtill on us; on the right wing they cut through our line with ſuch dreadful carnage, that our right battalion loſt two thirds of their men, and every officer but two; they broke the European regiment with violence and numbers, and threw all the right into the utmoſt confuſion; the European regiment immediately formed and preſerved or rather renewed ſome order in that part of our line; and with an exertion created by the injury they had met with, turned the ſcale in our favour. On the left, the column of the enemy approached through a ſtorm of grape and muſketry, until within 20, or at moſt 15 yards of our line, where the bed of a dry nulla, which was covered, as was the plain, with long graſs, ſtopped their progreſs for a few minutes: here we ſwept them down by hundreds; at length they entered the nulla to get at us, but ſuch was the deſtruction at this fatal ſpot, that few of them got over, and they all fell by the bayonet. If I may judge what they would have done from what they did do, I ſincerely believe, that this nulla, which neither they or we knew of, ſaved our army. At this ſpot (the left of the line) I was ſtationed, and therefore am the better able to aſſert this opinion. After the defeat of theſe two columns, little more was to be done.

"We have loſt 13 officers killed, and nine wounded—the men I do not know, but I imagine about ſix or ſeven hundred Sepoys, and 60 Europeans. All who were preſent declare that the other pieces of this kind they have ſeen, was mere play compared to this. We have near the third of our officers killed and wounded, and the ſixths of our men. We have halted to day to diſpoſe of their carnage, and to-morrow we move towards Rampore; the enemy was near 50,000, as near as we are able to judge."

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

TAJEROPE, (Eaſt Indies) Dec. 90.

This day we have received a very unexpected account of a battle, fought by an army under the command of Sir Robert Abercrombie; againſt one of the Rohillah Chiefs, named Follam Mahomet, ſon to the late Fizulah Cawn, who died about three months ago. By his will he made the Hon. Company guardians to his children. The eldeſt ſon, conſequently was made ſucceſſor to his father's Country, &c. &c.

Gollam Mahomet, ſecond ſon, was diſſatisfied with the juſt decree, and cauſed his brother to be put to death immediately.

Early in October, Sir Robert Abercrombie was a good way up the Ganges, intending to viſit the Vizier, at Lucknow; to review the troops in the field, &c.

On his hearing of Gollam Mahomet's treacherous conduct, Sir Robert gave orders for the troops, at Cawnpore and Futty-gur, to be ready for the field by the time he would reach thoſe ſtations.

He marched with the two European battalions, three companies of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and ten battalions of native infantry; this army conſiſted of 5000 men.

The Rohillah chiefs, with 20,000 men, attacked Sir Robert on the 26th of October, when after a ſevere action indeed, our troops gained a victory, at a dear purchaſe. The returns in killed and wounded was greater in number, than in any battle that has been fought for many years.

1 Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 14 Subalterns, killed. 64 Europeans, rank and file, and about five hundred natives, rank and file, killed; alſo, 16 horſes.—12 Officers wounded, many native Sepoys, and European ſoldiers, wounded.

After the battle Gollam Mahomet encamped at ſome little diſtance from the General.

A few days after, Gollam Mahomet, gave himſelf up to the General, and a treaty was ſet on foot.

On the 4th of December, Gollam Mahomet was ſent priſoner to Cawnpore, and on the 5th the treaty was finally adjuſted and ſigned.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

LATEST, AND MOST INTERESTING.

PARIS, Auguſt 9.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND VENICE.

THE following was the Speech of Noble M. Querini, the Venetian Ambaſſador to the French Republic, to the national Convention—delivered in the Sitting of July 30:

"Citizen Repreſentatives: The Citizen of a Republic, whoſe liberty was founded eleven centuries ago, by the neceſſity of flying from Barbarians, and by the modeſt deſire of living in tranquility, finds many motives to be deeply ſenſible of the confidence which his country has honoured him, by appointing him in quality of Miniſter to a Republic, whoſe exploits and whoſe victories have concentrated the attention of the whole earth.

What, indeed, could be more flattering and intereſting to me, than to appear in the boſom of the National Convention of France, for the important purpoſe of confirming the ſentiments of perfect amity which the Senate and Republic of Venice with to preſerve for the French Republic.

"I hope, Citizen Repreſentatives, to be able to concur in the maintenance of the happy harmony that has ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations. It is the ſincere wiſh of my heart, and it ſhall be the object of my care.

"I ſhall endeavour to attain this object by all poſſible means, and by thus juſtifying the choice of my country, I flatter myſelf, that I ſhall merit the confidence of the National Convention.

"I ſhall alſo eſteem myſelf happy, if, admiring the wiſdom of the Convention, I ſhall, during the courſe of my miſſion, ſee that great day, in which, raiſing herſelf, by her virtues, above herſelf, the French Republic ſhall employ the great and true fruits of her glory in the relief of ſuffering humanity, and in giving peace to Europe.

REPLY of THE PRESIDENT of the CONVENTION.

"Noble M. Querini, Europe under a deſpotic yoke might be ungrateful and treacherous; but France reſtored to freedom, France become a Republic, cannot be otherwiſe than grateful and loyal.

"Tell your nation, that ſhe may number amongſt the moſt pure and zealous of her allies the French Republic.—Holland, comprized in our Treaty with Spain, proves that we do not forget our friends.

"There is another objection upon which we muſt teſtify our ſatisfaction to your government; it is for having ſent you. All Venice, we know, applauded the choice. You have brought with you the eſteem of your own country; you will add to it the eſteem of our country.

"The expreſſion of your wiſh for our particular proſperity, and for the general tranquility of Europe, has ſenſibly affected the National Convention. It was the eſſion of the heart of a friend to humanity in general, and particularly to our Republic. Thoſe wiſhes, will no doubt be fulfilled; peace will reſtore a calm to Europe, and ſoon; we love to repeat it, ſoon under the anguſt reign of the laws, which will ſpeedily be eſtabliſhed, France will preſent to the Univerſe the delightful portrait of perfect ſocial harmony."

LONDON, July 13.

Spain, Sardinia, and Portugal, have been invited to participate in the alliance, of

fensive and defensive, recently entered into between the Courts of London, Vienna and Petersburgh.

Nine thousand pounds have been paid by the English Government to the Admiralty Court at Copenhagen, as an indemnification for the Danish ships detained in British ports last year.

The Danish Government expect the immediate release of the ships belonging to that country now detained in different parts of Great Britain.

Lord BELFAST was bit by a mad-dog, a few days ago, and he now remains not without symtoms of danger. A consultation of Physicians has been held on the occasion, at which Dr. Milman and several other gentlemen assisted.

Lord Macartney, attended by Mr. Eaft the messenger, set out for Italy on Friday night. Mr. Major was dispatched at the same time with letters for Brunswick and Vienna.

July 14.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

Kidnapping goes on as usual—and frequently produce many alarming riots.

A riotous mob assembled again last night opposite the King's Arms public house, Charing cross, and after pulling down the temporary boards, and making a general search, proceeded to the Crown and Thistle—but being foiled in their pursuit, they proceeded to Mr. Pitt's in Downing Street, headed by a man with a *sack of flour on his back*, and after breaking the windows, were proceeding to demolish the house, which they would no doubt have accomplished, had it not been for the timely arrival of the Horse and Foot Guards, who prevented any further mischief.

The Earl of Mornington, who had dined with Mr. Pitt received a blow of a stone on the shoulder, which, we are happy to hear, did but little or no material injury.

One of the Horse Guards had his thigh broke, by being thrown from his horse opposite the Admiralty.

The mob having been dispersed from Downing-Street, proceeded in a numerous body to St. George's Fields, where they attacked the Royal George Recruiting-house, near the obelisk; and having carried the whole of the furniture into the road, set fire to it. In the same manner they served the house of one Edwards, a butcher, not far distant from the Royal George. The furniture of both being thrown into one heap, made a most awful terrific conflagration. The Horse and Foot Guards, the Borough and City Association, and the Lambeth Volunteers, at length arrived, accompanied by a Justice of the Peace, who read the Riot Act to the multitude with very little effect, many persons appearing disposed to resist the military. The Horse Guards then determined dispersing them by force, and galloping among them, trampled numbers under the horses feet, several of whom were very much wounded, and some, it is supposed dangerously. Report states that a woman was killed, but of this we cannot speak with any degree of correctness. Most of the wounded persons were carried to the hospital infirmary.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

AUGUST 15. The explanation given by the Spanish Ambassador, of the Peace so unexpectedly entered into with the French Republic by his Court, is, "that if such a treaty had not been ratified, the French must have marched into Madrid, within a month from that day."

AUGUST 18. The national debt of Spain is said to have increased to the amount of 200,000 millions of piasters since the commencement of the war with France. Ninety six millions are to be raised towards defraying it upon the possession of the Church. The loss of lives is estimated at 60,000.

Some of the Continental papers state, that to settle the dispute, respecting Portland, it is agreed that the river Bog is to be the Frontier between the Ruffian and Pruffian territory—Auftria is to hold the Palatinate of Cracoira.

The defeat of the Emigrants, the peace with Spain, the commencement of what is said to be a very abundant harveft, with the appearance of bread of a better quality and in greater plenty at Paris, have given a considerable degree of credit and ftrength to the government. With respect to the men now in power, this may be only temporary; but with respect to the confidence of the French people in themselves, the effect of every favourable event is permanent.

The French, by being poffeffed of the whole iſland of St. Domingo, will be enabled to annoy our commerce to and from the iſland of Jamaica, in a manner, of which all our planters are but too fenſible.

Monſieur has notified his having aſcended the throne, to the Pruſſian cabinet, but the notification has been returned without an anſwer, and ſealed up.

August. 18 to 21.

American and Engliſh Treaty.

The Treaty between this Country and America; as given in the Paper of yeſterday, is one of the moſt liberal as well as politic State Papers we ever peruſed. It is evidently founded upon principles of mutual good will, as well as upon thoſe of reciprocal convenience and legiſlative wiſdom. Such a compact, faithfully obſerved, is likely to bind the two Countries in amity and mutual intereſt to the end of time; and as the Treaty expreſſes it, "God forbid" that the enemies of all order, ſhould by their poiſonous doctrines and wicked machinations, induce either party to violate the principles of ſo well founded a contract.

Our late Treaty of Peace and Amity with the Americans, is ſaid to have met with the moſt ſerious animadverſions from a quarter the leaſt to be ſuſpected, conſidering its uniform and implicit obedience to the will of Miniſters. The Eaſt India Company have taken alarm at the article, which gives the Americans a free trade to India; they contend it to be a violent infraction of their Treaty with Government, and have expreſſed their abſolutment that his Majeſty's Miniſters ſhould, without the leaſt previous intimation to them, have at one ſtroke laid open their territories and their trade to the moſt enterprizing and flouriſhing nation upon earth; a trade, which has been rigorouſly prohibited to the great body of Britiſh ſubjects for upwards of a century paſt, and the monopoly of which the Company themſelves have recently purchaſed for twenty years, at the enormous premium of ſix hundred thouſand pounds per annum, one year of which has been actually paid.

This ſubject, which, it is ſaid, is ſhortly to be diſcuſſed in a General Court, will raiſe a curious queſtion among the learned in the law of nations, viz. Whether a country has a right to purchaſe peace of a foreign ſtate, at the expence of excluſive privileges which have been previouſly ſold and guaranteed, to certain of its own ſubjects without their conſent or indemnification.

ANOTHER DESCENT.

Of the deſtination of the armament under the Earl Moira, nothing certain has yet tranſpired, though a great part of the troops have been replaced on board the tranſports! Letters from Portſmouth ſay, that the Count d'Artois has got on board the Jaſo friggat, for the purpoſe of joining this expedition againſt the coaſt of France! —With the dreadful example of Quiberon before their eyes, we can ſcarcely believe, that Miniſters will venture on ſuch a project, and ſtill leſs, that they preſume to devote their countrymen as its victims.

Some effort of magnitude is in contemplation on our part, as two admiralty meſſengers were yeſterday ſent off with diſpatches to the commanders of ſhips remaining at Portſmouth and Plymouth.

FRANCE and GERMANY.

The baron de Gotte, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter at Raiſbon, it is now ſaid, has publickly announced to the diet, "That the King his maſter, had never fought nor pretended to be the negociator of a peace between the Empire and France, without firſt having obtained the conſent of the Emperor, as Chief, to uſe his good offices towards bringing about this ſalutary meaſure." This marked and ſudden change of ſentiment and language is attributed to the powerful interference of the Empreſs of Ruſſia. It can effect, however, no material change in the negociations of the Empire with France, which there is every reaſon to believe, are by this time concluded.

The Gazette of Prague, a journal printed by the Emperor's authority, has the following remarkable ſentences—"Whatever journaliſts may ſay, Europe will not have to witneſs a new war; and the preſent one is happily drawing near to a cloſe."—A plain indication of the ſentiments of his Imperial Majeſty.

La Fayette ſtill continues in cuſtody at Olmutz.

The hope of the *ſoi diſant* Louis XVIII. can by no means accord with his ſanguine declarations. Every day now bereaves him of ſome ſuppoſed friend to his pretenſions. Spain has fallen off from the confederacy againſt the Republic, and Sardinia, next in kindred, it is evident, will ſoon follow—As will Portugal, Naples, and the Italian States. His hopes from the interior of France muſt be ſmall indeed—Frenchmen are no longer dupes of Kingly promiſe.

Riots in Ireland are more frequent than in England. Many exceſſes take place in Dublin, and at Cork, lately, a regiment of horſe, on receiving orders to embark for foreign ſervice, to a man refuſed to comply—Our laſt accounts left that city in confuſion.

The laſt Letters we received from Genoa, mention a freſh violent inſurrection, which had lately taken place in Sardinia, in which a great deal of blood was ſhed; and that ſeveral perſons in high ſtations in the Government, had loſt their lives.

The Repreſentatives of the French People on the left bank of the Rhine, have ordered 20,000 peaſants to cut the corn, which was put in a ſtate of requiſition, which makes us conjecture that they intend to ſend this corn into the interior of France.

The ſquadron intended for the Weſt-Indies, under the command of rear admiral Chriſtian, is ordered to be ready for ſailing by the middle of next month.

The Dutch fleet being now in the Northſeas, the Ruſſian Admiral now in the Downs will, doubtleſs, immediately follow up the Mynheers.

The numerous Emigrants from this country to America have increaſed the price of paſſage from 25 to 40 guineas.

The Conſtitutional Society, at Sheffield, have had a meeting; when a petition for Peace, &c. was drawn up to be preſented to his Majeſty.

After which a number of ſpirited, and manly reſolutions were read, one by one, and unanimouſly agreed to. The purport of one was,

"That the innumerable calamities brought upon the unfortunate people of this country, are occaſioned by the preſent *cruel, unjuſt, and unneceſſary War*; that they, the *Conſtitutional Society of Sheffield*, are firm and real friends to *peace and reform*."

Auguſt 21.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from Hamburgh, with letters down to the 15th, inſtant.

The Emperor's ratification of the Concluſion of the Germanic Diet, for opening a negociation for Peace between the Empire and the French Republic, has at length reached Ratiſbon. His Majeſty's acquieſcence to the negociation is confirmed in a very long ſtate paper, an abſtract of which we have given this day. We have already informed our readers, that there is no doubt that this negociation will be very ſpeedily brought to a concluſion.

A letter from Baſle, of the 5th inſt. ſtates that the negociations for peace between the French Republic and Sardinia, Naples, and the other Italian States, are not only opened, but alſo in a great ſtate of forwardneſs.

Letters from Hamburgh, from perſons of the beſt information, ſtate that one of the ſecret articles in the late Treaty between Spain and France is, that Spain has engaged to pay 200 millions of livres, as a douceur for being reinſtated in all its poſſeſſions.

The King of Pruſſia had ſo far intereſted himſelf in favour of the gallant Count de Sombreuil, taken priſoners at Quiberon, as to diſpatch a Meſſenger from Berlin to the Count de Hardenberg at Baſle, requeſting he would uſe his good offices with M. Barthelemy in procuring a pardon for this Emigrant officer.

Auguſt 22.

We have often ſtated our perſuaſion that the Emperor was negociating with the French republic, and our reaſons for thinking ſo. Theſe are much corroborated. If not abſolutely confirmed, by his ratification of the Concluſion of the Diet. In this ratification he agrees to the mediation of the King of Pruſſia, and gives hopes of a formal armiſtice, which, as far as reſpects military operations on the Rhine, has been long obſerved between the two armies. The whole tenor of it ſhews that it is not the prelude to negociation, but the conſequence of negociation already ſo far advanced as to have little more than the neceſſary forms to go through.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

27th THERMIDOR, AUG. 14.

SEVERAL hundred Addreſſes, all congratulating the Convention on their immortal labours, were read.—*Inſertion in the Bulletin.*

28th THERMIDOR, AUG. 15.

An Addreſs was read from ſeveral Frenchmen, united with the Batavians and Americans at *Philadelphia*, in which they gave an account of a feſte which they had celebrated in commemoration of the 14th July.——They tranſmitted likewiſe the ſpeeches pronounced upon the occaſion, and particularly that of the Envoy at *Philadelphia.—(Honorable mention.)*

30th THERMIDOR, AUG. 17.

Belgic Deputies, and Deputies from the inhabitants of the country of *Liege*, prayed the Convention to conſtitute their native country a part of the French Republic.—*The petition was referred to the Committee of Public Safety.*

A lieutenant of the Engliſh ſhip *Thames*, a priſoner of war, in the Department of *Eure*, who has become a ſpy, was ordered to be carried before the Military Tribunal of la Seine inferieure. His name is AUGUSTUS MARKET.

The *Republican Calendar*, is maintained. The Republican era commences the 22d of September, 1792.

AUG. 23. *Maria Thereſa de Bourbon*, daughter of *Louis* XVI. is ſtill in the Temple. Since the refuſal of the Emperor to deliver in exchange for her, the French Deputies and Miniſters, whom he holds in captivity, ſending her to the Court of *Spain*, has been talked of. It is even affirmed that the treaty of peace concluded with *Spain*, contains an article to this effect. In the mean time, her ſituation in the Temple would not be unpleaſant, if ſhe could forget her impriſonment and her misfortunes. The Committees of Government take particular care that every thing neceſſary for her comfort and convenience ſhall be ſupplied with the utmoſt exactneſs.

Drawing, reading, and walking employ all her time. No book ſhe aſks for, or with which ſhe is likely to be pleaſed, is refuſed her. Thoſe ſhe reads with moſt attention are *Fenetenille's Works*, and *Folly's Hiſtory of France*. She every day aſks leave to ſee her young brother. "I wiſh only that he may fall into good hands, and that they may make an honeſt man of him." Hence it appears, that ſhe is ſtill ignorant of his death.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Lincoln, Sept. 29, 1795.

YESTERDAY ſeveral military companies paraded in this town, who performed the cuſtomary military exerciſe.—But what was the moſt intereſting circumſtance of the day, was the ſpirit of federaliſm which breathed in the toaſts of a troop of horſe (compoſed of young gentlemen from the towns of *Concord, Acton, Lincoln* and *Carliſle*, and commanded by WILLIAM JONES, Eſq.) given at the ſeat of JOHN COMBS, Eſq. where they partook of a very elegant entertainment. There were preſent many other gentlemen from this and the neighbouring towns.

The following were among the number of toaſts:

The United States of *America*——May they exhibit to the world a laſting example of freedom and good government.

THE PRESIDENT of the *United States*—May his wiſdom and virtue be rewarded by the affectionate ſupport of all claſſes of citizens.

The *Senate of the United States*—May the ſame independent ſpirit which pervades that body be diffuſed through every part of the government.

The Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.—Wiſdom to its rulers, and happineſs to its citizens.

The GOVERNOR.—May the authority he poſſeſſes ſecure obedience to the laws and protect all good citizens.

The cauſe of FREEDOM and EQUAL RIGHTS—May all combinations againſt it end in diſgrace.

The *lovers of Peace.*—May thoſe who have contributed to the peace of our country be gratefully eſteemed by their fellow citizens.

The militia of the United States.—May they always be ready to rally round the STANDARD OF THE LAWS.

Deſtruction to all tyrants—Whether they be kings or democrats, nobles or Jacobins, prieſts or demagogues.

All mankind.—May their rights be reſpected and their happineſs promoted throughout the world.

The above toaſts were received with ſuch evident marks of approbation, as muſt have convinced every obſerver, that they were the genuine ſentiments of the company preſent.

In the evening, the troops retired from the field to a public houſe, where the following reſolutions were unanimouſly paſſed.

"As attempts have been made by the factions and the ambitious to ſour the minds of the people againſt the Federal government and its adminiſtrators, by the circulation of inflammatory writings among them; and as they have ſucceeded ſo far as to cauſe riots and mobs to aſſemble and inſult the authorities conſtituted by *The Sovereign People*—Be it therefore,

RESOLVED, By the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the troops of cavalry of the towns of *Concord, Lincoln, Acton* and *Carliſle*, that ſhould there be occaſion for any military aſſiſtance, to quell any riots and mobs that ſhall in future ariſe, or to apprehend any of the promoters thereof, the members of this troop will ever be ready to aſſiſt government for that purpoſe, whenever it ſhall judge it expedient.

RESOLVED, That our commander, in the name of the troop, offer its ſervice to his Excellency the Governour, in the military line, and aſſure His Excellency that it will ever be ready at an hour's notice, to turn out to aſſiſt government in quelling any riot, mob, or inſurrection, that ſhall take place in any part of this Commonwealth.

An extract from the muſter book of ſaid troop,

Atteſt, JOHN BROOKS, *Clerk.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.

SIR,

The letter, of which the incloſed is an extract, relates principally to the requiſition of a particular paper. My only view at preſent is, to ſhew to my fellow citizens, what is the ſtate of my vindication.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

To Andrew Brown, Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Edmund Randolph, to the Preſident of the United States, dated October 8th, 1795.

"You muſt be ſenſible, Sir, that I am irritably driven into the diſcuſſion of many confidential and delicate points. I could with eaſe immediately appeal to the people of the United States, who can be of no party. But I ſhall wait for your anſwer to this letter, ſo far as it reſpects the paper deſired, before I forward to you my general letter, which is delayed for no other cauſe. I ſhall alſo rely that any ſuppoſed error in the general letter in regard to facts, will be made known to me; that I may correct it, if neceſſary; and that you will conſent to the whole of the affair, how ſoever confidential and delicate, being exhibited to the world. At the ſame time, I preſcribe to myſelf the condition, not to mingle any thing, which I do not ſincerely conceive to belong to the ſubject.

Extract of a letter from Robert W. Fox, Conſul of the United States, at Falmouth, in England, dated Auguſt 3, 1795.

"NOT one of the American ſeamen has been impreſſed at this port for a conſiderable time paſt, and much attention is paid to their protection.

"Some veſſels have arrived here loaded in the United States for *France*, having delivered the whole or part of their cargoes to Sir J. B. Warren, or his order, having been detained by his orders. He has diſtributed paid them to their ſatisfaction, and they ſpeak in high terms of the civility and attention of Sir John to them while detained. Indeed, on other occaſions, I have experienced from him much politeneſs and readineſs in returning American ſeamen who had been impreſſed."

On Saturday laſt arrived here, the ſhip America, Captain Ewing, after a ſhort paſſage from Bourdeaux. By this arrival we have late letters and papers—Extracts from which follow:—

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 26th of Auguſt, by the America.

"Flour, wheat, rye, rice, &c. have fallen very much for ſome time, and command ſpecie with difficulty. Our crops of grain are fair in—they are very fine in quality, and the moſt abundant. The Indian corn by ſeaſonable rains, is ſaved, and large quantities will be gathered, as well as potatoes which neceſſity has taught us to cultivate, and which are equal to thoſe of Ireland."

Another letter from Bourdeaux, dated September 3, ſays,

"Every kind of ſubſiſtence is very plenty, and living is cheaper in all parts of France than in Philadelphia; excepting at Havre and Nantz, the former of which is blocked up by the Engliſh."

NEW-YORK, October 10.

By the Ship Hope, Captain Haley from London, we have received our files of London papers to the 23d of Auguſt. The proſpect of a peace between the Empire and the French Convention is now certain. In England the fears of a ſcarcity, which cauſed ſo many riots during the ſummer, are now happily diſſipated by the appearance of a moſt abundant harveſt. A war with Spain is looked for, as the ſurrender of St. Domingo to the French, will endanger the ſafety of the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands. A large armament is collected at Southampton under the command Earl Moira, whether its deſtination is to the coaſt of France or the Weſt-Indies is yet a ſecret.

Copy of a letter from *Matthew Clarkſon*, Eſq. Mayor of the City of Philadelphia to *Richard Varick*, Eſq. Mayor of the City of New-York.

SIR,

Two years have not elapſed ſince a correſpondence took place between us on a ſubject, the moſt diſtreſſing ever known to Americans. The dreadful calamity with which our city was then viſited, alarmed the United States, from one extreme to the other. We became the objects of benevolence of many of our neighbours, and we repulſed with the moſt lively gratitude the part which the city of New-York took in the diſtribution, and the generous aſſiſtance we received from thence. We lament that you are now ſuffering under a ſimilar viſitation, and we feel the moſt poignant diſtreſs for your calamitous ſituation.

Under the influence of theſe ſenſations the ſum of *Seven Thouſand Dollars* hath been collected among my fellow-citizens, which I have the pleaſure of forwarding to you, at their deſire, in the incloſed draft on the bank of New-York, requeſting that you will be pleaſed to cauſe it to be applied to the uſe of the poor and diſtreſſed of your city.

May a gracious Providence continue the favourable change which appears already to have taken place, and ſhortly put a period to your ſufferings, by reſtoring your citizens to that happy ſtate of health which they have been accuſtomed to enjoy.

With ſentiments of perſonal regard and eſteem,

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
Meth. CLARKSON,
Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1795.

Richard Varick, Eſq. Mayor of the city of New-York.

Copy of the anſwer from the Mayor of New York to the Mayor of Philadelphia.

New-York, Oct. 6, 1795.

SIR,

I had the honor (by yeſterday's poſt) of receiving your favor of the 3d inſt. conveying a draft on the bank of New-York in my favour for 7000 dollars, to be applied to the uſe of the poor and diſtreſſed of this city, in their preſent ſufferings.

In the laſt evening I communicated the contents of your letter to the health committee, and on this day to the common council of the city, they heard it with heart felt ſatisfaction, and prompted by inclination, as well as duty, I do with great pleaſure, at their expreſs requeſt, in behalf of our afflicted fellow citizens, preſent to you, Sir, and to the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, whom you have the honour to repreſent, our moſt reſpectful acknowledgements for the benevolent feelings and conſoling ſympathy which you expreſs for our hapleſs ſituation; and which you and they have ſo fully manifeſted by the liberal donations you have been pleaſed to tranſmit to us on this occaſion. You may be aſſured Sir, Your benevolence will be faithfully applied, and will excite in your favor the repeated Prayers and Bleſſings of many a mourning Father, diſconſolate widow and helpleſs Orphan.

I ſincerely lament that at ſo early a period after a calamitous and diſtreſſing peſtilence had in ſome meaſure deſolated the city of Philadelphia, and excited towards her in her afflicted ſtate, the tear of ſympathy and the hand of benevolence of her neighbours, the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and earth ſhould have found too juſt cauſe to remind us that we alſo are beings dependent on his ſovereign will, and that we have not requited him with gratitude for the many very ſignal bleſſings and unparalled proſperity we have enjoyed ſince the late revolution and our return to our dwellings; and by this diſtreſſing viſitation to impreſs on our minds that, under him, human beings are dependent on each other, by making us in turn the objects of commiſſeration and benevolence of our ſympathiſing neighbours.

I fervently hope and with that you, Sir, and your reſpected fellow citizens may never again witneſs ſuch diſtreſſing ſcenes as you have lately experienced; and that the affliction which is now come to the doors of my fellow citizens, may be ſanctified to the ſurvivors, and teach us that unleſs ſupported by the Divine Hand, the things of this life, which we ſo highly prize, are vanity, and life itſelf a mere vapour.

We were very ſanguine in our expectations, about four weeks ago, conſidering the then ſtate of great general health in this city beyond all former ſeaſons; that the epidemic, which was then confined to a ſmall diſtrict of the city, and which has ſince ceaſed ſo much alarm and diſtreſs, and deprived us of ſome valuable citizens would have been confined there and finally ſubdued; but the warm weather, and the feats of many and want of caution in others has cauſed it to ſpread from that quarter ſomewhat northward, and principally eaſtward to the ſhip-yards where it has been moſt fatal among poor emigrants who lived and died in filth and dirt: And altho' the cool air at the cloſe of Sept. had much diminiſhed the mortality, and had given us reaſon to hope that the judgment would be ſpeedily removed, it has again by the uncommonly warm weather of perhaps unknown cauſes, become very alarming and has taken off a few individuals. I ſuppoſe not exceeding 30 or 40 in the whole, ſouth of the Fly market and Crown ſtreet, and eaſt of Broad ſtreet confined into the Bowery, exclusive of the Hoſpital.

The number of deaths has increaſed again decreaſed from 29 on Sunday evening, to 22 on Monday, and 17 on this evening, (the whole number now being 525) and we have real cauſe to hope and expect, from the ſmall number of new caſes which have come to the knowledge of the Health Committee to the laſt evening, that with the bleſſing of Heaven, the diſeaſe will ſoon ſubſide, and permit our affrighted fugitive fellow citizens, who are ſcattered in every quarter around us, to return to their dwellings in ſafety, and again open the intercourſe between us and our more happy neighbours; the want of which has in a very great degree enhanced our miſfortunes.

Accept our unfeigned thanks, Sir, for the intereſting and friendly part you have taken in our days of calamity and diſtreſs; and believe me to be with ſentiments of reſpect and eſteem,

Sir,
Your very Humble ſervant,
RICHARD VARICK.

The Hon. Mathew Clarkſon Eſq.
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

October 14.

We have authentic information that in conſequence of the expected treaty between Great Britain and America, the garriſons at the Weſtern Poſts, expect to leave them according to ſtipulation: the commanding officer at Detroit has been to examine the ground for a poſt on the oppoſite ſide of the Lake, and the traders are preparing for the event of relinquiſhment.

As there is no doubt of the truth of this information, we may rely on the long wiſhed for event, a relignation of the Poſts at the time agreed upon, unleſs the oppoſers of the Treaty ſhould prevent its being carried into effect on our part. That there has exiſted a conſpiracy againſt our government is ſaid now to be beyond a doubt; and the treaty is now the weapon the conſpirators wield with moſt ſucceſs. They have drawn in, to ſecond their removſh'anes, a conſiderable number of honeſt citizens of America, who do not know the extent of their traiterous views; & ſhould Congreſs determine to embarraſs the Executive in carrying the treaty into effect, the poſts will probably not be abandoned, and we ſhall be thrown back into a ſtate of confuſion, and ſtand on the verge of hoſtilities.

A certain confidential letter, from a late French miniſter, is reported to diſcloſe important ſecrets of our clubs and other conſpirators. What theſe are we dare not conjecture, but wait anxiouſly for further information.

Accounts by the Cartel Capt. Howland, from Dublin, ſtate, that the defenders are every day encreaſing in numbers and reſolution; on the night of the 18th of Auguſt 300 of them entered the city of Dublin and had got to ſummer hill, within one mile of the Caſtle, when they were diſperſed by the cavalry.

HARTFORD, October 19.

Died, in this City, on Saturday morning laſt, Mr. SAMUEL GINSON, Merchant, aged 34 years. It is with great ſatisfaction that we are able to give to the public a ſhort character of this worthy citizen. He was for many years a ſlave, firſt in the Weſt-Indies, and afterwards at Guilford in this ſtate. After he had obtained his freedom, he ſupported himſelf ſeveral years by fiddling. Having by his induſtry and œconomy ſaved a ſmall ſum of money, he opened a grocer's ſhop in this city, which buſineſs he purſued 'till his death. By his ſtrict integrity and punctuality, he acquired the eſteem and confidence, of the community, eſtabliſhed a fair reputation in Connecticut, New-York and Boſton, &c. As a trader, no man's credit is fairer, and the conduct of few men more irreproachable. Such is the reverſe of fortune in this world, that the ſon of his former maſter, at Guilford, has for ſeveral years been a clerk in his ſtore; and to reward this youth for his fidelity, and to teſtify his affection to his father's memory, he has left the whole of his property to him. The exact amount of his property we do not know; but it is univerſally ſuppoſed to be very handſome, for the time he has been in trade.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 21.

By the laſt accounts from New-York, which ſtate to the 14th inſt. we learn that the Fever is abating faſt, the number of deaths reported on each day, conſiderably decreaſing.

THANKSGIVING.

His Excellency the Governour, has been pleaſed, with the advice and conſent of the Council, to appoint, *Thurſday the nineteenth day of November next*, to be obſerved as a day of public Thankſgiving and praiſe throughout this Commonwealth.

Extract from a ſpeech of Mr. DUQUESNEY, of the Iſle Breaſte, on the ſubject of the preſent European war.

"It was not only unneceſſary in its commencement, and unjuſt in its principle, but it is now deſperate in its nature. The object of the war is loſt and gone forever—We never can put down the Republic of France, and compel her to reeſtabliſh her monarch. "Put down the Republic of France,"—a lofty ſound! a mighty denunciation! Twelve hundred thouſand men in arms, tell us, "we ſhall not"—twenty-five millions of people, backing thoſe armies, tell us "we ſhall not."—Flanders loſt, Holland vanquiſhed, Spain beaten, and Germany humbled, tell us it is impoſſible! For, wonderful to ſay, France, which in 1792, lay proſtrate at the feet of the Britiſh miniſter, imploring his mediation, intreating at leaſt our neutrality; France, which was then humbled before us, look at her now! behold her in her car of victory, ſoaring on high, and flying over the regions which aſſailed her, waving her banner of freedom in the eyes of aſtoniſhed Europe, and ſounding the blaſt of war from the Rhine to the Atlantic."

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

Berkſhire, ſſ.

At a Court of Common Pleas begun and held at Lenox, within and for the county of Berkſhire, on the ſecond Tueſday of Sept. Anno Domini 1795.

THE Petition of SAMUEL TOLMAN and SIMEON HODGES, both living on a tract of Land in ſaid county, known and called by the name of Bullock's Grant, ſhewing that they are each of them, (with others known to them,) intereſted in and ſeized of ſeveral tracts of Land lying in ſaid Bullock's Grant, to the ſeveral lots of land laid out to the original right number forty-two and forty-ſix, in manner following, that is to ſay, the ſaid Samuel of one undivided eighth part of ſaid rights, and the ſaid Simeon of one undivided eighth part thereof;—and that they the ſaid Petitioners now hold and being intereſted in ſaid lands as tenants in common as aforeſaid, are deſirous of having and improving their particular ſhares, parts and portions of the ſame, with the privileges thereof, in ſeveralty, &c. praying that the ſame may be divided, and that they may each hold their ſhares in ſeveralty, &c.—is now ready and conſidered by the Court, who thereupon order that the ſubſtance of the ſaid petition, as aforeſaid, be publiſhed in the Independent Chronicle, at Boſton, in the Star, at Stockbridge, and in the paper publiſhed at Northampton, three weeks ſucceſſively; the laſt publication in each to be three weeks previous to the firſt Tueſday in January next; that all perſons intereſted may appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Lenox, in ſaid county, on ſaid firſt Tueſday of January, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, wherefore the prayer of the ſaid petition ſhould not be granted.

Atteſt, H. W. DWIGHT, Clerk.

Andrew Wood,

HEREBY informs his cuſtomers, that the laſt week ended the laſt quarter—He therefore calls on all perſons indebted for ſix months, or more, to make payment immediately.

Oct. 21. 1795.

WANTED, as apprentices to the Tanning buſineſs, 2 or 3 ſmart active BOYS.—Enquire of

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, Oct. 14, 1795.

LOST on the 8th inſt. in Northampton, a brown COW, artificial marks, if any, unknown. Whoever will give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

NATHANIEL PHELPS.

Northampton, Oct. 20. 1795.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the 6th of Sept. laſt, a year old HEIFER, with a half crop the under ſide of the right ear. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SILAS WILLCOX.

Conway, Oct. 12. 1795.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, two HEIFERS ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt ſpring, one lined back and bug'd horns—the other brown, ſlim made. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take them away.

REUBEN PELTON.

Northampton, October 7. 1795.

POETRY.

DARBY AND JOAN.

PART I.

Ne Sutor ultra crepidam.—Vet. Apoth.

WHEN Darby saw the setting sun,
He swung his sythe and home he run,
Sat down, drank off his pint and said
My work is DONE—I'll go to bed.
My work it done! retorted Joan—
My work is done"—your constant tone;
But hapless women ne'er can say
My work is done, 'till judgment day.
Here Darby hemm'd, and rack'd his head,
To answer what his Joan had said:
But all in vain her clack kept on—
Yes, woman's work is never done!
You men can sleep all night! but we
Must toil:—Whose fault is that? quoth he.
I know your meaning, Joan reply'd;
But Sir, my tongue shall not be ty'd:
I will go on and let you know
What work poor women have to do.
First, in the morning tho' we feel
As sick as drunkards when they reel;
Yes, fast such pains in back and head
As would confine you men to bed;
We ply the brush, and wield the broom;
We air the beds and right the room:
The cows must next be milk'd and then
We get the breakfast for the men:
Ere this is o'er with whimpering cries
And brittle hair, the children rise:
These must be dress'd, and dos'd with rue,
And fed and all because of you.
We must—Here Darby scratch'd his head,
And fast retreated to his bed;
But grumbled this as on he run,
Zounds! woman's clack is never done!

PART II.

The RETORT; or, JOAN TRIUMPHANT.

Quis talia fando
Temperet a lachrymis?

AT early dawn ere Phœbus rose,
Old Joan resum'd her tale of woes:
When Darby thus—I'll end the strife;
Be you the man and I the wife:
Take you the sythe and mow, while I
Will all your boasted cares supply,
Content, quoth Joan; give me my fliet:
This Darby did and out he went.
Old Darby rose, and seiz'd the broom,
And whirl'd the dirt about the room:
Which having done, he scarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindled cow:
The brindled cow whirl'd round her tail
In Darby's eyes, and kick'd the pail,
The clown perplex'd with grief and pain,
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again:
When urging round in sad amaze,
He saw his cottage in a blaze:
For as he chanc'd to touch the room
In careless haste, he fir'd the broom.
The fire at last subdu'd, he swore
The broom and he would meet no more.
Prest'd by misfortune, and perplex'd
Darby prepar'd for breakfast next;
But what to get he scarcely knew—
The bread was spent, the butter too.
His hand's bedash'd with pails and floor,
Old Darby labour'd toil an hour:
But, luckless weight! thou could'st not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake.
An every door stole open shod,
In posh'd the sow in quest of food;
And rumbling onwards with her snout
O'erset the churn—the cream ran out.
As Darby turn'd the sow to beat,
The flipp'ry cream betray'd his feet;
He caught the bread trough in his fall,
And down came Darby, trough and all.
The children, waken'd by the clatter,
Start up and cry, La! what's the matter?
Old Jowler bark'd and Tabby mew'd,
And hapless Darby bawl'd aloud.
Return, my Joan, as heretofore;
I'll play the housewife's part no more:
Since now by fad experience taught,
Compar'd to thine, my work is naught;
Henceforth, as hus'nes call's, I'll take,
Content, the plough, the sythe, the rake,
And never more transgress the line
Our fates have mark'd, while thou art mine.
Then, Joan, return; as heretofore,
I'll vex thy honest soul no more:
Let's each our proper task attend—
Forgive the past and strive to mend.

ANECDOTES.

A Countryman reading the Bible to his wife, where it is stated that Solomon had three hundred wives, and seven hundred concubines, (by good woman, in a tone of surprise, said she was sure he did not read it right, and insisted upon looking at the passage herself; when having cons'd it over two or three times, and satisfied that it was so, she looked up in his face, and chucking him gently under the chin, exclaimed—"*Eh! and what a fool of Solomon would'st thou make!*"

A CLERICAL gentleman, travelling through Newhampshire, inquired of a lad the way to a particular place. The lad replied, that the *parson*, just before him, (pointing to a guide post,) would inform him. "And why do you call that a *parson*," says the clergyman. "Because," replied the lad, "it directs us in a road which it never travels itself."

A Sa minister and a lawyer were riding together, says the minister to the lawyer, Sir, do you ever make any mistakes in pleading? I do said the lawyer. And what do you do with mistakes? said the minister. Why, sir, if large ones, I mend them: If small ones, I let them go, said the lawyer. And pray, sir, continued he, do you ever make any mistakes in preaching? Yes, sir, said the minister, I do. And what do you do with mistakes? said the lawyer. Why, sir, I dispense with them much in the same way you just observed: I rectify large ones, and neglect small ones. Not long since, continued he, as I was preaching, I went to observe that the devil was the father of *liars*, but mistook, and said *lawyers*, and the mistake was so small, I let it go.

LONDON, August 25.

THE following anecdote of Capt. MOORE, of the Syren frigate is transmitted to us by a gentleman on board that vessel: we feel a national pride in giving it to the world.

During a recent cruize off the coast of France, Capt. *Moore* fell in with some small fishing vessels, who on his approach, abandoned the nets, and affected their escape to shore; being in want of fresh provisions, he ordered out his boats, and drew the nets, by which means he obtained a considerable quantity of fish. With due consideration however, to the wretched *pauvres*, whom he had thus deprived of the hire of their labour, he ascertained the value of the fish, which proved, on the testimony of the pilot to be six guineas; and this sum, together with an appropriate letter he put into a bladder, and suspended it to the nets, which he again threw into the water and set sail. The frighted fishermen from the shore witnessed the early part of the transaction, and on the departure of the frigate returned to their station, for the purpose of saving the remnant of their nets, which, according to usage, they expected to have found hacked to pieces. How great must have been their gratitude and delight, when, on drawing in their nets, they not only discovered them whole, but the treasure attached to them? It is thus we should ever act. We war not against individuals, whom, in all the relative duties of life, we should consider as friends and brethren.

HAMPSHIRE, ss.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1795.

HUMBLY shews TRYPHENA HERRICK of Hatfield, in said county; that on the seventeenth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, she was married to NATHANIEL HERRICK, late of said Hatfield yeoman, and has ever since that time continued the faithful wife of the said NATHANIEL, but that said NATHANIEL since the marriage aforesaid, hath often violated the marriage covenant, and has committed adultery with divers persons, and on the twentieth day of October last past, the said NATHANIEL left the Libellant, and voluntarily abfented himself, and has not since been heard of—Your Petitioner therefore, humbly prays your Honors, that by a decree of this Court, she may be divorced from the bond of her marriage with the said NATHANIEL, and that such part of the estate of the said NATHANIEL may be assigned to her for her support, as your honors shall think fit—and as in duty bound shall pray

TRYPHENA HERRICK.

September Term at Northampton, 1795.

—Upon the Libel aforesaid, ORDERED, that the said TRYPHENA HERRICK, notify the said NATHANIEL HERRICK to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April next, by publishing an attested copy of the libel and order thereon, three weeks successively in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE printed at Northampton, by WILLIAM BUTLER, the last publication to be at least three months before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there shew cause if any he has, why the prayer of the said TRYPHENA HERRICK, the Libellant should not be granted.

JOHN TUCKER, *Clerk.*

A true copy of the original Libel and Order

Attest—JOHN TUCKER, *Clerk.*

Wanted,

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of Milk—Enquire of the PRINTER. Northampton, Sept. 23d, 1795.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into mercantile business together, under the firm of HESSHAW and HUNT: And that they now have for sale at their store in Northampton——Brandy, Rum, Wines, Gin, Porter, Molasses and Sugars—Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee and Chocolate, Cask and Box Raisins, Tamarinds, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger, Codfish, and Pickled Salmon, Iron, Steel, Nails, and Window Glass, Brimstone, China Glass and Earthen Ware, Tobacco of various kinds, &c. &c.

N. B. Tavern-keepers who with for pure liquors to refresh the weary traveller, may find an ample supply at their store.

They have also Malaga Wine of the first quality for Churches.

SAMUEL HENSHAW,
DAVID HUNT.

September 30, 1795.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms:—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Hooper's Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Britith Oil, Balsom of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, Steers' famous Opodeldoc.——Likewise Surgeons pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies Beautiful smelling bottles with pungent Salts.

Ground Camwood, Fuftic, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Verdigrife, Oil of Vitriol, &c. W. India and N. E. Rum, Wines of all Sorts, and Painters Colours as usual.

Northampton, October 7, 1795.

Do LOOK! Do LOOK!

New Goods
FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Lamb Skin Coatings, Chintzes, and Callicoes.—Also, Velvets, Thicksets, Corduroys, Elasticks, Cassimers, Royal Rib, Valentia, variety of rich Veft Patterns and Stockings.—Also, Baizes and Flannels, Broad and narrow black Laces, Lawns, Lenn Lawns, Cambricks, Lawn Aprons, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Bandanno and Cotton, do. black and white Gauzes, black Ruffell and Lasting, Buff, Broadcloth and Cassimere, plain and striped Nankeens, almoft all coloured Shalloons, Durants and Moreens, Black, Drab and Lead coloured Sattins, Mens Sattin and Silk Florentines, Mantua Silk, Polong, 4-4ths, 3-4 and 5-4 yard Modes, Persians, Sarcenetts, variety of fashionable buttons and Trimmings, Ladies long and short Leather Gloves, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Mahogany Frame Looking Glaffes, 2 feet, Euftatia, do. 5 feet, a fine assortment of Crockery Ware, Hollow Ware, such as Teakettles, Spiders, Kettles, Stewpans, Cutleaves, &c. O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Lifbon and Malaga Wines of an excellent quality. L. Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Wool Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hatts, Salt, Snuff, Pewter, Brass, Powder, Shott, Bar Iron, and many more articles too numerous for an advertisement, for which is wanted Beef Cattle, Butter, Grain, Beans, Peas, and Flax Seed, if delivered in October.—Also, Old Pewter and Brass, Bees Wax, Rags, and well dressed Flax. The aboveaid Goods are well laid in, and will be sold cheaper than almoft any thing in New England.

SELIAH NORTON.

N. B. Those indebted to me according to contract, muft absolutely make pay in October, both for Goods and the use of my horses, especially for the SWEEPER, since his last spring Colts are estimated 100 to 250 dollars, in Connecticut. S. N.

Athfield, October 5, 1795.

A NUMBER of stray SHEEP have fallen in with the flock of the subscriber at different times the summer past, with the following marks, namely—four WEATHERS, with a hole in the right ear, a crop and an half penny on the left ear—one of them has a bell—two EWES and LAMBS with a hole in the right ear—one Lamb with two half penny's the under side of the left ear, and one the upper side of the right ear.——The owner or owners, are desired to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

ELISHA BRIDGMAN.

Westhampton, October 1, 1795.

Take Notice,

THAT the firm of *Joshua Forward, jun.* and *Company*, was mutually dissolved on the 20th day of October, 1794.—In behalf of said Company,

JUSTUS FORWARD, Jun.

Belchertown, Sept. 24, 1795.

Wanted immediately, a JOURNEYMAN Blackfmith, one that understands the business.—Enquire of

SETH WOOD.

Montague, Sept. 9, 1795.

Flax-Seed.

Cash, Salt and Oil, exchanged for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price given—by

DANIEL BUTLER.

☞ THOSE whose Notes and Accounts are now due, are informed, that unless they are paid on or before the first day of November next, they will be put in suit without further notice.

Northampton, 14th October, 1795.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber will sell 10,000 acres of land in a town called No. 7 in the 4th range in Genesee country, about 18 miles from Canandarqua, and situated on the lake of that name. The land is good and well situated for farms. The town contains about 200 inhabitants, and a grift and saw mill are erected and do busiteefs. The land is well watered, and the timber excellent, particularly the pine, which has a ready market and commands a great price. The communication with the lake by a creek sufficient for boats and rafting, will render the present sale a valuable object, either for settlement or speculation. The terms of payment shall be easy, and may be paid, by instalments, the last sum to be paid in 1799. A compleat title will be furnished at the time of sale, or on final payment as shall be convenient.

THOMAS GOLD.

County of Berkshire, Pittsfield October 12, 1795.

SALT! SALT!

White and Burr,

HAVE for sale, a quantity of good Turks Island SALT, by the fierce or hundred bushels, delivered at Day's landing, or at their store—they are in want of 500 bushels of Flax Seed, for which they will give 4/. per bushel, and give Salt in exchange—they also want to purchase, 5000 weight of Cheese if delivered soon—we would thank our friends who have engaged us Cheese, to deliver it by the 20th instant, if they can make it convenient.

N. B. Arrived from London, and daily expected at this place, a few pieces of Twill'd Coating, which will be offered by the piece, at the New York price.

Worthington, October 5, 1795.

For Sale,

THAT large, commodious and well built Dwelling HOUSE, in Hatfield, standing on the stage road from Northampton to Deerfield, in possession of the subscriber, together with a STORE, BARN, and other convenient Out Houses—with the House Lot, an Orchard, and elegant Garden adjoining. The situation has a commanding prospect, and laying near the center of the town, is well calculated for trade or a tavern, or for a gentleman of any occupation. Also a Pasture of 60 or 70 rear adjoining. Possession given next May.—As he intends to remove from here next Spring, he will sell the whole on reasonable low terms. For particulars enquire of JOHN HART on the premises.

N. B. Those indebted to said Hart, are requested to make immediate payment; on failure, by the first of Dec. next, their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney to collect.

Hatfield, Oct. 6, 1795.

Ran away on the 14th

ult. a BOY named *David Jacobs*, 13 years old, small of his age, light brown hair, has a scar on one cheek, had on when he went away Tow cloth trowsers, felt hat, and a grey reft—faid Boy had been out a *peddling whips* and other articles. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found, shall have five dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

ADONIJAH JACOBS.

Hillsdale, Green River, State of New-York, Sept. 1795.

The person who took a

BAG, from under an appletree, in *Raisbow*, is requested to leave it with the PRINTER hereof immediately——it is well known who has it.

October 14th, 1795.

The subscriber is now

ready to receive BARK, at his Mill, and requests all persons who have it for him, to deliver it as soon as convenient, and they shall receive on demand the highest price for it—and all favours gratefully acknowledged. WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 7, 1795.

Taken up in damage, in

Hadley Great Meadow, on the 29th of September, inft. three MULES. The owner is desired to prove property, and pay the expences, and take them away.

OLIVER SMITH, jun.

Hadley, Sept. 27th, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol X.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1795. [NUMB. 478]

From the WESTERN STAR.

The COUNTRY LAWYER. No. VIII.

THE Country Lawyer, through the medium of the Western Star, once more prefents himself to his fellow citizens of Massachusetts, and begs their candid attention to a few more Numbers on the Judicial Department of this Commonwealth.

At the last session of the General Court, a committee was raised on this very important subject, who reported a bill, calculated to carry into effect the Circuit Court of Common Pleas system. This bill was read a first time; the second Thursday of the next session was assigned for its second reading, and 500 copies of it were to be printed for the use of the members of the General Court. The subject is now finally before the publick, and it demands their most careful and candid attention. It is not doubted, but that such an attention will be afforded, as thoroughly to understand its merits, if it has any, and induce a support; or to detect its failings, and effect its overthrow.

I will in this number give the outlines of the bill. The first section divides the Commonwealth into four districts. The first consists of the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex and Norfolk; the second of the Old Colony, Dukes County and Nantucket; the third, of the Counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire; the fourth, of Maine.

The second section provides that in each of these districts shall be held and kept a Circuit Court of common Pleas, to consist of one Chief Justice and two Associates, and provides that this Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases where the damages demanded exceed the sum of £. 4: And it is intended that those three Judges shall go a circuit into each county of their respective districts at such times as is by law to be appointed, in the same manner as the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court shall now go through the whole Commonwealth.

By the third section, it is intended that any party aggrieved at any judgments rendered in any Circuit Court, upon any action brought for the recovery of money, wherein the damages demanded, or adjudged exceed fifty dollars, or in any action wherein the title of real estate, or any of its rights, may be affected, may appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, providing, however, that if any Plaintiff, in such case appeals, and in the Supreme Judicial Court receives less than fifty dollars, it shall be in the discretion of that Court to allow him, or not, as they judge right, any further costs than those allowed in the Circuit Court.

The 4th section provides for a review, in the Circuit Court, in cases under fifty dollars value, where real estate is not in question. The bill then provides that the Judges of the Circuit Courts shall have power to establish rules and orders for the regular management of business—it then provides, in cases where the Justices cannot convene in season, or so as not to open the Court, that the Sheriff may adjourn the Court to such time as a quorum can be had.

The 7th section provides, that the Petit Jurors shall, at these courts, give their attendance on such days of each term, as shall be directed by the Court.

The 8th section provides as to entries of actions in extraordinary cases; and the 9th gives the Court authority to appoint their Clerks, providing, however, that those now in office shall remain so, until suspended or removed.

The bill then provides a new arrangement in the office of the clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, intending in future, that the Clerks of the Circuit Courts, shall, in their respective counties, be Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, and that the records of the proceedings of that Court in each county shall be kept therein—giving, however, to the Judges of that Court, such a control in the appointment, or removal, of those Clerks, as that suitable persons, and such only, shall be appointed for that purpose; and the residue of the bill provides such fees for the Judges of the Circuit Court as are expected to be sufficient to raise an income of £. 280 by the year.

It is to be hoped, that the time has nearly arrived, which is to decide that the people of Massachusetts are not forever to be bound down under the despotism of "*aristocratic habit, and venerable custom.*" It is not to be expected that an attempt to overthrow a system, derived from high antiquity, in which some, and not a few, of the most powerful men in the community are interested, would meet with no opposition. Any possible plan which might be offered, would meet with as strong an opposition, perhaps as that which has been made to the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas. The attempt to establish this new arrangement has roused some of the most detestable affections and dispositions of the human character; the pride, avarice, ambition and influence of many are struck at, and the blow is felt by a great number, from those in high office down to the meanest petitiogger in the Commonwealth.

There are many who see, that by any reform, they must be losers. There are not a few, sons of Demetrius, who well know that, by the old embarassments, "no small gain is brought unto the Craftsmen;" they, therefore, with to raise an uproar, and cry out, "Great are the Courts of Common pleas," touch not a "made and fashion which time has rendered venerable, and which long habit has familiarized and endeared."

About thirty five years ago a proposal was made by a gentleman of the General Court to institute this Circuit System; but it was objected to by Gov. Hancock, who said it would have a tendency to lessen the influence of the Court—he said the Governor would have a larger influence by the appointments under the old system. Colonels Williams, of Medfield, Murray and Chandler, Brigadier Ruggles, and other members of the Council, were at bitterly opposed to it—they were all in the saddle—had a profit from the continuance of the old system, and no influence from the appointments under it, and would not consent to give them up—for the old institutions, they said, "had become venerable from time," and were "dear and familiar," to the people of the Province. The then Lieut. Gov. Mr. Hutchinson, said also that it struck at the influence of the chair, and he would oppose it—so the plan was laid aside. It is a little extraordinary that, under a Republican form of government, an opposition to the same plan should arise from men holding the same offices, and in almost the same degree, as under the operation of a government where "the chair was filled by royal appointment, and while uniform attempts" as we were told by his Excellency in his speech at the opening of the last session) "were made to strengthen the influence of the crown." It affords us this melancholy lesson, that no man, in the enjoyment of power, is willing to part with it; that its charms influence in every stage of life; that men in office are all conscious of their own "integrity and fortitude," and that (as his Honour informed us in May last, when he took the oaths of office) they "shall not quit the publick ground on which they stand."

An opposition to this plan arises from another source. The Attornies will lose at least 10 or 1500 dollars in fees, which are now annually afforded them from the old arrangements and the great number of continuances in the Supreme Judicial Court. The present Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas will lose an income of at least 6000 dollars; and the Sheriffs, in the distant counties, will lose from their fees on the return of executions at least 2000 dollars more. The returning fee on an execution from Berkshire to Boston, averaging at more than 22 shillings; and from Washington county, at more than 55 shillings. It is not therefore to be wondered at, that we find an immense combination of men in office united to defeat so salutary a plan.

From a LONDON PAPER.

Interesting Trial of Miss BRODERICK, for the Murder of G. ERRINGTON, Esq.

THIS trial came on Friday, July 17, at the Sessions held at Chelmsford, before the Lord Chief Baron; and at six o'clock in the morning the court was crowded, so as to make it difficult to get in; and at 7 the Judge seated himself on the bench. The prisoner, Miss B. was conveyed into the hall dock, in the criminal court, attended by three ladies and her apothecary; she was dressed in mourning, without powder, and after the first perturbation was over, occasioned by the concourse of surrounding spectators, she sat down on a chair prepared for her, and was tolerably composed, except at intervals, when the discovered violent agitations, as her mind became affected by various objects and circumstances. When the indictment was reading, she paid a marked attention to it; and on the words, "*that on the right breast of the said G. Errington, she did wilfully and feloniously inflicted one mortal wound, &c.*" she exclaimed, "*Oh my great God!*" and burst into a torrent of tears.

Mr. Garrow and Mr. Const were Counsel for the Crown; Mr. Shephard for the Prisoner.

Mr. Garrow, after expatiating, with infinite ability, on the heinousness of the prisoner's crime, which was to him the greater, as it had deprived him of a valuable friend; he with much candor admitted every possible excuse of the prisoner's state of mind, which, on the evidence to be laid before the jury, he should submit, would entitle her to every lenity, should it be made out to the satisfaction of their minds, that she was not in possession of her proper reason when this unhappy affair took place.

The first witness called was the servant to the deceased, who stated, that he was busy on the 13th, in his master's kitchen, when the prisoner came there, and asked if his master was at home, and if she could speak with him? he answered, that he was at home, shewed her into a parlor, and went up stairs to inform his master thereof. The prisoner observing Mrs. Errington coming down stairs, she addressed herself to her, requesting to be informed if she could speak to the deceased. She desired her to walk up stairs, which she did, and entered the room in which Mr. E. was sitting: Nothing more was heard until from the report of the pistol—the servant ran up stairs, where he saw his master bleeding, leaning on his left hand with his right placed under it. He exclaimed, "Oh! that woman has murdered me," and on his turning to her, the expressed much gratification at what she had done, burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, threw a pistol out of her left hand on the carpet, crying out, "*Here take me I hang me, and do what you will with me; I don't care now!*" On leaving her secure, he took a horse from the stable, and immediately went in pursuit of a surgeon, whom he sent to his master, and on his return took with him two Constables, who intimating to her the necessity of putting handcuffs upon her, she requested leave in the first place, to put her hand in her pocket, which the Constable refused, and on searching her, a second pistol was found there loaded; which, had it not been for the timely prevention of the Constable, he said she intended for her own destruction.

The surgeon, after examining the wound, found it necessary to ask Miss Broderick how she was situated when she fired at Mr. E. to which she replied, that she was standing up, and held the pistol in her left hand. He was of opinion that Mr. E. died by the wound he then received, and was corroborated therein by another Surgeon of eminence.

Joseph Griggs, a Constable, corroborated a part of the statement of the first witness; found the prisoner sitting in the parlor with her hands clasped, and around a table, with some water before her; he secured and put the handcuffs upon her, and saw a woman servant take the pistol from her pocket.

On the day previous to this melancholy affair, Miss Broderick had taken a place at the Bull inn, in Whitechapel, for South end, but not going thither in time, the coach went without her:—she arrived at the inn soon afterward, expressed much disappointment, and ordered a single horse chaise, and a man to drive her, so as to overtake it. This man was called, who deposed, that after he set out, she shewed many marks of infanity. At the turnpike they demanded four pence, when she put her hand into her pocket, and offered three pence, saying she had no more money, although the inn-keeper before the witness had seen her take from her pocket a handful of silver and halfpence; that she had made him at one time drive very fast, and complained at the same time, that, if he did not drive faster, she would insist on his going no further; that thereupon he went still much faster, when she asked him what he meant by going so fast, and on slacking his pace, the again complained, saying, she had rode a single horse eight hundred miles in a week. He drove her as far as the 9 mile stone, when he overtook the flage.—She seemed to be hurrying on, and much flustered, and her behaviour on the road was such as to convince him she was not in her perfect senses.

Miss Broderick resided at Kennington, and frequently employed a Chairwoman to assist in the cleaning of the house. On the Chairwoman's being called, she stated, that Miss B. asked her, which she thought was the easiest death; that she herself thought drowning was the easiest; that her conversation was extremely odd; and that she left Miss B.'s service, for fear she should find, some morning, she had made way with herself.

The prisoner's maid servant was then examined. She deposed, that she always thought her mistress very odd; she slept with her sometimes; has often known her get up in the middle of the night, and ring the bells; that she once put a pistol to her head, and said she would blow her brains out.

Mr. Giffin, her baker, related various circumstances of a similar tendency: That on his carrying a three penny loaf to her house, she would give sometimes a shilling, at others half a crown; and when he offered the change, she would enquire what he meant? She once ordered some flour, which he carried thither; and on her bringing up the tub, it appeared to be filled before.

John Eades carried a letter from the prisoner to Mr. Errington, about the 13th of May, the day, he said, before the mischief happened. Mr. Errington asked where he came from? He said from Kennington; Mr. Errington returned it to him unopened, saying, he should perhaps see the lady in a day or two.

Z. Batton, Esq. the Justice who committed her, was here called upon to produce the letter which had been returned unopened: The prisoner, he said, gave it to him when she was under examination—he cautioned her against giving up a paper that might materially affect herself; to which she replied, "Oh take it! take it!" which he accordingly did—it ran thus:

"As I intend going to Snaith end on Wednesday, I wish to speak a few words to you on my money affairs, as I have received no answer to the letter from Mr.——" [Mr. E's Solicitor.] I fear you are deceived in the person you entrust. I wish you would meet me at the Dog and Partridge, at Stafford, as I have not had the money you promised I should receive."

Mr. Errington was not called, nor was it deemed necessary: he was however, in the town.

The judge in a most excellent charge to the jury, recapitulated from his notes the whole of the evidence. He dwelt much on the circumstance of the prisoner's laughing after she had fired the pistol, and represented it as a circumstance for very common in cases of infanity, that it had been often the subject of theatrical representation. The letter, the learned judge observed, was not disreputive of any derangement, but was perfectly cool and sensible; but the words and the manner in which she expressed herself to Mr. Batton, when so much to his honour he wanted her to take it into her own possession, left it should be evidence against her, shewed a derangement, and a total insensibility to any consequences that might result from it.

After consulting together for a few minutes the jury pronounced their verdict—*Not Guilty.*

Miss Broderick appears about thirty five years of age, is rather short, but has a pretty countenance, and is of an elegant form. She conducted herself throughout with much propriety. She was indulged with a seat; and the three ladies who attended her occasionally administered smelling bottles,—She sat during the awful sus-

pence in more composure than she had done during the whole trial; told her attendants that she had derived that consolation from the conduct of all around her, which made her fate a matter of perfect indifference to her. When a verdict was delivered, she was lifted up from her seat, and with the most becoming demeanor, courtseyed to the court and jury. Such was the interest of the spectators in her behalf, that they testified it by the clapping of their hands.

The chief baron ordered her to be taken care of for the present, until some arrangement could be formed for her security.

(From the Whitehall Gazette of Aug. 15.

ABRIDGEMENT
OF THE
STATE of POLITICS for THIS WEEK.

The late extraordinary and unexpected occurrence of a Peace between Spain and the French Republic, and the probability of its being followed by similar Treaties with the States of Italy now engaged in the war, have given birth to a pretty general belief, or opinion, that the period cannot be very far distant of a general pacification in Europe.

To these ideas the convulsed and exhausted state of France has, no doubt, contributed in its full proportion. The world has seen that empire, triumphant on every frontier, abandon, for the second time, the most glittering and important of its acquisitions as the price of a Peace with Sovereigns, to whom they seemed to entitle her to dictate very different terms, as the reward of her own forbearance, and an indemnity for the wrongs she had received.

Prussia, Spain, and even Holland, have escaped beyond their expectations, and there can be no doubt that Naples and Sardinia will experience the same favour and indulgence. If the distresses, calamities, and internal dangers of France have not already decided the persons who preside in the storm to procure a general cessation at any price, it is certain, at least, that their object is to detach Great Britain from all her alliances, to put an end to all direction of truce and distraction of efforts and resources, and remain single in the field with this formidable enemy and triumphant rival.

The common exhaustion of Europe to which the ruin of the greatest agricultural State contributed in a large proportion with the general calamities and waste of war, has condemned the Imperial forces to a constant inactivity upon one side of the Rhine, while a still greater necessity forbid their enemies to profit of their distress and advance from the other. A disposition towards Peace, which we have always stated to exist in spite of the real difficulties and obstacles we believe to remain to its completion, must have been strengthened in no small degree by the reciprocal aspect of each other's debility, and the intercourse which usually takes place between armies in similar situations. These considerations, together with the little prospect of deriving any very effectual or essential assistance from Russia, considering the distance of that country, the pecuniary embarrassments of the Empress, and the latitude of her sea ports, have probably been the foremost in creating those ideas of

PEACE

which seem for some time to have influenced the public opinion and credit.

Upon the other hand, the defection of Spain, and a degree of perfidiousness which accompanies the silence and secrecy of a transaction so big with important consequences to all her allies, and the legitimate cause of war with these Powers arising from the very terms of the treaty she has made with their enemies, and the temptations her commerce and marine afford to the avarice and ambition of a great naval power, appear to have given birth to a very different calculation, and to have directed the public expectation with no small degree of eagerness towards a War with Spain; so that the alternative seems placed between general Peace and a more extended line and frontier of hostilities.

Had the present war been conducted by the Allied courts upon any fixed, avowed, and common principles, it will occur to every mind that the most partial pacifications must have really been preludes to a general peace. But as these Powers seem to have adopted different objects and principles, as some of them desired to restore Monarchy and order to France, while others were eager only to despoil her on her provinces, or to cripple her forces, it is impossible to know, except by conjecture and opinion, the real causes of any particular Treaty. One Power, for instance, may treat because it despairs of being able to effect any change in the interior of that Empire, while another may be disposed to negociate because it thinks it reduced to that state of debility and depression beyond which it could not sink without transferring too great a power and preponderance to other sovereigns. Thus the successes of the Republic, and its calamities, may be equal motives with different States for their respective negociations.

With regard to Great Britain; if her motives for undertaking the War had been merely ambitious, there can be but little doubt that they would lead her to a declaration of war with Spain, because the destruction of the marine of that country following close upon the wounds she had inflicted upon that of France, would make the blow complete and fatal, and the loss irreparable and extreme. But if we suppose her Councils to have been actuated by a policy more generous and humane, and her designs to be more moral and philanthropic—she will probably pause upon a measure, which, notwithstanding the brilliant dawn with which it opens, may easily be overtaken by clouds of hurricanes in its decline. In this case we will attempt nothing, till Spain undertakes to execute that Article of the Treaty which yields her part of Hispaniola to the enemy. This article we have already hazarded an opinion may be nugatory, and must be ineffectual otherwise than as it will divert a greater part of the general contention to the Islands in the West Indies.

Of the general policy of the kingdom, therefore, at this crisis, if we were obliged to deliver an opinion, we should think that it consisted in converting the defection of Spain into the means of a general Peace, should there be no certain ground for so apprehension that France is more desirous of the offer, than of the reality, and that she would not endeavour rather to profit of it as a means of inflaming the pride and ambition of her suffering people, than putting an end to their miseries and bidding them respite under their accumulated calamities.

We have already stated in some of those Papers, that between Great Britain and France, the difficulties were greater in the way of negociation than of peace, and we still think so, notwithstanding these difficulties are many, and are doubtless encreased by the partial Treaties of so many of the Allies. With these the road is smooth and easy; France restores a great part of what she has taken, and reserves what she pleases as an indemnity for her expence and losses in the War: but with England she must stipulate for restorations to herself; and though our conquests in the West Indies are unfortunately not so secure as we hoped them, it will not be without some disappointment that they can be surrendered back again to the enemy.

The good sense, however, of the people of this country will make even greater sacrifices seem light, if they were necessary to restore Peace to the world, and to give us an opportunity of enjoying all those advantages of commerce and maritime superiority which we have secured to ourselves by our naval victories in the war.—But if Peace is not to be had with honor and security, they will submit with equal readiness to any privations which it may be necessary to suffer, in order to give a final blow to the maritime of the house of Bourbon, and lay the foundations of a long and glorious Peace, in the total debility and impotence of the naval Powers, who alone can effectually disturb it.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS

Of the trial and execution of those Members of the *National Convention*, who instigated and favoured the *last* insurrection in *Paris*, on the 1st of Prairial.

PARIS, 30th Prairial.
Military Commission.

EACH of the accused, *eight in number*, viz. *Gilbert Romme*, aged 45. *Jean Michel Duroy*, aged 41. *Jean Marie Claude Alexandre Goujon*, aged 29. *Pierre Jacques Forestier*, aged 56. *Pierre Bourbotte*, aged 22, *Ernest Dominique Francois Joseph Duquesnoy*, aged 27. *Pierre Amable Soubrany*, aged 42. *Jean Pascal Charles Peyssard*, aged 40. was at first brought in separately to be confronted with his accusers, seated in a chair in front of the President, and guarded by two grenadiers, with naked *Sabres*. They had not all the same degree of assurance, nor the same system of defence.

Romme, denied almost all the motions he had made. He attacked the exactitude of the *Moniteur*, and the fidelity of the Editor, who had taken down the minutes of the sitting. During the whole trial, he hardly raised his eyes. He was pale and wan; fear was painted in his countenance, he seemed to concentrate himself, and shrink as if he was afraid of being approached. Naturally more ugly than MARAT, his features inspired aversion and disgust, for he had not, like *the pretended "friend of the people,"* that grotesque air which excited laughter.

Duroy came next; his manner was mild and submissive; he seemed to expect much from the humble style he had adopted. His system of defence was quite opposite to that of Romme who had denied every thing; Duroy confessed every thing. Romme accused the *Moniteur* of infidelity: Duroy acknowledged it right even to the very words; he even praised the exactitude of the Editor, in several things not mentioned by any other witness. He entered into some details of his political life. He spoke of his missions into *Calvados*, and the department of the *Lower Rhine*. He declared he had never caused one drop of blood to be spilt; that he had only once caused some *Federalists* to be arrested to save them and to appease the clamors of the *Jacobins*, who accused him of protecting the partizans of Buzot. He spoke a great deal, and in every thing he said, appeared anxious to conciliate the favour of his Judges, and the pity of the public.

Duquesnoy denied almost every thing. He was recovering from a severe fit of sickness, in which he had lost the greatest part of his hair. He appeared yet in pain, and seemed to think he had not long to live.

Bourbotte saluted with grace, and inclined his body almost every time he answered his Judges; looking often at the ladies who were among the spectators, spoke with affection, and played incessantly with his snuff box. He affirmed that he did not support the motions made by Romme, Goujon, Duroy, &c. in the evening sitting of the 1st of Prairial, that he had only proposed to arrest those journalists who poisoned the public mind. And as to any thing else which escaped him, he offered as an excuse, that his head was heated by several glasses of wine he had just drank. During his whole trial he preserved a serene and cheerful air.

Goujon had a certain sullen composure, and a ferocious though down cast look. He tried to embarrass the witnesses and make them fall into contradictions. Like Romme, he suffered some personalities to escape him, against the witnesses: And like him, appeared to think that his affair would not have a favourable issue.

Soubrany knowing himself to be before the men on whom his fate depended, had resolved to put that lofty and disdainful air, which he always carried in the hall of the convention. He was very candid and decent in his defence. He even owned himself the author of a motion, which nobody had attributed to him, and which every body thought had been made by Duquesnoy.

Peyssard seemed to try to overawe the witnesses; he put on a bold face, and affected a haughty look. He denied having cried *victory!* when the Rebels obtained a momentary advantage over the citizens who delivered the Convention in the night of the 1st and 2d of Prairial. Peyssard seemed however, to be reconciled to his fate, and to be very careless about what might be the decision of his Judges.

Forestier, answered to any thing proposed by referring to his written defence and to his interrogatory: He did not appear to be in very good spirits.

The 28th Prairial, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the examinations being terminated, the sitting was adjourned until the morrow. The 29th, at half past 12 at noon, the Commission ordered the eight accused to appear before them. They were brought and standing before their Judges, from whom they were separated by the Secretary's table and six grenadiers; the Secretary read to them the judgment of the Commission. Romme, Duquesnoy, Duroy, Bourbotte, Soubrany, and Goujon, Representatives of the People, having been convicted on the full evidence, of being the authors, fautors and abettors of the dreadful events which took place on the 1st of Prairial, of having conspired against the Republic, provoked the dissolution of the Convention, the assassination of its Members, attempted by every means, to organize revolt and civil war, and to revive all the horrors of the tyranny which preceded the fall of Robespierre, were condemned to death, ordered to be delivered over to the executioner of the criminal judgments, and to be executed the same day, on the square of the Revolution.—Peyssard not having shewn the same spirit of rebellion, was condemned to banishment only. Forestier, as he did not take a very active part in the revolt, though inculpated as having favoured it, was ordered to remain in prison until the Committee of General Welfare should take cognizance of his case.

After sentence was read, Forestier laughed. Goujon laid his portrait on the table, desiring it might be sent to his wife.

Duquesnoy also delivered a letter which he said contained his farewell to his wife and friends. "I wish," said he, "my blood may be the last innocent blood that may be shed; may it consolidate the Republic! *Vive la Republique!*"

"The enemies of liberty," said Bourbotte, "have alone demanded my life. My last prayer! my last sigh shall be for my country."

The condemned then put on the pale their certificates of deputies—their pocket books, &c. to be sent to their families. They were then carried out, and as they descended the stairs they stabbed themselves with knives and scissars. Bourbotte as he struck himself said, "See how a brave man can die."—They had among them all, only two knives and an old pair of scissars, which they used one after the other. They were immediately led into the room on the lower floor, which had before served them for a prison. An officer soon brought to the President of the Commission the two knives and scissars, and announced that five of the condemned had stabbed themselves.

The President then read the order given by the commission the evening before and even that morning, to search the accused and take from them their knives, scissars and other cutting instruments; and to search even their beds. It is thought that they concealed the instruments they used in the lining of their cloaths.

The commandant of the post was instantly arrested. A health officer was called for to verify the state of the condemned, and say if they could live to be carried from the prison to the place of punishment. He announced that Romme, Goujon, and Duquesnoy were already dead.—Romme had wounded himself deeply, not only in the body, but in the neck and even in the face; he was so covered with blood that he could hardly be recognised. Goujon seemed to have died writhing with torment; for his face and above all his lips were contracted in a very remarkable manner. Of the three who were carried to the place of execution, Soubrany appeared the most wounded. He had stabbed himself in his right side, and had lost so much blood that he was nearly exhausted; and covered with blood he lay quite extended to the bottom of the cart.

The countenance of Duroy was as usual.—Bourbotte shewed the most courage. He sat upright and looked around him.

Before they came out of the tribunal, Duroy said, "The assassins enjoy their work! How unhappy I am that my blow failed! Were those hands made to be tied by the executioner? Be merry *Messieurs les Aristocrats!*" He then broke out in abusive language only against the persons who were in the hall.

Soubrany said "*Let me die.*" When arrived at the square of the revolution, he was obliged to be lifted on the scaffold.

Bourbotte who suffered the last, gave in that extreme moment a new proof of the courage which had not abandoned him during the whole course of his trial: While they were tying him to the plank, he talked to the people around the scaffold. As the infamy he was levelled to receive the fatal stroke, it was perceived that the axe had not been remounted; he was accordingly turned over, to raise the instrument, and he employed that short time in yet speaking to those around him. He said he died innocent and wished the Republic might prosper.

The condemned were escorted by a regiment of cavalry. One battalion of infantry was placed in observation in the Elysian fields, and another on the bridge of the Revolution.

Such was the end of these men.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is now said, that the overflowing of the Rhine prevented General Pichegru from crossing that river on the 12th of August, but that on the following day every obstacle was overcome, and the passage effected by two columns. On the 13th two other columns crossed: and lastly, on the 15th, a fifth and sixth. This step, our account adds, could alone determine the emperor to think seriously of concluding a peace, and of putting a stop to the negociation, of his Ambassador at Basle.

A misunderstanding is on the point of breaking out between the Courts of Berlin and Petersburgh. Catherine has manifested to Frederic William a marked displeasure, and M. de Tavercamp, the Prussian Minister at Petersburgh, has been suddenly recalled. We are apprehensive that the North of Europe will in its turn be in the situation of the *plectuntur achivi*.

August 24.

OF THE EMIGRANTS,

On Saturday we received the Paris papers from the 15th inst. to the 18th inclusive, and yesterday we received those of the 19th and 20th.

It is with concern we state, that the execution of the Emigrants taken at Quiberon is fully confirmed. They were tried by the Military Commissioners at Vannes, of which there are no less than five. One hundred and eighty eight were shot in four days. Among these were Sombreuil, the Bishop of Dol, and a great number of officers and priests. The Chouans are to be tried immediately after the completion of the trials of the Emigrants.

The account from the Western departments still contain disastrous details of the ravages of the Chouans. They murder passengers, they enter towns, and after having imposed very heavy contributions, retire with their booty.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 20.

Was killed lately at his house in S. Carolina, Robert Thomas, Esquire, of the Senators of that state in the last general Assembly; he was shot dead by some person unknown—but is generally supposed his death was occasioned by his voting for the Yazoo bill, and receiving upwards of four thousand dollars for that vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated 15th of August, 1795.

"This government are now paying for the cargoes lately brought in here, and though some difficulties occur, I believe they will all be paid for—the recent ones are selling on their own account.

The treaty has arrived—and many think with me, that by the ratification much has been gained by America, and that if new negotiations occur in consequence of it, greater advantages may still be obtained. I am glad to see the capture business placed in the hands of Commissioners, as at present it is in the Doctor's Commons among a set of the vilest men, from whom justice cannot be expected."

NEW YORK, October 17.

A gentleman of observation, who has lately passed thro' the western and northern parts of France, writes to his friend in the United States, that the country there appeared to be as well cultivated as usual, and no want of hands to till the lands, though the whole loss of men which France has sustained since the year 1791, is calculated at *twelve hundred thousand*. The gentleman remarks further, that the country is now free from beggars, crouds of whom, under the old government, used to assail the traveller, in every part of France.

This last fact is readily accounted for. Armies are the resort of all the idle fellows of a country; some find employment and become useful in an army, when they will not labour at any common occupation; others soon perish with sickness and hardship. During the late war in America, the same fact was observable—no idle fellows were seen strolling about the country. It should however not be forgotten, that by means of the extreme scarcity of provisions in France, during the last and part of the present year, numbers of poor people perished with hunger.

Our informant adds, that he was witness of the extraordinary patience of the inhabitants of Paris, during the late want of bread. For some weeks, each person was served by the Municipality with only *two ounces* of bread a day, yet for the most part Paris was free from tumult.

In former times, when bread failed, the Parisians used to collect in a mob, and tear to pieces the bakers or pull down their houses. They did so at the beginning of the present revolution, and the Englishare doing the same in many parts of Great Britain. This is an odd way, of getting Bread by destroying the bakers. How much to the honor of the Parisians, is their patient fortitude under the most affecting calamities!

It is one of those singular occurrences which mark the course of events, and which atheists cannot fail to ascribe to a Supreme intelligence, who converts the wickedness of men into the means of their own punishment, that the attempts of the English ministry to *starve the French* have failed—that the English are more distressed for food than the French and that the riots of the people in England for want of food, should be the means of restraining the projects of the ministry and disposing them to make peace.

BOSTON, October 21.

DISSOLUTION OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A report is in circulation, that the King of *England*, had, by proclamation, dissolved his Parliament, and called a new one. We cannot trace the report to its source; but we are far from thinking such an event impossible. The present Parliament has been more than five years in existence—the numerous petitions to them demonstrate that they do not represent the feelings of the nation.—A dissolution of it is therefore necessary, preparatory to *Peace*.—As a circumstance indicative of the probability of the report, we mention, that we have seen advertisements in the *London* papers, from Members of Parliament, thanking their Constituents for their past support, & soliciting their further suffrages, "*should a dissolution of the Parliament take place.*"

It has been said, in some of the papers, that the duties of impost have been raised for gold in *France*. The fact is, the *National Convention* has never, until lately, admitted a legal depreciation of their *assignats*; but have at length found it necessary, from that depreciation, to raise the duties of impost, payable in assignats, to six times their former nominal sum. Notwithstanding this rise the importer, by paying the duties in assignats, saves near 60 *per cent.*

CIRCUIT COURT.

Last Friday, came on the argument of the cause of the ship *Mary Ford*, before the Hon. Judge Cushing. It was on appeal from the District Court. The facts were, that the *Mary Ford*, was a British vessel, bound on a voyage from one of the English islands, to *London*, was captured on the high seas by one of a French squadron of five ships, taken possession of, mo't into the fleet, and sailed as a prize in company, about 30 hours, and then by order of the commander of the squadron, the French crew were taken out, and the ship attempted to be set fire to; the attempt failing, the ship remained a wreck for several days, until she was found and taken up by the crew of an American ship, and brought into the port of *Boston*. The libels were libelled her; the British Consul claimed her for the original British owners paying salvage; and the French Consul also claimed her, paying salvage, as the property of the French Republic, by the rights of war. The District Judge has given a handsome salvage to the Americans, and decreed that the remainder should go to the use of the British owners. There was no appeal as to the salvage allowed to the Americans; but the French Consul claimed an appeal as to the residue. Mr. Morton and Mr. Sullivan, were of Council for the French claim, and Mr. Gore and Mr. Dane, for the British claim. After a full hearing of the parties, from Friday morning, until Saturday noon;—the cause was adjourned, until Monday, for the Courts opinion; when the Circuit Judge, reversed the decree of the District Judge, and gave the residue of the wreck to the French Republic, as the last legal possessors.

The Council for the British claim, we hear, intend carrying the cause before the Supreme Court of the United States, by writ of error.

NORTHAMPTON, October 28.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the western army, to his friend in Massachusetts, dated head-quarters, Greenville, August 7.

"A peace is concluded with the Indians, and, I believe, the best that has ever been made. I think they will go away better satisfied than they have at any former treaty. It was signed the 3d inst. They are this day receiving their presents. It has been a pleasing scene to me. I have been a witness to parents receiving their children, who have been absent for 15 or 16 years, and had grown to adult state but could not speak one word of English—likewise some of the Indians who had been with our people had totally lost their mother tongue. Husbands meeting their wives and wives their husbands on both sides. The other day a beautiful girl came in who was married to an Indian; her father was here in quest of her—she had been gone about 12 years, and was seven years old when she was taken—her father despairs of having her restored to him again—she appears quite afraid of him.

"One respectable old man from Kentucky, had two sons, whom he met here, the oldest could speak a little English, and remembered the time of his capture. The father took them both home; they stayed with him but a few days, then stole two of his best horses and left him. I believe white savages are harder to be civilized than Indians.

"Do you wish to know how I live? I will tell you: I have furnished every day, as good a table as I had when you were acquainted with me in New-England—I have three cows and the means of keeping them; the expence of purchase is a mere trifle; not half so much as with you—I have plenty of poultry and as good a garden as can be seen in your part of the country, have beef and mutton in plenty; the latter the best I have ever seen before—we have also wild game of all sorts, and at all times, deer, bear, turkey, partridge, &c. In short, I had no idea of this country until I came here—It may be justly said to be the finest in the world."

Lord Dorchester, governor of Lower Canada, has issued a proclamation, dated Quebec, Sept. 9th, stating that as, on account of the high prices of wheat and flour, the inhabitants were generally disposing of their stock on hand necessary for their subsistence; to the end that his majesty's good subjects may be relieved from the apprehension of scarcity and want, and that all precautions may be taken to provide for the quiet advantage and sustenance of his majesty's subjects in that province, his Lordship has accordingly ordered,

"That an embargo be laid from and after the tenth day of Sept. inst. upon all ships and vessels laden or to be laden, in whole or part, with wheat, flour, oats, barley, Indian corn, flour, and biscuit, that shall not be bonded or cleared at the custom house, or in before the tenth of this present month; and that the said embargo do continue and remain from the said tenth day of Sept. inst. until the tenth day of December next.

The last accounts from Ireland give a dawning hope, that the day of retribution is not far distant in that oppressed country. The defenders are more numerous and more daring than ever; and appear to want but a leader to demolish the ancient system of tyranny and superstition in that infatuated country. These defenders have been considered as mere desperadoes, driven by extreme wretchedness and want to acts of violence and to pillage and rapine; but their systematic proceedings at this time warrant a conjecture, that they are now under leaders, a powerful political engine, which, however unworthy, may be the means and perhaps the only means, of effecting a regeneration of Ireland, and ridding that fine country from the yoke of England and the tyranny of priests.

Various accounts have been published in the Newspapers, and various verbal statements circulated, in regard to the reasons which induced the *sudden* resignation of the late Secretary of State, the Hon. Edmund Randolph, Esq. whether truth has any share in the reports and conjectures on this subject, time must determine.—At present the current of opinion is rather a gainst the reputation of the ex-Secretary. Among other accounts in circulation, is the following: "That a French vessel, in which were dispatches from Mr. *Fauchet*, the late Minister from France to this country, was captured by an English Frigate; that the dispatches were thrown into the sea; but prevented from sinking by a man who sprang from the deck into the water, to obtain them: that on searching into the contents of the dispatches, a letter was found from Mr *Fauchet*, designed for the French Committee of Public Safety—that this letter was sent to the English Ministry, who transmitted the same to Mr. *Hammond*, the Ambassador from England, residing in America—that on the receipt of this letter the President was at Mount Vernon; and Mr. Hammond shewed the contents to the Hon. Mr. *Wolcott*, the Secretary of the Treasury, who advised the sending on an express to the President——that this was done, and the letter immediately left Mount Vernon for Philadelphia, where on his arrival, he summoned together the heads of departments, and such of the Judges of the Supreme Court as were in town——that, on their assembling, the President informed them that a subject of the utmost importance claimed their attention, a subject in which Mr. *Randolph* was *particularly* interested, to whom he handed the said letter—that Mr. Randulph appeared confused at its contents, and begged leave to withdraw for a few minutes——leave was given—that in about a quarter of an hour he returned, gave to the President a paper, and immediately withdrew—that this paper contained his resignation of the office of Secretary of State.—Further, it is rumoured that Mr. *Fauchet's* letter gave information that the *secret service money* (which 'tis reported he brought over with him to a large amount) had been well employed to *cement stronger the bonds of amity between Frabce and America*—that Mr. *Fauchet* acknowledged himself in the said letter to be much indebted to the *friendly agency* of the ex Secretary, and in a gentleman in high office in the state of Pennsylvania, to the business of "*cementing stronger the bonds of amity between the two countries.*" We vouch not for the truth of a syllable of the foregoing, *except the resignation of the Secretary of State*——of such a nature, however, are the reports in circulation. When Congress meets, the ex-Secretary, and others implicated in rumors, will undoubtedly be honourably exculpated, or charges of mal-conduct fully proved against them.

For Sale.

A Convenient dwelling HOUSE and BARN, with seven acres of good LAND and an ORCHARD adjoining, being half a mile north of the meeting-house in Northampton—an excellent run of water within two rods of the door, also, ten or twelve acres of pasture and wood Land, within half a mile of said house, seven acres of meadow Land and a wood Lot one mile and a half from said house. The whole will be sold remarkably low. For particulars enquire of

MEDAD KING.

Northampton, Oct. 27, 1795.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber last night, a red lined STAG, with a white face. Whoever will give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SIMEON PARSONS.

Northampton, Oct. 22, 1795.

Levi Shephard,

Has just imported from London, a large and general assortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines—

Physicians and private families may be supplied upon reasonable terms.

He has also just received a very general assortment of English, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Cassimers, Coatings, Flaskicks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, ruse Blankets, Cotton Sheeting, Ratting Cloths, Bed Sacks, Lutestring, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c.—Likewise, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, such as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Nuaragua, Copperas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigrise, Spanish Indigo, Press Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, Prussian Blue, Yellow Oker, Lamp Black, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, Putty, &c.——Also, best Bourdeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Popcelo, Molasses, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Cask or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, best Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raisins, Figs, Starch, &c.—Also, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails & Nail Rods, Glass, Shovels and Spades, Soal and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at the months credit, or exchanged for cash or country produce.

N. B. Cash given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees Wax.

Northampton, October 28 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler,

Price 24s. a Gross—2/3 a Doz. and 4½d. single.

Beer's ALMANACK, for 1796.

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of Weather, rising & setting of Planets, length of days & nights, Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Tide Table for high water at New Haven; historical anecdote of the famous Charles le Quint; anecdote of an old Gentleman and his Negro; of the Philosopher Blas; of a Lady, questioned about her age; of an unprincipled Peer; of a poor man who had a termagant wife; of a sheriff by the name of Bell; of Charles the I. of the leader of a musical band; of a gentleman and his servant; of Henry fourth; of a Justice of Peace; of two Negroes; of Lady Lane; of Admiral Coligny; of a Countryman and his Wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had buried and old husband whom she married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Miser in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Pasquin; Gratitude incompatible with Love: how to grow Rich; Extraordinary advertisement; curious account of an Arrest of a dead Horse, by an order from the Inquisitors to bring him to the Holy Office; the Matrimonial Creed; Burlesque on Duelling; an English Story; Man and Wife; a Narrative of the captivity and escape of Mrs. Eunice Scott, an inhabitant of Washington county, Virginia; Solomon's Proverbs; *Who so findeth a Wife findeth a good thing*, &c.

Said Butler has on hand and keeps constantly for sale, all parts of Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Morse's Geography, Dwight's Geography, Bibles and Testaments, Account Books, Plain Books and Cent Tables, by whole sale and retail.

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS.

Northampton, October 28, 1795.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of JOHN EATON, late of Greenwich, deceased, represented insolvent, and nine months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners will attend said business at the dwelling house of Robert Field, innholder in Greenwich, on the second Monday of December next and the two following months, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT FIELD, } Commiss-
CALEB KEITH, } sioners.

Greenwich, Oct. 19 1795.

Cash, Salt and Oil, exchanged for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price given—by DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 14th October, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol X.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1795. [NUMB. 479.]

POETRY.

The GLOOM of AUTUMN:
An EMBLEM of OLD AGE.

HALL, ye fighing tones of forrow,
View with me th' autumnal gloom;
Learn from hence your fate to morrow,
Dead perhaps—laid in the tomb.

See all nature fading dying,
Silent all things seem to mourn;
Life from vegetation flying,
Minds us of our mould'ring urn.

Oft in Autumn tempests rising,
Makes the lofty forests nod;
Scene of nature, how surprising,
Read in nature, nature's God.

See our sov'reign sole Creator,
Lives eternal in the sky;
While we mortals yield to nature,
Bloom awhile, then fade and die.

Nations die by dread Bellona,
Through corrupt tyrannic Kings;
Just as plants by pale Pomona,
Fall to rise in future springs.

Mournful sceee, when vegetation
Dies by frost, or worms devour;
Doubly mournful when a nation
Dies by neighb'ring nation's power.

Death and war my mind depresses,
Autumn shews my own decay;
Calls to mind my past distresses,
Warns me of my dying day.

Autumn gives me melancholy,
Strikes dejection through my soul;
While I mourn my former folly,
Waves of sorrow o'er me roll.

Hollow winds about me roaring,
Noisy waters round me rise;
While I fit my fate deploring,
Tears fast streaming from mine eyes.

What to me are Autumn's treasures,
Since I know no earthly joy?
Long I've lost all youthful pleasures,
Time must youth and health destroy.

Pleasures once I fondly courted,
Blooming as the blushing rose;
Ah! to fee where once I sported,
Now embitters all my woes.

Age and sorrow fince have blasted,
Every youthful pleasing dream;
Quivering age with youth contrasted,
Oh, how short our glories seem.

Former friends, how oft I've fought 'em,
Just to cheer my drooping mind;
But they're gone like leaves in Autumn,
Driv'n before the dreary wind.

When a few more years are wasted,
When a few more Springs are o'er,
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall fall to bloom no more.

Fast my Sun of life declining,
Soon will fet in endless night;
But my hopes pure and refining,
Rest in future life and light.

Ceafe, this fearing, trembling, sighing,
Death shall break this fellen gloom;
Soon my spirits flutt'ring, flying,
Must be borne beyond the tomb. S. G.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

By the GOVERNOR:
A Proclamation
For a DAY of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAISE.

FORASMUCH as the occaſional meeting of a People for the exerciſe of Piety and Devotion towards God, more eſpecially of thoſe who enjoy the Light of Divine Revelation, has a ſtrong tendency to impreſs their minds with a ſenſe of their Dependence upon HIM and their Obligations to HIM.

I have thought fit, according to the ancient and laudable Practice of our renowned Anceſtors, to appoint a day of Public Thankſgiving to GOD, for the great benefits which HE has been pleaſed to beſtow upon us, in the Year paſt. And I do by the advice and conſent of the COUNCIL, appoint THURSDAY, the *Nineteenth* day of NOVEMBER next, to be obſerved as a DAY of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAISE throughout this Commonwealth: Calling upon the Miniſters of the Goſpel of all Denominations, with their reſpective Congregations to aſſemble on that Day, to offer to God, their unfeigned Gratitude, for his great Goodneſs to the People of the United States in general, and of this Commonwealth in particular.

More eſpecially in that he hath in his Good Providence united the ſeveral States under a National Compact, formed by themſelves, whereby they may defend themſelves againſt external Enemies, and maintain Peace and Harmony with each other.

That internal Tranquility hath been continued within this Commonwealth; and that the voice of Health is ſo generally heard in the habitations of the People.

That the Earth has yielded her increaſe, ſo that the Labours of our induſtrious Huſbandmen have been abundantly crowned with Plenty.

That our fiſheries have been ſo far proſpered.—Our Trade notwithſtanding obſtructions it has met with, has yet been profitable to us, and the works of our Hands have been eſtabliſhed.

That while other Nations have been involved in War, attended with an uncommon profuſion of Human blood, we in the courſe of Divine Providence, have been preſerved from ſo grievous a Calamity, and have enjoyed ſo great a meaſure of the Bleſſing of peace.

And I do recommend that together with our Thankſgiving, humble Prayer may be offered to God, that we may be enabled, by the ſubſequent obedience of our Hearts and Manners, to teſtify the ſincerity of our profeſſions of gratitude, in the ſight of God and man; and thus be prepared for the Reception of future Divine Bleſſings.

That God would be pleaſed to Guide and Direct the Adminiſtration of the Federal Government, and thoſe of the ſeveral States, in Union, ſo that the whole People may continue to be ſafe and happy in the Conſtitutional enjoyment of their Rights, Liberties and Privileges, and our Governments be greatly reſpected at Home and Abroad.

And while we rejoice in the Bleſſing of Health beſtowed upon us, we would ſympathize with thoſe of our Siſter States, who are viſited with a Contagious and Mortal Diſeaſe; and fervently ſupplicate the FATHER of Mercies, that they may ſpeedily be reſtored to a ſtate of Health and Proſperity.

That HE would in his abundant Mercy regard our Fellow Citizens and others, who are groaning under abject Slavery, in Algiers, and direct the moſt effectual meaſures for their ſpeedy Relief.

That HE would graciouſly be pleaſed to put an end to all Tyranny and Uſurpation, that the people who are under the Yoke of Oppreſſion, may be made free; and that the Nations who are contending for Freedom may ſtill be favored by HIS Almighty Aid, and enabled under his influences, to complete wiſe Syſtems of Civil Government, founded in the equal Rights of Men, and calculated to eſtabliſh their permanent Security and Welfare.

And Finally, that the Peaceful & Glorious Reign of our Divine Redeemer, may be known and enjoyed throughout the whole Family of Mankind.

And I do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, to abſtain from all ſuch Labour and Recreation, as may not be conſiſtent with the Solemnity of the ſaid day.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in *Boſton*, the fourteenth Day of *October*, in the Year of our LORD, One Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Twentieth Year of the Independence of the United States of *America*.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—*Atteſt*.

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Sec'ry*.

GOD ſave the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts!

Andrew Wood,

HEREBY informs his cuſtomers, that laſt week ended the laſt quarter—He therefore calls on all perſons indebted for ſix months, or more, to make payment immediately.

Oct. 24. 1795.

LOST from the Subſcriber, in Northampton, a brown COW, artificial marks, if any, unknown. Whoever will give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

NATHANIEL PHELPS.

Northampton, Oct. 20. 1795.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the 6th of Sept. laſt, a year old HEIFER, with a half crop the under ſide of the right ear. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SILAS WILLCOX.

Conway, Oct. 12. 1795.

Broke into the incloſure

of the ſubſcriber, two HEIFERS ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt ſpring, *one* lined back and hog'd horns—the other brown, ſlim made.—The owner is deſired to pay charges and take them away.

REUBEN PELTON.

Northampton, October 7. 1795.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

Berkſhire, ſſ.

At a Court of Common Pleas begun and held at Lenox, within and for the county of Berkſhire, on the ſecond Tueſday of Sept. Anno Domini 1795.

THE Petition of SAMUEL TOLMAN and SIMEON HODGES, both living on a tract of Land in ſaid county, known and called by the name of Bullock's Grant, ſhewing that they are each of them, (with others known to them,) intereſted in and ſeized of ſeveral tracts of Land lying in ſaid Bullock's Grant, to the ſeveral lots of land ſaid out to the original rights number forty-two and forty-ſix, in manner following, that is to ſay, the ſaid Samuel of one undivided eighth part of ſaid rights, and the ſaid Simeon of one undivided eighth part thereof:—and that they the ſaid Petitioners now hold and being intereſted in ſaid lands as tenants in common as aforeſaid, are deſirous of having and improving their particular ſhares, parts and portions of the ſame, with the privileges thereof, in ſeverality, &c. praying that the ſame may be divided, and that they may each hold their ſhares in ſeverality, &c—is now ready and conſidered by the Court, who thereupon order that the ſubſtance of the ſaid petition, as aforeſaid, be publiſhed in the Independent Chronicle, at Boſton, in the Star, at Stockbridge, and in the paper publiſhed at Northampton, three weeks ſucceſſively; the laſt publication in each to be three weeks previous to the firſt Tueſday in January next; that all perſons intereſted may appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Lenox, in ſaid county, on ſaid firſt Tueſday of January, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, wherefore the prayer of the ſaid petition ſhould not be granted.

Atteſt. H. W. DWIGHT, Clerk.

HAMPSHIRE, ſſ.

To the Honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampſhire, on the fourth Tueſday of September, 1795.

HUMBLY ſhews TRYPHENA HERRICK of Hatfield, in ſaid county; that on the ſeventeenth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, ſhe was married to NATHANIEL HERRICK, late of ſaid Hatfield yeoman, and has ever ſince that time continued the faithful wife of the ſaid NATHANIEL, but the ſaid NATHANIEL ſince the marriage aforeſaid, hath often violated the marriage covenant, and has committed adultery with divers perſons, and on the twentieth day of October laſt paſt, the ſaid NATHANIEL left the Libellant, and voluntarily abſconded himſelf, and has not ſince been heard of—Your Petitioner therefore, humbly prays your Honors, that by a decree of this Court, ſhe may be divorced from the bond of her marriage with the ſaid NATHANIEL, and that ſuch part of the eſtate of the ſaid NATHANIEL may be aſſigned to her for her ſupport, as your honors ſhall think fit—and as in duty bound ſhall pray TRYPHENA HERRICK.

September Term at Northampton, 1795.—Upon the Libel aforeſaid, ORDERED, that the ſaid TRYPHENA HERRICK, notify the ſaid NATHANIEL HERRICK to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampſhire, on the laſt Tueſday of April next, by publiſhing an atteſted copy of the libel and order thereon, three weeks ſucceſſively in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE printed at Northampton, by WILLIAM BUTLER, the laſt publication to be at leaſt three months before the ſitting of ſaid Court, that he may then and there ſhew cauſe if any he has, why the prayer of the ſaid TRYPHENA HERRICK, the Libellant ſhould not be granted.

JOHN TUCKER. *Clerk.*

A true copy of the original Libel and Order

Atteſt—JOHN TUCKER. *Clerk.*

WANTED as apprentices to the Tanning buſineſs, 2 or 3 ſmart active BOYS.—Enquire of

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, Oct. 14. 1795.

Wanted immediately, a

JOURNEYMAN Blackſmith, one that underſtands the buſineſs—Enquire of

SETH WOOD.

Montague, Sept. 9. 1795.

Taken up in damage, in

Hadley Great Meadow, on the 20th of September, inſt. three MULES. The owner is deſired to prove property, and pay the expences, and take them away.

OLIVER SMITH, jun.

Hadley, Sept. 27th. 1795.

The perſon who took a

BAG, from under an appletree, in *Rainbow*, is requeſted to leave it with the PRINTER hereof immediately——it is well known who has it.

October 14th, 1795.

Take Notice.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell to any perſon of land in two towns called No. 7 and 8th range in Genefee country, about 15 miles from Canandaigua, and ſituated on the lake of that name. The land is good and well ſituated for farms. The town contains about 200 inhabitants, and a grift and ſaw mill are erected and in buſineſs. The land is well watered, and the timber excellent, particularly the pine, which has a ready market and commands a great price. The communication with the lake by a creek ſufficient for boats and rafting, will render the preſent ſale a valuable object, either for ſettlement or ſpeculation. The terms of payment ſhall be eaſy, and may be paid, by inſtalments, the laſt ſum to be paid in 1799. A compleat title will be furniſhed at the time of ſale, or on final payment as ſhall be convenient.

THOMAS GOLD.

County of Berkſhire, Pittsfield October 12, 1795.

For Sale,

THAT large, commodious and well built Dwelling HOUSE, in Hatfield, ſtanding on the ſtage road from Northampton to Deerfield, in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, together with a STORE, BARN, and other convenient Out Houſes—with the Houſe Lot, an Orchard, and elegant Garden adjoining. The ſituation has a commanding proſpect, and laying near the center of the town, is well calculated for trade or a tavern, or for a gentleman of any occupation. Alſo a Paſture of ſix acres near adjoining. Poſſeſſion given next May.—As he intends to remove from here next Spring, he will ſell the whole on remarkable low terms. For particulars enquire of JOHN HART on the premiſes.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to ſaid Hart, are requeſted to make immediate payment; on failure of which by the firſt of Dec. next, their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection.

Hatfield, Oct. 6, 1795.

Do LOOK! Do LOOK!

New Goods
FOR SALE.

A LARGE aſſortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Lamb Skin Coatings, Chintzes and Calliccos—Alſo, Velvets, Thickſets, Corduroys, Blaſticks, Caſſimets, Royal Rib, Valentia, variety of rich Veſt Patterns and Stockings—Alſo, Baizes and Flannels, Broad and narrow black Laces, Lawns, Long Lawns, Cambricks, Lawn Aprons, Muſlin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Bandanno and Cotton, do. black and white Gauzes, black Ruſſell and Laſting, Boſſ, Broadcloth and Caſſimere, plain and ſtriped Nankeens, almoſt all coloured Shalloons, Durants and Moreens, Black, Drab and Lead coloured Satins, Mens Satin and Silk Florentines, Mantua Silk, Pelong, 4-4ths, 3-4 and ½ yard Modes, Perſian, Sarcenetts, variety of faſhionable hunces and Trimmings, Ladies long and ſhort Leather Gloves, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Mahogany Frame Looking Glaſſes, a ſize, Ballatia, do. 3—6 ſize, a fine aſſortment of Crockery Ware, Hollow Ware, ſuch as Teakettles, Spiders, Kettles, Steepans, Canboxes, &c. &c. and N. Rum, Brandy, Liſbon and Malaga Wines of an excellent quality, L. Sugar, Pepper, Allſpice, Cinnamon, Wool Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats, Salt, Snuff, Pewter, Braſs, Powder, Shot, Bar Iron, and many more articles too numerous for an advertiſement, for which is wanted Beef Cattle, Horſes, Grain, Beans, Peas, and Flax Seed, if delivered in October—Alſo, Old Pewter and Braſs, Bees Wax, Rags, and well dreſſed Flax. The aboveſaid Goods are well laid in, and will be ſold cheaper than almoſt any thing in New England,

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to me according to contract, muſt abſolutely make pay in October, both for Goods and the uſe of my horſes, eſpecially for the SWEEPER, ſince his laſt ſpring Colts are eſtimated 100 to 250 dollars, in Connecticut. S. N.

Aſhfield, October 5. 1795.

Ran away on the 14th

inſt. a BOY named *David Jarch*, 13 years old, ſmall of his age, light brown hair, has a ſcar on one cheek, had on when he went away Tow cloth trowſers, felt hat, and a grey veſt—ſaid Boy had been out a *peddling buſineſs* and other articles. Whoever will take up ſaid Boy and return him to the ſubſcriber, or give information where he may be found, ſhall have five dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. by

ADONIJAH JACOBS.

Hilldale, Green River, State of New-York, Sept. 1795.

CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

From the WESTERN STAR.

COUNTRY LAWYER. No. IX.

THE intention of the friends of a Reform, by a Circuit Court of Common Pleas, is to abolish the old Syſtem, which has become inadequate, and to create a Court to be compoſed of men of ſuch abilities as that the community may rely, as ſafely, on their determinations, as on thoſe of the Supreme Judicial Court; in order that, by ſubſtituting a very conſiderable part of the buſineſs in the Circuit Courts, the number of cauſes ſhould be ſo leſſened on the Dockets of the Supreme Judicial Court, as that after compleating the criminal buſineſs, the civil cauſes of larger value may in each term, in each county, be ſettled, without ſuch an amazing number of continuances as now take place annually in that Court.

But a writer in the Chronicle of the 5th of June laſt, under the ſignature of *Solon*, who objects to a Circuit Court of Common Pleas, avers "that the origin of the preſent "evils of delay is not in the Courts of "Common Pleas, and aſks if a ſingle well "founded argument has been advanced "againſt the propoſed arrangement of the "Supreme Judicial Court. He ſays that "the ſalaries of the Judges to be added to "the Supreme Judicial Court will not "bear the ſhadow of compariſon with the "ſupport of the twelve propoſed Judges; "and that if appeals are cut off, a free "people, who have been in the exerciſe "of them time out of mind, muſt become "meanly under ſuch a reſtriction."—As this is a ſummary of every argument that has been made uſe of againſt the Circuit Syſtem, except one, made laſt winter in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, "that unleſs "the Supreme Executive would appoint "men of talents as Judges, he ſhould be "worſe off under this Syſtem, than the old "one, and he knew of no fecurity that we "could rely on, that ſuch men would be "appointed," I will devote this number and my next to an anſwer to *Solon*.

I will not neceſſarily repeat any thing offered in my former numbers. But as I have therein attempted to ſhew, why I advanced this poſition, that the evils originate in the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas, and there ſolely, I muſt refer the reader to No. 2; and here only add, that the ſole cauſe of all the diſtreſſing ariſes from the want of law talents in the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas—that in conſequence of this want of talents, the people have no confidence in the Judgments rendered in thoſe Courts; hence there are no final trials therein, over the value of £. 4 and hence the Dockets in the Supreme Judicial Court are ſo crowded as to cauſe 970 continuances therein in one year. It is a fact that there are not more than one review out of four cauſes carried thither by Demurrer, and ſettled in the Supreme Judicial Court, where there might be: Why is this ſo? Becauſe the verdicts, given under the careful examinations had in that Court, *(when the cauſes are not ſo much tortured, from the multiplicity of buſineſs)* are almoſt always right. Now if the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas are compoſed of Judges of equal talents, would not the effects be the ſame? and if ſo, would not the greateſt part of the buſineſs be compleated in thoſe Courts, and ſo juſtice be adminiſtered more promptly, and with an immenſe ſaving of expenſe? Can we expect that the emoluments of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, under the preſent ſyſtem, will induce men of law talents to go there? Why do we give the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court three hundred and fifty pounds a year? I anſwer, 'tis to induce men of ability to go on to that bench.

If the origin of the preſent evils is not where I have placed it, I aſk *Solon* to point it out—and let him ſhew if he can another country under heaven where the inferior Courts of Juſtice are compoſed of Judges who know nothing of law. We are told, that the Patriarch was informed, that if five righteous perſons could be found in the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, they ſhould not be deſtroyed by the fire of heaven; and if *Solon* will pick out of the whole ſixty-eight Judges, who now fill the benches of the Courts of Common Pleas in this Commonwealth, two men, that are really, and in fact, men of accurate law learning, I will agree never more to advocate an alteration. It is a fact, that in two of the wealthieſt counties in this Commonwealth, it has become a practice to carry all cauſes that are to be diſputed from the Common Pleas to the Supreme Judicial Court by Demurrer; and the ſuitors are ſo fully ſenſible of the futility of a trial in thoſe Courts, that they are ſatisfied with this arrangement, although it is agreed that, in one of thoſe counties, they have the moſt reſpectable Court of Common Pleas in the whole Commonwealth,—the Judges of which, although not men of law talents, are endowed with all thoſe virtues, accompliſhments, and abilities, which render them amiable in domeſtic life, and reſpectable in the General Court, and, had they devoted their lives to the ſtudy and practice of law, would, (the moſt of them) have done honor to the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

It is a fact, that the Juſtices of the Courts of Common Pleas have not weight of talents ſufficient to controul the elder practitioners at the bar; and whenever the elder Attornies in ſome of the counties happen to be all employed on the ſame ſide, the cauſe is ſure to go as they would have it: whenever they are divided, and are employed againſt each other, the Court are generally in the ſituation of the Aſs and the two bundles of hay.

I was preſent at a Court of Common Pleas, in May laſt, when the Court, in the face of the county, called on the two eldeſt Attornies, to inform them, what was the law, in a caſe that had been moved by a younger Attorney. The gentlemen called on were divided, one had an opinion, and the other doubted, thirteen the Court were left in the clouds, and would do nothing in the caſe. At the ſame term, on a conſtitution in the Seſſions, the preſiding Judge, who was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, called on his brethren to determine the puniſhment, and aſſeſs them whether it ſhould be "corporal or *penal*," and when the Court had determined it, he informed the Clerk, that the defendant was to receive fifteen *naked* ſtripes on his back. At the laſt term, the ſame Court told the Jury, who were at difficulty in agreeing on a verdict, "that at their juriſdiction was not final, it was of no conſequence how the Jury found the verdict; the main chance is to give to a verdict on one ſide or the other, and the party who diſlikes it may appeal." At the ſame term, in another trial, the preſiding Juſtice ſaid to the Jury that "the preſent inquiry was predicated on a ſtatute *made relatively* for women who had committed the ſin of bearing children born of their bodies, without having had a lawful father." There has not been a term for theſe ten years paſt at which the ſame Court have not rendered themſelves equally ridiculous: and were I to record every inſtance of their executive ity, it would make a volume as large and ludicrous, as Jo. Miller's Jeſt. But *Solon* compares the ſalaries of the Judges compoſed to be added to the Supreme Judicial Court with the ſupport to be given to the Judges of the Circuit Courts? By this bill it is intended that the fees to be paid by the party loſing ſhall fully compenſate the Judges, at leaſt raiſe a ſum equal to £.280 for each Judge, and then a ſaving will be made of 60,000 dollars a year.

Solon too is afraid if appeals are cut off, "a free people who have been in the "habit of exerciſing them may be uneaſy." In anſwer to this, I ſay it is poſſible that they *may not* be uneaſy, becauſe the neceſſity of appeals ariſes from the ſtate of the Court—they are indiſpenſable in the preſent arrangement, becauſe the ſuitors have no confidence in the deciſions of the lower Courts—reſtore this confidence, and give them the right of review, and there will be no danger of uneaſineſs. However, I dare engage that the uneaſineſs of all the people of Maſſachuſetts will not be half ſo great, as that of ſome of the gentlemen of the profeſſion, who will loſe the emoluments, in conſequence of the right of appeal being taken away.

A brief account of the deluded DUTARTRES.

THE *Dutartres* were a family of French extraction, conſiſting of two parents and eight children, four ſons and four daughters, ſettled in Orange Quarter, in South Carolina. They were always in low circumſtances in life, but of honeſt repute, and for many years behaved regularly and blameleſs in all outward inſtances of religious and moral duty. At length came among a certain ſtrolling Moravian, or Methodiſt Enthuſiaſt, named Chriſtian Gonge; who ſoon filled their heads with many wild and fantaſtic notions. In a year or two's time, they began to withdraw or ſeparate from public worſhip and all outward ordinances of God in his church, and from all converſation with the world as much as poſſible; and ſtrongly to connect that they were the alone family upon the earth who had the true knowledge and worſhip of God, and whom he vouchſafed to inſtruct and direct either by the immediate impulſes of his ſpirit or by ſigns and tokens he gave them. Finally it came to open viſions and revelations. They imagined *God had raiſed up a prophet unto them from among themſelves* viz. *Peter Rombeft* who had married the eldeſt daughter of the family, a widow, *like unto Moſes, and to whom they ſhould hearken*; which text it ſeems was powerfully impreſſed on their minds. It was not long till this man ſolemnly declared to them, that God had graciouſly revealed to him, *That the wicked reſt of mankind were again become as great upon the earth, as in the days of Noah, and that therefore the Lord purpoſed to deſtroy mankind a ſecond time from the face of the earth, all but that one family, whom he would preſerve as he did Noah's, for raiſing up a godly ſeed again upon it.* This revelation *he was ſaid to have had to himſelf, but it is certainly as the wind blowing where his lady* and they with as much aſſurance believed and depended on it. Soon after this prophet declared with equal ſolemnity and confidence to them, that God had revealed to him thus,—*put away the woman whom thou now haſt for thy wife, for whom I have deſtroyed this wicked generation. I will raiſe up her firſt huſband from the dead, and they ſhall be man and wife as before; and go thou and take to wife her youngeſt ſiſter, who is a virgin, ſo ſhall that choſen family be reſtored entire, and the holy ſeed be preſerved pure and undefiled in it.* The old man the father was ſtaggered at ſo ſtrange a meſſage, but the prophet aſſured him that God would give him a ſign (viz. on their going to the next plantation, the firſt living creature they ſhould ſee there, ſhould be ſuch a one, a horſe ſuppoſe or a hog) which accordingly came to paſs; and immediately the old man took his youngeſt daughter by the hand, and gave her to the prophet to wife, & he went in unto her & ſo lay with her without any further ceremony, purſuant to this revelation; and thus they continued in open and notorious adultery and inceſt till the fatal period we now come to mention. So far poſſeſſed were theſe perſons with a conceit of their own holineſs, and of the impurity and wicked neſs of others, that they would not pay no obedience to the civil magiſtrate, nor to any of the laws and ordinances of men, and accordingly refuſed to comply either with the militia law (on pretence that God had revealed to them not to bear arms) or the law for repairing highways. After long forbearance, *Juſtice Symmons*, a worthy magiſtrate and Capt. of the militia in thoſe parts, law it neceſſary to iſſue his warrants for levying the penalties of thoſe laws upon them. And as by this time *Judith Dutartre*, the prophet's revelation wife, proved with child, another warrant was iſſued for bringing her before the Juſtice to be examined and bound over to the general Seſſions, for baſtardy, purſuant to the laws of the province. The conſtable having received thoſe warrants got two or three of his neighbours to go with him doubting what uſage he might meet with from ſo odd a family. They being apprized of his coming on this errand, conſulted their prophet, who ſoon told them God commanded them to arm and defend themſelves and their ſubſtance from the perſecution and robberies of the men of the earth, and that no weapon formed againſt them ſhould proſper. On which they forthwith arm, fix upon the conſtable and thoſe with him, and drive them out of their ground. This was not to be ſuffered; and therefore the Juſtice taking with him ten or twelve men of the militia, went to protect the conſtable in the execution of his office. On their approach this deluded family ſhut themſelves up in their houſe and then fired like ſo many furies, that the Juſtice died on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral of his men. At length the houſe was forced open, Mrs. Leſid was found killed, and the reſt, ſix in number, taken priſoners and brought to Charleſton, where at a ſpecial court of general-ſeſſions held the 29th and 30th of September 1724, five of them, viz. Michael Bainton, Peter, Daniel, and John Dutartre, and Peter Rombert were arraigned and tried for murder, found guilty and condemned; but they were not convinced of their deluſion. The three chief of them, viz. the prophet, the father of the family and Bainton, confidently perſiſted in their delaſion to their laſt breath. They appeared on their trials altogether law and unconcerned; they aſſerted *they had God on their ſide and therefore feared not what man could do unto them.* They freely told the ineredulous ſtory in all its circumſtances in open court with a good countenance, readily owned the facts and circumſtances of the rebellion, and the murder charged on them; plead juſtification in it, as authoriſed by God's immediate revelation, averring they had done nothing in either caſe but by his expreſs orders and command. Mr. Gordon the miniſter of the place attended them in their confinement with great pains and diligence; they readily owned, repeated and confirmed all the forementioned facts and circumſtances, but when he came to reaſon with, and endeavour to convince them of their errors and wickedneſs, they treated him with the utmoſt diſdain; their motto was, *anſwer him not a word.* They knew they had the Spirit of God ſpeaking inwardly to their ſouls, and what was he to pretend to talk to, or inſtruct them? they had obeyed God's voice and were about to ſuffer martyrdom for it; but God had aſſured them he would either work a great deliverance for them or raiſe them up from the dead on the 3d day; and thus the three forementioned, who were executed, continued in ſolid to their dying breath. Their laſt words to the ſpectators were, *that they ſhould ſurely ſee them alive from the dead on the 3d day.* As to the other three, the daughter Judith was not tried, the two ſons, Daniel and John, lads, of about 18 or 20 years of age, who were tried and condemned, continued ſullen, till after finding no reſurrection of the others, as they expected, they became ſenſible of their deluſion, at leaſt profeſſed themſelves ſo, and were pardoned. But alas! one of them relapſed into the ſame folly, and murdered an innocent perſon without any previous quarrel or provocation, and for no other reaſon, as he acknowledged, but that God revealed to him it was his duty to do it. He was tried for the murder, found guilty, condemned and executed. Thus ended this tragical ſcene of enthuſiaſm, immediate revelations, and ſtrong impulſes; by following which no leſs than ſeven perſons loſt their lives, one killed, two murdered and four executed for thoſe murders. A remarkable inſtance to what heights of extravagance, folly and wickedneſs, perſons who hold ſuch principles and pretend to immediate revelations and to follow impulſes, may be hurried!

DUBLIN, Auguſt 24.

THIS day has been one continued ſcene of alarm and terror in Dublin, from the deſperate declarations and refractory ſpirit of ſome of the regiments in garriſon here.

A rumour has for ſome days prevailed here, and has been repeated in ſeveral of the newſpapers, that all the young regiments of infantry, above No. 100, were to be immediately reduced; all their private and non commiſſioned officers to be drafted into other regiments, many of which were under orders from foreign ſervice, and that their officers were either to go upon full pay, with beating orders, to recruit men, or be provided for in British regiments.

This rumour did not fail to excite murmuring amongſt ſuch of the junior regiments as were on duty here, eſpecially the 104th and 111th, both Britiſh reſidables, one of them called the Manchester volunteers, and all of whom has enliſted in Great Britain on the ſpecial condition

held out to them, as they say, of not being drafted into any other regiment, of not being required to serve out of Great Britain or Ireland, and of being brought home to their respective countries, at the end of the war, and then positively discharged.

The reports of our successes made on the Continent, the confident rumours of an immediate expedition to the West Indies, where death in such various and inevitable shapes presents itself, where the vicissitudes of climate, the horrors of pestilence, and a war of extermination with such antagonists as Caribs, revolted Negroes, and French Carmagnols, were not such inducements for adventure, as could reconcile those troops to a patient submission to the breach of what they say were the conditions under which they had enlisted.

Symptoms of a refractory spirit began to appear among them, on Saturday, which was not a little exasperated by marching the 104th regiment to the camp of Lehanstown that day, a distance of ten miles from the barracks, where they were under arms the whole day, to keep the lines during the review and marching them back to the barrack in the evening without a halt.

The whole of the Sunday, the privates of both regiments were seen travelling the streets here and there in groupes, menacing resistance, even to death, in case of any attempt to draft them into any other regiment, more especially into the 99th, now in garrison, a regiment which has already been much thinned by drafts, and is commanded by a Colonel Baily. This refractory spirit did not want cherishing on the part of the populace, who spirited the soldiers to be firm, promising to support them with their lives, and followed up their arguments with whiskey.

Towards the evening of Sunday, this spirit of opposition appeared to come to a fetion, that it was deemed necessary on the part of the commanding officers to reorefent the matter to the War Office; and orders were immediately forwarded to the commander in chief at Lshannstown camp to march a body of troops and artillery to town immediately.

At nine o'clock in the evening, a body of infantry, to the number of about 2000, consisting of detachments from the Londonderry, Longford and Westmeath Militia; and the Essex and Breadalbane fencibles; with two guns and a party of artillery to each detachment, arrived in town, and were marched directly to the barracks before they were aware of the object of their march to Dublin.

The soldiery had dispersed themselves through the streets and alleys; many of them were brought into the barracks by force: many others hid themselves in entries and houses; many betook themselves to the back settlements of the Liberty, carrying with them their arms. Parties of them scoured the streets: those who appeared disposed to be riotous, were surrounded and secured.—Both regiments had at first vowed fealty to each other, but on the one party being told by the troops who surrounded them, that the other had surrendered, they yielded without further resistance. Three of the ringleaders were forthwith tried by a court martial, convicted of mutiny, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, which sentences were inflicted this morning at six o'clock, in the barrack riding house.

These proceedings, however, did not entirely put down the refractory and exasperated spirit of these men. Part of the regiments are quartered in different parts of the town. Some were in the barracks at the Shelburne house, Stephens Green; others were quartered in the old custom house, and a party of the 104th mounted the Castle guard.

The morning opened with the same appearances that prevailed yesterday evening —groups of drunken soldiers with their side arms, were seen every where, swearing they would sooner die and be commanded together till the war should end, but they would not go into other regiments.

It is more than probable these men had received strong hopes of support from the mob.—It was rumoured, and with much confidence, that above 2000 of the defenders entered the city in the course of yesterday evening and last night, which certainly they might have done with ease, as they are all country fellows without any particular uniform. Scarce have any two of their coats of the same colour. As this is the week of Dorn-brook fair, a fort of fairnalia for mobs of all descriptions in the city, and its metropolis and its vicinity, 10,000 Defenders, if so many existed in the country, might easily have entered the city unsuspected, an attempt to which the news of a successful mutiny or revolt would certainly have encouraged them.

The men who were on the Castle guard were not a whit less refractory than their comrades, and did not hesitate to avow in the very portals of the Castle, and from their belly boxes; their determination to resist any attempt made to draft them.

A plan had been concerted by a party of the most desperate, to seize on the regimental colours—throw themselves into the old Custom-house, as a citadel, and there stand by each other, and resist all attempts to divide them.

Their desperation was by no means unknown to government: but orders for breaking up these regiments, and drafting the men into other corps, had, it is said, been issued; and how was government to recede, without setting a dangerous example for mutiny.

As soon as the party in the Castle had been relieved, and were returning by the old Custom-house to the barracks, one of the men rushed upon the ensign who bore the regimental standard, and with some difficulty wrested it from him. The ensign, a young gentleman about eighteen, drew his sword, seized his assailant, and held him fast until a military officer came up, and rescued the colours, which were returned to the ensign.

The attempt of the soldier found of course high favour with the mob, who rent the air with huzzas. This transaction was quickly reported at the Castle, from which it was not above two hundred yards, where every thing was in readiness for any sudden movement of the refractory men, and from whence rushed the new guard of cavalry, who advanced at full gallop in a single file along on one side of the footpath, while the old guard did the same thing on the other, and at the same minute a party of artillery, under the command of Captains Stoart and Shirrill, with two field pieces, six pounders, loaded with grape, lighted matches, &c. followed close up their rear, and they were instantly ordered to halt, unfix their bayonets, and reverse them, on pain of being instantly cut to pieces.

Seeing resistance vain, they obeyed and were marched in this order to the barracks, when two of the ringleaders were instantly tried by a court martial at the drum head, convicted and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, which were forthwith inflicted on the spot.

The troops of cavalry were then ordered to patrole the streets, scour the vicinity of the barracks, and disperse the mobs; and thus stood the business at five o'clock this evening, when ominous appearances were at least suspected, but the citizens are not without apprehensions of a mischievous night.

The shops in Parliament-street, part of Dame-street, Castle-Hall, and in the route to the barrack, have been shut all day. The guards are doubled, and the most active magistrates in our city, who are Mr. Alderman James and the high Sheriff, Mr. Powell and Mr. Manders are in waiting to head the military, for the suppression of any commotion which may arise amongst the mob.

Should any thing interesting occur further in this business, you shall hear from me the next post.

A gentleman's servant named, Michael Ryan was seized in the croud at the Castle by Lord Thurles, from some seditious expressions he made use of, and is now a prisoner.

The camp of Lehanstown, about seven miles from hence, has been in a great measure broken up, that sufficient force may be at hand to prevent farther mischief, and detachments of horse and foot are pouring into this city from every quarter.

SHEFFIELD, *(Eng.)* August 11.

In pursuance of information by public advertisement of the Constitutional Society of this place, the friends of Peace and Reform, assembled upon *Crook's Moor* to the number of ten thousand at least, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning our gracious Sovereign, in this hour of public calamity and distress, to use his efforts towards restoring the blessings of Peace.

The following address to the King was read and unanimously agreed to.

To the King's Most excellent Majesty,

"Sire,

"WE your Majesty's dutiful subjects approach your throne with all the solemn reverence due to the Father of the British Nation.—We feel ourselves, at the same time, emboldened by a due sense of the justice of our claims upon your attention, to request your Majesty in the most earnest and emphatical manner, graciously to employ your prerogative towards promoting and restoring to your subjects, the united and inseparable blessings of peace and plenty. Give us peace, *Sire*, and plenty will follow; but, if the present desolating war is suffered to continue longer, we tremble left famine be added to the innumerable other calamities heaped upon our heads by the war.—The miseries we have felt—we do feel—but we hope by the humane interference of your Majesty soon to feel them no more. Our trade has been ruined; our wages reduced; our families are starving. To the throne now, as our last hope, we are compelled to look up for succour; to petition for peace—to ask for bread. Let not our prayer for peace be drowned in the thunder of war; and when, "we ask for bread," let not the Father of his people "give us a stone."

Your Majesty's most dutiful Subjects, &c.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Washington, dated Sept. 13.

"I suppose you have some noise in Kentucky on account of the President's having signed the treaty with Britain. We have business thickening on the Mississippi; the Spaniards are actually building a stone garrison at the Chickasaw Bluffs; and I have been told that Lieut. Clark will be sent with a message from the Commander in Chief relative to this encroachment. I have just seen a French gentleman of good information, who is from the Spanish country; he relates having had frequent conversation with some of the principal inhabitants and commanding officers, relative to their encroachments on our territory. They say, they apprehend nothing from Government (America) as they are perfectly understood by the principal part of the members who compose it. I hope, however, that the period is not far distant, when they will find themselves much mistaken; and that government will make use of the freemen of Kentucky as their instruments to crush those territorial thieves, and in spite of themselves, give freedom to the wretched slaves of a still more wretched despot."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

Says a correspondent, at one of the most general town meetings ever known in this city, the question of *treaty or no treaty*, was again brought forward, after more than ten days notice of this intention by its opponents; who to their extreme mortification lost the question, the majority *for the treaty*, being nearly six hundred.

If the question of *treaty or no treaty*, had not been annexed to the tickets of election for this city, the love of change might have obtained many more votes for the unfortunate list; but as it stood the question became too serious to trifle with.

Ha! ha! ha!—*We the people* outvoted by the people!

RICHMOND, October 20.

We hear that the hon. Mr. Burr of New-York is making a tour of the Southern States, "on business of importance." He left this city on his way to see Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

It is with sincere pleasure the committee inform their fellow citizens, and the public in general, that the epidemic with which this city has been afflicted for three months past, has almost disappeared; and they doubt not from the late rapid decline of the disorder, it will in a very few days be totally extinguished. The committee are accordingly of opinion that the necessity of their reporting as usual is wholly superceded; they have therefore resolved, that their future meetings, if any are necessary, shall be upon the special call of the chairman.

ALBANY, October 12.

The Treaty at Fort-George has broke up without coming to any issue on the business of its meeting. The indians infisted on their claim to an extensive tract of land in this state, the real Indian title, to which was extinguished long before the late war by purchases made of the Mohawk Indians, then considered as the sole proprietors of the soil; and it is but a very few years since the Indians of St. Regis even suggested their present claim.—The commissioners would not acknowledge it in any sense; but offered the Indians as a gratuity, Three Thousand Dollars—This they refused.

The Indians wrote a letter on the subject, to the President of the United States, and the conference ended in perfect good harmony.—There were about 370 Indians present.

NEW-LONDON, Oct. 22.

Extract of a letter from a master of a vessel at Leogane, to his owner in this city, dated Sept. 19.

"The French are condemning every American vessel from Port-au-Prince. I found on my arrival that the administration had taken all the American cargoes from them, at 20 per cent. lower than they could have sold for to the inhabitants."

SALEM, October 28.

Capt. *Peter Lander* arrived here since our last, from Bourdeaux. He informs, that that city was plentifully supplied with every necessary of life—that flour was as cheap there as in America, and every other species of provisions much cheaper—and that France is blest with the richest harvest ever known. La Vendee continued an unconquered evil to the nation; it could not be denied, that the rebels were numerous, powerful and terrible; it is unsafe to travel in the environs of Nantz; prisoners made on either side were immediately executed without ceremony; and the civil war was carried on with dreadful marks of ferocity and barbarity.—The national troops, from the borders of *Spain* had marched to destroy them; and from their efforts the public tranquility was hoped.—The English were unequivocally Lords of the sea. The French navy were in different ports, and neither squadron forcible enough to get to sea, in the face of a most formidable British fleet. The latter still lay against Belleisle; which, however, they will never be able to take; they also blockade the port of Nantz.

BOSTON, October 28.

FROM MALAGA.

By Capt. *Traft* from Malaga, we learn, that information had been received there from Gibraltar, stating, that an insurrection had broke out in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, and that *Muley Soliman*, had been driven from his capital by his brother, commonly called the Black Prince. In consequence, it was expected, that the treaty lately renewed by Mr. *Simpfon*, with *Muley*, would not be considered binding on his brother, should he prove victorious; and that our commerce would be liable, from the circumstances to that description: As confirmatory proof of the intelligence, several Venetian men of war, on a voyage to Morocco, with presents for the Emperor, hearing of the insurrection had deferred entering his ports. It was also said, that several Moorish cruizers were at sea; and had carried in several Venetian and Swedish vessels. Capt. T. saw a letter from Mr. *Simpfon*, who mentioned the insurrection, but did not expect any serious ill-consequences from it, as *Muley Soliman* was raising forces to proceed against his rebellious brother; and was confident would succeed in quelling the insurrection.

The day Capt. T. sailed from Malaga, information was received, that an Algerine frigate of 36 guns, had been captured by a Venetian man of war, after a very long action.

We have seen letters from France, several days into September.—Scarcity was rapidly disappearing as a fine harvest was gathered in. The Constitution was the topic of every conversation, and appeared to engross all the care of the politician.—*Peace with all the world* is the declared object of the National Convention, is to be attained on the principles of broad policy, honor and generosity.

By the arrival yesterday of a schooner from Halifax, *London papers are brought to Sept. 5—In which we find no very important event detailed—The Rhine, however, threatens to be a bloody scene.—No mention of the Emperors having certainly made a peace with France; it was still reported he had; and several events seemed to eftablish it.*

The September Packet has arrived at Halifax from England; the mail of which may hourly be expected here; as an armed brig having the mail on board left Halifax for this port with the above schooner.

From SAVANNAH, Sept. 24.

The following is a copy of the address to the President of the United States, which accompanied the proceedings of the citizens convened at Savannah on the 18 day of August, 1795:

Sir,

This accompanies the proceedings of a very considerable number of the citizens of the United States, convened in the city of Savannah, for the purpose of taking into consideration the impending Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, expressive of their sentiments hereon.

To a people who feel for their country, and have its welfare at heart, it must be a very unpleasant task to complain of public measures, but whatever painful sensations it may excite, it is a duty they owe to themselves and posterity, to notice any act militating against their rights and interests. In this light we have viewed the treaty, and under that impression have stated our objections, which we hope will appear to be well founded.

We feel a confidence, Sir, that in laying our grievances before you, they will be attended to, and that the man who was so instrumental in establishing our rights and liberties will not take any step to impair them.

In giving our opinions on so momentous a subject, we conceive that we have expressed the sentiments of a large majority of the citizens of this, as well as of the other states. Should this be the case, we doubt not but you will meet the wishes of your country, by withholding your signature from a treaty, which if ratified, will be productive of the most ruinous consequences to the United States.

By order of the chairman.

N. W. JONES, Clerk.

Savannah, Georgia. August 1, 1795.

To which the following answer was returned.

To Noble Wimberly Jones, Esq.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 18 inst. with the proceedings of the meeting at Savannah, relative to the treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great Britain.

My determination on this important subject, and the general principles upon which it has been formed, have been already promulgated to the public. Next to the consciousness of having discharged my duty according to my best judgment, nothing could have afforded me a greater pleasure than to have found my decision consistent with the wishes of all my fellow citizens. On this occasion I have, however, been directed by the great principles which bay governed all my public conduct—a sincere desire to promote and secure the true interests of my country.

GEO: WASHINGTON.

United States, August 31, 1795.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Oct. 9.

On Tuesday last, a woman of the name of Sarah Johnston, dressed in the habit of a man, was committed to the jail of this borough for horse stealing.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his correspondent here.

"Captain Ewing is arrived from Bourdeaux, in 31 days, says a negociation is on foot for peace, between Great Britain and France—Heaven send it may be the case."

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 4.

We are happy in finding by yesterday's mail, that the *New York* epidemic is rapidly decreasing; only four persons died on the 26th ult. and we hope in a short time, that that distressed City, will be restored to health and again renew its former flourishing situation.

DIED, at Norfolk, in Virginia, on the 30th of August, Mr. *John Mc Mullin*, aged 34 years, formerly resided in this town.

——In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. *George Hunt*, aged 31, and on Sunday last, Mr. *Samuel Judd*, aged 74 years.

PLAN OF AGREEMENT

AMONG THE

POWERS IN EUROPE,

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF REWARDING

DISCOVERIES

OF GENERAL BENEFIT TO

SOCIETY.

BY

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THE plan of establishing a Board of Agriculture, for promoting the internal improvement of Great Britain, though long a favourite idea of the Person who brought forward that proposal, yet could never have been carried to its present state of perfection, had it not been for an extensive tour which the Author made, thro' some of the most interior parts of Europe. In the course of that Tour, he saw several valuable institutions for public purposes, from each of which, as well as from those at home, he took such hints as seemed to him likely to be of service, and formed on the whole the plan of an establishment, on a scale sufficiently extensive, to merit, in his opinion, the approbation of the British Parliament: They were prevailed upon to adopt it, not, however, without some opposition, and merely for an experiment. The result he flatters himself must be in the highest degree satisfactory to those who willed well to such an undertaking. The Board was constituted only on the 4th September 1793, and already a greater mass of Agricultural and Statistical knowledge has been collected, in little more than a year and a half, than ever was accumulated before in so short a period.

The improvement of his native country, was not the sole object, which the Author however anxious to promote it, had in view when he formed this establishment. He knew well that it would soon prove of general benefit to Society. The carrying on, therefore a correspondence with foreign states, disposed to enter into such an intercourse, was a part of the original plan. A Secretary, acquainted with several of the most important languages in Europe, was attached to the Board, for the purpose of conducting that correspondence; and though the war, so generally raging on the continent, has given a different direction to the minds of men, and greatly impeded such an intercourse, yet much useful information has been received from, and communicated to foreign countries, since the Board was established.

There are some points connected with the improvement of a country, which are only applicable to particular places; an improvement, for instance, in the culture of the vine would be of no use to the northern parts of Europe; nor would it be of any consequence in the southern, that the Scotch fir could be made doubly valuable, by using the branches of young fir, as an article of food for sheep or cattle, in the winter season, when ir is so difficult to support them. There are many objects, however, of equal importance to all countries, and in the improvement of which every nation is equally interested; for example, any discoveries in consequence of which a greater quantity of animal or vegitable food can be produced for the use of man,—any improvement in medicine,—in the means of saving fuel,—in the construction of houses for the lower orders of the people, &c. and many other particulars of a similar nature.

Discoveries made in one country, gradually reach another; but the interval is often tedious, and the loss thereby sustained is great; whereas if the progress could be more accelerated, the consequence might be in the highest degree beneficial, not only to the country that receives but to the one that makes the discovery. For no individual or even nation, can carry any art or new invention to its ultimate state of perfection. It must be improved upon for that purpose by the investigation and the experience of others.

Deeply impressed with the justness and importance of these ideas, I take the liberty to submit to the consideration of those intrusted with the government of this, and of other States, the propriety of a general Agreement among the powers of Europe, and the United States of America, for the purpose of rewarding those who make any useful discovery, interesting to the Species at large, in Rural Economy, in Medicine, or in the Useful Arts, and that every means be taken to have the same rapidly extended, and brought to its ultimate state of perfection.

Such an agreement would be attended with but little expence to the different Powers who entered into it, whilst the credit, the satisfaction, and the benefit which each government would ultimately derive, from such an understanding would be of infinite value.

If each power should agree to pay a sum, call it from £ 50 to £ 500 or £ 1000, according to the amount of its revenue, and to the advantage it would be likely to obtain from any new invention of the nature above alladed to, it would be of little consequence to each, while the total would be of considerable value to the fortunate discoverer.

The attention of mankind being directed to such useful objects, it is impossible to say to what perfection the arts necessary for their comfort and fustenance might be carried.

The desire for fame and emolument, and the emulation of many nations, rivalling each other in such arts, would soon produce discoveries the importance of which can hardly be estimated at present.

And such an understanding, though it would not probably put a stop to war, yet might have the effect of rendering wars less frequent and less ferocious.

I was led to bring forward such reflections sooner than otherwise I had intended, in consequence of having lately succeeded in obtaining from Parliament, the grant of a road, to Mr. Joseph Elkington, so celebrated for his skill in Draining and knowledge of Springs.

The art which he has acquired in such perfection, would be as useful to other countries, as it is to Great Britain, and no reason can be assigned, why it should not be immediately extended all over Europe and America.

Here there can be no rivalship; for the Agricultural prosperity of one country can do no injury to another; and indeed it may be of considerable service, in times of scarcity, for instance, from which the most favoured cannot always be exempted.

Let us suppose, therefore that such powers as those who enter into the Agreement above suggested, in addition to the 1000l. already voted by the British Parliament, were to begin the proposed agreement, by subscribing each a sum of money to Mr. Elkington on his disclosing his discoveries in so clear a manner, that other nations might avail themselves of the same valuable art.

Can any discovery be of more general utility? In a moist country it is well known that nothing is so much to be wished for as to get rid of water. In a country that is dry and parched, what can be more desirable than to obtain the command of springs?—In both these respects, there is every reason to believe, that Mr. Elkington has reached a very high, and hitherto unequalled pitch of excellence.

It examples of the benefit to be derived from such an agreement, in regard to other matters, independent of Agriculture, is wanting, it may be sufficient to remark, that an American physician is said to have found out a valuable remedy for the cancer, and a German, a very effectual palliative, if not a cure for the stone and gravel. As these are acknowledged to be perhaps the most dreadful disorders, to which the human frame is subject, surely such discoveries are objects of general concern, and if brought to perfection, ought to be rewarded by every civilized Power in the Universe.

The only objection to such a measure, is, the risk of imposition on those powers, who live remote from the place where such discoveries may be made. But surely those who trust their respective ministers with the management of great political concerns, may safely confide to them the disposal of any sum that may be necessary for such a purpose. Besides, it would be desirable to have a board of Agriculture and internal improvement, established in every country for the purpose of carrying on a correspondence & intercourse between the different States of Europe and America, on subjects of general concern, and on the examination or such a body, any discovery of a doubtful nature might be referred.

If the measures above hinted at were adopted, a new scene in politics might be the happy consequence, and the rulers of nations might in future boast,—not of their numerous fleets,—not of their gallant armies,—not of extended commerce,—of splendid or luxurious arts, or acquisitions by intrigue or conquest,—BUT OF THIS,

That within their respective dominions, a greater number of human beings, enjoyall the blessings of political society in greater perfection, than ever they had been able to attain, in any former period of history. JOHN SINCLAIR.

Interesting Hints!

THOSE persons who are about either to purchase or sell what is called the *Connecticut Title* to the Susquehannah Lands, would do well to attend to the following cautionary reflections.—First, That the title of those claiming under the Susquehannah company, hath long since, by legal adjudication, been determined to be void and without hardly the colour of right.

Secondly, That if a sale is made of such title, any notes or promises made for that consideration, are at least disputable in law, if not wholly void.

If each power should agree to pay a sum, call it from £ 50 to £ 500 or £ 1000, according to the amount of its revenue, and to the advantage it would be likely to obtain from any new invention of the nature above alladed to, it would be of little consequence to each, while the total would be of considerable value to the fortunate discoverer.

Lastly, These suggestions are inserted by request of a number of Gentlemen, desirous of preventing the many evil consequences that may result not only to individuals, but the community, from a traffic which appears so entirely devoid of that good faith requisite in all intercourse with each other,—at any rate, those who buy would certainly do well to see and know, whether they purchase a title or a mere litigious or groundless claim.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about two hundred acres, situated on Connecticut river, two miles from the head of the canal, and six miles from the meeting house in Northampton, a convenient dwelling house, (which was formerly occupied as a tavern) barn, Cyder Mill, and other out buildings, a good orchard, mowing and plowland laying on the river side, in front of the house, pasturing and wood land back—also, part of a good saw mill, at the head of the falls, by the side of the canal.

The above will be sold cheap for cash in hand, by

JONATHAN LYMAN.

Easthampton, 3d Nov. 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber in July last, eight yearling creatures, one a red BULL, without any mark, two STEERS, and four HEIFERS, marked with two half penny cuts the upper side of the left ear, and a slit in the top of the same, the other a HEIFER, marked with one half penny cut the upper side of the left ear, and the same crop off, one of the Steers almost white, the other Sparkled, the Heifers of different colours. Whoever will take up said creatures and give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ZOPHAR SEARL.

Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 6th of Sept. last, a year old HEIFER, with a half crop the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SILAS WILLCOX.

Conway, Oct. 12, 1795.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber last night, a red lined STAG, with a white face. Whoever will give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SHARON PARSONS.

Northampton, Oct. 22, 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received a fresh supply of English

GOODS,

with a variety of other articles, among which are Scarlet Broadcloth, and Trimmings for Cloaks, Black Sattins, Modes, Silk Mitts, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, Irish Linens, Muslins, Muslinetts, Cambricks, Lawns, Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Moreens, Shalloons, Durants, Tammys, Wildbores, Cambletteens, Laces and Edgings, mixed and blue Broadcloths, Coatings, Cassimers of various colours and prices, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Vest Patterns, Velvet, &c. &c.

And he expects soon to receive a good assortment of Hard Ware GOODS, of articles the most useful,—also, Russia Iron, Crockery Ware, Brass Kettles, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, Cassia, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, &c. &c.

He has now on hand all kinds of West-India GOODS, Salt, coarse and fine, White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Linseed Oil, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Nails, Glass, Hollow Ware, Cart Boxes, Looking Glasses, of various sizes and prices, &c. &c.

He sells at very low prices for cash, Grain of all kinds, white Beans, Flaxseed, Cheese, Butter, Tallow, Beef Cattle, white Flannel, Beefwax, Pork and Lard, in the season for them, Ashes, and most other produce commonly sold at Market.

Said Judd wants to purchase a number of young Cattle, for which he will pay in articles from his store, or receive them in stead of cash from those indebted to him, who are requested to make immediate payment, where the times of payment are now expired; and as produce was never higher, he flatters himself, that all those will take this favourable opportunity to settle the demands he has against them; and as a fall of produce is more probable than a further rise, they will have the satisfaction of receiving as great benefit as they below by payment.

Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795.

Codwile Ludlow, & Co.

OF NEW-YORK.

INFORM their friends and the Traders in general, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handsome and compleat assortment, fuitable for the season; which they are determined to sell at the lowest New-York prices.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1795.

Aaron Wright, jun.

WANTS to hire two or three Journeymen TAYLORS, for two or three months.

Northampton, Nov. 3. 1795.

Take Notice.

NO PAPERS or LETTERS will be delivered out of the Post-Office, after this notice, unless paid for, as no account for Postage will be opened with any person.

JOHN BRECK, P. M.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to the Office, are desired to make instant payment.

Northampton, Nov. 4. 1795.

Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, on the 22d of October last, a light bay horse COLT, two years old past, with a star in the forehead, both hind feet white, considerably above the fetlock, Dock'd somewhat short, a natural trotter.—Whoever has, or will take up said Colt, and give information where he may be had, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid.

JUSTIN EDWARDS.

Westhampton, Nov. 4 1795.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a dark bay horse COLT, one year old last Spring, with a small star in the forehead, and black mane and tail. Whoever will give information to the subscriber where said Colt may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded and necessary charges paid.

EDWARD KEITH.

N. B. Said Colt left me in June last.

Chesterfield, Oct. 27. 1795.

All persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT CATHCART, late of Conway, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, Executors on said estate—Those who have claims on said estate are desired to exhibit them for settlement.

MARY CATHCART,

THOMAS CATHCART.

Conway, Oct. 28. 1795.

LOST on the 8th inst. in Northampton, a brown COW, artificial marks, if any, unknown. Whoever will give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

NATHANIEL PHELPS.

Northampton, Oct. 20. 1795.

POETRY.

ADDRESS to CHEERFULNESS.

THOU, Cheerfulneſs, by heav'n deſign'd
To rule the paſſe that moves the mind,
Whatever ſtreſſful paſſion ſprings,
Whatever chance or nature brings,
To ſtrain the tuneful poiſe within,
And miſ arrange the ſweet machine,
Thou, Goddeſs, with a ſkilful hand,
Doſt each attemper'd key command,
Refine the ſoft, and ſwell the ſtrong,
Till all is concord, all is ſong.

Come, Cheerfulneſs, triumphant fair,
Shine through the painful cloud of care,
O ſweet of language, mild of mein,
O virtue's friend, and pleaſure's queen;
Fair guardian of domeſtic life,
Beſt banither of boraſhed ſtrife;
Nor ſullen lip, nor taunting eye,
Deform the ſcene where thou art by.
From thee our board with flow'rs is crown'd,
By thee with ſongs our walks reſound;
By thee the ſprightly mornings ſhine,
And evening hours in peace decline.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MR. BROWN,

FROM a deſire to leſſen the mortality and diſtreſs occaſioned by the bilious remitting yellow fever which now prevails in different parts of the union, I have extracted ſome remarks upon the appearances of the blood after bleeding, from a ſecond volume upon that diſorder, which I have prepared for the preſs. I have ſelected likewiſe from that work a few obſervations which are intended to remove the objections to blood letting in fevers.—They will appear to a diſadvantage unconnected with all the reaſonings upon them; but if in their preſent form, they prove uſeful to a ſingle phyſician, or become the means of ſaving a ſingle life in any part of the United States, I ſhall cheerfully ſubmit to the temporary injury to which I may probably thus expoſe my principles in medicine.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

September 29th.

"After blood-letting has been performed, the appearances of the blood ſhould be attended to, in order to judge of the propriety of repeating it. I ſhall briefly deſcribe theſe appearances, and arrange them in the order in which they indicate the different degrees of inflammatory diatheſis, beginning with the higheſt.

1. Diſſolved blood. This occurs moſt frequently in the malignant ſtate of fever. I have aſcribed this decompoſition of the blood to ſuch a violent degree of ſtimulus upon the blood veſſels as to diſpoſe them to a paralytic ſtate.—It is generally conſidered by authors as a ſignal to lay aſide the lancet. If it occur in the firſt ſtage of a fever, it indicates a very oppoſite practice. By repeated bleedings the veſſels recover their natural action, and the blood becomes *eredated* (to uſe a chemical alluſion) to its original texture.* If this diſſolved blood appear at the cloſe of a malignant fever, no other benefit can be expected from repeating the bleeding, than the protraction of life for a few days, or an eaſy death; even though it be indicated by a tenſe pulſe, for the viſcera are generally ſo much choaked by the long continuance of violent action in the blood veſſels, that they are ſeldom able to diſcharge the blood which diſtends them into the cavity created in the veſſels by the abſtraction of blood from a vein. There is ſome variety in the appearance of this ſtate of the blood which indicates more or leſs violent preſſure upon the blood veſſels. It threatens moſt danger to life when it reſembles molaſſes in its conſiſtence. The danger is leſs when the part which is diſſolved occupies the bottom of the bowl, and when its ſurface is covered with a fizy pellicle or coat.—

2. Blood of a ſcarlet color without any ſeperation into craſſamentum or ſerum, indicates a ſecond degree of inflammatory action. It occurs likewiſe in the malignant ſtate of fever.

3. Blood in which part of the craſſamentum is diſſolved in the ſerum forming a reſemblance to what is called the lotara cornium, or waſhing of fleſh in water.

4. Craſſamentum, ſinking to the bottom of a bowl in yellow ſerum.

5. Craſſamentum floating in ſerum which is at firſt turbid, but which afterwards becomes yellow and tranſparent by depoſiting certain red and fiery particles of the blood in the bottom of the bowl.

6. Sizy blood, or blood covered with a buffy coat. The more the craſſamentum appears in the form of a cup, the more inflammatory action is ſaid to be indicated by it.—This appearance of the blood occurs in the pleuriſy, the rheumatiſm and in all other common ſtates or inflammatory fever. It occurs too in the mild ſtate of malignant fevers, and in the cloſe of ſuch of them as have been violent. The appearance of this buffy coat on the blood in the yellow fever is always favourable. It ſhews the diſeaſe to be tending from an uncommon to common degree of inflammatory diatheſis.

From the facts it would ſeem as if the power of coagulation in the blood, was leſſened in an exact ratio to the increaſe of ſtimulus upon the blood veſſels, and that it was increaſed in proportion to the diminution of that ſtimulus; to that degree of action which conſtitutes what I have called common inflammatory action.

The remarks upon the relative ſigns of inflammatory action in the blood veſſels, are the reſult of repeating obſervations, but they ſhould be admitted with a recollection, that they are all liable to be varied by a moderate or violent exacerbation of fever, by the ſize of the ſtream of blood, and by the heat, coldneſs, quality and form of the cup into which the blood flows.—This occaſional uncertainty in the indications of the ſtate of fever by the blood, ſhould lead us back to the puſſe.—When time, and the application of a greater portion of medical attention to this index of the ſtate of the ſyſtem in fevers, ſhall have brought to light all the knowledge that the puſſe is capable of imparting, the appearances of blood in fevers will be regarded as little as the appearances of the watry excretions of the body.

BLOOD-LETTING ſhould always be copious where there is danger of congeſtion, inflammation, effuſion, and abſcefs in vital parts. This danger is indicated moſt commonly by pain, but there may be congeſtion and inflammation in the liver, bowels, and even in the head, without pain. In theſe caſes the ſtate of the puſſe ſhould govern the lancet.

What quantity of blood may be taken with ſafety from a patient in an inflammatory fever? To anſwer this queſtion it will be neceſſary to remark, 1ſt, that in a perſon of an ordinary ſize there are ſuppoſed to be contained between 25 and 28 pounds of blood; and, 2dly, that much more blood may be taken when the blood veſſels are in a ſtate of morbid excitement and excitability, than at any other time. One of the uſes of the blood is to ſtimulate the blood veſſels, and thereby to aſſiſt in originating and preſerving animal life.—In a healthy ſtate of the veſſels, the whole maſs of the blood is neceſſary for the purpoſes of life, but in their ſtate of morbid excitability, a much leſs quantity of blood than what is natural, perhaps in ſome caſes, four or five pounds are ſufficient to keep up an equal and vigorous circulation. Thus very ſmall portions of light and ſound are ſufficient to excite viſion and hearing in an inflamed and highly excitable ſtate of the eyes and ears. Thus too, a ſingle glaſs of wine will often produce delirium in a fever, in a man who, when in health, is in the habit of drinking a bottle every day, without having his puſſe quickened by it.

An ignorance of the quantity of blood which has been drawn by deſign, or loſt by accident, has contributed very much to encourage prejudices againſt blood-letting. Mr. Choe, of London, drew 320 ounces of blood in 20 days, from a patient in St. Thomas's hoſpital, who labored under a conteſion in the head. But this quantity is ſmall compared with the quantity loſt by a number of perſons whoſe caſes are recorded by Dr. Haller. I ſhall mention a few of them.—One perſon loſt 9 pounds of blood, a ſecond 12, a third 18, a fourth 22, from the noſe, at one time; a fifth loſt 12 pounds by vomiting in one night, and a ſixth 22 from the lungs. A gentleman of Angola loſt between three and four pounds daily from his noſe. To cure it was bled 97 times in one year. A young woman was bled 1020 times in 19 years, to cure her of a plethora which diſpoſed her to hyſteria. In none of theſe inſtances was death the conſequence of theſe great evacuations of blood. On the contrary, all the perſons alluded to, recovered. Many hundred ſimilar inſtances of the ſafety and even benefit of profuſe diſcharges of blood by nature and art might be mentioned from other authors. I ſhall inſert only one more, which ſhall be taken from Dr. Sydenham's account of the cure of the plague. "Among the other calamities of the civil war, (ſays the Doctor) which aſſiſted this nation, the plague alſo raged in ſeveral places, and was brought by accident from another place to Dorcheſter Caſtle in Somerſetſhire, where ſome of the ſoldiers dying ſuddenly with an eruption of ſpots, it likewiſe ſeized ſeveral others. It happened, at that time, that a ſurgeon who had travelled much in foreign parts, was in the ſervice there, and applied to the governor for leave to aſſiſt his fellow ſoldiers who were afflicted with this dreadful diſeaſe, in the beſt manner he was able; which being granted, he took ſo large a quantity of blood from every one, at the beginning of the diſeaſe, and before any ſwelling was perceived, that they were ready to faint and drop down, for he bled them all ſtanding, and in the open air, and had no veſſel to meaſure the blood, which falling on the ground, the quantity each perſon loſt could not of conſe be known. The operation being over, he ordered them to lie in their tents, and though he gave no kind of remedy after bleeding, yet of the numbers that were thus treated, not a ſingle perſon died. I had this relation from col. Francis Windham, a gentleman of great honor and veracity, and at this time governor of the caſtle."

Again: an ignorance of the rapid manner in which blood is regenerated when loſt, or drawn, has helped to keep up prejudices againſt blood letting. A perſon (Dr. Haller ſays) loſt five pounds of blood daily from the hæmorroidal veſſels for 62 days, and another 75 pounds of blood in ten days. The loſs of each day was ſupplied by freſh quantities of aliment. The ſuddenneſs and profuſion with which nature relieves herſelf of fullneſs and oppreſſion, is not confined to diſcharges of blood. Ten and twelve pounds of food, chyle, faeces, and mucus, are often diſcharged in a few hours in a cholera morbus.

Theſe facts I hope will be ſufficient to eſtabliſh the ſafety and advantages of plentiful blood-letting in caſes of violent fever; alſo to ſhew the falſacy and danger of that practice which attempts the cure of ſuch caſes of fever by what is called moderate bleeding.

There are, it has been ſaid, no half truths in government. It is equally true that there are no half truths in medicine. This half way practice of moderate bleeding, in malignant fevers, has been the treacherous remedy that has kept up their mortality, in all ages and in all countries."

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

Berkſhire, ſſ.

At a Court of Common Pleas begun and held at Lenox, within and for the county of Berkſhire, on the ſecond Tueſday of Sept. Anno Domini 1795.

THE Petition of SAMUEL TOLMAN and SIMEON HODGES, both living on a tract of Land in ſaid county, known and called by the name of Bullock's Grant, ſhewing that they are each of them, (with others known to them,) intereſted in and ſeiz'd of ſeveral tracts of Land lying in ſaid Bullock's Grant, to the ſeveral lots of land laid out to the original rights number forty-two and forty-ſix, in manner following, that is to ſay, the ſaid Samuel of one undivided eighth part of ſaid rights, and the ſaid Simeon of one undivided eighth part thereof:—and that they the ſaid Petitioners now hold and being interelled in ſaid lands as tenants in common as aforeſaid, are deſirous of having and improving their particular ſhares, parts and portions of the ſame, with the privileges thereof, in ſeverality, &c. praying that the ſame may be divided, and that they may each hold their ſhares in ſeverality, &c.—is now ready and conſidered by the Court, who thereupon order that the ſubſtance of the ſaid petition, as aforeſaid, be publiſhed in the Independent Chronicle, at Boſton, in the Star, at Stockbridge, and in the paper publiſhed at Northampton, three weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt publication in each to be three weeks previous to the firſt Tueſday in January next; that all perſons intereſted may appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Lenox, in ſaid county, on ſaid firſt Tueſday of January, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, wherefore the prayer of the ſaid petition ſhould not be granted.

Atteſt. H. W. DWIGHT, Clerk.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. to examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of JOHN EATON, late of Greenwich, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and nine months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and ſupport their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the Commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Robert Field, innholder in Greenwich, on the ſecond Monday of December next and the two following months, from one to ſix o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT FIELD, } Commiſſ.
CALEB KEITH, } ſioners.

Greenwich, Oct. 19, 1795.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS juſt imported from London, a large and general aſſortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines—

Phyſicians and private families may be ſupplied upon reaſonable terms.

He has alſo juſt received a very general aſſortment of Engliſh, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Caſſimers, Coatings, Elaſticks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, roſe Blankets, Cotton Sheeting, Bolting Cloths, Bed Sacks, Looſe ſtrings, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful aſſortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c.—Likewiſe, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, ſuch as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fuſtick, Nicaragua, Copperas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigriſe, Spaniſh Indigo, Preſs Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spaniſh Brown and Spaniſh White, Pruſſian Blue, Yellow Oker, Lamp Black, Linſeed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, Pitch, Roſin, Putty, &c.——Alſo, beſt Bourdeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Pepecelo, Malaſſes, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Caſk or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, beſt Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allſpice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raiſins, Figs, Starch, &c.—Alſo, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails & Nail Rods, Glaſs, Shovels and Spades, Sole and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at ſix months credit, or exchanged for caſh or country produce.

N. B. Caſh given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees Wax.

Northampton, October 28, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler,

Price 6/. 6 Gro. 7/. 6 Doz. and 4/. ſingle.

Beer's ALMANACK, for 1796.

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Judgment of Weather, riſing & ſetting of Planets, length of days & nights, Courts in Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts; Table for high water at New-Haven; hiſtorical anecdote of the famous Charles le Quint; anecdote of an old Gentleman and his Negro; of the Philoſopher Bias; of a Lady, queſtioned about her age; of an unpriviledged Poet; of a poor man who had a termagant wife; of a ſheriff by the name of Bell; of Charles the I.; of the leader of a muſical band; of a gentleman and his ſervant; of Henry fourth; of a Juſtice of Peace; of two Negroes; of Lady Lane; of Admiral Coligny; of a Countryman and his Wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had buried and old huſband whom ſhe married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Miſer in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Palcuin; Gratitude incompatible with Love; how to grow Rich; Extraordinary adventurement; curious account of an Arreſt of a dead Horſe, by an order from the Inquiſitors to bring him to the Holy Office; the Matrimonial Creed; Burleſque on Duelling; an Engliſh Story; Man and Wife; a Narrative of the captivity and eſcape of Mrs. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Walhington county, Virginia; Solomon's Proverb; *Whoſo findeth a Wife findeth a good thing*, &c.

Said Butler has on hand and keeps conſtantly for ſale, all parts of Webſter's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Morſe's Geography, Dwight's Geography, Bibles and Teſtaments, Account Books, Pſalm Books and Cent Tables, by wholeſale and retail.

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS.

Northampton, October 28, 1795.

For Sale.

A Convenient dwelling HOUSE and BARN, with ſeven acres of good LAND and an ORCHARD adjoining, lying half a mile north of the meeting-houſe in Northampton—an excellent run of water within two rods of the door, alſo, ten or twelve acres of paſture and wood Land, within half a mile of ſaid houſe, ſeven acres of meadow Land and a wood Lot one mile and a half from ſaid houſe. The whole will be ſold remarkably low. For particulars enquire of

MEDAD KING.

Northampton, Oct. 27, 1795.

WANTED, as apprentices in the Tanning buſineſs, 2 or 3 ſmart active BOYS.—Enquire of

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, Oct. 14, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol X.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1795. [NUMB. 480.]

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE COUNTRY LAWYER. No. X.

I WILL now endeavour to canvaſs the propoſed arrangement of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Salem does not inform us whether he means to abolish the preſent Courts of Common Pleas or not. I preſume he does not; for if he does, the addition of two Judges, and making two circuits, will not anſwer the purpoſe. Can any man in his ſober ſenſes ſuppoſe that ſeven men can poſſibly do all the Judicial buſineſs of this Commonwealth, civil and criminal? I do not believe that it is in the power of nine men to do it. If *Salem* does not mean to abolish the courts of Pleas, then his objections, as to expence, are anſwered; for it will increaſe the ſum, which government have to pay in ſalaries, if only two are added, 7 or £. 800, and ſtill keep up the old ſyſtem at an unneceſſary expence of 60, or 70,000 Dollars annually.

The reviſing Committee, of which the late Chief Juſtice Cuſhing was Chairman, in virtue of an order of the General Court made June 5, 1788, reported a Judicial Syſtem—That part of it, which arranged the Supreme Judicial Court, is as follows, to wit, "That the Commonwealth be divided into three Diſtricts, or Circuits; "that the Supreme Judicial Court conſiſt "of nine Judges, any two of whom to make "a quorum on the Circuit, that three of "the Juſtices be aſſigned every ſix months "for each Circuit; that there be three "terms annually in each of the middle "counties, viz. Suffolk, Eſſex, Middleſex "and Worceſter, and two terms in each of "the other counties, except Dukes County and Nantucket, where there ſhall be "one Court in each, to be holden for both "thoſe counties at the ſame time; that "the Juſtices at each term in the ſeveral "counties have the ſame powers and Juriſdiction that the Supreme Judicial "Court now has in all matters civil and "criminal, and alſo original Juriſdiction "by proceſs immediately to that Court "in all civil actions, except as hereafter "mentioned, ſo that all acts reſpecting "Courts of Common Pleas may be repealed. A Clerk of the Supreme Judicial "Court is to be appointed for each county, to reſide therein, *and for the eaſe of the people, the records to be kept there*; "that all the records of the Courts of "Common Pleas be removed over to the "new Clerks of the reſpective counties, "and to be in their cuſtody; that two "terms of the ſaid Court, called law "terms, be held at annually, "wherein not leſs than ſix of the ſaid Juſtices ſhall make a quorum, for the purpoſe of determining difficult points of "law, ariſing in the circuits, on writs of "error, certiorari, ſpecial verdicts, demurrers, bills of exceptions, motions "for new trials, and cauſes continued for "adviſement, any of which may be referred to the ſame terms, by order of the "Juſtices in their ſeveral circuits; that "Juſtices of the Peace, in each county, "have the ſame juriſdiction in all civil "cauſes under £.4 value, wherein the title to real eſtate is not concerned, as "they have heretofore had, with appeal "immediately to the Supreme judicial "Court."

Let us now ſee "if there are no well "founded arguments againſt the propoſed "arrangement of the Supreme Judicial "Court." And whether it be *Salem's* arrangement or adding two, or that of the reviſing Committee of adding four more Juſtices to the bench of that Court, the objections in my mind are equally ſtrong; the propoſals are finger and thumb of the ſame hand, and are calculated to end in the ſame thing, an abolition of all intermediate juriſdiction between the Court of Single Juſtice of the Peace and the Supreme Judicial Court, and the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem that will bring the final deciſion of all cauſes to the town of Boſton.

Firſt. It is an objection to this plan, that ſo long as all the criminal buſineſs is done in the ſame Court in which the civil buſineſs is to be ſettled, the ſuitors in civil actions will always be ſubjected to great inconveniences, for it will always be a matter of uncertainty how much time of the term will be conſumed in getting through the criminal liſt; every perſon concerned in our Courts well knows the impoſſibility and even *neceſſity* of getting over the criminal buſineſs firſt. Hence the ſuitors in the civil cauſes are obliged to wait, oftentimes at vaſt expence, with their witneſſes, two or three days, before a trial can be had; and theſe inconveniences will increaſe as the population of the country, and of courſe the multiplication of criminals increaſe. At Hampſhire, April term laſt, the largeſt part of the term was taken up in the criminal buſineſs, to the real damage of thoſe, whoſe civil buſineſs could not be completed: and this happens conſtantly at every term, in every County, where the Supreme Judicial Court now ſits.

Secondly. As the ſalaries of the Judges are paid out of the public cheſt, there is no reaſon that the convenience of the thirteen diſtant counties ſhould bend to that of the four middle ones—why ſhould not the buſineſs of Hampſhire, in which there are as many ſuits as in Worceſter, ſtand on the ſame bottom? According to this arrangement, four Counties would have almoſt half as many terms as thirteen—But I do not believe two terms in each could poſſibly be ſufficient to tranſact the buſineſs of the thirteen Counties. Six terms have been found none too many—there are now two terms of the Supreme Judicial Court at Hampſhire, and more than 40 continuances. What proſit would *they* derive from ſuch a ſyſtem? why, if 4 Judges were added, they would have to pay their proportion of the additional ſalaries, would have many of them to go twice to Boſton annually, to attend the law terms, & would not gain a thilling advantage by the different arrangement. Why ſhould the courſe of juſtice as to promptitude be different in different parts of the Commonwealth? The term of the duration of a law ſuit, in the 13 diſtant Counties, would be a third longer, than in the 4 middle ones. Hence, a perſon living in the middle Counties, may have an execution againſt him for money, perhaps ſix months, always two months ſooner, than he can procure one againſt his debtor living in one of the diſtant counties.

Thirdly. *Salem* thinks that "a free "people, who have been in the exerciſe of "the right of appeals, would be uneaſy "under the reſtriction of that right."—And do you think, *Salem*, that the humanity of the General Court of Maſſachuſetts will ever ſubject their citizens, for life and death, to a court that ſhall, or that may happen to, conſiſt of only *two* Judges, and thoſe perhaps, one or both of them, Judges of that Court of the leaſt experience? Do you think the people of Maſſachuſetts would be eaſy under ſuch an arrangement? —Bluſh, *Salem*, bluſh that your attachment to a ſyſtem, by which you may poſſibly derive to yourſelf one or two hundred dollars annually, could ſtimulate you to offer an objection to a reform, which may be retorted on you with ten fold force! The very great and general uneaſineſs diſcovered in Hampſhire and Berkſhire, at the laſt September and October Terms there, on account of their buſineſs being tranſacted by only three Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, convinces me that the people of thoſe counties will never conſent to ſuch a plan.

Fourthly. "That two law terms of the Supreme Judicial Court are to be held at ," perhaps at Boſton.—This is an exact copy of the practice in England, which has drawn all queſtions of importance to the city of Weſtminſter; which ſupports two thirds of the Lawyers in England at the Capital; and which, infallibly, if one of the parties is a poor man, gives the cauſe to him who has the longeſt purſe.

Fifthly. Another objection, and which of itſelf alone is ſufficient to countervail all benefits expected from that arrangement, is that it is to ſubvert all intermediate juriſdiction. The theory of a republican form of government is bottomed on balances and checks, and the principle of competition for public eſtimation is the main ſpring of action in the practice under our conſtitution. The loweſt officer, eligible by the votes of the people, is by this principle ſtrongly bound to his good behaviour; this operates on all the cleſtive offices in the government, from the lythingman to the governor; it operates alſo on the Judicial officers, whoſe tenure in their office is for a limited time. It has been thought, that had the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court by the Conſtitution been liable to removal at the end of a given term, unleſs re-elected or re-appointed, it would have made the Conſtitution more perfect, and this has been offered as a reaſon, in many parts of the Commonwealth, for a reviſion of the Conſtitution. In the Legiſlature we find the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives are mutual checks on each other; and in the executive part of government checks alſo are introduced, and have their effect: but this plan of *Salem's* would forever ſhut out the hope of creating any juriſdiction, which might operate as a check in the Judicial department.

The 29th article of the bill of rights declares, that "it is the right of every citi- "zen to be tried by Judges, as free, im- "partial and independent as the lot of hu- "manity will admit;" therefore, ſays a friend to *Salem's* plan, you ought not to have any check on the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court. This article does not provide that the Judges ſhould be independent, but "as independent as human affairs will permit;" ſurely then they are not to be made independent of the good or ill opinion of their fellow citizens; but are to hold their offices during good behaviour. That ſyſtem therefore which creates the ſtrongeſt inducements to this good behaviour muſt be the beſt.

Should the number of Juſtices on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court be enlarged to 7 or 9, and the courts of Common Pleas be aboliſhed, poſterity would find that thoſe Judges, in leſs than half a century, would exhibit a conduct very different from that which is ſhewn by the preſent Judges—a conduct which human nature has ever exhibited when raiſed to great power, over which no ſalable controul is held by frequent elections. Should there be no other court in the community, the conduct of whoſe Judges might be contraſted with thoſe of ſuch a Supreme Judicial Court, and ſhould there be placed on its bench men of *fear, morals*, and *ſee wiſh* habits, whoſe light heads were made giddy by the greateſt of their power, and whoſe vain hearts were puffed up by the inſolence of office, immenſe inconveniencies might reſult to the public before they could be removed. But, on the other hand, if the Circuit Court of Common Pleas ſyſtem is adopted, you raiſe up four Courts in the Commonwealth, compoſed of men equally reſpectable as the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court, for integrity, learning and abilities. Theſe five Courts, knowing that the people would make their compariſons concerning them, would have the ſtrongeſt ſtimulus to aim at public approbation. The Supreme Judicial Court Juſtices would not be willing that their Court, on a compariſon, ſhould weigh leſs, in the opinion of the public, than that of a Court, from whence, to theirs, an appeal would lie, and over which, they had a Juriſdiction to correct its errors, and reverſe its judgments. The Juſtices of the Circuit Courts would endeavour to render their reſpective Courts as reſpectable as poſſible. They would be mortified at having their deciſions ſet aſide, and of courſe would do all in their power to become perfectly acquainted with the laws of their country. Should a writ of error, on any great queſtion, affecting the liberty of the citizens, decided in a Circuit Court, be brought in the Supreme Judicial Court, the other nine Judges, who had not confirme the Courts in the other circuits, would ſtill be a check on the Supreme Judicial Court, and operate as a ſhield and buckler to ſecure the liberty of their country, or the rights of its citizens; the people, from knowing that they had ſuch powerful and able guardians, might reſt upon them as the anchor of their ſafety, and have the moſt perfect confidence in their Judicial deciſions. But ſhould the other plan take effect, and this ſolitary tribunal be eſtabliſhed, if an error in *fact* determination takes place, how is it to be corrected? Why, to be ſure, a writ of error will lie in the ſame Court, but the ſame men are to determine it, and it is not an eaſy matter to induce ſuch men, publickly to acknowledge, by their own records, that they have done wrong. The good opinion, and confidence of the people, in a republican government, is to thoſe in its adminiſtration "a jewel of great price."—Let any man, in or out of office, lay his hand on his heart, and determine which of theſe ſyſtems would be moſt likely to ſecure the affections and confidence of the people of Maſſachuſetts.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

I ſend you, for publication, the following extracts from the writings of Miſs WILLIAMS, who has been a long time in *France*, and who was impriſoned in the reign of ROBESPIERRE. YOURS,

A REPUBLICAN.

MISS H. WILLIAMS, ſays, "I cannot help obſerving that nothing appears more ſtrange to us in this country, than the opinions which are formed in *England*, of the public characters in *France*, not by the enemies but by the friends of the French Revolution:—That BRISSOT, GUADET, and VERGINAUD, ſhould receive no increaſe of applauſe from thoſe who perhaps lament that the king's caſtle of the Baſtile, was overthrown, is natural; but when we hear MR. SHERIDAN, ſpeak in the Houſe of Commons, of the faction of GIRONDE, and when we read MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD's anſwer to MR. PAINE's pamphlet, his remarks on the Briſſotine faction, we are filled with aſtoniſhment. They might with as much propriety, talk of the faction of SYDNEY, of RUSSELL, and of HAMPDEN. Such obſervations are blaſphemies indeed from the lovers of liberty: They who ought to pronounce with veneration the names of thoſe illuſtrious martyrs, who after the moſt honorable ſtruggles for their country, ſhed their blood upon the ſcaffold in its cauſe with heroiſm worthy of the proudeſt days of *Greece* or *Rome*.

But though the iron ſceptre of Revolutionary Government, has reſtrained the groans, the lamentations of a mourning nation, for the fall of its beſt defenders, and though the ſlaviſh pen of the Monſter, from which *Europe* received its *French* intelligence, applauded the aſſaſſins of liberty;—though BRISSOT it was aſſerted, had filled his coffers with *Engliſh gold*, while his widow was lan-guiſhing with an infant at her breaſt, with no other nourihment but bread and water, in one of the dungeons of ROBESPIERRE, and at this moment raiſe with three children "ſtripped in poverty to the very "lips," yet with becoming pride diſdaining to receive ſupport, leſt the memory of her huſband has received, as it ſo juſtly will do, ſome marks of public atonement and public honor: Hiſtory will do juſtice to his character—hiſtory will judge between BRISSOT and ROBESPIERRE, between GIRONDE, and the Mountain. Hiſtory will not confound thoſe ſanguinary and ambitious men who paſſed along the revolutionary horizon like baneful meteors, ſpreading deſtruction in their courſe, with thoſe whoſe talents formed a radiant conſtellation in the zone of freedom, and diffuſed benignant beams over the hemiſphere until extinguiſhed by ſtorms of darkneſs.

Character of BRISSOT, *traced by Madame* ROLAND, *who was intimately acquainted with him, and who was ſo admirable a judge of character.*

BRISSOT came to viſit me: I know nothing more pleaſant than the firſt interview of thoſe who, though connected by correſpondence have never ſeen each other. We look with earneſtneſs to ſee if the features of the face bear any reſemblance to the phyſiognomy of the ſoul, and if the figure of the perſon confirms the opinion which we have formed of the mind. The ſimplicity of BRISSOT's manners, his frankneſs, his natural negligence, ſeemed to me in perfect harmony with the auſterity of his principles: But I found in him a ſort of lightneſs of mind and character which was not very conſiſtent with the ſeriouſneſs of a philoſopher.

Translated from a late PARIS PAPER.

"REVEIL du PEUPLE."

Written by J. M. LOURIGUERE.

HEROICK FRANKS, brethren in arms!
Say, can you view, with dull despair,
Guilt, Carnage, Terror, spread alarms,
And wave their banners in the air?

Shall hordes of robbers force away
Your dearest rights, and ruffian hand?
On patriot blood and virtue prey;
And defolate fair freedom's land?

No more let slumber seal your eyes,
Till *Vengeance* seize those manifest fell;
Rise, rise, ye *sovereign people*, rise.
And hurl them to their native *hell!*

Four wide destruction on the whole;
Purfue curst Guilt, in every shape!
Catch but the shame that burns my soul,
And not a villain shall escape.

Perish the blood drunk, treacherous crowd;
Conspirators, of subtleft art;
Who *snatch* for *Liberty* aloud,
But reverence *tyrants* in their *heart!*

Ceafe, *ghofts of innocents*, your cries!
Wait, plaintive fhades, a moment wait!
Tho' flow to *vengeance* your country rife,
Her *juftice* will avenge your fate!

Behold, e'en now the coward rout,
In terrour hide the guilty head!
In vain——ftern *Juftice* finds them out,
Difcover'd by the blood they fhed.

Yes——on your tooths, by all the woes
Our bleeding *country* bears, we fwear,
O! thofe fierce Cannibals, her foes,
Not one fhall righteous *Vengeance* fpare!

Ye *rulers* of a people juft,
Whofe hearts humane that people prize;
Ye, from whofe countenance auguft,
The vile affaffin trembling flies;

Your courfe, your glorious courfe, purfue;
Then ne'er fhall fade your well earn'd fame,
But ever freth, and ever new,
Still flourifh, deathlefs as your name!

SLAVERY of MARRIED WOMEN, in SOUTH AMERICA.

Father Joſeph Gumili, in his account of a country in South America, bordering upon the great river Oronooko, deſcribes pathetically this miſerable ſlavery of women there, and mentions a practice that would appear incredible to one unacquainted with the manners of that country; which is, that married women frequently deſtroy their female infants. A married woman of a virtuous character and good underſtanding, having been guilty of that crime, was reproached by our author in very bitter terms.—She heard him patiently to the end of his diſcourſe with eyes fixed on the ground; and anſwered as follows: "I wiſh to God, father; I wiſh to God, that my mother had, by my death, prevented the manifold diſtreſſes I have endured and have yet to endure as long as I live.—Had the kindly ſtifled me at my birth, I ſhould not have felt the pain of death, nor numberleſs other pains to which life has ſubjected me. Conſider, father, our deplorable condition.——Our huſbands go out to hunt with their bows and arrows, and trouble themſelves no further. We are dragged along with one infant at our breaſt and another in the baſket. They return in the evening without any burthen; we return with the burthen of our children; and though tired out with a long march, are not permitted to reſt, but labour the whole night in grind ing maize to make chia for them. They get drunk, and in their drunkenneſs they beat us, draw us by the hair of the head, and tread us under foot. And what have we to comfort us for ſlavery, perhaps of twenty years? A young wife is brought in upon us, who is permitted to abuſe us and our children, becauſe we are no longer regarded. Can human nature endure ſuch tyranny? What kindneſs can we ſhew to our female children, equal to that of delivering them from ſuch ſervitude, more bitter a thouſand times than death? I ſay again, would to God my mother had put me under ground the moment I was born."

Hydrophobia cured by Vinegar.

The following is an extract of a letter from Venice:—"If you were here you would be much pleaſed with a diſcovery made at Udino, the capital of Friuli, a ſmall province belonging to the republic; the diſcovery is this: A poor man lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with ſome draughts of vinegar, given by miſtake, inſtead of another potion. A phyſician of Padua, called Count Seſtrieta, got intelligence of this event at Udino, and tried the ſame remedy upon a patient that was brought to the hoſpital, adminiſtering a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at ſun ſet, and the man was ſpeedily and perfectly cured. I have diffuſed thro' Italy this diſcovery by means of a periodical paper, that I am writing; and I hope you will make it known as much as poſſible. As you have more rumbling dogs in England, than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will ſoon be tried, and I hope with ſucceſs."

BOSTON, October 24.

FROM PHILAD.—OCT. 15.

"We have had a complete triumph here over Jacobiniſm. Previous to our late election for members of the ſtate Legiſlature, our preſſes groaned under the weight of electioneering intrigue, and tens of thouſands of handbills were circulated, in which *the treaty* was the burthen of every ſong. Almoſt all the new elected members of the laſt created democratic ſociety, and no exertion was ſpared to bring them in. But the guardian genius of our country prevailed, and the old liſt was carried by a majority of above ſix hundred, out of twenty ſix hundred votes. *Laus Deo!*"

At the late meeting of *Bennington*, Vermont county convention to condemn the Treaty, after this buſineſs had been diſpatched, the *delegates* retired to partake of a *civic feaſt*—and when their appetites were ſufficiently gorged with *ſelected food, the ſpirit of the times*, "was put into exertation. In the midſt of this *unbending of the faſces*, a humerous gentleman, then in the houſe, offered a black fellow into the room and addreſſed citizen *Haſwell* the *deputy* from *Bennington*, thus—"Citizen *Haſwell*, give me leave to introduce citizen *Prince to you.*" As "*the ſpirit of the times*" had begun to oppreſs hilarity, the introduction was taken in good part, and the *Bennington* delegate preſented citizen *Prince* with a bumper, and drank to *equality*—the example was followed, and the ſooty ſtranger, though he came at the eleventh hour, received his penny, and was *equally* free, and *equally* happy as his great aſſociators. Notwithſtanding his general attachment to levelling ſyſtems, Citizen *Haſwell's* mind began to contemplate *exaltation*, and he jumped from his chair on to the top of the table, in which ſituation he was called upon for a toaſt; he gave it—directly citizen *Prince* followed the example and was *cheek by jole* with the *Bennington deputy*. After the ſhout which this action occaſioned had ſubſided, citizen *Prince* was called upon for his toaſt; *whether embarraſſed for the want of a ſentiment*, or prevented by the inceſſant larum of citizen *Haſwell* (who is ſaid to be a *great ſpeaker*) is not certain; but while the latter's tongue was in full motion, citizen *Prince* put his mouth to the ear of the other citizen, and bawled out, "*Go dam.*" *Maſſa Haſwell—Gor dam a man all jaw and no ear.*"

The Bennington *deputy*, abaſhed and confounded, quit his ſtation with a countenance more becoming a follower of the corpſe of ROBESPIERRE, than a *patriot*, waving the banner of democracy.

* *Citizen* Prince *ſeems in this place to have forgot part of his creed.*

Take Notice.

NO PAPERS or LETTERS will be delivered out of the Poſt-Office, after this notice, unleſs paid for, as no account for Poſtage will be opened with any perſon. JOHN BRECK, P. M.

N. B. ALL perſons indebted to the Office, are deſired to make inſtant payment. Northampton, Nov. 4. 1795.

Strayed from the paſture

of the ſubſcriber, on the 22d of October laſt, a light bay horſe COLT, two years old paſt, with a ſtar in the forehead, both hind feet white, conſiderably above the fooſlock, Dock'd ſomewhat ſhort, a natural trotter.—Whoever has, or will take up ſaid Colt, and give information where he may be had, ſhall receive a generous reward, and all neceſſary charges paid. by

JUSTIN EDWARDS.

Weſtampton, Nov. 4. 1795.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, a dark bay horſe COLT, one year old laſt Spring, with a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, and black mane and tail. Whoever will give information to the ſubſcriber where ſaid Colt may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and neceſſary charges paid. EDWARD KEITH.

N. B. Said Colt left me in June laſt.

Cheſterfield, Oct. 27. 1795.

All perſons indebted to

the eſtate of ROBERT CATHCART, late of Conway, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, Executors on ſaid eſtate.—Thoſe who have claims on ſaid eſtate are deſired to exhibit them for ſettlement.

MARY CATHCART,
THOMAS CATHCART.

Conway, Oct. 28, 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS juſt received a freſh ſupply of Engliſh

GOODS,

with a variety of other articles, among which are Scarlet Broadcloth, and Trimmings for Cloaks, Black Sattins, Modes, Silk Mitts, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, Iriſh Linens, Muſlins, Muſlinetts, Cambricks, Lawns, Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons, Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Morreens, Shalloons, Durants, Tammys, Wildbores, Cambletteens, Laces and Edgings, mixed and blue Broadcloths, Coatings, Caſimers of various colours and prices, Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Veſt Patterns, Velvet, &c. &c.

And he expects ſoon to receive a good aſſortment of Hard Ware GOODS, of articles the moſt uſeful.—alſo, Roſſia Iron, Crockery Ware, Braſs Kettles, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, Caſſia, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, &c. &c.

He has now on hand all kinds of Weſt-India GOODS, Salt, coarſe and fine, White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh Brown and White, Linſeed Oil, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Nails, Glaſs, Hollow Ware, Cut Boxes, Looking Glaſſes, of various ſizes and prices, &c. &c.

He ſells at very low prices for caſh, Grain of all kinds, white Beans, Flaxſeed, Cheeſe, Butter, Tallow, Beef Cattle, white Flannel, Beefway, Pork and Lard in the ſeaſon for them, Aſhes, and moſt other produce commonly ſold at Market.

Said Judd wants to purchaſe a number of young Cattle, for which he will pay in articles from his ſtore, or receive them inſtead of cash from thoſe indebted to him, who are requeſted to make immediate payment, where the times of payment are now expired; and as produce was never higher, he flatters himſelf, that all thoſe will take this favourable opportunity to ſettle the demands he has againſt them; and as a fall of produce is more probable than a further riſe, they will have the ſatisfaction of receiving as great benefit as they beſtow by payment.

Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795.

Coldwife Ludlow, & Co.

OF NEW-YORK.

INFORM their friends and the Traders in general, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handſome and compleat aſſortment, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; which they are determined to ſell at the loweſt New-York prices.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1795.

Aaron Wright, jun.

WANTS to hire two or three journeymen TAYLORS, for two or three months.

Northampton, Nov. 3. 1795.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about two hundred acres, ſituated on Connecticut river, two miles from the head of the canal, and ſix miles from the meeting houſe in Northampton, a convenient dwelling houſe, (which was formerly occopied as a tavern) barn, Cyder Mill, and other out buildings, a good orchard, mowing and plowland laying on the river ſide, in front of the houſe, paſturing and wood land back—alſo, part of a good ſaw-mill, at the head of the falls, by the ſide of the canal.

The above will be ſold cheap for caſh in hand, by JONATHAN LYMAN.

Eaſtampton, 3d Nov. 1795.

For Sale.

A Convenient dwelling HOUSE and BARN, with ſeven acres of good LAND and an ORCHARD adjoining, lying half a mile north of the meeting houſe in Northampton—an excellent run of water within two rods of the door,—alſo, ten or twelve acres of paſture and wood Land, within half a mile of ſaid houſe, ſeven acres of meadow Land and a wood Lot one mile and a half from ſaid houſe. The whole will be ſold remarkably low. For particulars enquire of

MEHUD KING.

Northampton, Oct. 27. 1795.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber

in July laſt, eight yearling creatures, one a red BULL, without any mark, two STEERS, and four HEIFERS, marked with two half penny cuts the upper ſide of the left ear, and a ſlit in the top of the ſame, the other a HEIFER, marked with one half penny cut the upper ſide of the left ear, and the ſame cropt off, one of the Steers almoſt white, the other Sparkled, the Heifers of different colours. Whoever will take up ſaid creatures and give information where they may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

ZOPHAR SEARL.

Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS juſt imported from London, a large and general aſſortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines—

Phyſicians and private families may be ſupplied upon reaſonable terms.

He has alſo juſt received a very general aſſortment of Engliſh, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Caſimers, Coatings, Elaſticks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, roſe Blankets, Cotton Sheeting, Bolting Cloths, Bed Sacks, Luteſtrings, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful aſſortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c.—Likewiſe, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, ſuch as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fuſtick, Nuzagoa, Copperas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigriſe, Spaniſh Indigo, Preſs Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spaniſh Brown and Spaniſh White, Pruſſian Blue, Yellow Ocar, Lamp Black, Linſeed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Vatroiſh, Pitch, Roſin, Putty, &c.——Alſo, beſt Bourdeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Popecelo, Muſaſſes, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Caſk or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, beſt Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allſpice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raiſins, Figs, Starch, &c.—Alſo, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails & Rods, Glaſs, Shovels and Spades, Scythes and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at ſix months credit, or exchanged for caſh or country produce.

N. B. Caſh given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees Wax.

Northampton, October 28. 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler,

Price 1/. a Groſs—25 a Doz. and 4d. ſingle.

Beers ALMANACK, for 1796.

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Judgment of Weather, riſing & ſetting of Planets, length of days & nights, Courts in Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts; Tide Table for high water at New-Haven; hiſtorical anecdote of the famous Charles le Quint; anecdote of an old Gentleman and his Negro; of the Philoſopher Bias; of a Lady, queſtioned about her age; of an unprincipled Peer; of a poor man who had a termagant wife; of a ſheriff by the name of Bell; of Charles the I.; of the leader of a muſical band; of a gentleman and his ſervant; of Henry fourth; of a Juſtice of Peace; of two Negroes; of Lady Lane; of Admiral Colligny; of a Countryman and his Wife; of a county Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had buried and old huſband whom ſhe married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Miſer in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Paſquin; Gratitude incompatible with Love: how to grow Rich; Extraordinary advertiſement; curious account of an Arreſt of a dead Hoſtle, by an order from the Inquiſitors to bring him to the Holy Office: the Matrimonial Creed; Burleſque on Dathlang; an Engliſh Story; Married Wife's a Narrative of the captivity and eſcape of Mrs. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Wilkington county, Virginia; Solomon's Proverbs, *Wiſe ſayings of a Wife ſuitable to good thing, &c.*

Thomas's alſo, by the doz. or ſingle.

Said Butler has on hand and keeps conſtantly for ſale, all parts of Webſter's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Moſe's Geography, Dwight's Geography, Bibles and Teſtaments, Account Books, Pſalm Books and Cent Tables, by whole ſale and retail.

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS.

Northampton, October 28, 1795.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. to examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of JOHN EATON, late of Greenwich, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and nine months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and ſupport their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the Commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Robert Field, innholder in Greenwich, on the ſecond Monday of December next and the two following months, from one to ſix o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT FIELD, } Commiſ-
CALEB KEITH, } ſioners.

Greenwich, Oct. 19—1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol X.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1795. [NUMB. 481.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

From MISS WILLIAMS' LETTERS,

WRITTEN IN FRANCE,

WHERE SHE WAS A PRISONER DURING THE TYRANNY OF ROBESPIERRE THE LAST.

[*Miſs W. has long been a deſired Votaryſt of Liberty. She has been celebrated for the elegance of her ſtile, and the variety of her narrations.—We, therefore, feel ourſelves under obligations to the gentleman, whoſe pains we are favoured with extracts from the firſt volume that has found away to the United States.]*

IN the priſons during the reign of ROBESPIERRE, continues Miſs WILLIAMS, the priſoners were indeed embruted by one hour of mournful melancholy, and one of trembling terror: The firſt when the evening paper arrived, and the liſts of the victims of the revolutionary tribunal was read over, among whom the priſoners ſeldom failed to find ſome friend or acquaintance to lament. But this was a ſenſation of gentle ſadneſs, compared to that turbulent diſmay excited by the hurſe voice of the turkey, ſounding at midnight, through the long galleries——the knell of ſome devoted victim who was called upon to riſe in order to be led to the *Conſergerie* by Gendarmes ſent for that purpoſe from the revolutionary tribunal. Still, however, amidſt the tears which the priſoners ſhed over their loſt companions many of them cherriſhed the ſond hope that they themſelves ſhould eſcape.

The law of the 22d *Prairial* tore away every illuſion of the imagination of the fears, and diſplayed the general proſcription of the priſoners in all the extent of horrour. It was no longer a ſolitary individual who was called to death; multitudes were ſummoned at once. Every returning night, long covered cars drawn by four horſes entered ſucceſſively the court yards of the different priſons. Whenever the trampling of the horſes feet was heard the priſoners prepared themſelves for doom.

The names of the victims marked for execution the following day were called over, and they were inſtantly hurried into thoſe gloomy hearſes. The huſband was ſcarcely allowed time to bid his wife farewell, or the mother to recommend her orphan children to the compaſſion of ſuch of the priſoners as might ſurvive the general calamity. At the priſon of *Luxembourg*, one hundred and ſixty nine victims were torn from their beds and led to the grated dungeons of *Conſergerie*, that priſon over the gates of which might with equal propriety have been written, the ſame as over that infernal region of *Dante*, "*Let him loſe all hope who enters here*"; for here it might literally be ſaid "*hope never came, that comes to all.*"

I have ſeen the *Conſergerie*, that abode of horror, that antichamber of the tomb. I have ſeen thoſe infectious cells where the priſoners breathed contagion, where the walls are in ſome places ſtained with the blood of the maſſacres of *September*, and where a part of the ſpacious court yard, around which the grated dungeons are built, remains unpaved ſince that period, when the ſtones were taken up for the purpoſe of burying the dead. I have ſeen the chamber where the perſons condemned by the revolutionary tribunal ſubmitted to the preparatory offices of the execution; where the ſciſſars cut off the lavith treſſes of the youthful beauty, and where he tied her tender hands behind her waiſt with cords.

Merciful Heaven! and among thoſe who have thus ſuffered were perſons to whom my heart was bound by ties of friendſhip and affection.——For me the world has loſt its ſtillative colouring; its fairy ſpells, its light enchantments have vaniſhed; and *death* the idea the moſt to my familiar imagination, appears to my wearied ſpirit the only point of reſt!

The uſual pretext for the murders in cells which were practiſed at this period, was that of a conſpiracy in the priſon; a vague and wild term which the tyrants might interpret at their pleaſure, and which gave them power, of including whatever perſons and whatever numbers they tho't proper. Spies were placed in every priſon, who after making out their liſts of proſcription as they were directed by the tyrants, declared that a conſpiracy exiſted, of which thoſe marked on the liſts were the authors or conſpirators.

Perſons who had never ſeen or heard of each other until that moment, were often brought together from different priſons to take their trial for the ſame conſpiracy; and when the dreamers aſſigned no part in it of any particular individual, he was without any heſitation added to what they called the *fournee*, the batch; for ſuch was the appellation given to the crouds dragged to the *guillotine*, and with ſuch terms of jocular familiarity was mourning humanity inſulted. Sometimes the perſon accuſed only received their act of accuſation as they walked up to the tribunal. Sometimes in the hurry, confuſion and carleſneſs with which theſe indictments were made out, one perſon was miſtaken for another.

The *Dutcheſs of Biron* among other inſtances, went to the tribunal with an act of accuſation which was deſtined for her huſband. The indifference of the tribunal with reſpect to ſuch errors enabled Mons. Lerolles at ſixty years of age to deceive his barbarous judges, by dying for his ſon, a youth in his twenty firſt year.

It was obſerved that this generous parent who thus a ſecond time gave life to his child ſurvived with uncommon alacrity when his name was called upon, and went with a look of exultation to the ſcaffold. Perhaps hiſtory does not offer a more affecting inſtance of parental tenderneſs, making a revolutionary ſacrifice of life to ſave the object of its affection.

While the tyrants, far from finding any ſatiety of blood in their daily murders were creating new ranges of ſeats in the hall of the revolutionary tribunal, ſufficient to contain a hundred inſtead of fifty accuſed perſons, death now hovered in a new form over the priſon; the a miniſtration of the police sent an additional guard, and ordered the priſoners to be ſhut up in their reſpective apartments, and not ſuffered to have any communication, until the purpoſe of the viſit was effected. They went ſucceſſively to every apartment and demanded of the priſoners their knives, ſciſſors, razors, buckles, watches, and all the money they had in their poſſeſſion. Theſe unhappy perſons being altogether ignorant of the object of the viſit, had no time to conceal any thing, and were ſtripped of all they had except fifty livres, in paper, which each priſoner was allowed to retain in order to pay for his ſubſiſtance. But from this day famine fronted along thoſe glom my manſions adding the pangs of mental ſufferings to thoſe of debility and diſeaſe.—The priſoners were no longer permitted to receive their daily meals from their own houſes or from a tavern; but were ordered from henceforth in conformity to the laws of equality, to eat *a la gamelle*, but of one diſh at a common table. Their food is provided for them at the rate of fifty ſous per day; by a cook placed in the priſon. Their nouriſhment conſiſted of one meal in twenty four hours, often too ſcanty to ſatisfy the calls of hunger, and ſometimes compoſed of ſuch naufeous diet as the greater part of the priſoners were unable to eat.

A little bread ſaved from this wretched meal and water, was all that could be obtained during the day. even priſoners of war were compelled to ſubmit to this rigorous treatment.——*General O'Hara*, has ſince told us, that after having avoided the gamelle ſome weeks on the plea of illneſs, he was at length forced to ſhare the common evil.

To this meal the priſoners at the *Luxembourg*, where nine hundred perſons were confined, were ſummoned in a ſucceſſion of ſoup at a time by a great bell which called them into the hall at the door of which ſtood a gaoler, who had been an executioner under Collot d'Herbois, at *Lyons*. This man was remarkable tall, long, and muſcular; his arms were bare to the elbow; he wore a ſtreet red cap, which had now become the ſymbol of blood, and looked as if he were prepared for a maſſacre.

It is unneceſſary to aſk of the unfortunate inhabitants, as I have ſome times done, the hiſtory of their woes, their tyrants blazon themſelves, their crimes to the open day, and inviſe you to read the black catalogue of their enormities——"In deſtroying a rebel city," ſays, Collot d'Herbois, "we ſhall conſolidate the reſt. We muſt leave nothing but aſhes. We demoliſh with cannon balls, and not explode ons like thoſe of mines." When ſuch were his principles, his projects, and exploits, it would be trifling to ſtop and talk of individual diſtreſſes; to relate how he ordered three ladies, who had thrown themſelves at his feet to implore his mercy, to be tied for ſix hours at the ſcaffold, where their huſbands were to be executed. That the guillotine is not expeditious, and in a few days three or four hundred will be diſpatched at a time.

This was no empty menace, the tragedian executed what he had promiſed: "The guillotine and fuſillade do not go amiſs" ſays he, "ſixty, eighty, two hundred at once are ſhot." But ſtill theſe were ordinary means. This new *Salmonaeus* was not contented with the inſignia of the god he pretended to imitate his deſtroying power, and accordingly ſome of the miſerable inhabitants were placed before batteries of cannon; by which they were ſhattered and torn in pieces by the artillery, though the greater part were left to be diſpatched the following day by the ſpades of thoſe who came to bury them. Collot amuſed himſelf in beholding this operation. "*What exploits, theſe wouldeſt have felt*" adds the monſter in his correſpondent, "*if thou hadſt ſeen this national juſtice executed a two hundred and nine vaſcals! What cement of the Republic. We have knocked off five hundred, and when we have diſpatched twice as many more we ſhall do. Things will go forward.*" The revolutionary army arrives the day after to morrow, and then, continues he, I ſhall be able to perform great things." This was the private correſpondence of the monſter to Robespierre.

The church of *Notre Dame*, was changed into the *temple of reaſon*; and the commune, with the divinity herſelf, attended by a ſplendid train, came to requeſt the Convention to ſanctify by their preſence the conſecration. The *goddeſs of reaſon*, was a fine blooming damſel of the Opera houſe, and aſſiſted her part in this comedy alſo, to the entire ſatisfaction of her new votaries. From her imperial throne in which ſhe was borne by four porters, ſhe deſcended to the right hand of the Preſident of the convention, and by a decree received the fraternal kiſs, as ſoon as the Procureur of the Commune, who attended as high prieſt or maſter of ceremonies, had announced her *negative and poſitive* character; "*ſhe that ſhe was not like the ob jects of the anciens worſhip, a cold and in animate image; and next, that ſhe was a mortal piece of nature; and that her ſacred form had ſo inflamed every heart, that only one univerſal cry was heard, no more prieſts and other gods!*" When the Deputies arrived at the temple, the *goddeſs of reaſon*, introduced them to the *goddeſs of liberty*, who came out of the houſe of philoſophy, to receive their homage and beſtow her benediction. The enemies of the Revolution, encouraged theſe follies, which the patriot diſavowed and lamented: And the philoſopher would only have ſmiled at theſe tranſient puerilities had not they been mixed with attrocity and crimes. Alas! the reſpect for religion was as fleeting as the reſpect for other ſtrange gods; for her altars was ſoon deſerted, and her high prieſt, and her divinity itſelf, were ſoon after conducted amidſt the applauſes of the people to the guillotine.

The great depoſitory at *St. Denois*, ne plus ultra's ſuffered from this reforming rage. The crowns of Dagobert and Clovis; the ſceptre of Philip the bountiful, and Henry the IVth; the ſilver helmet and golden ſpurs of Charlemagne; and the rich variety of treaſure ariſing from the munificence of ſovereigns to the tutelary ſaint of *France*, were mingled together in the crucible of the mint.

The bodies of theſe monarchs and heroes were not treated with equal reſpect: For as the edict had gone forth againſt every veſtage of royalty, and every mark and remnant of ariſtocracy, the tombs in which they had for ages quietly inurned, were forced to open their ponderous jaws: And thoſe *furious Jacobins*, worſe than "*the bellish rout that tore the Thracian bard in Rhodope*" had the ſatisfaction to ſee the bones and aſhes of the long line of their *Charles's, Henries, and Louis*; of their *Condes, Montmorancies*, and *Turrennes*, before whoſe loweſt valets they would have trembled in ſubmiſſive ſilence, become the prey of famiſhed dogs, and the ſport of winds.—One of the pretences for this violation of the dead, which was general around *Paris*, and on ſome of the neighbouring departments, was the want of the coffins that incloſe them to make bullets, for the uſe of the army.

If the ramblings of imagination might be indulged, amidſt the horror which this ſort of plunder inſpired, we might imagine theſe revolutionary inſtruments of death, to their deſtination, and ſee many an Emigrant laid proſtrate with the former covering of his parents duſt. On many a countenance, doomed to long night, the ſun once again ſhone, and many met its beams, whoſe features preſerved all their original force and character.—Among others, Madame Sevigne was found, entire with the undading bloom of healthy and virtuous old age: But as the edict againſt Ariſtocracy, and privileges comprehended talents, as well as birth, the wife, as well as the mighty, ſuffered in the general proſcriptions againſt leaden coffins: Except Descartes, whoſe bones were put into a baſket, and carried to the Pantheon, where he is fated to repoſe with the "*immortal and divine* Marat."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Coleman verſus Count Marconnat.

THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff, an engraver, againſt a French Count, for work and labour in engraving ſeveral plates and blocks, which were afterwards employed by the defendant in printing French aſſignats.

The action was tried in the Marſhalſea court, and it appeared in the courſe of the trial, that the plaintiff, who did not underſtand a word of French, was employed by the defendant in engraving the plates, without communicating to him the nature of them or the purpoſe for which they were intended: that immenſe quantities of aſſignats were printed from thoſe plates, and exported to Italy to be introduced into France; that the perſons employed in printing the aſſignats were all French counts, marquiſſes, or other nobles, who carried on this fabrication to immenſe extent. Several of theſe were called as witneſſes for the defendant, particularly a marquis, who was the brother of the defendant, and a knight of Malta, for the purpoſe of proving that the plaintiff was apprized of the nature of the tranſaction, and equally involved in it with the others, and conſequently, that the whole being an illegal and immoral tranſaction, for the purpoſe of defrauding mankind, the plaintiff could not in law recover.

The Judge (the Recorder) in ſumming up the evidence reprobated in the ſtrongeſt terms this ſcandalous traffic, as tending to defraud and ruin numbers of innocent individuals, who might become the dupes and victims of theſe forgeries; that if the Jury believed the plaintiff knowingly lent himſelf to this ſyſtem of fraud, although carried into effect in another country, and that country in a ſtate of war with this, he was inclined to think he would not be entitled to recover; but as ſome doubt entertained of the law under theſe circumſtances, it being a new caſe, if they believed the witneſſes for the defendant, he recommended to find ſpecial verdict, which would ſave the point open for argument and conſideration before it received the judgment of the court; but if they believe the witneſſes for the plaintiff, and that he was only the innocent inſtrument of the fraud of others, they ought to find a verdict for him.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 32l. the amount of his demand.

XIMINES versus JACQUES.

This action was brought in order to recover 122l. 13s. under the following circumstances. The parties were both officers on board the Belvidere. In her outward bound voyage to India, it happened that the one night sailed 240 miles, which gave rise to a conversation between the parties, respecting the comparitive swiftness of other conveyances. And thence on the 2d of October, 1794, the plaintiff was led to bet with the defendant one hundred guineas, and the expences of travelling, that within one month of the Belvidere's being paid off, after her arrival in England, he would perform a journey of 240 miles in a post chaise and pair of horses in 24 hours from the time he set off till he performed the above distance, being allowed to change the post-chaise and horses as often as he pleased, play or pay death only on the side of either of the parties being allowed to make the bet void.

It was also a part of this bet, that the expences should not exceed the usual expence, paid on post-roads in England, and Mr. Ximines agreed to go 120 miles from Hyde Park Corner, that being the place from which he was to start.

These were the terms of the wager; and it appeared in evidence, that on the 18th of January last, about four minutes after twelve at midnight, the plaintiff started from Hyde Park corner, and travelled to Long Aston, three miles beyond Bristol and returned the same evening to London at half past nine o'clock; so that he gained the wager long within the time. The expences amounted to 16l. 13s. which, together with the 100 guineas, amounted to 122l. 13s. the sum for which this action was brought. Three of the most famous post-illions in the kingdom performed this journey, and one of them a fat clumsy fellow, of the name of John Bush, who lived at the George Inn at Hounslow, rode 106 miles. Sometimes he rode on horseback, sometimes on the bar, and about 13 or 14 miles in the post-chaise, with the plaintiff. Mr. Fromont, of Berkshire, furnished horses, and went halves in the bett with the plaintiff. The other two drivers rode on the bar, and sometimes on horseback. None of them had yet been paid for their trouble, and two of them, said, they did not know how much they were to receive. The third said, he heard they were to have 1/6 each stage. They did not know that Mr. Fromont was paid any extraordinary sum for his horses, they were all picked.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

24 Fructidor, Sept. 10.

CROSSING OF THE RHINE.

Chambaceres ascended the tribune; the hall resounded with applauses, and the exclamations of "The Rhine is crossed!" Cambaceres proceeded to read a letter from the representatives, Gillet and Rewbell, dated 20th Fructidor [September 6.] A division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse that day forced the passage of the Rhine near Dusseldorf, in presence of the enemy, who had had the necessary time to entrench themselves, and who, for that purpose, had employed all the resources of art. "We are now masters of the whole of the Duchy of Berg, the Citadel of Dusseldorf was taken by assault. This expedition has not allowed the division by which it was undertaken, to accept as yet, the contribution; but let not the royalists triumph at this delay; the army which holds in its hands the thunder that crushes the soldiers of kings, will not suffer new tyrants to oppress the country. The contribution will be prefented as soon as the army of the Sambre and Meuse shall rest from their fatigues. We have taken a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. This action ought to be considered as one of the most signal victories of the present war; it gives the highest finish to the glory of this brave army." The reading of this report was frequently interrupted by the loudest applauses, and the Convention decreed, that the army of the Sambre and Meuse did not ceafe to deferve well of their country.

LONDON, September 8.

On the 7th of August a very obstinate affair occurred near the Borgotto, in which the Austrians were repulsed. There was great carnage on both sides. It is added, that 10,000 men were embarked on board the English ships at Vado and Savona, intended for a secret expedition. Very considerable reinforcements were also on their march from Germany. Two thousand galley slaves had arrived at Vado, to be incorporated with the regiments.

The news of the peace between France and Spain has been received with the most lively marks of joy throughout all the Provinces of the latter, where the people loudly demand a redress of grievances; and, when our accounts came away, the *Cortes* were actually assembling in the kingdom of *Navarre* for that purpose; in short, a general revolution was hourly expected, the principal Nobleffe having joined the People.

September 9.

On the 5th and 6th instant, all was tranquil at Paris, but the Journals all express an apprehension, that some serious movement would take place on the seventh, which was the day fixed for the meeting of the primary assemblies. We wait for the particulars with extreme solicitude, and shall feel happy in exhibiting, on so interesting an occasion, our claim to having, as usual, a priority of intelligence.

The following interesting news, dated Calais, the 21st Fructidor, September 7, was last night received in town. It is a great measure, we apprehend, shews the general sentiments of the Republic.

The inhabitants of this town were yesterday assembled in compliance with the late decrees of the Convention, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the new constitution. The section of the West met in what is called the Temple, and that of the East in the ci-devant Church. The Constitution was unanimously accepted by both Sections, but the decree directing the Electoral Bodies to chuse two thirds of the members of the new legislature, from among the deputies who now form the Convention was unanimously rejected.

The Election, it is here said, are likely to purfue a fimilar mode of conduct throughout the whole Republic. Perfect tranquillity reigned during the whole day, and indeed the manner in which the whole body of electors conducted themselves, was highly honourable to them.—They saw very properly the magnitude of the object which engaged their attention, and felt how very criminal they might justly be deemed, if, for a moment, they neglected their duty on that day, when the conduct of the Electoral bodies was to determine on the public welfare of France, on the happiness or misery of twenty-five millions of human beings.

The conduct of the inhabitants of Calais was that of thinking, rational men, of patriots, of philanthropists.

All party spirit, all animosity, every thing that could create diffenfion was forgotten. One grand object occupied their attention—to give to France a free constitution, founded on the solid basis of reason, seemed to be the sole desire that animated the electors of Calais. That views equally pure may be discovered by all the Electors throughout the Republic, must be the ardent wish of every man who poffeffes the smallest particle of philanthropy.

The hand-bill which was distributed on the occasion is as follows:

The Council General of the Commune of Calais, to their fellow citizens.

"Citizens,

"You are to be presented with a constitution the twentieth of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning. You have been called on to meet together on that day in order to fignify and declare your opinion on the whole of that Constitution, either by rejecting or accepting it.

"You are afterwards to proceed to the nomination of Electors; measures of this great and serious magnitude justly challenge your utmoft diligence and attention. They are such as should rouze you to the most deliberate confideration and to treat them with indifference, would be an unpardonable levity.

You are invited to unite together in the Primary Assemblies, the 20th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning; be at all your posts, citizens it is a duty indispenfably incumbent on you. No trivial objects are at stake: there is a question of nothing less than the general good, the happiness of France, the discussion of your rights, and their establishment on a solid basis.—Can any duty be more weighty and important?

The citizens of the West Section shall meet in the Temple. Those of the East, in the ci-devant Church, and shall occupy the space between the door called St. Peter, and the door called St. James's.

Done in the house of the Commune of Calais, the 17th Fructidor, third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) LE VEUX, Mayor.
L. CLIPET, Secretary.

Letters from Basle state, that the French government HAVE REFUSED AN ARMISTICE, which the Baron d'Hardenberg proposed to M. Barthelemi. From this circumstance it is inferred that the French really mean to cross the Rhine.

The convention have ratified the treaty of peace with the Landgrave of Hesse Caffel, and have given M. Taleyrand Perigord leave to return to France.

The army encamped at the Tron d'Enfer, in the neighbourhood of Marly, about ten miles from Paris, consists of about 6000 men, under the command of General Menou; but the whole number of troops in the vicinity of the metropolis exceeds 20,000. They all appear to be devoted to the interest of the Convention, who have had recourse to the old revolutionary modes of reduction, an increase of pay; and ample supply, not merely of necessaries, but of such luxuries as the city will afford to troops.

As the time appointed for the meeting of the Primary Assemblies approached, the different Committees, who have for some time holden the reigns of government, appeared to have loft that courage, confidence, and address, which they had hitherto displayed in so eminent a degree, and seemed to place but little hopes of success on the insidious plan which they had devised for the perpetuation of their power.

We understand that the proclamation of Louis XVIII. has been posted up in different parts of Paris, by order of the Committee of Public Welfare! With what view, remains to be explained.

September 10.

It was yesterday reported, that the Convention, on the 7th instant, previous to the meeting of the Primary Assemblies at Paris, impelled probably by the unequivocal marks of public indignation displayed in all quarters, repealed the decree, "on the means of terminating the revolution," which they had annexed to the constitutional Code, and which prescribed the reelection of two thirds of their members.

September 11.

The king of England, in his capacity of duke of Bremen, has been elected one of the ten deputies, entrusted by the German Diet with the business of negociating a peace with the republic of France.—He was not elected in his capacity of elector of Hanover, as there are two other electors in the list, namely, Mentz and Saxony. The duke of Bremen holds the sixth seat in the College of Princes as the Diet of the Empire.

Since the nomination of the king of England as duke of Bremen, to be one of the ten deputies who are to treat for peace with France, the hon. Mr. Walpole has delivered his credentials from the king to the Diet of Ratisbon. The greatest obstacle to peace being made by Great Britain with France is, therefore, now removed, as the king thus expresly consents to acknowledge the French Republic. The agreement entered into by our government, for an exchange of prisoners is another mode of acknowledging the republic.

The report in the Paris papers concerning a war between Russia and Prussia is not only void of foundation, but advices from Berlin, on which we can place the utmoft reliance, assure us, that the misunderstanding which was likely to break out into a rupture, had been happily accommodated, and the partition of Poland almost precisely settled. The outlines of this treaty have been already agreed on, and signed at Berlin, from whence they have been sent to Petersburgh for the Empress's ratification of them.

SHEFFIELD, *(Eng.)* August 6.

On Tuesday evening a disturbance, trifling indeed in its commencement, but dreadful in its consequences, happened in this town. The following you may depend on as a true statement:

The privates of Col. Cameron's newly raised regiment, refused to disperse, after the evening exercise. The Colonel remonstrated with them upon the impropriety of their conduct; but the men, in return, complained that part of their bounty money had been hitherto withheld, and certain arrears of their pay were now due. Of the justice of this complaint, I cannot pretend to speak; but in consequence of this circumstance, a number of people assembled in Norfolk street and upon the parade. R. A. Athorpe, Esq. colonel of the volunteers, who had been previously ordered to hold themselves in readiness, now appeared at their head, and in a peremptory tone commanded the people instantaneously to disperse, which not being immediately complied with, a person who shall be nameless, plunged with his horse, among the unarmed, defenceless people, and wounded, with his sword, men, women and children, promiscuously.—The people murmured and fell back in confusion. The riot act was read. The people ran to and fro, scarcely one in a hundred knowing what was meant by these dreadful measures;—when, an hour being expired, the volunteers fired upon their townsmen with bullets, and killed two persons upon the spot; several others were wounded, and the reft fled on every side in consternation.

The whole town was alarmed and continued in a state of agitation all the night long. The Oxford blues from the barracks; and a troop of the West Riding cavalry from Rotherham, were called in, but arrived late.—During the whole of this business, no violence was committed upon any man's person or property by the people, no symptom of a riotous disposition was manifested, except by some enraged individuals, who threw a few stones, by which several of the volunteers were bruised.

The mass of the people, I dare affirm, assembled out of mere curiosity to see the volunteers and Col. Cameron's regiment, as they had repeatedly done; and I solemnly believe, that, had a magistrate, whom I could name, and certain respectable gentlemen been present, who would have known well how to conciliate the minds of the people, even if they had been tumultuously disposed, no disturbance would have happened, no blood would have been spilled, nor would the widowed wives and children, of the unfortunate deceased, have had occasion to lament the untimely loss of their husbands and their fathers. Several other persons are dangerously ill of wounds they have received, when the coroner's inquest has set upon the bodies, they will, no doubt, bring in a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*, but it is a deplorable circumstance, that on these melancholy occasions, the innocent are as liable to suffer as the guilty. One of the persons shot by the volunteers on this fatal evening, had accidentally mingled with the crowd in search of his wife; alas! only a few moments afterwards; that wife stood weeping in all the agony of despair over his mangled corpse in the Town Hall.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the magistrates sat at the Tontine-Inn, for the purpose of preserving, by their presence, the peace of the town. The Oxford Blues, West Riding Cavalry, and Volunteers were under arms all day; in the afternoon the magistrates published a hand bill, recommending to the inhabitants, to observe quietness, to appear as little as possible in the streets, and to keep their apprentices and servants at home.

The shocking events of Tuesday evening, render such precaution, on the part of the inhabitants, absolutely necessary, for their own safety at present. At night, I am happy to inform you, the town's folks, by the mild perfuasion of one of our magistrates, appeared to have the means adapted to disperse them, in a manner very unexpected.

September 12.

JOURDAN, *Commander in chief of the army of the* Sambre *and* Meuse, *to the Committee of Public Safety:*

"Head quarters at Dusseldorf, 22d Fructidor,

(Sept. 7.) 3d year of the Republic.

Citizens Representatives, the left wing of the army of the *Sambre* and *Meuse*, the command of which I entrusted to general KLEBER, crossed the *Rhine* yesterday morning, at three points. The general of division, LEFEBRE, commanded the attack on the left, effected the passage on *Eitlamp*: he afterwards proceeded to *Angerbach*, leaving to the right a small strip of *Prussian* territory. At *Spire* he forced the passage of *Angerbach*, and proceeded to *Angermunde*, after having driven the enemy from *Hexem*. The design of this movement was to turn the enemy who, to the number of 20,000 men were encamped between *Willard* and *Hexem*; the expedient was perfectly successful. The general of brigade, DAMAS, commanded four battalions of grenadiers, who composed the advanced guard of this division, was wounded by a musquet ball in shewing his brave companions the road to victory. The general of division, GRENIER, commanding the centre attack, croffed at *Arsheigen*, in the centre of the enemy's position. The general of division, CHAMPIONET, commanding the attack to the right, croffed at *Mam*, above *Dusseldorf* at the same time that he bombarded and cannonaded that city, from the left bank of the *Rhine*. The purport of this attack was to cut off the enemy's retreat, and to oblige them to retire by the mountains; but to accomplish this, it was necessary to obtain forcible poffeffion of *Dusseldorf*, and oblige the inhabitants to capitulate speedily, otherwise this detached corps would have run the risk of being driven into the *Rhine*.—General LEGRAND, at the head of a battalion of grenadiers, proceeded to the gates of the city with an intrepidity which merits the highest praises, after having killed or taken prisoners all the troops he met with in the bay of *Hexm*. The attack by storm being irresistable, the place surrendered, and was immediately delivered up to the troops of the Republic.—I enclose you the capitulation.—The enemy retreated to *Cattigen*, leaving on the field of battle several military waggons, and 100 prisoners. The general of division, TILLY, commanded the reserve, croffed at *Eitlamp*, after the division of General LEFEBRE. On this important occasion, General KLEBER displayed the highest military talents.

The general of division and brigade executed with the greatest judgment and the highest courage the orders they received. The general of brigade of engineers, DEGEN, charged with throwing over the bridge of boats, was extremely useful to us in embarking the troops, but in spite of all his affiduity, the bridge was not completely fixed until this day. The chief of brigade of engineers, LACROISADE having constructed on the left bank of the *Rhine*, from *Gilch to Fiewer*, large and well disposed works, the artillery placed in these works under the command of the general of brigade, RELLE, kept up a very warm fire, and seconded the attack perfectly well. The troops have displayed an intrepidity which shews that nothing is impossible. We found in the city of *Dusseldorf*, 168 guns, and several other articles, the list of which shall be transmitted to you as soon as I receive it. I cannot, as yet, positively fix our loss, but it does not amount to 200 killed and wounded.

I shall transmit to you the plan of the enemy's position, which was defended by fortified works. Several soldiers of every rank, whose names are not yet come to my notice, distinguished themselves by high exploits. As soon as the particulars of these shall reach me, I shall transmit them to you. We shall endeavour to take advantage of this victory, by forcing the enemy to make, without delay, a peace advantageous to the Republic, and which will allow us to enjoy the advantages held out to us by the republican constitution the Convention has just presented for the acceptance of the French nation.

Health and Fraternity!
(Signed) "JOURDAN."

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Physicians of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk and New Haven.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a malignant fever, has, for three summers past raged in different parts of the United States, and proved fatal to great numbers of our fellow citizens, and extremely prejudicial to the commerce of the country, it becomes highly important to take such efficacious steps as human wisdom can devise to prevent the introduction, at and the progress, or mitigate the severity of such a serious calamity. It is a cause equally interesting to every part of the United States, and one that deeply affects the happiness of families and the general prosperity of the country.

The first measure to be taken in this business seems to be, to ascertain the following points—Whether the bilious remitting fever, commonly called the yellow fever, is of foreign or domestic origin; whether it is always imported, or may be generated in our own country, whether it is an epidemic, or depends for propagation on specific contagion: or whether it partakes of the nature both of an epidemic and a contagious disease.

These points however clear to many of the faculty, are subjects of warm controversy among others; and while professional men differ in opinion, other citizens will differ also; and while a difference of opinion exists as to the origin and nature of the disease, no legislative remedies, no effectual police regulations can be expected for the prevention of this calamity.

To decide on the origin and nature of the yellow fever, we want the evidence of facts; and it is not improbable that *facts* have occured in the United States, sufficient in number and clearness to furnish evidence that shall produce universal conviction, if all those facts were brought together and offered to the public in a mass.

If the gentlemen of the faculty will take the trouble to furnish me, severally, or by committee, with such facts as have fallen under their notice, relative to the foregoing points, I will be at the pains to arrange them and will risk the publication, and circulation of the work throughout the United States.

In an undertaking of this kind, private interest ought not to be wholly abandoned but my principal motive, is, to promote the best interest of my fellow citizens, by doing what few men will undertake; that is, collecting the fragments of knowledge which lie scattered in various places and arranging and publishing them for the common benefit of my country:

The *origin* of the yellow fever in the respective places to which you belong—the time of its first appearance and disappearance—its symptoms and the most successful mode of treatment—what proportion of persons seized with decided symptoms of this fever have died—how far the fever has been attended with specific contagion, and the proofs of this—in what situation as to free air, water, streets and buildings, this disease has been most fatal—what descriptions of people have suffered most and their mode of living—what malignant complaints have, for two or three seasons, preceded the yellow fever—how it differs in symptoms from the ordinary bilious fever of the country—whether or not you have known a fever, with the same or similar symptoms, to occur in scattered instances, in other seasons than that in which the yellow fever has prevailed—and whether such cases can be traced to any known cause—and in short, please to communicate any other information which, in your opinions, may throw light on the origin, nature and cure of the disease.

The health Committees of the cities above mentioned, are particularly requested to furnish such facts, on any of these points, as may have come to their knowledge.

The Physicians of Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington and other towns in North Carolina, of Charleston and Beaufort in South Carolina; of Savannah or other large towns in Georgia, and the Physicians on the Eastern Shore in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, together with those of Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, or other large towns in the southern states where bilious fevers prevail, are requested to communicate such facts and observations relative to those fevers, as may enable the public to judge how far the ordinary remitting bilious fever of one country corresponds in origin and symptoms, with the fatal epidemic which has raged in Philadelphia, Newyork, &c.

A similar request is made to Physicians in every part of the United States, especially in the neighbourhood of the drowned land, and those who have had the care of those persons who were taken with a malignant fever at the treaty with the Indians near lake Cayuga, the summer past.

The Physicians above mentioned, the drowned lands in Salisbury in Connecticut, and Shuffield in Massachusetts, and who attend the sick in the neighbourhood of the marshy ground on the borders of those towns—in short, all Physicians who have had experience in bilious fevers of a malignant kind, are requested to communicate whatever facts can throw light on the origin, nature, or cure of such fever.—They are requested to inform, in what seasons the fever prevail most, whether wet or dry —at what time in summer they appear and disappear—At what distance from a marsh they prevail, to determine the extent of the contagious influence arising from low grounds; whether the water is running or stagnant—whether such fevers ever prevail near fresh water ponds, whose banks are high and rocky, and the margins of which do not abound with grass and weeds—whether the putrid fevers arising evidently from marsh exhalations in the country are ever attended with specific contagion—in short, every species of facts that can serve to explain the cause, the progress, the symptoms, and the cure of bilious fevers.

It is requested that your answers to these enquiries may be forwarded to me at New York as soon as convenient, and by private conveyance, if possible. I am perfuaded that a full investigation of the disease will enable the government of our states and cities, to make such regulations as to guard our commercial towns from a repetition of the calamities they have once suffered. If the disease has been imported, more effectual measures must be taken to prevent its introduction—if generated in our own country, it is absolutely necessary for our populous towns to suffer most decisive amendments, in their docks, houses, streets, &c.

Our latitudes are the same as those of many countries in Asia, where the plague rages; and perhaps our climate, which formerly resisted the progress of fatal epidemics, in assimilating itself annually to that of Smyrna and Constantinople.

I cannot but hope, gentlemen, that you will be of opinion that this subject is of great and universal concern to the United States; and that you will consent to aid a plan which has the health of our fellow citizens, and the happiness and prosperity of our country for its object.

I am gentlemen,
Your fellow citizen,
NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

New York, Oct 31, 1795.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.

We are informed that circular letters have been transmitted by Mr. Randolph, the late secretary of state, to his friends in various parts of the union, enclosing a certificate which was sent by citizen Fauchet to the present French minister, citizen Adet, and by him communicated to Mr. Randolph. The contents of this certificate afford Mr. Randolph a complete exculpation from the charges which have been so industriously disseminated against him.—Many interesting particulars are detailed also in this certificate which it is thought improper here to mention, as Mr. Randolph's vindication, addressed to the people, will, it is supposed be in a short time published.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Cadiz, to a respectable gentleman in this city, dated 7th September, 1795.

We just learn for certain, that a peace has been concluded between the Americans and the emperor of Morocco.

A gallery is erecting in the Federal Senate Hall in this city for the accomodation of the people at their next session.

Pleasing and Important Intelligence.

Official information was received here yesterday, That James Simpson, Esq. agent for the United States, had concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor of Morocco; and that Captain O'Brien, so long a prisoner at Algiers, had arrived at Malaga the 11th of Sept. on his way to Lisbon, with dispatches from Mr. Donaldson, agent of the United States at Algiers, to Col. Humphreys.

By Mr. Donaldson's letters to the American Consul at Malaga, and Captain O'Brien's information to the same it appears that all matters were in a satisfactory train of settlement with the Dey.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.

We learn by the lateft accounts from Greenville, that Gen. Wayne had set out a few days ago, on an excursion to visit the out posts, and probably to build new ones, as he took with him the cavalry, light infantry and rifle companies, and chief of the artificers.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 12.

Hemism of wounded Patriots.—*Anti-Jacobin* reply of the *French* President.

FRENCH CONVENTION, Sept. 10.

The French, who are employed in the Administration of Luxemburg, the Commune of the district of Arcis sur-Aube, those of the district of Tonnerre, those of the canton of Vierres, in the district of Montcargis, the Commune of Catenan, in the department of la Manchef and several others, have accepted the Constitutional Act, and the Decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, for the re election of two-thirds of the Convention.

A deputation of the invalid Soldiers announced to the Convention their acceptance of the Constitution. They protested that they would employ, if it should be necessary, their shattered strength in the defence of the Republic, which they had already sealed with their blood. They spoke of the intrigues of the Royalists to procure a Legislative Body of their own fashion, and invited the Patriots to difconcert these manœuvres.

The President replied, that the French would no longer contend with each other for Liberty, but would all rally around the Legislative Body.

The Primary Assembly of the Section of Quinze-Vingt sent a deputation, which announced that that Assembly had almost unanimously accepted the Constitution and the Decrees of Re election.—*(Applauses.)*

The Convention suppressed the *Marseilles* commission, and decreed that three-fourths of the contribution in kind should be paid before the next Brumaire.

DIED in this town last Thursday, *Mr. Martin Phelps.*

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE just received a new supply of

GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms, for ready pay or short credit.

ALL indebted to them, whose times of payment are become due, are requested to settle immediately—those that neglect, will be sued indiscriminately, by the first of January next.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1795.

NEW GOODS.

Hutchens & Hanchet,

HAVE just received a good assortment of European and India

GOODS,

together with an assortment of Crockery and Hard ware GOODS, which they wish to dispose of on very reasonable terms for ready pay or their usual terms of credit.

Those indebted to them are desired to call and see what is left to be done.

Worthington, Nov. 17, 1795.

Joseph Clap, jun.

HAS just received, (at his store in Easthampton) a parcell of European and West India

GOODS,

West India Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, and Salt of the first quality.

400 bushels of Indian Corn, is wanted immediately, for which 3s. per bushel will be paid.

N. B. All those whose Notes and Book Accounts are now become due, (to the said *Joseph Clap*, jun.) will be sued before the first day of February next, without distinction, unless prevented by payment.

Easthampton, 16th Nov. 1795.

A HORSE lost.

STRAYED or stolen out of the meadow in Northampton, a small black Horse, three years old last spring, fourteen hands high, trots and canters, shod before, his hind feet white, as high as his foot lock.—Whoever will take up said Horse, and give information to *Erastus Lyman*, or the subscriber, shall be handsomly rewarded, by

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, Nov. 4, 1795.

Sylvester Woodbridge's

NEW GOODS,

HAVE just arrived, which with the old, make a compleat assortment of English, Hard Ware, and W. I. GOODS, which he is now selling very low for cash, and on approved credit——he receives in payment, most kinds of country produce, such as Beef, Pork, Bees Wax, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Lard, Tallow, White Beans, all kinds of Grain, Ashes, Flax Seed, white Oak Staves, &c.—He has also a few excellent Cane Reeds, and a nursery of Apple-Trees, inoculated with particular fruit, now fit for setting out, which he wishes to dispose of.—He has also a yoke of good fine OXEN in excellent order for the ftall, and a new milch COW, which he will sell on reasonable terms.—He has also, for sale, a small Homestead near the Meeting House, well situated for a Merchant or Tradesman,—for particulars enquire of SETH HANNUM, living on the premises.

Southampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Hawley, that their lands are taxed in state, town, county, School, highway, and minister taxes, for the year 1793 and 1794, committed to me the subscriber for to collect, are as follows: For the year 1793.

		£. d. qrs.
Josiah Cooley,	No. 64	4 11 2
Hitchcock,	61	4 11 2
Daniel Burt,	70	4 11 2
Hatfield Equivalent, first division.	26	6 4 3

For the year 1794, thirty acres of the South East corner of a lot, laid out to

J. Cooley,	123	1	8 1
Worthington,	41	4	9 3
	67	3	3 1
	65	2	2 0
J. Cooley,	64	2	3 2
D. Burt,	70	3	7 1
	75	2	2 0
	76	2	2 0
D. Harris,	91	2	3 0
Worthington,	92	3	2 1
J. Chapins,	53	2	0 0
Hitchcock,	61	3	2 0
Leonard,	62	2	2 0
Bliss,	99	3	7 3
	48	3	7 3
Second division of Hatfield Equivalent.			
Bordwell,	54	0	8 0
Read,	41	3	0 2
Barnard's Grant,		7	3 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the last Tuesday in December next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. *Elijah Field*, in said Hawley, as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

DAVID PARKER, Collector.

Hawley, November 9 1795.

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of* Nathaniel Lane, *late of Greenwich deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to* Rebecca Lane *Executrix to said estate, and all persons, that have any demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for settlement.*

REBECCA LANE, Executrix.

Greenwich, Nov. 18, 1795.

STRAYED *from the subscriber last June, a red and white HEIFER, one year old last spring, marked with a crop on the left ear—Whoever will give information where she may be found, shall be handsomly rewarded, by*

GEORGE DAVENPORT.

Williamsburgh Nov. 1795.

Advertisement.

ALL *persons are hereby cautioned not to receive or pass a Final Settlement Certificate iffued and signed by* Jonathan Pierce—*No. 45-401, in favour of* John Amsden, *for 71. 30-90ths dollars, dated 18 March, 1784, as it will prove to be counterfeit, the true one being destroyed by fire in January, 1789, when in my custody.*

ELI SKINNER.

Shelburne, Nov. 9, 1795.

TAKEN *up by the Subscribers, two Barrells and one Firkin, adrift in the River. The Owner is desired to call on* Silas Brown, *jun. prove property, pay charges and take them away.*

URIAL CLARK,
SILAS BROWN,
BENJA. BROWN.

Easthampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscribers, on the 28th of October, a WEAVER, marked with a half penny, cut the upper side of the off ear and two slits in the top of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

SIMEON DAY.

Northampton, Nov. 13, 1795.

TAKEN *up in Sept. last, a red lined white faced STEAR, one year old last spring, no artificial mark——The owner is desired to prove property and take him away.*

JOHN PITSINGER.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 18, 1795.

Last from FRANCE,

VIA NEW YORK, OCT. 26.

Saturday the brig Amphion, Capt. Morton, arrived at this port, in 39 days from Bourdeaux.

Capt. M. sailed from the river on the 15th September, but his last Paris papers are of Sept 8.

By Capt. Morton, the Editor has been favoured with the "Gazette Nationale, or le Moniteur Universal," of Sept. 6, 7, and 8, which take up the late dates in Convention. From these papers we have only time to give a concise abstract this day, together with some verbal detail from the Captain. Some transactions of Conventional proceedings shall be inserted as soon as translated.

VERBAL accounts state, that the citizens of Bourdeaux were gay and happy; that the Vendean war gave little or no uneasiness; the Convention wished to treat them with lenity, if possible to draw them into peace; that upwards of one hundred American vessels were at Bourdeaux; that the Americans are treated with peculiar friendship; that there had been no late engagement, either by land or sea; that when Capt M. left Bourdeaux, provisions were in abundance, and as cheap as in any part of America. The people at Bourdeaux, to a man, were decidedly for continuing the war against England. A report was circulating at Bourdeaux, that commissioners were gone over to England for what purpose was unknown—some suggested to negociate a peace with that country. All the merchant men were hauled up and stripped of their rigging. Two new frigates of 40 guns each were on the stocks, and were nearly finished.

The PAPERS state, that on the 18 September, a decree passed suppressing the provisionary commission, impowering a committee of five, to be named by the united committees of Public Safety, general surety, and finance, to examine the markets, and the purchases made by the late commissioners and agents.

Several propositions and debates were had on the subject of the ci devant clergy; also on the punishment of emigrant prisoners.

"The Convention, after having heard the committee of Finance, annulled all the proceedings and judgments, had in the judiciary tribunals, against any administrative bodies, or inspecting committees, upon the reclamation of seized objects, revolutionary taxes, and other administrative acts proceeding from said authority, for the execution of the laws and decrees of the representatives of the people on mission, or upon the recovery of monies and effects poured in the public treasury."

A report from La Loire, informed, that the people of a number of towns had repented of their rebellion, which perfidious strangers had led them into.

Arrangements for the accomodation of the several departments of the new assembly, were matured at this sitting. Freron and Tallien announced several plots of emigrants and priests to destroy the Republic—after a warm discussion, the Convention charged the committees of legislation and general surety to present a plan for repressive measures.

On the 3d Sept. the Convention were occupied by internal regulations of abuses, relief of the distressed, regulation of the corn markets, examination of the conduct of, and charges against Gen. Montesquiou, and the act on his subject, of November 9, 1792, &c. This last caused much warmth, but terminated in favour of the ex-general. Our readers will recollect that he commanded the Southern army in 1792, and was arrested, &c.

On the 4th several acts, similar to that in favour of Monsiepue, were proposed in favor of several others, which were adopted.

"Being submitted, for the ratification of the assembly, the TREATY OF PEACE made by the Landgrave of Hesse Cassle—which the assembly ratified."

A beautiful and patriotic address from the administrators of the northern department, to their fellow citizens, was read—its object, to guard them against the intrigues of conspirators of every kind, to persevere in the support of the republic one and indivisible, &c.

It was decreed, that the commissioners of *taxes, powder and mines, be suppressed*, and a committee appointed to examine their accounts.

On the 5th Sept. a pathetic address was read from the department of Snane and Loire, upon the subject of some proscribed citizens, who beg to be received back to the bosom of their country. The army of the Alps have gained another advantage, particulars not stated. All the armies at the north have accepted of the constitution.

At this sitting were burnt 34 millions of assignates, making a total, burned, of 3 milliards, 28 millions, 683,000 livres.

Nothing is said in these papers of PEACE with the Empire nor is there much on the subject of the NEW CONSTITUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

By the Ann, arrived here on Sunday last, from Dublin, we receive the latest accounts from Ireland. She sailed the 5th of September. The papers received by this arrival are to the 3d. By these it appears, that the Defenders are more formidable in numbers and activity, than ever. Many of the aristocrats residing in the country, through fear of them, have crouded into Dublin. Many of the country jails have from the same motives been emptied by government and the prisoners transferred to Dublin. The arms of the invalid hospital at Kilmainham have been transported to Dublin castle, and every moment indicates a dread of serious disturbances.

The defenders were never before known to alarm so great an extent of country. From East to West and North to South they have spread terror and devastation. They have their men in Dublin itself. Very lately about 20 persons in Dublin were taken up on charges of high treason, and [illegible] condemned.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received a fresh supply of English

GOODS,

with a variety of other articles, among which are Scarlet Broadcloth, and Trimmings for Cloaks, Black Sattins, Modes, Silk Mitts, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, Irish Linens, Muslins, Muslinets, Cambricks, Lawns, Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Moreens, Shalloons, Durants, Tammys, Wildbores, Cambletees, Laces and Edgings, mixed and blue Broadcloths, Coatings, Cassimers of various colours and prices, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Vest Patterns, Velvet, &c. &c.

And he expects soon to receive a good assortment of Hard Ware GOODS, of articles the most useful,—also, Russia Iron, Crockery Ware, Brass Kettles, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, Cassia, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, &c. &c.

He has now on hand all kinds of West-India GOODS, Salt, coarse and fine, White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Linseed Oil, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Nails, Glass, Hollow Ware, Cast Boxes, Looking Glasses, of various sizes and prices, &c. &c.

He sells at very low prices for cash, Grain or all kinds, white Beans, Flaxseed, Cheese, Butter, Tallow, Beef Cattle, white Flannel, Beef-ax, Pork and Lard in the season for them. Ashes, and most other produce commonly sold at Market.

Said Judd wants to purchase a number of young Cattle, for which he will pay in articles from his store, or receive them in stead of cash from those indebted to him, who are requested to make immediate payment, where the times of payment are now expired; and as produce was never high er, he flatters himself, that all those will take this favourable opportunity to settle the demands he has against them; and as a fall of produce is more probable than a further rise, they will have the satisfaction of receiving as great benefit as they be flow by payment.

Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795.

Came into the inclosure

of the subscriber, about the middle of September last, a dark brown STEER, supposed to be about one year old, marked with a slit the under side of the right ear, and the left crop off——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

SOLOMON CLARK.

Westampton, Nov. 9. 1795.

All persons indebted to

the estate of ROBERT CATHCART, late of Conway, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, Executors on said estate—Those who have claims on said estate are desired to exhibit them for settlement.

MARY CATHCART,
THOMAS CATHCART.

Conway. Oct. 28. 1795.

Take Notice.

NO PAPERS or LETTERS will be delivered out of the Post-Office, after this notice, unless paid for, as no account for Postage will be opened with any person. JOHN BRECK, P. M.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to the Office, are desired to make instant payment.

Northampton, Nov. 4. 1795.

Aaron Wright, jun.

WANTS to hire two or three Journeymen TAYLORS, for two or three months.

Northampton, Nov. 3. 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just imported from London, a large and general assortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines—

Physicians and private families may be supplied upon reasonable terms.

He has also just received a very general assortment of English, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Cassimers, Coatings, Elasticks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, rose Blankets, Cotton Sheeting, Bolting Cloths, Bed Sacks, Lutestrings, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c.—Likewise, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, such as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Nuarsagua, Copperas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigrise, Spanish Indigo, Press Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, Prussian Blue, Yellow Oker, Lamp Black, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, Putty, &c.——Also, best Bourdeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Pepperlo, Molasses, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Cask or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, best Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raisins, Figs, Starch, &c.—Also, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails & Nail Rods, Glass, Shovels and Spades, Seal and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at six months credit, or exchanged for cash or country produce.

N. B. Cash given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees Wax.

Northampton, October 28. 1795.

Codwise Ludlow, & Co.

OF NEW YORK.

INFORM their friends and the Traders in general, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handsome and compleat assortment, suitable for the season; which they are determined to sell at the lowest New-York prices.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1795.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received, and is now opening a small assortment of English

GOODS,

suitable for all seasons, which he is determined to sell LOW for prompt pay, or approved Credit.

Northampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

Flax-Seed.

Cash, Salt and Oil, exchanged for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price given.—by DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 14th October, 1795.

Came into the inclosure

of the subscriber, sometime in June last, a brown yearling horse COLT,—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

EBENEZER PUTNEY.

Goshen, Nov. 11, 1795.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber has undertaken to support Lieut. *James Newell*, a poor person, chargeable to the town of Greenwich, for his maintenance, and have given bonds to said town, to indemnify them for his said *Newells'* maintenance. These are therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him, said *James Newell*, under the pains of receiving any compensation therefor—as the subscriber shall not pay any thing for his support, or for any debt of his contracting after this date. JAMES STONE, jun.

Greenwich, Nov. 2, 1795.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age—Enquire of NATHANIEL PHELPS.

Northampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman SHOEMAKER,—also, an APPRENTICE to the same business, to both good encouragement will be given, by SAMUEL FAXON.

Charlemont, Nov. 11, 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 6th of Sept. last, a year old HEIFER, with a half crop the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. SILAS WILLCOX.

Conway, Oct. 12, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler,

Price 22/. a Gross—2/3 a Doz. and 4½d. single.

Beer's ALMANACK, for

1796.

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of Weather, rising & Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Tide Table for high water at New-Haven; historical Anecdote of the famous Charles le Quint; anecdote of an old Gentleman and his Negro; of the Philosopher Blas; of a Lady, questioned about her age; of an unprincipled Peer; of a poor man who had a termagant wife; of a sheriff by the name of Bell; of Charles the I.; of the leader of a musical band; of a gentleman and his servant; of Henry fourth; of a Justice of Peace; of two Negroes; of Lady Lane; of Admiral Coligny; of a Countryman and his Wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had buried and sold husband whom she married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Miser in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Fasquin; Gratitude incompatible with Love: how to grow Rich; Extraordinary adventurement; curious account of an Arrest of a dead Corpse, by an order from the Inquisitors touching him to the Holy Office; the Matrimonial Creed; Burlesque on Darling; an English Story; Man and Wife; a Narrative of the captivity and escape of Mrs. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Withingron county, Virginia; Solomon's Proverb; *Whoso findeth a Wife findeth a good thing*, &c.

Thomas's do. by the doz. or single.

Said Barker has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, all parts of Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Morse's Geography, Dwight's Geography, Bibles and Testaments, Account Books, Psalm Books and Cent Tables, by whole sale and retail.

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS.

Northampton, October 28, 1795.

Strayed from the pasture

of the subscriber, on the 22d of October last, a light bay horse COLT, two years old past, with a star in the forehead, both hind feet white, considerably above the fastlock, Dock'd some what short, a natural trotter.—Whoever has, or will take up said Colt, and give information where he may be had, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

JUSTIN EDWARDS.

Westhampton, Nov. 4. 1795.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a dark bay horse COLT, one year old last Spring, with a small star in the forehead, and black mane and tail. Whoever will give information to the subscriber where said Colt may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded and necessary charges paid. EDWARD KEITH.

N. B. Said Colt left me in June last, Chesterfield, Oct. 27, 1795.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about two hundred acres, situated on Connecticut river, two miles from the head of the canal, and six miles from the meeting house in Northampton, a convenient dwelling house, (which was formerly occupied as a tavern) barn, Cyder Mill, and other out buildings, a good orchard, mowing and pleasant land lying on the river side, in front of the house, pasturing and wood land back—also, part of a good saw-mill, at the head of the falls, by the side of the canal.

The above will be sold cheap for cash in hand, by JONATHAN LYMAN.

Easthampton, 30 Nov. 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber in July last, eight yearling creatures, one red BULL, without any mark, two STEERS, and four HEIFERS, marked with two half penny cuts the upper side of the left ear, and a slit in the top of the same, the other a HEIFER, marked with one half penny cut the upper side of the left ear, and the same crop off, one of the Steers almost white, the other Sparkled, the Heifers of different colours. Whoever will take up said creatures and give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ZOPHAR SEARL.

Southampton, Nov. 2. 1795.

Andrew Wood,

HEREBY informs his customers, that the last week ended the last quarter—He therefore calls on all persons indebted for six months, or more, to make payment immediately. Oct. 21, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[VOL X.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1795. [NUMB. 482.]

FROM THE (PHI.) AURORA.

To OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Esq. late Comptroller, now Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.*

SIR,

WHEN a man who has been advanced from an inferior to a superior situation in the government, and called upon to execute a high and responsible public office, deliberately violates every obligation of duty, overleaps the barriers of the Constitution, and breaks down the fences of the law, contenning and despising every principle which the People have established for the security of their rights, and to restrain the arbitrary encroachments of power, what, I ask, Sir, is the degree of guilt of such a man? And to you, is the enquiry particularly addressed, for as Nathan said unto David "*thou are the man*", and by your own acts shall you be condemned.

Attend then, Sir, to the following particulars and state of facts.

On the 30th day of April 1789, the President of the United States qualified into office and took the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

By a clause in the 1st section of the 2d article of the Constitution, it is declared, "that the President shall, *at stated times*, receive, for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them."

By the 3d section of the same article it is directed, "that the President of the United States shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

By a clause in the 9th section of the 1st article it is declared, "that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

By the act of Congress to establish the Treasury department passed the 2d of September 1789, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury "to grant, under the limitations therein established or thereafter to be established, all warrants for money to be issued from the Treasury *in pursuance of appropriations by law.*"

By the same act it is made the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury, "to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, *which shall be warranted by law.*"

By the act of Congress, supplemental to the act establishing the Treasury department passed the 3d day of March 1791, it is directed that every officer in the said department shall take an oath "well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him."

By the act of Congress for allowing a compensation to the President, passed the 24th of September 1789, there is allowed to the President *at the rate of* 25,000 dollars per annum, *for his services*, to commence with the time of entering on the duties of his office, to continue as long as he should remain in office, and to be paid *quarterly* out of the Treasury of the United States.

By an annual act of Congress, provision is made for the President's compensation by a specific appropriation of the sum of 25,000 dollars and no more.

Between the 30th of April 1789, the day on which the President qualified into office, and the 30th of April 1790, which completed the first year of his Presidency, he drew by warrants from the late Secretary of the Treasury countersigned by the Comptroller, the sum of 25,000 dollars and no more.*

Between the 30th of April 1790, and the 30th of April 1791, being the second year of his service, the President drew by like warrants the sum of 30,150 dollars, being an excess beyond annual compensation made by law, and the appropriation thereof by Congress of 5,150 dollors.

Between the 30th of April 1791, and the 30th of April 1792, being the third year of his service the President drew by like warrants the sum of 24,000 dollars, which being 1000 dollars less than his annual compensation reduced the excess that he received the year before to 4,150 dollars.

Between the 30th of April 1792, and the 30th of April 1793, being the fourth year of his service, the President drew by like warrants the sum of 26,000 dollars, which again made up the excess of his second year's compensation to 5,150 dollars more than the law allows.

On the 4th of March 1793, when the first term of four years for which the President was elected into office expired, he had drawn from the public Treasury by warrants from the late Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, the sum of 1057 dollars beyond the compensation allowed him by law, estimating from the day he qualified into office.

The evidence of the sums drawn and of the truth of the facts here stated, will be seen in the official reports made to Congress of the annual receipts and expenditures of the public monies, signed by you as Comptroller of the Treasury, and which have been published for the information of the people.

But, Sir, as if it had been determined by the late Secretary of the Treasury, and yourself as Comptroller, to set at defiance all law and authority, and to exhibit the completest evidence of servile submission and compliance with the lawless will and pleasure of a President, attend to the following facts:

On the 30th of March 1793, the President qualified into office and commenced the second term of four years for which he was re-elected.

On the 18th of February 1793, Congress passed an act providing—"that from and after the 3d day of March in the present year (1793) the compensation of the President of the United States shall be at *the rate of 25,000 dollars per annum, to full for his services, to be paid* QUARTER YEARLY *at the Treasury.*"

Between the 4th day of March 1793 and the 4th day of June following, being the first quarter after the passing of the last mentioned act, there was paid to the President out of the Treasury by warrants from the late Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by you as Comptroller, the sum of eleven thousand dollars, being an excess of 4750 dollars in one quarter, beyond the compensation allowed by law, and making at the same rate a compensation of 44,000 dollars per annum instead of the 25,000 dollars, fixed by Congress.

Upon you, Sir, the late Secretary of the Treasury and the President will rest the responsibility of these extraordinary outrages upon the laws and constitution of our country; since it remains to be seen how far the independent and impartial justice of the National Legislature will be exercised in punishment of the offence already committed as well as to prevent the repetition of it hereafter. In vain, Sir, are the numerous prohibitions of the Constitution and of the laws. In vain, Sir, are all the obligations of oaths and duty, and in vain will be all future precautions of the Legislature to guard the chastity of the public treasury from lawless violation and abuse, if one man can exalt himself above the law and with impunity disregard those high restraints which the people have ordained.

Is there any other man in the government of the United States who would have dared to ask, or to whom you & your predecessor in office would have presumed to grant the like favour?

Is it or is it not a small favour to receive 4750 dollars of the public money in one quarter beyond the amount of legal salary, and in addition to the former excess of 1057 dollars, already in hand and not refunded?‡

If the precedent which this donation from the treasury furnishes, were to be followed in favour of other public officers,

* *Mr. Bentleigh was then Comptroller.*

‡ *The citizens of* United America, *will recollect that this calumny, though addressed*

how many hundred thousand dollars per annum would thus be lawfully taken from the public treasury and saddled upon the people? Was it or was it not the duty of the late Secretary of the Treasury and of yourself as Comptroller to have checked and restrained the abuse of power that has been stated, and why, instead of doing so, did you become obedient, like the servile and submissive instruments of it?

Can the people feel respect for the constituted authorities of their country, when those very constituted authorities are the first to trample upon the laws and constitution of their country?

What will posterity say to the man who has acted in the manner I have stated, after having thus solemnly addressed the Legislature of his country: "When I was first honoured with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty, required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and, being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require?" Will not the world be led to conclude that the mask of political hypocrisy has been alike worn by a CESAR, a CROMWELL and a WASHINGTON?

A CALM OBSERVER.

to Mr. WOLCOTT, is one of the arrows directed against their beloved WASHINGTON—a Man, who for 21 years has scarcely known what money was—and, who for his private emolument, has not received one farthing of public money.—We can recite an instance in his own words—In a letter to a respectable chavacter in this town, in which he requests his friend to procure for him a New England *Farmer, to superintend a part of his farm, he adds*, "you must be cautious in your promises of pecuniary compensation, for you know I have no money."

† *This Calm Observer, is said to be the late Secretary of State—if so it may be an expedient of his to endeavour to involve other chavacters in a similar dilemma, to that in which he is now situated.*—For misery loves company.

FROM THE AURORA.

To the EDITOR of the AURORA.

SIR,

I HAVE read in your paper of the 23d instant, an indecent invective addressed to me under the signature of "*A Calm Observer*," the object of which, is to impress an opinion on the public mind, that the President has received from the treasury, greater sums than were authorized by law. As connected with the main design of calumniating the Executive, the writer has however adduced against my predecessor and myself, the serious charges—of having violated the Constitution of the United States, by issuing monies for which there was no appropriation—of having violated the law, establishing the Treasury department, which directs that no warrants on the Treasurer, shall be signed by the Secretary, or countersigned by the Comptroller, unless pursuant to some appropriation—of having violated the oath prescribed for the officers of the Treasury.

In respect to the President, it is proper to say it has been well understood at the Treasury, that the monies appropriated for his compensation, were applied solely to defray the expenses of his household, of which a regular account has been constantly kept by his private Secretary. The advances from the Treasury have therefore been uniformly made on the *application* and in the *name* of some one of the private Secretaries, except in a single instance lately, when the present Secretary was absent.

The *special order* of the President for monies to defray the current expenses of his household, has never been deemed necessary.

If therefore there has been an error in advancing monies, the President is not responsible for it; he is merely accountable in a pecuniary view for the act of his agent; as a matter affecting personal character, he is in no manner concerned.

The responsibility for whatever is complained of by the "*Calm Observer*," therefore rests entirely upon the Treasury department; and I readily assume it to myself. At the same time I affirm, notwithstanding what is asserted to the contrary, that not one dollar has been advanced at any time for which there was not an existing appropriation by law; and it is my belief, that nothing in the least degree contrary to law, has been practiced in respect to the time and manner of making the advances.

Candid men will believe this to be a sincere declaration when they are told that the course of conduct which is now censured, has prevailed ever since the Treasury department was established, and that the accounts which exhibit the evidence of this conduct, have been regularly laid before Congress, and have been printed and disseminated throughout the United States. It is not credible that the officers of the Treasury have knowingly violated the law, and at the same time have published the evidence of their guilt.

Mr. BACHE, such has been the virulence of the attacks in your paper against public measures, and the characters of men who, until they held public appointments were thought to deserve the confidence of their fellow citizens, that I believe a common opinion, prevails, that some decisive explanation whether the public officers observe all, or any part of the abuse which you publish; or, whether there exists a confederacy whose nefarious object it is, by calumny and misrepresentations, to induce the people to believe, that those who manage their public concerns, are utterly destitute of integrity. I accede to this opinion—I invite the explanation as it respects myself—I with that it may embrace the accusers of government; I await the consequences of the charges which you have published, that I have violated the constitution and laws of my country, and the oath of office which I have taken. I shall not avoid an investigation of my public conduct—and hope not long to regret that slander can be published in your paper with impunity.

OLIV. WOLCOTT.

Philadelphia, October 24.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A Philosopher, viewing the political state of *Europe*, would naturally conclude, that a General Peace must speedily take place. The French with it, in order to consolidate and establish their Republic. The German powers are exhausted of men and money, and where the French direct their bayonets, victory is sure to proceed them. The English are heartily tired of a continental war; and can have but a forlorn hope of succeeding in capturing the *West India* islands. But notwithstanding these, we see daily accounts of troops embarked and embarking—the army and navy lift increased, ships put in commission, draughts made from the militia; and all the bustle of active preparation, as if the war was just begun. This struggle of *Mars*, may be an omen of sudden dissolution; but the eye must be penetrating indeed, that can predict with certainty the commencement of the reign of *General Peace*—a *General* who would be much more *popular* than either PICHEGRU or BRUNSWICK.

September 8.

His Holiness the Pope's letter to the eldest son of the Church, breathes a very different spirit from that of his predecessor *Sixtus* to the eldest daughter of the Church, our *Elizabeth*. In this he asserts his divine right to bind Kings in chains, and nobles in fetters of Iron; declares an absolute and unalienable right to the *Kingdom of England*, which he *generously* offers to the first that would conquer it, and adds, that Queen *Elizabeth* being a bastard, either the English, or any other power,

who would surrender her *dead* or *alive* to his hands, should not only receive absolution from every other sin, but be assured eternal salvation for so holy and praise worthy an action. How wonderfully are the opinions of men changed, and how little is the *roaring of the Bull* regarded in these wicked times, when the successor of *St. Peter* can but barely

"——— Mount the Papal Chair,
And scatter empty thunders thro' the air;
Grimly preside in superstition's school,
And curse the Kingdoms he no more can rule."

September 13.

By an officer lately arrived from Brest on his parole, we learn that the activity in the arsenal at that port was at its highest pitch; the work was carried on day and night by gangs of artificers and labourers constantly succeeding each other; they seem bent in fitting out chiefly frigates and smaller vessels, as few hands have been now and then seen employed on the two or three line of battle ships there building. Two 65 gun ships had just been cut down to flout frigates; several captured merchantmen were fitting out for transports with great expedition, as troops of the line were daily arriving to embark on board of them; their destination was not at all conjectured at. On the decree of the convention for a general fitting out of privateers reaching Brest, the spirit of enterprize immediately appeared in the district, as the people directly began to talk of joining together in small bodies to fit them out. Merchantmen, captured from the different nations, were daily sold to be fitted up as privateers. It was reported that the said plan would be generally adopted throughout the sea coast, as the people were constantly saying we shall now get rich at the expense of the English nation. Now and then an account would reach Brest of the Chouans and Royalists being again in arms, but it would immediately die away on some hearty oath taking place, so little afraid are the people of Brest of any thing of consequence being done by them. The English officers who were prisoners there, were generally allowed very extensive paroles, and treated rather fairly, except when any one would make his escape, and then the whole would be immediately ordered into close confinement for a few days, and put upon short allowance.

MY LORD AND MY LADY. The Earl and Countess of Albermarle have been married only three years. The cause of their silence on either side, but merely arises from a want of coincidence of temper and disposition. Would to Heaven the above capricious couple were metamorphosed into a pair of humble country peasants, and there compelled to line and labour together. Hard fare, and the difficulties of providing for a family of children, might perhaps remove the deplorable pretence—" *want of coincidence of temper and disposition* ! ! !

The newspapers abound in instances of melancholy effects of the bite of mad dogs, and what is yet more to be regretted, the public are falsely and ignorantly buoyed up by repeated offers of new charms and reputed nostrums for the cure. The fact is, that excision of the bitten part by a knife is the only sure and certain method of prevention, and the sooner this is done after the bite the better, though this practice should not be renounced even after the expiration of fixty hours or a longer time.

It is asserted that M. de Puisaye, before he sailed for Quiberon, had a sum of £.20 000 sterling advanced to him by the British ministry on his private credit—[*To be refunded probably when he conquers the republicans.*]

September 15.

The committee of West India merchants and planters, upon whose solicitation the importation of sugar from the East Indies was discouraged some years since, are now urging ministers to prevent, or limit even the cultivation of sugar there, it being feared that American ships will bring the produce to Europe, and undersel us in the markets where we have hitherto had no rivals but the French.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

YORK ASSIZES.

Trial of HENRY REDHEAD, *alias* YORKE, *for Conspiracy.*

ON Thursday morning at nine o'clock, commenced before Mr. Justice Rooke, the trial of Mr. Yorke, for a conspiracy, and uttering seditious words on the 7th of April, with Joseph Gales, Richard Davidson, and others unknown.

Mr. Law, leading counsel on the part of the prosecution, observed that the defendant, &c. were at an assembly of people on the Castle hill, at Sheffield, where upwards of 5000 persons were present; that they proposed, uttered, published, and read seditious and inflammatory speeches, resolutions and writings, against the Commons House of Parliament, and the Government; that there had been many dangerous attempts within and without to strip that house of its reverence; Representing the people to be unlawfully oppressed and injured, and the Parliament inattentive to the lawful wishes, desires, and petitions of the people: That Yorke, &c. had caused a motion to be made for a petition to the House of Parliament for a reform in the representation, with intent that it should be rejected at that meeting: That Henry Yorke, said, " That the days of fanaticism and superstition were at an end, and he trusted his countrymen, being sick of religious and political impositure, would command an amelioration of enormous abuses and corruptions; that the governments of Europe were cheerless structures, and frightful abortions of baste and usurpation; that they were begotten by the hot inclement action of passions, that utility was not the end of their institution, and that these evils cried aloud for some thing more calculated for the happiness of men." And afterwards, " citizens," said he, " teach your children the sacred lessons of virtue; teach them to love themselves and their country: To do unto all men as you would they should do unto you, and their love shall extend to the whole human race. When by the incessant thundering from the press, the meanest cottager shall be enlightened, then shall the sun of reason shine in its full meridian over us. When such a revolution of sentiment shall prevail, then the commanding voice of the whole people shall recommend the 558 gentlemen in St. Stephen's chapel to go about their business." And they read, that it was the opinion of that meeting, that the people ought to demand as a right, universal representation, therefore they would petition the House of Commons no more on that subject. That on the same day Henry Yorke did utter a libel, pretending to be a petition to Parliament for the emancipation of the Negro slaves as follows: " Wishing to be rid of the weight of oppression under which we groan, we are induced to compassionate those, who groan alfo, and to desire an alleviation of their sufferings. On our own account, we have often repeatedly petitioned the lower house of Parliament, but in vain.

We are weary of the practice. We are disgusted to hear the hallowed name of Liberty made the sport of corrupt placemen; and we are shocked to see, that, in the practice of legislation humanity is but a name." That on the 10th of April, 1794, seditious pamphlet, entitled " Proceedings of the Public Meeting held at Sheffield in the open air, on the 7th of April, 1794, with an address to the British nation, being an exposition of the motives which determined the people of Sheffield to petition the House of Commons no more on the subject of a Parliamentary Reform:" In which they stated that their petition was received with the utmost indignation, and disdainfully rejected, because it was not couched in language sufficiently polite and respectful, and that it was thrown out by a majority of 79: 29 only (out of 108) voting for its being received; that they then their language sufficiently polite; and that were the members of the House of Commons the real Representatives of the People, they had a right to dictate and not to petition; and in another place it is stated, that the British Constitution is highly extolled, as the greatest effort of human wisdom, and that so is the Constitution of Turkey at Constantinople, but that these are prejudices and that the long tyranny of prejudice was verging to a speedy termination. If, continued Mr. Law, such addresses were permitted, no political society could exist. Individuals would not bear insult, and why should government be reviled, vilified and abused without resentment.

Mr. Yorke, in a speech which lasted above two hours, and which it is impossible for us to detail, defended himself from these charges. He contended that he had not vilified the Constitution, but had constantly defended it against Thomas Paine, who had declared that we had none; that he had been influenced by the same motives as Mr. Pitt, the Duke of Richmond, &c. purely for a reform in Parliament, which he regarded as absolutely essential to the safety of the state, that the constitution was not endangered by such characters as himself, but by those sly, dark intriguing characters, who are continually adding to prerogative. He said that the prosecutors had not proved that by his procurement and contrivance, the meeting was called or the petition rejected; and affirmed, that he never uttered the expressions alleged against him. He knew that men influenced by truth, the grand source of justice and action, might be warmed by enthusiasm, but he doubted not but he should prove that he had not made use of those expressions. By another proof almost as good as that of witnesses, it was fair to infer his language had been always calculated to keep peace and good order.

While riots had existed in most of the large towns in England; at Sheffield, which had been supposed to be the seat of sedition and treason, the people had remained in the greatest peace and security. He contended, that were those expressions proved, he had not made use of as strong language as many of our best authors and public speakers. Here he read many extracts from Blackstone, Jebb, Paley, Sir G. Saville, Burke, &c. He then reprobated the slave trade, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and made use of expressions which the Judge called him to. He apologized, and declared himself a friend to reform and universal suffrage. He deprecated the hardships of his treatment; but twenty three years of age, young, and unbefriended, he had felt the severest weight of persecution; laboring under general prejudice, he had every thing to fear, and warned the Jury against the errors of prejudication. He had long felt the horrors of confinement, and had long drank the cup of affliction. The hopes of rising by a profession, which he had wasted his fortune in the study of, were entirely blasted; and thus cut off from the cheering hope of friendly assistance, should the Jury find him guilty, he must then drink the dregs of a bitter cup, but he doubted not he should still support himself. If he were asked, in the midst of all these misfortunes and miseries, how could he support himself, in the language of Medea, he would say, " Myself, and it is enough."

Mr. Law made a very elaborate reply, and inferred from the rash expressions the defendant had made in his defence, he must be guilty.

The Judge summed up the evidence; the Jury then withdrew, and, after an absence of near half an hour, brought in their verdict—Guilty.

When the word guilty was pronounced by the foreman, an individual exultingly clapped his hands in token of his approbation of the verdict. His applause, however, was but single, and short lived! being immediately followed and silenced by an unison of hiss from as crowded a court as this city ever witnessed.

The trial lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until eleven at night. Sentence will be given in the court of King's Bench next Michaelmas term. The prosecution upon the indictment for publishing the pamphlet is waved.

The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Law, Wood, Topping, and Johnson; for Mr. Yorke, Mr. Higham.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of *Plymouth*, on the 28th day of October inst. " for the purpose of taking into serious consideration the treaty entered into by the President, and twenty Senators and the government of *Great Britain*," it was hastily determined to dispense with the legal qualifications of voters, in consequence of which determination, a large number of the inhabitants, immediately withdrew themselves, conceiving the meeting to be no longer a legal meeting of the town. Notwithstanding which, fundry persons remained, and calling themselves the town of *Plymouth*, holding in juft abhorrence such *irregular* proceedings, think it our duty, *publicly* to manifeft our " *marked* and *pointed* disapprobation" of the same, for the following reasons:—

First. Because the treaty having received the sanction of the Constituted Authorities, (so far as depends on the decision of those authorities) has become in the language of the Constitution, " the supreme law of the land"—any attempts therefore to counteract its operation, is an open and avowed opposition to the general government, and highly alarming to the peace of the community, as the insurrection in the Western Counties of *Pennsylvania*, probably originated in meetings conducted with *equal* temper and moderation.

Second. Because the persons assembled at this meeting were incompetent to decide on the merits of so complete an instrument, as the treaty, very few of them ever having seen or read it, and every thing relative to the whole business, being *previously prepared* by the original movers of the meeting, who in all instances have been hostile to the federal constitution and the administration of it, from its first establishment.

Third.—Because such meetings, and the efforts made to convene them, by practicing on the passions of the honest, though uninformed, are in the extreme dangerous in a republican government, having a direct tendency to introduce the empire of *licentiousness*, which is only a *short* prelude to the more *permanent* one of despotism.

Fourth.—Because the strictures made on the treaty, in the aforesaid resolutions, are a mere repetition of certain inflammatory sentiments, which have been echoed and re-echoed to the public; and while they contain the most unfounded, indiscriminate censure on illustrious and reliable patriots, whose important, meritorious services rendered their country, ought to endear them to every friend of it, pay the highest eulogium to STEPHENS THOMSON MASON, a Senator of the United States, for a notorious breach of official confidence.

Signed by 72 citizens of the town of Plymouth.

Plymouth, Oct. 30th, 1795.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.

Capt. Kitchen, of Montgomery county, informs, that on Sunday evening the 4th instant, report was made to Captain Harrifon, that a party of Creek Indians had croffed the Oconee river, fuppofed to have hoftile or diftruoft intentions, and were encamped in the neighbourhood of Carr's Bluff, in Montgomery county. Captain Harrifon immediately collected 14 or 15 men, and went to know what they intended. Approaching their camp he perceived they were eight in number. The Indians raifed the war whoop and ran to their arms. Captain Harrifon inftantly fired and clofed with them; feven were killed, and the eighth efcaped badly wounded.—One white man was killed, and two wounded, fuppofed mortally. After the firft fire, knives were the only weapons ufed. The booty was chiefly guns and halters.

Captain Kitchen alfo informs, that Meffrs. Berribill and Scott, juft from the Indian country, report, that a party of about forty Creek Indians in the neighbourhood of the South Carolina counties on a plundering expedition.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) Oct. 6.

The following letter from the Prefident of the United States was received by laft poft, in anfwer to the petition of the inhabitants of Georgetown and its vicinity, expreffing their opinion on the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain,—and requefting, that it might not receive my aflent.

It is now well known, that my aflent to the treaty has been given—and the principles which governed my determination have alfo been made public.

On a fubject fo complex, and having fuch extenfive relations, fome diverfity of opinion might be expected. But thofe of my fellow citizens who believe, that "in the courfe of a perilous war and arduous adminiftration," I have given proofs that " I loved my country," will not eafily be perfuaded that, at this late period, and in one of the moft important acts of a life which has been devoted to its fervice, I have ceafed to love it.

While I acknowledge the pleafure derived from the confidence of my fellow citizens, I may aflure them of my unalterable attachment to their true intereffs.

With due refpect,
I am, Sir,
Your obedient,
G. WASHINGTON.

GEORGE HEBIOT, Efq.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 9.

A gentleman from the South Weftern Territory informs, that Governor Blount was met on the 10th of October, at Tellico Block houfe, by feveral Chiefs and Warriors of each of the tribes of Creek, Cherokee and Chickafaw Indians, with whom he commenced a talk. The Creeks and Cherokees kept aloof for feveral days, apparently wifhing to prefer war to peace, (but more efpecially the former, to wreck their revenge on the Chickafaws) till the 17th, when they altered their tone, and agreed to fmoke the calumet of peace with that nation and the United States. John Watts and the little Turkey were among the Cherokees who attended; and followed the example of the Creeks, in declaring their wifh to live in amity with the United States.

Our informant adds, that previous to the holding of this talk, the Creeks had made a fecond attack on the Chickafaws, but were repulfed, with the lofs of upwards of thirty killed, and many wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

On Tuefday laft arrived here, after a paffage of feven weeks, the fchooner White Fifh, built laft fummer at Prefq'Ifle, or Lake Erie. The tedioufnefs of the voyage, was owing to the inclemency of the weather; fhe is only feventeen and a half feet keel, and five feet feven inches beam. This fmall veffel was built and navigated by two young men, citizens of the United States, born in the vicinity of this city; they had neither Chart nor Compafs. Her departure was from Prefq'Ifle, along Lake Erie, to the falls of Niagara, one hundred and ten miles; thence by land, to the landing below the falls ten miles; thence to the garrifon of Niagara, feven miles; thence along the fouth coaft of Lake Ontario, to the river Ofwego, one hundred and fixty miles; thence up the river Ofwego to the falls, twenty miles; thence by land round the falls, one mile; thence up the ftone river, to Three River point, twelve miles; thence up the Straits leading to the Oneida Lake, nineteen miles; thence thro' the Oneida Lake, twenty eight miles; thence up Wood Creek, thirty miles, to the landing between Wood Creek and the Mohawk river; thence by land, paffing Fort Schuyler, formerly Fort Stanwix, one mile, into the Mohawk river; thence down the Mohawk river, fixty miles, to the Little Falls; thence round the falls by land one mile, to the landing; thence down the ftone river, fixty miles, to Schenectady; thence by land, fixteen miles to Albany; thence down the river Hudfon, one hundred and feventy miles, to the city of New-York; thence by fea, one hundred and fifty miles, to the Capes of the Delaware river; thence up the Delaware to this city, one hundred and twenty miles—making in all nine hundred and forty feven miles.

The defign of this voyage, (the only one ever attempted in the fame way) was a difinterefted experiment, to prove fome of the great advantages which may in future be derived to the United States, from a fpeedy fettlement in and about the new Town of Erie, in this ftate. The White Fifh (fo named from a luxurious fifh, in Ichthyology, peculiar to the Lakes) caft anchor oppofite Market ftreet wharf, and gave the city a federal falute of fifteen rounds from a blunderbufs, which was returned by three hearty cheers from a multitude of citizens, who crowded the wharves and veffels, in this port to receive them, for accomplifhing this hitherto unexperienced navigation—the two Gentlemen certainly deferve well of their country.

LETTER from Mr. RANDOLPH.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1795.

SIR,

AS you have ftruck off the ftatements, which are to precede my general letter of vindication, and are in poffeffion of a conſiderable part of that letter, you are at liberty to fay, that the whole will be fhortly publifhed. The intercepted letter of Mr. Fauchet, upon which the ftatements have been propagated, conſiſts of many pages, and is not confined to a ſingle ſubject, as has been ſuppoſed; but it was neceſſary in explaining the paragraphs which involve me, to review moſt of the important acts of the executive from the beginning of the year 1794 to the time of my reſignation. All the papers belonging to them, among which was a very eſſential one, I did not receive until the 2d ult. But I am this moment informed, that a tranſlation of that letter, which I expected from a particular quarter, is unattainable, and that I muſt have that branch of the work executed myſelf. Unaided by a copyiſt, and interrupted by the buſineſs, preparatory to my return to Virginia, I could not be as expeditious, as my friends and myſelf wiſhed. But they may be aſſured, that there has been, and will be, no heſitation or delay, which will not appear unavoidable. The remainder of the general letter will be copied, and the tranſlation will be completed, as ſoon as poſſible, and forwarded to you.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Samuel H. Smith.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Nov. 7.

On Saturday laſt, the Circuit Court opened in *Exeter*, when Judge CUSHING, gave an excellent charge to the Grand Jury—which was anſwered by them as follows:

SIR,

YOU will permit us unanimouſly to expreſs the great ſatisfaction we have felt from the charge you delivered us at the opening of the Circuit Court. Perſuaded that ſociety is neceſſary for man—that government is neceſſary for the due regulation of ſociety; and that the government of the *United States*, which the people have eſtabliſhed, is more calculated to produce their happineſs, than that of any other country. Perſuaded too, that the government has been adminiſtered with wiſdom and virtue, and that its citizens enjoy an unexampled degree of proſperity under it; we will in our ſituation as Grand Jurors, and private citizens, exert ourſelves to maintain it againſt every attack. If any foes to our peace, and the endeavours of our government to preſerve it, exiſt within this diſtrict, we ſhall be gratified to unite in detecting and bringing them to puniſhment. If any are ſo rooted in their diſcontent as to attempt to ſubvert a government, becauſe any important late Acts, founded in the higheſt wiſdom and regard for the happineſs and welfare of our country, are ſuppoſed to their views or deſigns, no exertions of ours ſhall be wanting to defeat them. We moſt heartily diſapprove of all *mobs* or riotous proceedings, as directly tending to endanger our peace and our Conſtitution, to introduce confuſion and anarchy; and are happy that this opportunity exiſts to expreſs theſe our decided ſentiments.

JEREMIAH FOGG, *Foreman.*

SALEM, Nov. 17.

On Tueſday laſt, the Supreme Judicial Court opened in this town. The Chief Juſtice, DANA, delivered a moſt pertinent Charge to the Jury. He introduced it with the proper definitions of Treaſon againſt the State, and interſperſed it with very judicious obſervations, upon the importance of a ſacred regard to the Laws, and Conſtituted Authorities. He then proceeded to other articles belonging to the duty of Grand Jurors, and accommodated his information particularly to the caſes which would come up before them. He then cloſed his charge with a moſt pointed reprehenſation of the danger of Riots, of private will againſt the Laws, and of univerſal combinations. His Charge was lengthy, but it engaged the moſt animated attention. There was a glow of gratitude on the countenances of the aſſembly, when they were relieved from the apprehended horrors of ſedition, by a ſeaſonable and juſt recollection of the Chief Juſtice, that he was addreſſing a part of the State, in which a ſacred regard had been paid to the public tranquility. The Chief Juſtice was requeſted to deliver the Charge to be printed, but as many fine thoughts were found to have been ſuggeſted by the occaſion, he left it as it then was, written upon our hearts.

BOSTON, November 14.

FROM THE *WEST INDIES.*

We learn by an arrival at *Cape Ann*, that the Engliſh forces ſent to recover *St. Lucia*, and *St. Vincents*, had been defeated on their landing and driven to their ſhipping with immenſe ſlaughter. Of one regiment which embarked but five effective men returned.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

We are happy to hear, is likely to be very generally adopted. The event muſt be pleaſing to all true friends of good order, and republican government. It is bottomed on the ſolid baſis of *checks and balances*, and is a direct emanation of thoſe political axioms which has made the illuſtrious VICE PRESIDENT of the United States the object of ſlander and demagogical abuſe.—How the Jacobins of *America*, whoſe whole conduct has been a libel on ſuch principles can applaud it, can be accounted for on no other than *another ear* principles. But *Truth* is eternal, and the Philoſopher of *Braintree* knows it muſt prevail. He is like *Atlas*, unmoved by the tempeſt of party, or the ſtorms of faction.

VICTOR HUGUES, the French Commiſſioner, has iſſued a Proclamation promiſing indemnification for the ſpoilations on the commerce of the United States, in the *Weſt Indies*.

The Biſhop of *Autun*, a gentleman who reſided in this town a great part of the laſt ſummer is among thoſe whoſe names has been ſtruck out of the liſt of Emigrants. He can now return to *France* and be reinſtated in his property.

November 18.

Capt. Dunn arrived here yeſterday from Hamburgh, in 42 days paſſage.

That the new French Conſtitution had been accepted by all the armies, and many of the departments, but whether a majority had ratified the decrees for re electing two thirds of the Convention, was not aſcertained when Capt. D ſailed:

That it was the opinion of many at Hamburgh, *that the Germanic Princes would ſucceed in influencing the Emperor to make peace, not only as head of the Empire but as King of* Hungary:

That the French army continued on the right ſide of the Rhine, and were making large ſtrides towards Hanover:

That the Engliſh continued to take Dutch veſſels wherever they met with them, which was conſidered as tantamount to a declaration of war.

That the Empreſs of Ruſſia *had not declared war againſt* Pruſſia *as reported: nor had there been any Naval Action with the Dutch fleet that had been out had returned again to the Texel.—That the Hanoverians were embarking a body of troops and cavalry, for which purpoſe a number of American and other veſſels had been purchaſed, amounting to about 36 tranſports, with three frigates to convoy them—their deſtination was unknown.*

HANOVER, November 16.

On Wedneſday laſt the Superior Court finiſhed their Seſſion at Haverhill, in this county.

Beſides a variety of other buſineſs, eight or ten perſons were apprehended and committed for trial for the crime of *Counterfeiting*, and one for *Highway Robbery*. The money makers, however, procured Bail for appearance at next term.

The Robbery was committed by one John Morſe, of Lyman, in this county, on one Barns, of Dunbarton, ſtrough, in Vermont. It ſeems that Barns and Morſe had been over to the Lake together to purchaſe for, and had returned to Bath, when ſome difficulty ariſing between them, Morſe began to threaten Barns with death if he did not deliver up his Money.

At length ordering Barns to go forward, he knocked him down, and with a knife he declared he would take his life inſtantly, if he did not give up his money.——Upon which Barns told him to take his money, but, ſaid he, " for God's ſake ſpare my life!" He however perſiſted in his determination to take his life unleſs he would promiſe and ſwear by every thing ſacred to conceal the fact. He then ſtript him of the beſt part of his cloathing and pocket book, left him with an oath, that he would kill him in caſe of a diſcovery. He alſo ſtands committed for trial at the next term.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 25.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

The only literary champion for the Prince of *Wales*, who has yet made his appearance in the ſhape of a pamphlet, is the author of a letter addreſſed to Mr. GREY, M. P. placing the preſent ſubject of parliamentary diſcuſſion in a ſtriking and conſtitutional point of view. This ingenious author, has very aptly drawn the Prince as the *Britiſh Timon*, with ſome maſterly alluſions to his former friends.

We ſhall only here inſert a ſhort extract, where he finely characterizes the four great ſpeakers of the Houſe of Commons, Meſſrs. PITT, FOX, DUNDAS, and SHERIDAN, and likewiſe Mr. GREY—recommending to our numerous readers, the peruſal of the pamphlet itſelf, for their further information:

" With nothing of the all powerful PITT's reſiſtleſs ſtream of eloquence, which like the *Miſſiſippi*, bears down, with increaſing force every thing that would oppoſe its overpowering rapidity! With nothing of DUNDAS's equal tide of eloquence, which like the moſt loved of all the ocean's ſons that flows by *St. Stephen's* walls, is

" Tho' deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull;
" Strong, without rage, without o'er flowing full!"

With not one drop of the declamatory torrent of Fox, that like the deep and rapid falls of *Niagara*, overwhelms every unſuſpicious bark that is drawn too near its vortex! with not one ſpark of the eloquent dramatized intemperance of SHERIDAN, that like the claſſic cascade of *Tivoli*, faſcinates all beholders with its ſublime buſtle, and its beautiful meanders, leading us into the moſt romantic labyrinth!

" You, Sir, (meaning Mr. GREY) have nothing of the foam of their eloquence to boaſt, but only ſome of the little gurgling noiſe, that is made in their eddy. But ſhould ſome of your friends flatter you, that yours reſembles a caſcade, it can only be like the artificial one at *Vauxhall*, formed of Corniſh ore, that certainly makes a very great noiſe and a very ſtrong impreſſion on many of the learned ſpectators, who view it with the eye of admiration and rapture."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Sept. 10.

" I wrote you under yeſterday's date by this conveyance; but the Capt. being ſtill here, I have pleaſure in informing you, that the orders of our Government for bringing in American veſſels laden with proviſions, is reſcinded; a meaſure that I flatter myſelf will give great ſatisfaction in America."

A copy of a Letter to his Excellency Governor Chittenden, from John A. Graham, Eſq. L. L. D. dated Boſton, Oct. 7th, 1795.

Reſpected and Dear Sir,

I HAVE the pleaſure to inform your Excellency of my ſafe return to Boſton, from London, in good health and fine ſpirits, after a paſſage of ſeventy-nine days.

As to the buſineſs of my miſſion in behalf of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, I will not trouble your Excellency at this time on that ſubject, ſince the politics of the State require your particular attention. I hope ſoon to have the honour of ſeeing your Excellency in perſon, when I ſhall be happy to communicate all that is worthy your notice.

Incloſed your Excellency will find a copy of my applications to his Grace the Duke of Portland, (his Majeſty's principal ſecretary for the home department) relative to the opening of a canal from Fort St. John's to the river St. Lawrence, together with his Lordſhip's anſwer on the ſubject. I ſought out Lord Dorcheſter has received inſtructions on the ſubject previous to this. I therefore highly recommend, that your Excellency and the Honorable Council addreſs his Lordſhip on this important ſubject, as it will tend greatly to facilitate the plan, and benefit the people of Vermont:

However, your Excellency's and their Honours judgment in the premiſes will better direct. I need not mention to your Excellency my exertions for the intereſt of the people of Vermont during my reſidence in England; only that I have done every thing in my power (both in my public and private character) that I conceived to be conſiſtent with propriety.

I wrote your Excellency when at London; whether it ever came to hand I think precarious: In that letter I made mention of our miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States at the Engliſh court, the worthy Thomas Pinckney, Eſq. I cannot fail again to repeat his goodneſs and polite attention to me, both in my public and private character, during my ſtay in London; as alſo his friendly obliging conduct and hoſpitality to all the Americans, well deſerves and merits the praiſes and thanks of our whole country.

But no event, ſince my return to America, has afforded me more unhappineſs, than to ſee the weekly and almoſt daily channels of her political information, replete with invectives, ſcurrility, and abuſe, againſt the character of our late miniſter, Mr. Jay: The combined ſyſtem of prejudice, intereſt, and power which he had to encounter in effecting the preſent treaty, comes perhaps more within the ken of my knowledge, than any of my countrymen who have viſited that country, being introduced, from my eccleſiaſtical miſſion, to the higheſt dignitaries of the church, who are equally in the enjoyment of the higheſt civil and temporal honours. From my other avocations of buſineſs, being acquainted with what is there called the middling, I mean mercantile orders of life, I found a general ſpirit of animoſity to pervade through the whole. The laſpe of twenty years has not ſo far condenſed the mantle of oblivion to the eye of Britain, as not to view with jealouſy, envy, and reſentment, her once loyal and obedient colonies, aſpiring, and perhaps rival empire, in the contemplation of the freedom of her republican conſtitution; which, by holding up the mirror to monarchial and ariſtocratical pride, diſcovers the deformity of their form and figure; reflecting, at the ſame time, that the draught of freedom ſhe is now attempting to make her enemies diſgorge, was firſt caſted at the pools of America. A national haughtineſs begot from the conſcious ſuperiority of their naval ſtrength, travels through every rank and grade of her ſubjects.

As her reſentment and pride have ever governed her conduct, more than her policy—war would have been the fate of this country, had not the timely interpoſition of Mr. Jay arreſted the arrow, and diverted the ſtorm. Peace, doubtleſs, ought to be the pole-ſtar of America; under its ſhrubrage, we are not only ſecure from the convulſions of the old world, but from its ſtorm derive wealth and population, the great national ſinews of our country.

The agricultural improvement of Great-Britain, her buildings and curioſities, afford ample entertainment to the eye of the naturaliſt, antiquarian, and artiſt.——

I am, much reſpected and dear Sir, your Excellency's moſt obedient and very humble Servant.

After a plentiful harveſt in France and England, the Britiſh miniſtry have revoked their orders for taking neutral veſſels with proviſions.

The King of Pruſſia has ordered all the Dutch, as well as French Emigrants, to quit his territories.

On the 3d inſt. a Pardon paſſed the Seal of the United States for *Vigol and Mitchell*, the two Inſurgents who were under Sentence of Death—purſuant thereto, they were liberated from priſon.

JOHN LOVETT, a perſecuted patriot, with his wife and five children, have lately arrived at New-York from London.—Mr. LOVETT was confined five months in the Tower of London, on a charge of high treaſon——He left his native country to come to this aſylum of liberty.

For Sale.

A GOOD new FARM, lying in Conway, containing about 208 acres, with about 80 acres under improvement, well feaced, and well watered, with new buildings, a houſe, 32 by 28, and a good barn, 50 by 30, well finiſhed as any barn in the town—For particulars, enquire of Lieut. *Jabez Newhall* of Conway, or Col. *Joſeph Stebbins* of Deerfield.

Conway, Nov. 19. 1795.

Loſt on Monday laſt, a

Gold Sleeve Button. Should any one find and lodge it with the Printer, he ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Northampton Nov. 25.

POETRY.

To a WIDOW LADY.

REGARD thyself, nor think to live alone;
A single happiness was never known,
Communicative must our pleasures be;
Virtue and nature in this point agree:
Even paradise, no paradise was found,
'Till beauteous EVE the bright Elysium crown'd.
The widow's state, a widower best can write;
The lonesome day! the melancholy night!
The frequent sigh! too sobtary tear!
Doll repetition! care succeeding care!
Gloom wraps the soul, no gleams of joy are seen;
No pleasing dalliance, to remove the spleen;
No grateful intercourse, to raise the smile;
No eye meets eye, our sorrows to beguile;
No tender looks when we with home may part,
No rapture on returning meets the heart;
No partner in distress to sympathize,
No friend in difficulty to advise.
To chase our doubts, our zeal reanimate,
And help to fit us for a future state.
Then hear the voice of truth—commence a wife;
Love is the glory and the balm of life,
Conside age creeps on, and seasons fly,
Oh! let us catch the bliss before we die!

Levi Shephard,

HAS just imported from London, a large and general assortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines—

Physicians and private families may be supplied upon reasonable terms.

He has also just received a very general assortment of English, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Cassimers, Coatings, Elasticks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, rose Blankets, Cotton Sheeting, Bolting Cloths, Bed Sacks, Looking-glasses, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c.—Likewise, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, such as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Nuzragua, Copperas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigrise, Spanish Indigo, Press Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, Prussian Blue, Yellow Oker, Lamp Black, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, Putty, &c.——Also, best Bourdeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Peppercio, Molasses, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Cask or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, best Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raisins, Figs, Starch, &c.—Also, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails & Nail Rods, Glass, Shovels and Spades, Seal and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at six months credit, or exchanged for cash or country produce.

N. B. Cash given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees Wax.

Northampton, October 28. 1795.

Codwise Ludlow, & Co.

OF NEW-YORK.

INFORM their friends and the Traders in general, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handsome and compleat assortment, fuitable for the season; which they are determined to sell at the lowest New-York prices.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1795.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received, and is now opening an assortment of English

GOODS,

suitable for all seasons, which he is determined to sell LOW for prompt pay, or approved Credit.

Northampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber has undertaken to support Lieut. *James Newcomb*, a poor person, chargeable to the town of Greenwich, for his maintenance, and have given bonds to said town, to indemnify them for his said *Newcomb*' maintenance. These are therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him, said *James Newcomb*, under the idea of receiving any compensation therefor—as the subscribe shall not pay any thing for his support, or for any debt of his contracting after this date.

JAMES STONE, jun.

Greenwich, Nov. 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler,

Price 24s. a Gross—2s 3 a Doz. and 4½d. single.

Beer's ALMANACK, for 1796.

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of Weather, rising & setting of Planets, length of days & nights, Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Tide Table for high water at New-Haven; historical anecdote of the famous Charles le Quint; anecdote of an old Gentleman and his Negro; of the Philosopher Bias; of a Lady, questioned about her age; of an unprincipled Peer; of a poor man who had a termagant wife; of a sheriff by the name of Bell; of Charles the I.; of the leader of a musical band; of a gentleman and his servant; of Henry fourth; of a Justice of Peace; of two Negroes; of Lady Lane; of Admiral Coligny; of a Countryman and his Wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had buried and old husband whom she married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Miser in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Pasquin; Gratitude incompatible with Love: how to grow Rich; Extraordinary advertisement; curious account of an Arrest of a dead Horse, by an order from the Inquisitors to bring him to the Holy Office; the Matrimonial Creed; Burlesque on Duelling; an English Story; Man and Wife; a Narrative of the captivity and escape of Mrs. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Washington county, Virginia; Solomon's Proverb; *Whoso findeth a Wife findeth a good thing*, &c.

Thomas's do. by the doz. or single.

Said Butler has on hand and keeps constantly for sale, all parts of Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Morse's Geography, Dwight's Geography, Bibles and Testaments, Account Books, Psalm Books and Cent Tables, by whole sale and retail.

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS.

Northampton, October 28, 1795.

NEW GOODS.

Hutchens & Hanchet,

HAVE just received a good assortment of European and India

GOODS,

together with an assortment of Crockery and Hard ware GOODS, which they wish to dispose of on very reasonable terms for ready pay or their usual terms of credit.

Those indebted to them are desired to call and see what is best to be done.

Worthington, Nov. 17. 1795.

Sylvester Woodbridge's NEW GOODS,

HAVE just arrived, which with the old, make a compleat assortment of English, Hard-Ware, and W. I. GOODS, which he is now selling very low for cash, and on approved credit——he receives in payment, most kinds of country produce, such as Beef, Pork, Bees-Wax, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Lard, Tallow, White-Beans, all kinds of Grain, Ashes, Flax-Seed, white Oak Staves, &c.—He has also a few excellent Cane Reeds, and a nursery of Apple-Trees, inoculated with particular fruit, now fit for setting out, which he wishes to dispose of.—He has also a yoke of good size OXEN in excellent order for the stall, and a new milch COW, which he will sell on reasonable terms.—He has also, for sale, a small Homestead near the Meeting-House, well situated for a Merchant or Tradesman,—for particulars enquire of SETH HANNUM, living on the premises.

Southampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

Joseph Clap, jun.

HAS just received, (at his store in Easthampton) a parcell of European and West India

GOODS,

West India Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, and Salt of the first quality.

400 bushels of Indian Corn, is wanted immediately, for which 3s. per bushel will be paid.

N. B. All those whose Notes and Book Accounts are now become due, (to the said *Joseph Clap*, jun.) will be sued before the first day of February next, without distinction, unless prevented by payment.

Easthampton, 16th Nov. 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 6th of Sept. last, a year old HEIFER, with a half crop the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. SILAS WILLCOX.

Conway, Oct. 12, 1795.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE just received a new supply of

GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms, for ready pay or short credit.

ALL indebted to them, whose times of payment are become due, are requested to settle immediately—those that neglect, will be sued indiscriminately, by the first of January next.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Hawley, that their lands are taxed in state, town, county, School, highway, and minister taxes, for the year 1793 and 1794, committed to me the subscriber for to collect, are as follows: For the year 1793.

	No.	£.	d.	qrs.
Jonah Cooley,	64	4	11	2
Hitchcock,	61	4	11	2
Daniel Burt,	70	4	11	2
Hatfield Equivalent, first division,	26	6	4	3

For the year 1794, thirty acres of the South-East corner of a lot, laid out to

J. Cooley,	123	1	8	1
Worthington,	41	4	9	3
	67	3	3	1
	65	2	2	0
J. Cooley,	64	2	3	2
D. Burt,	70	3	7	1
	75	2	2	0
	76	2	2	0
D. Harris,	91	2	3	0
Worthington,	92	3	2	1
J. Chapins,	53	2	0	0
Hitchcock,	61	3	2	0
Leonard,	62	2	2	0
Bliss,	99	3	7	3
	48	3	7	3

Second division of Hatfield Equivalent.

Bordwell,	54	0	8	0
Read,	41	3	0	2
Barnard's Grant,		7	3	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the last Tuesday in December next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. *Elijah Field*, in said Hawley, as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

DAVID PARKER,
Collector.

Hawley, November 9. 1795.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about two hundred acres, situated on Connecticut river, two miles from the head of the canal, and six miles from the meeting house in Northampton, a convenient dwelling house, (which was formerly occupied as a tavern) barn, Cyder Mill, and other out buildings, a good orchard, mowing and plowland laying on the river side, in front of the house, pasturing and wood land back—also, part of a good saw-mill, at the head of the falls, by the side of the canal.

The above will be sold cheap for cash in hand, by JONATHAN LYMAN.

Easthampton, 30 Nov. 1795.

Take Notice.

NO PAPERS or LETTERS will be delivered out of the Post-Office, after this notice, unless paid for, as no account for Postage will be opened with any person. JOHN BRECK, P. M.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to the Office, are desired to make instant payment.

Northampton, Nov. 4. 1795.

All persons indebted to

the estate of ROBERT CATHCART, late of Conway, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, Executors on said estate—Those who have claims on said estate are desired to exhibit them for settlement.

MARY CATHCART,
THOMAS CATHCART.

Conway, Oct. 28. 1795.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age——

Enquire of NATHANIEL PHELPS.

Northampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman SHOEMAKER,—also, an APPRENTICE to the same business, to both good encouragement will be given, by SAMUEL FAXON.

Charlemont, Nov. 11. 1795.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a dark bay horse COLT, one year old last Spring, with a small star in the forehead, and black mane and tail. Whoever will give information to the subscriber where said Colt may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded and necessary charges paid. EDWARD KEITH.

N. B. Said Colt left me in June last.

Chesterfield, Oct. 25. 1795.

A HORSE lost.

STRAYED or stolen out of the meadow in Northampton, a small black Horse, three years old last spring, fourteen hands high, trots and canters, shod before, his hind feet white, as high as his foot lock.—Whoever will take up said Horse, and give information to *Erastus Lyman*, or the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded, by SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, Nov. 16, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nathaniel Lane, late of Greenwich deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to Rebecca Lane Executrix on said estate, and all persons, that have any demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for settlement.

REBECCA LANE, Executrix.

Greenwich, Nov. 18. 1795.

Advertisement,

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to receive or pass a Final Settlement Certificate issued and signed by Jonathan Pierce—No. 45,401, in favour of John Amsden, for 71, 30-90ths dollars, dated 18 March, 1784, as it will prove to be counterfeit, the true one being destroyed by fire in January, 1789, when in my custody.

ELI SKINNER.

Shelburne, Nov. 9. 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber

in July last, eight yearling creatures, one a red BULL, without any mark, two STEERS, and four HEIFERS, marked with two half penny cuts the upper side of the left ear, and a slit in the top of the same, the other a HEIFER, marked with one half penny cut the upper side of the left ear, and the same cropt off, one of the Steers almost white, the other Sparkled, the Heifers of different colours. Whoever will take up said creatures and give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ZOPHAR SEARL.

Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795.

Came into the inclosure

of the subscriber, sometime in June last, a brown yearling horse COLT.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

EBENEZER PUTNEY.

Goshen, Nov. 11. 1795.

Strayed from the pasture

of the subscriber, on the 22d of October last, a light bay horse COLT, two years old past, with a star in the forehead, both hind feet white, considerably above the footlock, Dock'd somewhat short, a natural trotter.—Whoever has, or will take up said Colt, and give information where he may be had, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

JUSTIN EDWARDS.

Westampton, Nov. 4. 1795.

TAKEN up by subscriber, on the 24th day of October last, a dark sorrel MARE, *supposed to be two years old last spring, shod before, trots all, no white about her, the owner is desired to come and prove property, and take her away by paying charges,*

JONATHAN CRANSON.

Affield, November 10. 1795.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber on the 11th instant, a red Heifer, a year past, no artificial mark, the owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take her away.

SHUBAL HILLMAN.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 18th 1795.

STRAYED *from the subscriber last June, a red and white HEIFER, one year old last spring, marked with a crop on the left ear.—Whoever will give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by*

GEORGE DAVENPORT.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 1795.

TAKEN up by the Subscribers, two Barrells and one Firkin, effect in the River. The Owner is desired to call on Silas Brown, jun. prove property, pay charges and take them away.

URIAL CLARK.
SILAS BROWN.
BENJA. BROWN.

Easthampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 28th of October, a WEATHER, marked with a half penny, cut the upper side of the off ear and two slits in the top of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SIMEON DAY.

Northampton, Nov. 13. 1795

TAKEN up in Sept. last, a red lined white faced STEAR, one year old last spring, no artificial mark——The owner is desired to prove property and take him away.

JOHN PITSINGER.

Westampton, Nov. 18, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol X.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1795. [NUMB. 483.]

From the WESTERN STAR.

The COUNTRY LAWYER. No. XI.

VERY great complaints have arisen in different parts of the Commonwealth of the loss of time to the jurors in the Courts of Common Pleas. And attempts have been made these two years past to provide a better compensation for jurors there. It is conceived by the friends of the Circuit System, that the eighth section in the printed Bill will go far to remedy those complaints. It is a fact that under the old plan, almost the whole of the interlocutory business, except what is done on Wednesday morning before ten o'clock, is transacted after the jury arrive in Court. But these Circuit Courts, if proper men are appointed, will so manage their practice, that the whole of that business will be settled previous to the coming in of the Jury; and there will not be more idle time for the Jury in the Circuit Courts than in the Supreme Judicial Court.

We often amuse ourselves by relating the stories of ancient times; and anecdotes respecting punishments under the *blue laws* so called, frequently excite our admiration and pity—sometimes our derision and contempt—Yet, I believe, I may venture to assert, that a century hence some parts of the "Act for regulating the choice and services of Petit Jurors," passed June 26, 1784, will seem as wonderful to our posterity, as any thing done under the blue laws by our forefathers has appeared to us. By that act, the Selectmen are to make out, and lay before their respective towns, a list of the names of persons in the towns qualified, as the act directs, to serve as Jurors, out of which list, the town is to select at least one fourth part, as Jurors for the Supreme Judicial Court—the grander are to go into the Jury box for the Courts of Common Pleas. I wish not to "speak evil of dignities," or to degrade the human character—yet when treating of a subject of this kind, in a country where it is not libellous to publish truth, I hesitate not to declare that while I have contemplated this arrangement, I have frequently thought it was done, that "the legs of the lame might be equal;" and that the Jurors might, on a comparison with the Judges, exhibit the consistency of the system; for was the plan reversed, and the Jurors for the Courts of Common Pleas drawn from the body appropriated to the Supreme Judicial Court, we might see something like the image whose head was of one substance, and his feet a mixture of iron and clay.

Such is the human character, that gathering men together from any quarter whatsoever, and taking any further whatever, having selected from them "one fourth part" of those who have the best qualifications to transact business, and you have nineteen twentieths of the abilities of the whole number. I wish not to make nominal comparisons. But let any man take the register—let him cull out the names of one fourth of the Senate or House of Representatives of any year since October, 1780, and comparing the residue with those so culled out, they remain as a mere *mortuum caput*. Go into any University, academy, or town school; go into any corporation, on the seacoast, or in the country; go among any profession of men, either of law, physick, or divinity, and make the same selection, and the consequence will be the same.

I agree that this act, as it provides Jurors for the Supreme Judicial Court, is excellent; but its consequences to the lesser courts are pernicious in the extreme. I much doubt whether a single Petit Jury in any Court of Common Pleas since 1784, has been collected, to any three of whom, any parties litigating, would have been willing to refer a cause of five pounds value. Should the Circuit System take effect, it will become indispensible necessary to alter the present law respecting the appointment of Jurors, and break down the odious distinction of two Jury-boxes; the selection for which favours too much of best and worst, highest and lowest, of upper and lower grades, and has oftentimes been a source of ill-blood and irreconcilable animosity.

The provision in the new system for the alteration respecting the office of Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, was thought by the revising Committee in 1788 proper to be made; for they in their report say, "a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court is to be appointed in each County to reside therein, and for the *ease of the people the records to be kept there.*"—Yet it has been said, that "this proposal is the most *Shaysite* thing that has been attempted in the General Court, since the insurrection of 1786." The writer of these numbers has endeavoured candidly to weigh the objections, which he has heard to this proposal, and he is decidedly of opinion, that they *all* arise from a friendly attachment to those amiable gentlemen, who now are Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, who may be equally as well provided for in the new arrangement; one of them being bred a lawyer, and being a person of handsome endowments, as well as of the most agreeable temper and disposition, would do honour to the bench of any Circuit Court; and the other might be placed in any one of two counties, where it is agreed the present Clerks are but indifferent, not to say inadequate, where he might be able to acquire as handsome a support as he could wish for.

The fees of office for each of those Clerks, at a moderate computation, exceed £.350 by the year. The extra fees for the return of executions alone to Boston, from those counties wherein the Supreme Judicial Court sits but once a year, I estimate at £.500. Those from Maine only making £.256 13 4 of the sum—and those from Berkshire £.96 13 4. Who are the men from whom those fees are squeezed, frequently by the sale of their property at outcry for half its value? I answer, the *distressed part of the community*—In people are subjected to, in sending to Boston, oftentimes by express, for copies from the records, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, amount to half as much more, perhaps to a larger sum. Frequently causes are continued round a whole year, to the delay of justice and the great injury of the suitors. If the revising Committee of 1788 were of opinion (and they were best able to determine it, being a majority of them Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court,) that such an arrangement would be "*for the ease of the people,*" why in the name of candour is an attempt to lessen the miseries of the distressed, branded with the odious, infamous appellation of *Shaysism*?

A bill passed the House of Representatives the last winter for this purpose. What were the objections then held out by the oppofers of the Bill? It was said that it would be impolitick to make so material an alteration in the Supreme Judicial Court, without consulting the Judges of that Court. A motion was made to refer the bill to their consideration. This was lost;—not ten members voting for it. It was then said that some of the present Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas were incompetent to the discharge of the duties of Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court. To this it was said in answer, that, if so, they were unfit to be Clerks in the Courts of Common Pleas; and the community would be gainers in a double respect, by passing the bill; that the duty was technically the same in each office; and that it was of equal importance that the records of each Court should be kept by proper persons, an immense property depending on the records of the Common Pleas as well as those of the other Court. It was then said that Mr. Cushing and Mr. Tucker were men of amiable characters, and had faithfully served the public—that they had families to support—that they had calculated on those offices as a support for life, and that they might suffer great inconveniencies by the change. To this it was answered, that every body would allow that every thing which had been said in favour of the privates as well as publick character of the gentlemen who held that office, was true; yet ours was a government of laws and not of men; that the office was created for the publick good, and not for the convenience of any man—that at this rate we were not at liberty to make any alteration whatever in the Judicial departments, left it might affect those now in office; that those Clerks might be provided for by placing them in those counties where the present Clerks were confessedly incompetent—that Mr. Tucker had once thought it was not an office for life; for he would have left it, and gone to the Supreme Court of the United States, if the office of Clerk there had been equally valuable with that which he now holds. The oppofers of the bill then proposed to save half the loss, to retain the circuit Clerk to go with the Judges, and have the records kept in each county; this however had no effect, and the bill passed the House by a very great majority: Some supposed seven eighths of the House voted for it, though no return was taken. It was late in the Session, and was referred to the Senate. However, many have thought that from the number of that body, who were Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, it was there deemed best to make no inroad on an "*ancient establishment*;" lest it should "be recorded for a precedent," and the Courts of Common Pleas might be next attacked.

FROM THE VIRGINIA CENTINEL.

To the inhabitants of Frederick County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

AT a time when fallacious and jealousies are indistriously excited in the public mind, by the enemies of peace and good order, it is certainly the duty of every man, who has the welfare of his country at heart, to step forward and oppose such designs. With this view, I have presumed thus publicly to address you: and that, not under a feigned signature, as one ashamed of the part he acts—but sign[ing] and avowing my sentiments. I confess in the friends to order, peace and government. Emissaries from north and south are among us; combinations against our peace and happiness appear to be formed. This opinion seems to be strengthened by those printed petitions to the Federal Legislature which are handed about and whose object is to defeat an act of the Executive, and by creating distrust in the minds of the people, lessen their confidence in the public officers. To effect ufe ends, designing men make a hand of the treaty lately ratified by the President between Great Britain and the United States. They represent it as a manifested murder, pregnant with destruction to the rights—the liberties and independence of America. Every man who has a hand in it, is treated with the most illiberal abuse, and held forth as an enemy to his country. Even that great and valued man, who presides over the Union, has been represented in a point of view calculated, if possible, to detract from merit and to injure his character. Here me ask, can it be supposed that the fident, who, for more than twenty years displayed a patriotism unequalled in modern times, has, all at once, loft sight of that virtuous conduct which gained the applause of an admiring world? Has the steady friend of his country—the worst of times, and in the most critical situations, and can we imagine he is going to abandon and forsake her? Is not the reflection of all his actions for his thought.

I not venture to decide on the merits of the treaty; but allow me to observe, that twenty Senators who voted for it, together with the President who ratified it, are as likely to be in the right as those who voted against it. That many good well meaning men object to the treaty I have no doubt: but are their objections themselves to important, that, when we have them, we must run the hazardous constitutional and foreign war, which is constitutionally made, and generally adopted; if therefore be the duty of every good citizen to [illegible] Noise and clamour can answer no purpose but to render men diffatisfied with public measures. Were those themselves in exciting the fears as of the farmer at his plough, the mechanic at his work, candidly to [illegible] ir designs, it is to be feared, they little short of disorganizing the [illegible]ent. Their languages and conduct too much known for the support of position. Though our government and administration are esteemed by the nations of Europe as models of excellence; yet, in the opinion of these men, our liberty is expiring—our constitution violating—our public officers deceivers; and arbitrariness exercising its tyranny. Thus under the language of the patriot, is concealing the disigns of the anarchist.

Was the question put to the people of the United States—do you live happy under your present government? I say, I flatter myself; would answer in the negative, but such as would not be happy under any species of government. Is not the administration of our public affairs attended with the happiest effects? By our neutrality in the present European war, are not our best interests promoted? We remain in peace with foreign nations, and we experience prosperity at home. When had we such encouragement for industry as at present? The produce of our farms command prices heretofore unknown; the husbandman is amply compensated for his labor; our farmers are growing rich and independent; in short all classes feel and enjoy the general welfare. But had a contrary policy prevailed in our public councils, different effects would have been experienced; the United States, it is more than probable, would, ere this, have been engaged in a ruinous and destructive war.

It is not long since, when war in all its horrors raged in this country; much blood was shed, many lives loft, and much property destroyed ere it was happily terminated. These things are recent in the memory of every man. Can we then so soon with a renewal of them? Are we already anxious to see our country drenched in blood; our town laid in ashes; and every kind of industry send still? Do we not see

demanded. It may, however, be supposed, [as every man's conduct is liable to censure] that it is presumption and arrogance to an individual to obtrude his sentiments upon the public. My conduct in this respect, may be represented in what light it may; but it gives me pleasure to reflect, that I have the approbation of my own mind, as to the integrity of my intentions. With every wish for your prosperity and happiness,

I am, &c.

DANIEL MORGAN.

Saratoga, Oct. 28. 1795.

To OLIVER WOLCOTT. *Esq. late Comptroller, now Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.*

SIR,

A very short statement will be sufficient to expose the new invasion you are guilty of in a second attempt to justify yourself against the charges of the CALM OBSERVER.

On the 3d day of March 1793, the day on which the first term of four years for which the President was elected into office, expired, he had received 1037 dollars on account of compensation *more than the law allows*, estimating from the day he entered on the duties of his office, to wit, the 30th of April 1789. Now, sir, let me ask whether the acts of appropriation by Congress justified the payment of this excess? and if they did not, whether the appropriation has not been violated, and what becomes of your repeated declarations "that not one dollar "has been *at any time* advanced for the "use of the President for which there was "not an *existing* appropriation."

You surely, Sir, do not mean to insinuate, that if Congress at any time make an appropriation for any given object for a greater amount than that object can *legally* demanded or claim, the officers of the Treasury are justified in paying the whole sum, so appropriated to that given object. For instance, Sir, you will not pretend to say that the President's whole salary of 25,000 dollars can be paid him, on the first day or within the first quarter of his year of service; or that if it were so paid him and he was immediately thereafter either to die or resign, the appropriation by Congress would not in such case be violated. Let me then ask you to point out what difference there is between the case of death and resignation, and the case of the expiration of the President's first term of service [illegible] entitled to for his first term of service.

A CALM OBSERVER.

MR BACHE,

Left it should be thought possible by any person that my declaration, published in your paper of the 26th instant, contained any thing like "evasion," an imputation which more than any other I am desirous to refute, I now think proper to aver most explicitly, that the estimates which have been presented to Congress, and which they have functioned by appropriations, contain specific sums for the compensation of the President, which have at no time been exceeded. Therefore even if the estimates were to be considered as part of the law, and the advances were to be settled by the specific sums therein stated, still my assertion would be true, that not one dollar has been at any time advanced for the use of the President for which there was not an existing appropriation. I cannot be mistaken in this assertion; it appears from the records of the Treasury.

Let then this undeniable fact be admitted, which though plainly set forth in my former publication, has been most uncandidly perverted, and then let any man whose mind is not darkened by malignity reply to the questions proposed yesterday by the "Calm Observer."

OLIV. WOLCOTT.

October 28, 1795.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Sept. 14, 1795.

"WE have in this country about 500 free negroes able to bear arms, the remains of the Spanish and other negroes who in old rebellions, obtained their freedom by a treaty, with lands and many privileges; they are dispersed about the island, in five or six different settlements at a great distance from each other, and of late years have been very useful in apprehending runaway negroes.

"Those who were settled in *Trelawney* town, have for some time past, been extremely insolent to the neighbouring white people, and in consequence of a variety of ill conduct, were ordered up to Spanish town, by the Governor, according to an article in the treaty, with them; on their refusal, martial law was declared; and Lord Belcarras, at the head of the 20th dragoons and about 2000 militia and regulars took field against them. Their settlements being 20 miles in the inland part of the country, (from Montego Bay) where the troops were collected, and in a position the strongest that the country affords. It was found a difficult matter to enter their town—in consequence, Col. SANFORD, with a party of the 20th, which he commanded, and some militia troops, in all about 700, were ordered by the general to gain a post near their rear, and in their provison ground, where his lordship thought they might be enclosed, and compelled to surrender—SANFORD, in the act of completing his orders thought he saw a good opportunity of striking at a party of them drawn up in his front with a narrow defile before them; he was imprudent enough to rush into the defile contrary to orders, and had got but half through when he received a strong fire from a party in ambuscade, which brought him down, and about 30 of the party; the maroons immediately filed into the woods nor have we been able to bring them to action since; a strong force is now employed to go into them, and from some overtures they have made, it is supposed the whole will surrender on having their lives preserved. It is the intention to ship them off the country—their number is about 515. One great consolation has attended this business, that not one of the slaves have joined them but have been universally active against them, nor have any of the other maroons given them the least assistance, but are now to the amount of near 80 serving against them. On the whole, if we terminate the business soon either way, by their surrender or extirpation, it will show to all the world, that however enravolled, the public opinion, has been in other countries, we have preserved a tranquility, to which every other part of the West has been strangers. Indeed the good treatment that more universally prevails respecting slaves, leave them nothing to hope or wish in all points except the freedom. Nearly 500 dollars currency is offered for each maroon, in rebellion, dead or alive. You will judge how long they will resist that temptation, which to slaves is also freedom. I have been thus particular in my detail, from a knowledge, how much the public opinion, in every country, is influenced by alarms and improper or untrue accounts.

I am sorry to see a want of unanimity prevail in your continent, on the subject of your British treaty; *it made us all happy-heartily you and us* in your own vessels, to long resided by the British cabinet, and so long prayed for by us. I am afraid if your President should be unwise enough to refuse his assent, it will be long, very long, ere he has another offer of the same kind: To me it appears beyond a doubt, that PITT has been compelled by the events of the day, to depart from his long pursued opinions, that no treaty ought to be entered into with the States of *America*, that could allow a cockboat to navigate under their flag to the British islands in the *West Indies*; and if the pressure of the times should allow him to return to his original opinions, I fear both *you* and we will have reason to lament the loss that the great influence has obtained for us. It will be long before *France* can recover in the dreadful condition she is reduced and if we can get her off our hands, it will occur as a political speculation in the ance of power, whether it can be the interest of *Britain* or *Spain*, that *America* should so suddenly lift up her head as a great power, aiming at a *share* of the *interests of both*. Let your political men calate, and let them examine what has gitben the high tide of prosperity that flows so rapidly into their harbors! Is it the present unexampled state of Europe, ed from cultivation and industed an armed mass, whose wants demanglies from you as a people at peace? years to me, that you have a people as you poor and desperate enough to camp, they revolution. *the rich against the*, not a war of principle, as you put a war of Sanscullotism, against all the order and propriety that p and bind together mankind in the state of civilization. Your President present the admiration of all the th parts of the world, I hope he will in to maintain his superior mind with firmness, and show the latest p *times one man* was found in this ra able of yielding to the virulent dem of a whole nation, or a few misled individuals."

DOCTOR BEATIE and his

THE following interesting is related by Dr. Beatie, [of his Son:—He says,

He had reached his fifth year, knew the alphabet, and could lit- tle; but had received no perfor- mation with respect to the [illegible] being: because I thought yet understand such informa- cause I had learned from experience, that to be made to repeat words not understood, is extremely detrimental to the faculties of a young mind. In a corner of a little garden, without informing any person of the circumstance, I wrote in chould, with my finger, the three initial letters of his name; and sowing the garden cresses in the furrows, covered up the seed, and smoothed the ground.

Ten days after, he came running to me, and with astonishment in his countenance, told me that his name was growing in the garden. I laughed at the report, and seemed inclined to disregard it; but he insisted on my going to see what had happened.—Yes, said I, carelessly, on coming to the place, I see it is, but there is nothing in this worth notice; it is mere chance; and I went away. He followed me, and taking hold of my coat, said with some earnestness, it could not be mere chance, for that something must have contrived it so as to produce it.

I pretend not to give his words nor my own for I have forgotten both; but I give the substance of what passed between us, in such language as we both understood. So you think, I said, that what appears to regular as the letters of your name, cannot be by chance? Yes, said he, with firmness, I think so.—Look at yourself. I replied, and consider your hands and fingers, your legs and feet, and other limbs; are they not regular in their appearance, and useful to you? He said they were. Came they then hither, said I, by chance? No. he answered, that cannot be; something must have made me. And what is that something? I asked.——He said he did not know. (I took particular notice that he did not say, as Rosseau fancies a child in like circumstances would say, that his parents made him.) I had now gained the point I aimed at, and saw that his reason taught him (though he could not to express it) that what begins to be, must have a cause; and that what is formed with regularity, must have an intelligent cause. I therefore told him the name of the GREAT BEING, who made him and all the world; concerning whose adorable nature I gave him such information as I thot he could in some measure comprehend.— The lesson affected him greatly, and he never forget either that or the circumstance that introduced it.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The CRITICAL MOMENT.

IT of the convention, were yesterday proclaimed in the streets of *Paris*, as being adopted by the majority of the people. The utmost pomp and ceremony attended the event; but many of the primary assemblies, expressed their indignation on the occasion, and some of them considered the proclamation as a calumny upon the people, as contrary to truth, and consequently, as not binding to any one.

In fact it is a most incredible instance of presumption, to impose the will of 160,000 [*the number of voters who have accepted the decree*] persons as a law of 25,000,000 of men. The partizans of the convention, thus do not exceed 160,000, and among these must be reckoned the terrorists who have been lately set at liberty.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Just as this paper was putting to press, we received by express, the *Paris* Journals of the 26th and 27th inst. the intelligence they contain is extremely important, but the lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of giving any thing more than a mere outline in this day's paper.

The accounts brought by this vessel arrived from *Calais*, mention, that *Paris* is in a state of extreme confusion and disorder. In the tumults which appear to have taken place, several lives are stated to have been lost; and the convention, seeing the determined resolution of the sections to oppose the attempt for perpetuating their power, are preparing to quit the metropolis.

CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

The contents of the papers which we have received, warrant us in saying, *that a civil war is actually broke out in Paris!*

The section of *Bonne*, has declared itself in a state of *insurrection against the convention*.

The Sovereign section (as it is stiled in a conventional Journal of *Lepelletier*) has proclaimed with great solemnity—That it condemns its civil committee, for having obeyed the decree which ordered the proclamation of the acceptance of the constitution and of the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, by the French people. The assemblage and proceedings were numerous; and after this proclamation against the convention, the air resounded with the cry of "*A bas les Deux Tiers!*" —"*Down with the Two Thirds!*"

In the evening sitting of the 3d Vendemaire (Sept. 25) *Delaunay d'Angers* reported to the committee of general welfare, informed the convention, that several officers had been insulted by jacobinical and the armed force attacked; three post had been discharged in the garden of a quality, where *Berichelle*, a serjeant of the grenadiers of the convention was ill gladly wounded. The cry of "*To arms!*" was heard in different parts of the metropolis. The exclamation of "*Down with the Two Thirds!*" was also general.

In several of the groups collected in different places, people observed that the convention ought to be driven from *Paris*, otherwise there would be a famine; and that the presence of the *Comte d'Artois* and the *Prince de Lambesqu*, was necessary for the restoration of order.

Lesage (d'Eure et Loir) read an address to the Parisians, the purport of which was, to render the citizens of *Paris*, responsible for the safety of the convention; to declare that, if any attempts were made on the deputies, the legislative body would meet at *Chateau sur Marne*, and to order the republican troops to prepare themselves for defending the representatives of the people.

This address was adopted, and was ordered to be posted up immediately, in form of a proclamation, in every part of the city, and to be forwarded to the departments, and to the armies.

In the sitting of the 4th Vendemaire (Sept. 26.) *Lanvellinet Lepreux* in the name of the committee of public welfare, informed the convention, that the agents of the sections had pulled down all the proclamations which had been pasted up by order of the convention during the night. It was therefore decreed, that the administrators of the department of the *Seine* should immediately publish in *Paris*, the proclamation and the declaration, adopted by the convention on the preceding night.

Talien proposed the establishment of an extraordinarily commision of fifteen members of the convention to superintend the police of *Paris*. This proposition gave rise to a long debate, and was at length referred to the committees.

The President of the section of the temple, having put in requisition the commander of the armed force of that district, the convention annulled the order he had issued, and decreed, that all persons who should call out the armed force without an order from the representatives of the people, should be deemed traitors to their country, and prosecuted as such.

[illegible] on the motion of *Lauraneau (de la Manche)* that the administrative committees of *Paris*, should take care that all the young men of the first requisition, should immediately join their respective corps; and that every person of that description,—who shall be found in any group or assemblage of the people, should, without any further proof be deemed a rebel and treated as such.

OCTOBER 3.—Yesterday an officer who landed at *Falmouth*, on Wednesday reached town, with dispatches from Sir *John Warren*. By these it appears, that Sir *John Warren*, with a squadron of frigates, gun boats, &c. having the *Compte d'Artois* on board had sailed on the 23d ult. for the Isle of *Noirmoutier*, and that on the Friday following a heavy cannonade was heard from that quarter.

Yesterday forenoon an express was received by a respectable house in the city, stating that the barriers of *Paris*, were shut, and that an embargo had been laid upon all vessels at *Calais*. These violent measures are supposed to proceed from some fresh commotions at *Paris*. It seems most than probable that the sections will oblige the convention either to fly, or to receive the unjust and tyrannical decrees for the re-election of the two thirds.

Yesterday, Mr. *Maret* was sent to open a preliminary conference with *M. M. Mallerin* and *Sernevert*, the commissioners sent to this country by the national convention.

It may be relied upon, that the regency of *Hanover*, have, by this time, concluded a peace with *France*; in consequence of which, the *British* troops on the continent, will probably return home.

Yesterday morning Mr. *Hammond*, late his majesty's minister to the *United States* of *America*, arrived in town from *Philadelphia*. He has brought over with him the ratification of the late treaty, with the exception of one article of it, which remains open for future discussion.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.

By letters received from *Portsmouth*, we learn that those brave volunteers who engaged themselves with Capt. *Child*, to serve on board the *Canterete de Marseilles*, have joined their ship in good health and spirits, and expect to proceed to the *West Indies* in a short time. Exclusive of marines thereon, troops, to the amount of 1000, are to be carried out; for which purpose, ten fail of the line, one first rate, one 98 gun ship, and three or four 74's, together with a fleet of armed *East Indiamen*, are engaged. Admiral *Pole*, in the *Caligula*, and admiral *Christian*, in the *Prince George*, are included in the expedition.

The Commerce de Marseilles, is stated in the different prints, to carry 120 guns, but the truth is, that she mounts 136 guns. Naval gentlemen, who have looked narrowly into her merits, declare, that in the main articles of speed, defence, and internal accommodation, this ship by far surpasses all that *Europe* ever had to boast of.

From the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

OF all projects of raising money, that recently adopted by Mr. Randolph appears to be the most ingenious. In the first place, he makes certain "*precious conjectures*" and "*overtures*," which though very interesting to the people of the United States, were certainly attended with *no expence* to himself. He next resigns his office, in a critical stage of the public affairs, and makes a journey of parade to visit the ex-minister of France: on his return he publishes several extracts of letters written by himself, all tending to induce honest people to suspect that he has been guilty of some deviltry. A "*confidatory transportation*" of the truth is then distributed privately through the country, of which vague reports are circulated. After the public credulity has been excited to the highest pitch to know the meaning of these strange movements, a pamphlet which is to contain a *vindication* of them, is promised to the public: But mark! *they copy right is secured to the publisher!!* It would be folly to hazard any other prediction upon the issue of this project, than that the author is likely to sell his character at its full value. The profits of this operation, however, have very probably been overrated, as the opposers of "*immortal taxation*" may justly consider this mode of raising money as an *Excise*, or what is still worse, a *direct tax* upon this new invented manufacture. If this should indeed happen, must we have another insurrection. If so, who is to suppress it?

Y.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

IT must be pleasing to all true Americans, that all denominations of Christians, however differing in their religious tenets, unite in reverring the common father of their country.—The following is an extract from a Sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. THAYER, to the Catholic Congregation in this town, on last Thanksgiving day. It is printed at the very particular request of his hearers, that they may thus publickly declare their most cordial acquiescence in the present federal administration, and their detestation of all the base calumnies which have been uttered against it.

CATHOLICUS.

THE EXTRACT.

"AT the head of our confederation we have a man, who is allowed, by the Eastern, as well as the Western World, to be the greatest public character now existing; compared with whom the Kings of the earth, with all their pompous retinues, dwindle into meanness and contempt.—His great military talents shone conspicuously through a long and disastrous but finally successful war: But in no situation has he appeared to truly great and good, as at the helm of our civil government.—Here his genius has been equal to every trying occasion, and has served to increase and expand when ever difficulties occurred, which by others were thought insurmountable. Had it not been for the firmness and prudence of this wonderful man, long ere this, by the artful machinations of foreign agents, joined by domestic foes, should we have been involved in European broils, and have been obliged to lavish our blood and treasure, without any probable prospect of advantage to a single class of the community. He, by his well-timed and efficient measures, saved us from the desolation and horrors of a civil war, which was fast kindling in the very heart of our yet infant States; and, still more recently, has he baffled the repeated attempts of an unprincipled faction, "which, by cunning and violence, had endeavoured to render his administration suspected: But, thanks to God, their schemes have been detected and counteracted; and they, notwithstanding all their flourdevous lies, are now receiving that contempt and detestation which they hoped to heap upon him. WASHINGTON still lives in the hearts and months of every true lover of his country; and, as long as real patriotism shall continue to be considered as a virtue, and gratitude shall glow in American breasts, never shall THIS FATHER, THIS SAVIOUR OF HIS COUNTRY —THIS FRIEND OF HUMAN KIND, be forgotten. Long, long, long, may he live the glory of human nature, the ornament of *America*, and the guardian of that liberty, which he has been so greatly instrumental in establishing.—Late, very late, may he be brought, by means of the true faith, to the rewards of a faithful servant, in the Kingdom of Heaven."

HAGUE, (Holland) August 7.

On Sunday, the High Mightinesses held an extraordinary meeting, when Presidents PYPER *that addressed them:*

"High and mighty Lords,

"Since the commencement of our happy revolution, we have often found it our duty to make reports which have not only been disagreeable, but which have filled our hearts with pain and bitterness: To day, high and mighty Lords, the business for which I have assembled you, is to cause you to participate of the joy which I feel. It is to day, high and mighty Lords, that I have the happiness to announce to you, that a treaty of Peace is signed between the Republic of France and the king of Spain, and that our own dear country is comprised in it." That our brethren the French, have gained a complete victory over the English, the Chouans and the Emigrants, at Quiberon; and that the infidelous English minister, has once more been defeated his atrocious and sanguinary plan for the destruction of liberty!—I felicitate you, high and mighty Lords, on account of these successes, and in you all the batavian nation. A courier extraordinary arrived this morning from our ministers *Blakenau* and *Meyer*, which has brought me the details. May the reading of these pieces remove from the enemies of our liberty and independence, even the idea of power ever being able to annoy us in the exercise of this liberty, and may it convince you, as it has convinced me, that the days of slavery are passed, to give place to a liberty durable and permanent. He then read his communications.

NEW YORK, November 11.

A FACT.

Not many weeks ago, a democratic club at Stamford, the only one probably in Connecticut, passed a vote to diffolve the institution.—As the society had a small fund of money, it was a matter of some debate, what use they should make of it. It was proposed at first to lay it out in the purchase of some useful books, which might be for the benefit of those who had been members; and the Encyclopedia and Chambers Dictionary were mentioned as proper books to be purchased. But to this it was objected, that large books like those could be used only by a few persons, and therefore they were rather *aristocratic* than democratic books. On the whole, it was finally agreed that the money should be deposited in the hands of the Landlady of the house; for it to the order of any member who chose to call for liquor on credit of the fund. After this they adjourned *sine die*.

The society therefore is done over, and the funds are probably done over by this time.

CATSKILL, Nov. 21.

FOR THE CATSKILL PACKET &c.

"*A word to the wise is sufficient.*"

Yesterday passed through this town, with his speculating satellites, Col. Jeremiah Halsey, of Preston, in the state of Connecticut, on a Western tour in order to perfuade the honest citizens, that he has an exclusive right to a certain gore of land, which belonged to the state of Connecticut, tho' lying within the jurisdiction of this state; which gore, (according to his assertion) contains some hundred thousands of acres, and for which he is to pay the state of Connecticut the *enormous* sum of *five thousand pounds for a quit claim!*

Our western brethren are cautioned against his intrigues, for one moments reflection will convince any person of the deficitement, that the state of Connecticut pay no great value on their claim, by the price they are to obtain for it.—He will, no doubt, endeavor to lull you to sleep by preaching latitude, longitude, the boundary line, between Massachusetts and Connecticut, and reciting a certain pamphlet, which he is very fond of, written in the days of yore, upon this subject.

AGRICOLUS.

Loonenburgh, Nov. 14. 1795.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.

FROM PARIS.

The intelligence this day communicated, is highly interesting to every friend of the French republic. No American can read without anxiety and regret, the civil commotions, which now agitate that infatuated city. To the establishment of the excellent constitution, reported by BOISSY D'ANGLAS, the advocates of republican government, in both hemispheres, looked forward with an eye of exulting hope; and it is still confided, that the philosophy of the nation will yet triumph over the turbole of faction.

GEN. CHARETTE

has obtained a distinguished victory over the republicans. The defeat was unequivocal, and the havoc very great. Of 14 battalions, which com- [illegible] the convention- nal army, [illegible] 4 [illegible]

THE PRESIDENT.

Says a letter from Philadelphia, intends to retire, at the close of his present term, leaving conducted his country in triumph through a perilous, yet glorious war—having afforded in forming our national confederation—having presided at the head of its administration—having preserved, during a period of ten greatful years, the confidence of our old friends in Europe—having effected a treaty of amity and navigation with the first commercial country on the globe—having obtained a pacification with Algiers—having buried the hatchet with the Aborigines of the wilderness—and, amidst all the storms of internal faction and foreign influence, preserved our country in peace with the world—this "*pensive, hero, sage*," will withdraw from the highest precipice of national honor, that mortal ever ascended, to enjoy in dignified tranquility, the philosophic groves of *Mount Vernon*: blest by every tongue, and venerated by every age, that shall ever read, or inherit the liberties of man!

The Young PHYSICIAN,

who so nobly risqued his own safety to effect the escape of M. LA FAYETTE from his confinement at Magdeburg, in FRANCIS KINLOCH HUGER, the son of the late major Kinloch Huger, of Charleston, S.C. who was killed in the war between America and Britain. We are happy to inform his countrymen, that Dr. Huger has been liberated from his confinement in one of the dungeons of Vienna, upon condition of his quitting the empire within five days. This information comes from some of the most respectable American characters, now in Europe, who are well acquainted with Dr. Huger, and are much interested in his fate.

The late amnesty granted to the *ci devant* Bishop of *Autun*, and several other members of the *National Assembly*, is one hope, an auspicious harbinger of the recall of other felt exiled patriots, who were obliged to flee their country, because their sentiments did not quadrate with the opinions of the stronger party—among them we yet hope to see our beloved FAYETTE.

"Courage, child of WASHINGTON!
Though thy fate disastrous seems,
We have seen the setting sun.
Rise and shine with brighter beams.
Thy country soon shall be thy chain,
And call thee to her arms again."

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 2.

Gen. Kosciuszko has died in prison. It is said that even the Empress of Russia could not, without shedding some tears, hear of the death of this man, whose courage rendered him worthy of a better fate.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated August 20. 1795.

"We have lately had a display of British discipline, of which the following is an accurate and concise narrative:

"Lieut. Col. Cumming of Grant's Encibles, mustered the regiment on the parade at Dumfries, with a drawn sword and a cocked pistol. The occasion of quarrel was, that the men had not brought their oat-meal that day, being a market-day, in proper time; Col. Cumming having omitted ordering them to do so. On his behaviour as above, the soldiers fixed their bayonets to defend themselves. This was called a mutiny, and five of them were apprehended. A court martial condemned four of them to be shot. Gullion Light, a few miles to the south of Edinburgh, was chof whice the place of execution. The soldiers quartered in the neighboring towns, were ordered to assemble, and the whole were attended by an immense crowd of spectators. The prisoners were brought out, and three of them ordered to draw lots to determine which man among them was to be shot. The fourth was a devoted victim. The one of the three who drew loss, submitted peaceably to his fate. The fourth who had been allowed no chance for his life, ran about the field like a mad man, and after a great deal of hopeless etertion, was bound hand and foot, and laid on the ground, where he survived fifteen shots that hit him. At last some of the officers had the humanity to make some dragoons blow out his brains with their pistols. I have no words to describe the horrors excited among the people at this spectacle. Cumming the sole cause of this shocking transaction, is a notoriously bad character. The first man who was shot, declared his innocence with his last breath, as the entire three or four hundred, him self included, had no intention to mutiny, but merely stood on their defence. It is said, that the two victims were sons to two Highland farmers, and had been forced to enlist by their landlords, under penalty of their fathers' being turned out of their farms, unless their sons entered into the service. This has really been the case with many of these woeful volunteers. My firm conviction of an approaching Revolution, increases every day. As a clear proof of it, I must tell you, that the liberty of the press has been restored, or rather the torrent of public indignation has become insuppressible. Letters to the Prince of Wales have been published, and run through six editions, in two or three weeks. The author, in almost every page, roundly asserts, that his Royal Highness is a rascal, and indeed this is almost the only political point in which all parties, and classes of people are agreed. You will be astonished to hear that Paine's Rights of Man, and the Political Progress of Britain, —to printed from Folwell's second Philadelphia edition, are now openly advertised and sold in London, along with hundreds of pieces of the same stamp. This is in itself a very important revolution, and a very plain evidence, that aristocracy, when it suffers such things, must feel itself going down hill. The machine has been stretched as far as it will go, and the resurrection of Paine shews that it has begun to crack.

"Our King and his family have left off the use of hair-powder, and the manufacture of starch has long been stopped. Provisions are at least twice as dear as useful, so that the wages of labour not having risen at all, the poor are half starved. We are all terribly sick of this war, wherein Britain has lost more than in any other since the Revolution. I fear that Corsica will be the stumbling-block to prevent a peace for this season; but depend upon it, that as soon as external pressure has been removed, this country will be a scene of confusion. The minority in parliament are as unpopular as the ministry. Sheridan fled the vote on the Prince of Wales's debts, and Fox vindicated the necessity of paying them. I think this Prince one of the best friends that England can boast of. He has done as much to open the eyes of the people, as any pamphleteer among them."

"I believe that all the world, his creditors excepted, would rejoice to hear that he had broke his neck."

John Taylor,

OF NEW YORK.

INFORMS his friends, customers, and others, that he has opened a store in State Street, Hartford, *Connecticut*, where he has for sale, at whole sale only, and upon the same terms as at New-York, a general assortment of fall

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, twill'd and plain Coatings, Flannels, Velvets and Thickfetts, Moreens, Shalloons, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbears and Cambletts, strip'd and plain—Irish Linnens, Nankeens, Dimities, Elasties, Cassimeres, Vestings, superWoustED Hose, Calliopes, Cravats, Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Modes, India Muslins; Royal Robbs, Carpets and Carpeting, Shoe and Quarter Bindings and Buckles, Buttons, Peaknives, Tapes, Gimp, Silk, Twist; &c. &c. &c.

December 2 1795.

A Bargain.

FOR Sale an excellent FARM, living in the south part of Conway, on the road, leading from Hatfield to Afhfield, containing forty acres of excellent land, with a good house and barn, fourth part of a cyder mill, and out buildings, an orchard that will make twenty barrels of cyder yearly; will cut twenty tons of hay yearly; with good plowing and pasturing. Said farm may be had on reasonable terms —For particulars, enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

ELISHA LYMAN, jun.

Conway, Nov. 26, 1795

Taken up by the subscriber,

a HEIFER, one year old, brown coloured.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SUPPLY CLAP.

Northampton, Nov. 30. 1795.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, the first of June last, a forrel mare COLT, two years old, bald faced, white main and tail, and white hind feet.——The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RUFUS LYMAN.

Westhampton Nov. 21, 1795.

WHEREAS [illegible] AMES, rail- ed, has refused to bed and board with me, nor will not forsake her father and mother for me; therefore I think her not worthy of me——This is therefore, to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

ABIJAH BAGLEY.

Williamsburgh Dec. 2. 1795.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a grey SHEEP marked with a swallow's tail in the [illegible] ear.——The owner is re- quired to prove property, pay charges & take her away.

MOSES LEGG.

Northampton, Dec. 2, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1795. [NUMB. 484]

TRIAL of HENRY BLACKBURN, FOR THE MURDER of G WILKINSON.

SALEM, Nov. 17.

ON Thursday last, at the Supreme Judicial Court, came on the trial of *Henry Blackburn* for the murder of *George Wilkinson*. The witneſſes were direct, full and conſiſtent. On the evening of the 13th Auguſt, the deceaſed went to the houſe of the criminal, and after nine o'clock propoſed to return to his lodgings with a woman who had been invited to the houſe on his account. In the courſe of the evening Wilkinſon had been repeatedly aſked for a loan of money, which he declared he had not at his command. When he made his laſt motion to leave the houſe, Blackburn aroſe and faſtened the door, & when he could not prevail on Wilkinſon to tarry longer, he took down a ſword, and advanced towards the door with a ſword in one hand and the candle in the other, threatening the perſon who ſhould attempt to go out. As ſoon as Wilkinſon approached the door, Blackburn blew out the candle and ſtabbed him. Wilkinſon fell inſtantly upon the floor, and called for the woman who was his companion. But as no quarrel had exiſted, they were unable at firſt to account for the groans which Wilkinſon uttered, and it was too dark to make any diſcovery. Blackburn was at length prevailed upon to light his candle, and by the groans of Wilkinſon a woman was awakened, who ſlept below, and who, upon the continued groans was induced to get up, and go into the chamber under pretence of lighting her candle. As ſhe returned, the female friend of George, communicated to her what had happened. The woman then entered, and having convinced herſelf of the fact, ſaid ſhe would call for help. Upon this declaration Blackburn threatened death to any perſon who ſhould enter his houſe. But as ſoon as the woman went abroad, Blackburn went down after her in ſearch of a phyſician. The woman ſucceeded, and brought a man from the neighbourhood into the houſe, and they raiſed the deceaſed from the floor, and ſoon after the phyſician arrived, it being about three o'clock. Blackburn then laid down upon the floor, and ſlept until morning. In the morning Wilkinſon was carried to the charity houſe, and Blackburn, finding the alarm, thought of the expedient of a pretended wound in the head from Wilkinſon, to excuſe the raſh murder he had committed. But he had been ſeen by ſeveral perſons in the morning without uttering any complaint, or ſhewing any bandage.

Wilkinſon depoſed before he died, reſpecting the principal facts, and perſiſted that there had been no previous quarrel, or apprehenſion on his part of what had happened.—Great inſenſibility was diſcovered by Blackburn amidſt the groans of the expiring young man, and has continued ſince the tranſaction.

Blackburn was a native of *Great Britain* and employed as a chimney ſweeper in this town. Wilkinſon was from the ſame country. Upon the trial, Mr. Dane and Mr. Andrews were counſel for the priſoner.

The Judges were clearly of opinion that it was murder, and by Blackburn, and the jury after a ſhort abſence, returned their verdict Guilty. *Sentence of death was yeſterday paſſed upon him.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Muir, to a friend in London.

Sydney, New South Wales,
Dec. 13th 1795.

My dear Friend,

For by that name I ſhall always addreſs you, I am perfectly well——I am pleaſed with my ſituation, as much as a man can be, ſeparated from all he loved and reſpected: but I feel no regret; for in the cauſe of the people, I conſider my life and my happineſs as things of no value.

I have been conſtantly occupied in preparing the evidence in exculpation, and the defence of Meſſrs. Palmer and Skirving.—That affair will make a noiſe in Europe.

Palmer, Skirving, and myſelf, live in the utmoſt harmony——from our ſociety Margarot is expelled.

Of our treatment here I cannot ſpeak too highly; gratitude will forever bind me to the officers civil and military.—I ſhudder to aſk the vain queſtion—What news? I avert my eyes from my friends; their remembrance is the only idea which diſturbs the repoſe of my tomb, for ſo I muſt call this ſituation of priviation from all that was dear to me. Remember me earneſtly and affectionately to them all!

Tell Dr.——I gave away his work at Rio Janeiro, to an excellent man whom I am proud to call my friend.

In the magnificent library of that metropolis, the picture of Dr. Price, given me by Mr——, is ſuſpended; to that library I likewiſe preſented the memoirs of Mr. Hollis, the gift of that excellent man Mr.

——As a ſmall matter of curioſity, I ſend you ſome latin addreſſes I received from the good fathers. They may gratify my friends; they may convince them that liberality of ſentiment is confined to no ſoil and to no climate. I ſhall always with tender reſpects think of ——; the happieſt, the moſt peaceful evenings of my life, were ſpent in theſe apartments. You muſt ſend him copies of my trial, of my engraved picture, and of every thing relating to me. This from you he requeſted.

I have a neat little houſe here, and another two miles diſtant, at a farm across the water, which I purchaſed. A ſervant of a friend, who has a taſte for drawing, has ſketched the landſcape which I ſent you.

When any money is tranſmitted, cauſe a conſiderable part of it to be laid out at the Cape, or at Rio Janeiro in rum, tobacco, ſugar, &c. which are invaluable, and the only medium of exchange. We bought ſome rum at Oris for one ſhilling and ſix pence per gallon, and can ſell it for thirty ſhillings. In a country like this, where money is really of no value, and rum every thing, you muſt perceive the neceſſity of my having a conſtant ſupply by every veſſel. For a goat I ſhould pay in money, ten pounds ſterling, now for leſs than eight gallons of ſpirits, at one ſhilling and ſixpence per gallon, I can make the ſame purchaſe. Tobacco, at Rio, ſells at three pence per pound, here at three ſhillings and ſix pence. That too is an article to be conſidered.

Now, my dear friend, I muſt conclude; but even in cloſing a letter to you, it is like taking farewell forever.—I pray for every bleſſing of heaven to reſt upon you and your dear family. No day paſſes without your living in my thoughts.

I open to you my whole ſoul—others might ſmile, but I cloſe this letter in tears.

Yours ſincerely and unalterably.

THOMAS MUIR.

Levi Shephard,

HAS juſt imported from London, a large and general aſſortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines—

Phyſicians and private families may be ſupplied upon reaſonable terms.

He has alſo juſt received a very general aſſortment of Engliſh, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Caſſimers, Coatings, Elaſticks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, roſe Blankets, Cotton Sheering, Bating Cloths, Bed Sacks, Tufted Rugs, Counterpanes, Dimity, Muſlin, Luteſtrings, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful aſſortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c.—Likewiſe, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, ſuch as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fuſtick, Nearagua, Cooreas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigriſe, Spaniſh Indigo, Preſs Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spaniſh Brown and Spaniſh White, Pruſſian Blue, Yellow Oker, Lamp Black, Linſeed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, Pitch, Roſin, Putty, &c.——Alſo, beſt Boardeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Peperelo, Moloſſes, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Cask or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, beſt Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Alſpice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raiſins, Figs, Starch, &c.—Alſo, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails & Nail Rods, Glaſs, Shovels and Spades, Soal and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at ſix months credit, or exchanged for caſh or country produce.

N. B. Caſh given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees Wax.

Northampton, October 28. 1795.

Joſeph Clap, jun.

HAS juſt received, (at his ſtore in Eaſthampton) a parcell of European and Weſt India

GOODS,

Weſt India Spirits, Sugar, Moloſſes, and Salt of the firſt quality.

400 buſhels of Indian Corn, is wanted immediately, for which 3/. per buſhel will be paid.

N. B. All thoſe whoſe Notes and Book Accounts are now become due, (to the ſaid *Joſeph Clap*, jun.) will be ſued before the firſt day of February next, without diſtinction, unleſs prevented by payment.

Eaſthampton, 16th Nov. 1795.

ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of* Nathaniel Lane, *late of Greenwich deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to* Rebecca Lane *Executrix on ſaid eſtate, and all perſons, that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them for ſettlement.*

REBECCA LANE, *Executrix.*

Greenwich, Nov. 18, 1795.

May be had, of the PRINTER hereof—if the graſs, &c. or ſingle.

Beer's ALMANACK, for 1796.

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Judgment of Weather, riſing & ſetting of Planets, length of days & nights; Courts in Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts; Tide Table for high water at New-Haven; hiſtorical anecdote of the famous Charles le Quint; anecdote of an old Gentleman and his Negro; of the Philoſopher Bias; of a Lady, queſtioned about her age; of an unprincipled Peer; of a poor man who had a termagant wife; of a Sheriff by the name of Bell; of Charles the I.; of the leader of a muſical band; of a gentleman and his ſervant; of Henry fourth; of a Juſtice of Peace; of two Negroes; of Lady Lane; of Admiral Coligny; of a Countryman and his Wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had buried and old huſband whom ſhe married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Miſer in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Paſquin; Gratitude incompatible with Love: how to grow Rich; Extraordinary advertiſement; curious account of an Arreſt of a dead Horſe, by an order from the Inquiſitors to bring him to the Holy Office: the Matrimonial Creed; Burleſque on Duelling; an Engliſh Story; Man and Wife; a Narrative of the captivity and eſcape of Mrs. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Waſhington county, Virginia; Solomon's Proverb, *Whoſo findeth a Wife findeth a good thing, &c.*

ALSO,

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER, (manufactured in this town) by whole ſale and retail——Webſter's Inſtitute, all parts——Caſh, or any of the above articles, given for clean COTTON and Linen RAGS, and FISHERS.

Nov. 9, 1795.

NEW GOODS.

Hutchens & Hanchet,

HAVE juſt received a good aſſortment of European and India

GOODS,

together with an aſſortment of Crockery and Hard ware GOODS, which they wiſh to diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms for ready pay or their uſual terms of credit.

Thoſe indebted to them are deſired to call and ſee what is beſt to be done.

Worthington, Nov. 17. 1795.

Sylveſter Woodbridge's NEW GOODS,

HAVE juſt arrived, which with the old, make a compleat aſſortment of Engliſh, Hard Ware, and W. I. GOODS, which he is now ſelling very low for caſh, and on approved credit——he receives in payment, moſt kinds of country produce, ſuch as Beef, Pork, Bees-Wax, Butter, Cheeſe, Flax, Lard, Tallow, White-Beans, all kinds of Grain, Aſhes, Flax-Seed, white Oak Staves, &c.—He has alſo a few excellent Cane Reeds, and a nurſery of Apple-Trees, inoculated with particular fruit, now fit for ſetting out, which he wiſhes to diſpoſe of.—He has alſo a yoke of good ſize OXEN in excellent order for the ſtall, and a new milch COW, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.—He has alſo, for ſale, a ſmall Houſeſtead near the Meeting Houſe, well fituated for a Merchant or Tradeſman,—for particulars enquire of SETH HANNUM, living on the premiſes.

Said Woodbridge wants to purchaſe a quantity of INDIAN CORN, for which he will pay a part in caſh.

Southampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

For Sale.

A GOOD ſeat FARM, lying in Conway, containing about 208 acres, with about 80 acres under improvement, well fenced, and well watered, with new buildings, a houſe, 32 by 28, and a good barn, 50 by 30, well finiſhed as any barn in the town——For particulars, enquire of Lieut. *Jabez Newhall* of Conway, or Col. *Joſeph Stebbins* of Deerfield.

Conway, Nov. 19. 1795.

TAKEN *up in Sept. laſt, a red lined white faced* STEAR, *one year old laſt ſpring, no artificial mark*——*The owner is deſired to prove property and take him away.*

JOHN PITSINGER.

Weſtampton. Nov. 18. 1795.

Loſt on Monday laſt, a Gold Sleeve Button. Should any one

find and lodge it with the Printer, he ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Northampton Nov. 25.

** CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS,

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE juſt received a new ſupply of

GOODS,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms, for ready pay or ſhort credit.

ALL indebted to them, whoſe times of payment are become due, are requeſted to ſettle immediately—thoſe that neglect, will be ſued indiſcriminately, by the firſt of January next.

Northampton, Nov. 18. 1795.

Notice is hereby given

to the Non-reſident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Hawley, that their lands are taxed in ſtate, town, county, ſchool, highway, and miniſters tax, for the year 1793 and 1794, committed to me the ſubſcriber for to collect, are as follows: For the year 1793.

		£.	d.	qrs.
Jonah Cooley,	No. 64	4	11	2
Hitchcock,	61	4	11	2
Daniel Burt,	70	4	11	2
Hatfield Equivalent, firſt diviſion,	26	6	4	2

For the year 1794, thirty acres of the South Eaſt corner of a lot, laid out to

J. Cooley,	123	1	8 1
Worthington,	41	4	9 3
	67	3	3 1
	65	2	2 0
J. Cooley,	64	2	5 2
Burt,	70	3	7 1
	75	2	2 0
Dr. Herrie,	76	2	2 0
Worthington,	91	2	3 0
J. Chapins,	53	2	0 0
Hitchcock,	61	3	2 0
Leonard,	62	2	2 0
Bliſs,	99	3	7 3
	48	3	7 3

Second diviſion of Hatfield Equivalent.

Bardwell,	54	0	8 0
Read,	41	3	0 2
Barnabas Grant,	7	3	0 0

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the laſt Tueſday in December next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Capt. *Elijah Field*, in ſaid Hawley, as will diſcharge ſaid taxes with intervening charges.

DAVID PARKER, Collector.

Hawley, November 9. 1795.

A HORSE loſt.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the meadow in Northampton, a ſmall black Horſe, three years old laſt ſpring, fourteen hands high, trots and canters, ſhod before, his hind feet white, as high as his foot lock.—Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and give information to *Eraſtus Lyman*, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, Nov. 16 1795.

Advertiſement,

ALL *perſons are hereby cautioned not to receive or paſs a Final Settlement Certificate iſſued and ſigned by* Jonathan Pierce—*No.* 45,401, *in favour of* John Amſden, *for* 71. 3*s.* 9*d*[*ſterling*] *dollars, dated 7th March*, 1782, *as it will prove to be counterfeit, the true one being deſtroyed by fire in January*, 1789. *when in my cuſtody.*

ELI SKINNER.

Shelburne. Nov 9 1795.

TAKEN *up by ſubſcriber, on the 24th day of October laſt, a dark ſorrel* MARE, *ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before, trots all, no white about her, the owner is deſired to come and prove property, and take her away by paying charges.*

JONATHAN GRANSON.

Aſhfield, November 10, 1795.

Broke into the incloſure

of the Subſcriber on the 11th inſtant, a red Heifer, a year paſt, no artificial mark, the owner is deſired to prove property pay charges and takes her away.

SHUBAL HILLMAN.

Williamſtown, Nov. 18th 1795.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber laſt June, a red and white* HEIFER, *one year old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop on the left ear.—Whoever will give information where ſhe may be found, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by*

GEORGE DAVENPORT.

Williamſburgh. Nov. 1795.

TAKEN *up by the Subſcribers, two Barrells and one Firkin, aſhoar in the River. The Owner is deſired to call on Silas Brown, jun. prove property pay charges and take them away.*

URIAL CLARK.
SILAS BROWN.
BENJA. BROWN.

Eaſtampton. Nov. 11. 1795.

BROKE *into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the 18th of October, a WEATHER, marked with a half penny cut the upper ſide of the off ear and two ſlits in the top of the ſame. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

SIMEON DAY.

Northampton, Nov. 23. 1795.

From the Gazette of the United States.

EXPLANATION,

By Mr. HAMILTON, *on the ſubject of a late attack upon the Preſident of the United States, and the former and preſent Secretary of the Treaſury, in relation to the compenſation of the Preſident.*

A VERY virulent attack has recently been made upon the Preſident of the United States, the preſent Secretary of the Treaſury, and myſelf as his predeceſſor in office, on the ground of extra payments to the Preſident on account of his ſalary.

The charges againſt all three are noiſely inſinuos than thoſe of *intentional* violation of the conſtitution, of the laws and of their reſpective parts of office. I annex the epithet intentional, becauſe, though not expreſsly pled in the terms of the attack, it is implied in *every* line of it: ſince an involuntary error of conſtruction, if that could even be made out, would not warrant the imputation "of *contriving and deſpiſing every principle* which the people have eſtabliſhed for the ſecurity of their rights, of *ſetting at defiance* all *laws* and *authority* and of *ſervile ſubmiſſion* and compliance with the *lawleſs will* and *pleaſure* of a Preſident."

Were conſiderations perſonal to myſelf alone to be conſulted, the preſent attempt would be treated with no greater attention than has been ſhewn to all the anonymous ſlanders, by which I have been ſo long and ſo implacably purſued. But convinced, by a courſe of obſervation for more than four years, that there exiſts in this country an unprincipled and daring combination, under the influence of ſimilar aims, to obſtruct by any means *which ſhall be neceſſary and can be concealed, not ſhort even of force*, the due and efficient adminiſtration of the preſent government, to make our moſt important national intereſts ſubſervient to the views of a foreign power, and, as means to theſe ends, to deſtroy by calumny and miſrepreſentation the confidence of the people in the only virtuous men of our country, and to tranſfer it, with the power of the ſtate, to ambitious, intriguing, and hypocritical pretenders to extraordinary merit, and patriotiſm. Perceiving likewiſe, that this infatuated combination, in the belief that the well earned eſteem and attachment of his fellow citizens towards the preſent chief magiſtrate of the United States is the principal remaining obſtacle to the execution of their plan are making the moſt ſtrenuous and ſyſtematic efforts to extinguiſh thoſe ſentiments in the breaſts of the people—I think it a duty to depart from my general rule of conduct, and to ſubmit to the public, with my name, an explanation of the principles which have governed the Treaſury Department on the point in queſtion.

I ſhall ſtate in the firſt place, that the rule with regard to expenditures and appropriations which has *uniformly* regulated the practice of the department, is this: *viz. to iſſue no money from the Treaſury but for an object for which there was a law previouſly paſſed, making an appropriation and deſignating the fund from which the money was to ariſe. But there being ſuch a law and an adequate fund to ſupport the expenditure, it was deemed juſtifiable as well before as after the ſervice was performed, or the ſupply obtained for which the appropriation was deſigned, to make diſburſements from the treaſury for the object, if it appeared ſafe and expedient ſo to do.* If made *before*, it was an *advance* or *anticipation* for which the party was charged and held accountable, till encouraged by the performance of the ſervice or by the furniſhing of the ſupply—If *afterwards*, it was a *payment*, and went to ſome general head of account as ſuch.

Thus if a ſum was appropriated for proviſions for the army for a particular year, it was common to make *advances* on account of the contractors long before the ſupplies were furniſhed. If the law was paſſed in one year for the next, there would be no heſitation to make the advance immediately after the paſſing the law, and before the year to which the appropriation was applicable, had commenced. So alſo ſums would be furniſhed to the department of War in anticipation of the *monthly pay* of the officers and ſoldiers and other items of expenditure. And ſo likewiſe advances have been made for the uſe of the Preſident and of the Members of both houſes of Congreſs in *anticipation* of their reſpective compenſations. It will without difficulty be comprehended that this practice of the treaſury has in ſome caſes been eſſential to the due courſe of the public ſervice.

Every good judge will be ſenſible that from the inſufficiency of individual capitals to ſuch large advances as the ſupplies of an army require, it was indiſpenſible to the obtaining them, that anticipations from the Treaſury ſhould enable the contractors to do what otherwiſe they would have been unable to do; and that theſe anticipations muſt alſo have been the effect of procuring the ſupplies on cheaper terms to the United States.

When it is conſidered too that the army has operated for ſeveral years paſt, the diſtance of five or ſix hundred miles from the ſeat of government, and a conſiderable part of the year from the rudeneſs of the country, and obſtructions of waters, it is impracticable to tranſmit monies to the ſcenes of payment—it will be perceived that without advances from the Treaſury in anticipation of their pay, not only a compliance with the engagements of the government would have been impoſſible, but the troops muſt have been always left unreaſonably in arrear. In June 1794. Congreſs paſſed a law declaring that the army ſhould in future be paid in ſuch a manner as that the arrears ſhould not exceed two months—Compliance with this regulation renders *anticipations* at certain ſeaſons, matters of phyſical neceſſity; yet that law gave no ſpecial authority for the purpoſe.

A particular caſe by way of example, in which, diſtinct from general rule, advances or anticipations in the War Department are neceſſary, reſpects the recruiting ſervice, the officers detached on this ſervice, who are for a long time diſtant from their corps require the accommodation of an advance of pay to be able to diſcharge their duty.—Towards the poſſibility of enliſting men, it is indiſpenſable they ſhould carry with them the bounty money, and this upon conjecture of what may be done, and with the poſſibility that from not being able to obtain men, the ultimate expenditure, may not take place. This inſtance will ſuggeſt to reflection an infinite number of caſes, in the courſe of the public ſervice, in which a diſburſement from the Treaſury muſt *precede the execution of the object* and *may exceed* the ſum finally requiſite for it.

Theſe caſes indicate the expediency and even neceſſity of the conſtruction which has regulated the practice of the Treaſury. And it might be ſhewn, if neceſſary, that it is analogous to the practice under the former government of the United States, and under other governments; and this too where the theory of expenditures is, as reſpects its conſtruction, that no money ſhall be expended, but in *conſequence* of an appropriation by law.

It remains to ſee whether this rule of conduct, ſo indiſpenſable in the practice of the Department, be permitted by a fair interpretation of the conſtitution and the laws.

The general injunction of the Conſtitution (Article I. § IX.) is that "no money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury but in *conſequence* of appropriations made by law."

The queſtion upon the clauſe is, whether when an appropriation has been made for a particular ſervice or ſupply, the actual diſburſement from the Treaſury muſt follow the ſervice or ſupply in the nature of *payment*, or may precede it in the nature of an *advance?* I hold the laſt conſtruction which is that adopted by the Treaſury to be the true one.

The clauſe juſt cited appears to me to be exactly equivalent to this other clauſe—"no money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury but *for which* there is an appropriation made by law," in other words, before money can legally iſſue from the treaſury for any purpoſe, there muſt be a law interveſting an expenditure and deſignating the object and the fund. This being done the diſburſement may be made conſiſtently with the conſtitution, either by way of *advance* or anticipation by way of *payment*. It may precede or follow the ſervice, ſupply or other object of expenditure—Either will equally ſatisfy the words, "in conſequence of," a thing, which, being bottomed upon it, follows it *in order of time.*

A diſburſement muſt be either an *advance* or *anticipation* of a *payment*—'Tis not preſumable, that the Conſtitution meant to diſtinguiſh between theſe two modes of diſburſement; it muſt have intended to leave this matter wholly to convenience.

The deſign of the Conſtitution in this proviſion was, as I conceive, to ſecure thoſe important ends, that the *purpoſe*, the *limit* and the *fund* of every expenditure ſhould be aſcertained by a previous law. The public ſecurity is compleat in this particular if no money can be expended but for *an object to an extent* and *out of a fund*, which the laws have preſcribed.

Even in caſes, which affect only individual intereſts, if the terms of a law will bear ſeveral meanings, that is to be preferred which will beſt accord with convenience in caſes which concern the public, this rule is applicable with ſtill greater latitude—Public convenience is to be promoted, public inconvenience to be avoided. The buſineſs of adminiſtration requires accommodation ſo to great a variety of circumſtances, that a narrow conſtruction would in countleſs inſtances arreſt the wheels of Government.

It has been ſhewn, that the conſtruction which has been adopted at the treaſury is in many caſes eſſential in practice—This inclines the ſcale in favour of it—the words "*in conſequence of*" admitting of various ſignifications.

The practice of this Legiſlature, as to appropriation laws, favours this conſtruction.

Theſe laws are generally diſtinct from thoſe which create the cauſe of expenditure. Thus the act which declares that the Preſident ſhall be allowed at the rate of twenty-five thouſand dollars per annum, that which declares that each Senator and Repreſentative ſhall be entitled to ſo much per day, that which determines that each Officer and Soldier ſhall have ſo much per month, &c.—neither of theſe acts is an act of appropriation. The treaſury has not conceived itſelf authoriſed to expend a ſingle cent upon the baſis of any ſuch act; regarding it merely as conſtituting a claim upon the government for a certain compenſation, but requiring prior to an actual diſburſement for ſuch claim, that a law be paſſed authoriſing the diſburſement out of a ſpecial fund. This is what is conſidered as the law, by which the appropriation is made; from which reſults to the public a double ſecurity.

Hence every year a particular act (ſometimes more than one) is paſſed appropriating certain ſums for the various branches of the public ſervice, and indicating the funds from which the monies are to be drawn. The *object*, the *ſum* and the *fund* are *all* that are to be found in theſe acts. They are commonly, if not univerſally ſilent as to any thing further.

This I regard as conſtructive of the clauſe in the Conſtitution. The appropriation laws are in execution of that proviſion and fulfil all its purpoſes. And they are ſilent as to the diſtinction between *anticipation* and *payment* in other words as to the manner of diſburſement.

Hence I conclude that if there exiſts a law appropriating a certain ſum for the ſalary of the Preſident, an advance upon that ſum, in anticipation of the ſervice, is as conſtitutional as a payment after the ſervice has been performed; in other words, an advance of a quarter's ſalary at the beginning of a quarter, is as much warranted by the Conſtitution as the payment of it at the end of the quarter.

It is in this ſenſe that the preſent Secretary of the Treaſury has aſſerted, that not one dollar has at any time been advanced for the uſe of the Preſident, for which there was not an exiſting appropriation.—He did not ſay that no money had been advanced in anticipation of the ſervice; for the fact is otherwiſe; but nothing is more true than that the ſums diſburſed were within the limits of the ſums appropriated. If there was an exceſs at the end of one year, there had been a previous appropriation for a ſucceeding year, upon which that exceſs was an advance.

It is objected to this practice, that the death of the party between the advance to him and the expiration of the equivalent term of ſervice, by ſuperceding the object of the advance, would render it a miſexpenditure of ſo much money, and therefore a violation of the Conſtitution.

I anſwer, that the ſame caſuality might have the ſame effect in other cauſes, in which it would be againſt common ſenſe to ſuppoſe that an advance might not be made with legality and propriety.

Suppoſe, for example, a law was to be paſſed directing a given quantity of powder to be purchaſed for public uſe, and appropriating a definite ſum for the purchaſe, and ſuppoſe intelligence brought to the Secretary of the Treaſury, that the quantity required could be produced for prompt payment at Boſton. It cannot in ſuch a caſe be doubted, that the full ſum appropriated might be legally advanced to an agent, to proceed to Boſton to make the purchaſe—yet that agent might die, and the money never be applied according to its deſtination, or the deſired quantity might be produced for a leſs ſum and a balance remain in his hands.

In either caſe there would be money *drawn from the Treaſury*, which was not applied to the object of the law; in the laſt caſe there is no *final object* for the diſburſement, becauſe the balance is a ſurplus. This proves that the poſſibility of a failure or falling ſhort of the object, for which an advance is made, is not an objection to its legality. Indeed the conſequence is a poſſible one in every caſe of an *anticipation*, whether to contractors or to other public agents, for a determined or indetermined purpoſe.

The conſequence is, that the ſum unapplied muſt be accounted for and refunded. This diſtinction here again is between an *advance* and a *payment*.—More cannot certainly be finally *paid* than is equal to the object of an appropriation, though the ſum appropriated exceed the ſum neceſſary.—But more may be *advanced* to the full extent of the appropriation, than may be ultimately exhauſted by the object of the expenditure, on the condition which always attends an advance, of accounting for the application and refunding an exceſs. This is a direct anſwer to the queſtion, whether more can be paid than is neceſſary to ſatisfy the object of an appropriation. More cannot be *paid*, but more may be *advanced*, on the accountability of the perſon to whom it is advanced.

The caſe ſtated by way of example is alſo concluſive to the point, that money may be drawn from the Treaſury in anticipation of the object of expenditure.

But iſſue of loſs to the public may attend the principle: this is true, but it is as true in all the caſes of advances to contractors, &c. as in thoſe of advances upon ſalaries and compenſations—nor does this point of riſk affect the queſtion of legality; it touches merely that of the prudent exerciſe of diſcretion. When large ſums are advanced, it is uſual to obtain ſecurity for their due application or for indemnification. This ſecurity is greater or leſs, according to the circumſtances of the parties to whom the advances are made; when ſmall ſums are advanced eſpecially if for purpoſes quickly ſulfilled, and to perſons who are themſelves adequate ſureties, no collateral ſecurity is demanded—the head of the department is reſponſible to the government for obſerving proper meaſures and taking proper precautions. If he acts ſo as to incur juſtly the charge of improbence or profuſion, he may be diſmiſſed or puniſhed according to the nature of his miſconduct.

But the principle which is ſet up would, it is ſaid, be productive of confuſion, diſtreſs, and bankruptcy at the Treaſury; ſince the appropriation for the ſupport of government is made payable out of the accruing duties of each year, and an *eſtabliſhed right*, in the officers of government to receive their compenſations, either on the firſt day of the year, or on the firſt day

of a quarter before the services were rendered, would create a demand at a time when there might and possibly there would not be a single shilling in the Treasury arising out of the appropriations to satisfy it."

It is not pretended, that there is an *established right* in the officers to claim their salaries *by anticipation*, at the beginning of a year, or at the beginning of a quarter.—No such right exists. The performance of the service must precede the right to demand payment. But it does not follow that because there is no right in the officer to demand payment, it may not be allowable for the Treasury to advance upon account for good reasons. A diversion of this sort in the head of the department can at least involve no embarrassment to the treasury, none of the formidable evils indicated for the officer who makes the advance being himself the judge whether there is a competent fund, and whether it can be made with convenience to the treasury—he will only make it, when he perceives that no evil will ensue.

Let me recur to the example of advances to contractors for supplying the army. Suppose that in the terms of contract certain advances were stipulated and made; but it turned out nevertheless, that the contractor, disappointed in the funds on which he had relied, could not execute his contract without further advances.—Here there would be no right on his part to demand such further advances, but there would be a diversion in the Treasury to make them.—This is an example of a diversion to do what there is not a right to demand. The existence of this diversion can do no harm, because the head of the treasury will judge whether the state of it permits the required advances. But it is essential, that the diversion should exist, because otherwise there might be a failure of supplies, which no plan that could be substituted might be able to avert.

Yet the diversion is in neither case an arbitrary one—It is one which the head of the Department is responsible to exercise with a careful eye to the public interest and safety. The abuse of it, in other words, the carelessness and wanton exercise of it would be a cause of dismission for incapacity or of punishment for mal conduct.

Thus advances on account of salaries, or to contractors for procuring public supplies might be carried so far, and so improvidently managed, as to be highly culpable and justly punishable; but this is a distinct question from the violation of Constitution or law, in all the cases, it is a compleat answer to the objection of embarrassment to the Treasury, that not the *will* of the parties, but the judgment of the head of the department, is the rule and measure of the advances, which he may make, within the bounds of the sums appropriated by law.

I consider the law, which has been cited with regard to the pay of the army, as a legislative recognition of the rule of practice at the Treasury. The Legislature could not have been ignorant that it was impracticable at certain seasons of the year, to convey the money to the army; to fulfil their injunction, without an advance from the Treasury before the pay become due. They presuppose a right to make this advance, and enjoin that the troops shall not be left more than two months in arrear.

The origin of this law enforces the observation. It is known that it passed in consequence of representations, that the pay of the army was left too long in arrear, and it was intended to quicken the measures of payment. No person in either house of the Legislature, I believe, doubted that there was power to precede the service by advances, so as to render the payment even more punctually than was enjoined.

Indeed such advances, when the army operated at a distance, were necessary to fulfil the contract with it. Its pay became due monthly, and in strictness of contract was to be made at the end of each month, a thing impossible unless advanced from the Treasury before it became due. No special authority was however ever given for this purpose to the Treasury, but it appears to have been left to take its course on the principle, that the disbursement might take place as soon as there was an appropriation, though in anticipation of the term of service.

The foregoing observations vindicate, I trust, the construction of the Treasury as to the power of making disbursements in anticipation of services and supplies, if there has been a previous appropriation by law for the object, and if the advances never exceed the amount appropriated, and at the same time evince, that this practice involves no violation of the constitutional provision with respect to appropriations.

* *These ideas with regard to the administration of the fund appropriated, are very crude and incorrect, but it would complicate the subject to go into its true developement.*

I proceed to examine that clause which respects the pay of the President. It is in these words:—"The President shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them."

I understand this clause as equivalent to the following: "There shall be established by law for the services of the President a *periodical compensation*, which shall not be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected, and neither the United States nor any state shall allow him any emolument in addition to his periodical compensation."

This will, I think, at first sight appear foreign to the question of a *provisional* advance by the Treasury on account of the compensation periodically established by law for his services.

The manifest object of the provision is to guard the independence of the President from the legislative control of the United States or of any state, by the ability to withhold, lessen, or increase his compensation.

It requires that the law shall assign him a definite compensation for a definite time; It prohibits the Legislature from increasing or diminishing this compensation, during any term of his election, and it prohibits every state from granting him an additional emolument. This is all that the clause imports.

It is therefore satisfied as to the United States, when the Legislature has provided that the President shall be allowed a certain sum for a certain time,—and so long as it refrains from making an alteration in the provision. All beyond this is extraneous to the subject.

The Legislature having done this, an advance by the Treasury in anticipation of the service cannot be a breach of the provision—'Tis in no sense an *additional allowance* by the United States. 'Tis a mere advance upon account of the established periodical compensation. Will legal ideas of common parlance warrant the giving the denominations of *additional* compensation to the mere anticipation of the term of an establish allowance? If they will not, 'tis plain such advances is no breach of this part of the constitution.

If the clause is to be understood literally, it leads to an absurdity. The terms are; "The President shall *at stated times receive, &c.* And again: "he shall *not receive* within that period," &c.

His allowance is at the rate of 25 000 dollars per annum, 6250 dollars quarter yearly. Suppose at the end of a year an arrear of 5000 dollars was due to him, which he omits to receive till some time in the succeeding year, and in the succeeding year actually receives that balance with his full salary for the last year, 'tis plain that he would not *have received* in the whole more than he was allowed by law, and yet in the *stated period* of one year he would *have received* 30 000 dollars, five thousand more than his salary for the year. In a literal sense then the constitutional provision as to *actual payment* would not have been complied with; for within the first of the *stated periods* he *would not have received* the compensation allotted, and within the second of them he *would have received* more. In a *literal* sense, it would be necessary to make the payment at the precise day: to the precise amount, neither more nor less; which as a general rule the indispensable forms of the Treasury render impossible. It follows, that actual receipt and payment are not the criterion—but the absolute definitive allowance by law. An advance before hand or a payment afterwards, are equally confident with the true spirit and meaning of this part of the constitution.

{Remainder in our next.}

PARIS, Sept. 28.

On the 20th of September, Mannheim surrendered by capitulation, to the victorious arms of the French Republic. This acquisition was made without the loss of a single man, or the discharge of a single gun.

Lieutenant general the articles of capitulation, signed by general Pichegru, on the one part, and by the governor of Mannheim, and the Minister of the Elector Palatine on the other.

CAPITULATION of MANHEIM.

1. The French shall be left in possession of the city and fortress of Mannheim, with all the ammunition, magazines and artillery, until the conclusion of a peace, when they shall be restored in the same state to the Elector.

2. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, within twenty four hours.

3. The Magistrates, and Ministers of Religion shall not be interrupted in the exercise of their different functions.

4. The prisoners of War shall be released on both sides.

5. The Duke of Deux Ponts, and his Ministers, may either remain in the city or quit it, as they please.

6. The Palatine shall be considered as a Neutral Country, and, as such, shall neither be subject to contributions nor requisitions. But that part of the palatinate which was reduced by the army of the Sambre and Meuse, shall not be comprised in the exemption accorded by this article.

6000 Quintals of wheat, 400 sacks of oats, and 200 pieces of artillery, with a proportionate quantity of ammunition were found in Mannheim.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on the repairs of which near 3000l. have within these few years been expended, was entirely destroyed by fire. The flames broke out in the cupalo, owing to the carelessness of some workmen employed in it, who suffered a pitch-pot to boil over.

The building had flood from the days of Charles the second.

CORK, *(Ireland)* Sept. 12.

Last Saturday night and on Sunday, the peaceable inhabitants of this city received the grossest usage and the most barbarous treatment that a ruffian and wanton soldiery could possibly commit in a stormed town or enemy's country; after the citizens had been alarmed for two days and interrupted in their business, their shops shut up by orders from their Chief Magistrates, and their lives endangered by the dissentions of two regiments and their officers, the forces that had been called in to quell the insurrection, proceeded to the most licentious acts. They ravished women on Saturday night in many quarters of the town, attacked private houses, demolished windows, and cut and beat many people in the most desperate manner. The Louth militia and 7th dragoons were principally guilty of those shocking atrocities, as disgraceful to military discipline as they are grievous to unoffending citizens; but this was not all; about five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 7th dragoons sallied forth into the streets, attacked the people indiscriminately, at North Bridge, in Shallow lane, & in other streets, with drawn sabres; cut them in a miserable manner, and stabbed them most inhumanly. It was truly lamentable to behold an old man on North Bridge, endeavouring to run away, overtaken by one of these murderers, knocked down and pierced thro' the body!

On Monday night the dragoons attacked men and women, at an early hour.—On Coalquay, they knocked down and stabbed a poor sailor—at Southgate they violated a woman—a virtuous woman—a married woman. A Mr. Baxter, of Gratton street, they ferociously cut with sabres at the end of Broad lane. In the North main street, they attacked Mr. L. Conner and another gentleman on their coming from the play, who only saved their lives by the greatest intrepidity.—They broke every lamp in Fishamble lane, many in the South main street, and demolished some houses of ill fame.—Such are the atchievements of those who are paid at the expence of the public to preserve peace and defend persons and property! Such are the deeds that are allowed to be perpetrated in a garrison town during three days and three nights successively, without control or interruption—such is the manner that the lives of citizens are sported with in a city numerously provided with constables, and where there are actually three staff officers!

We shall not hesitate to assert that these barbarous, wanton, and bloody excesses are shamefully disgraceful both to the civil and military powers. Why were such butchers allowed to remain in the city after the 105 and 113th regiments had laid down their arms on Saturday afternoon? Why, if a city must be cursed with such guests, were they not confined to their quarters? or why, if oppressively thrown on poor publicans, were they not disarmed? Why allow the peace of one hundred thousand inhabitants to be disturbed for a moment, by the quarrels, of infamous cribps, paid by the very people they dare insult and threaten? By what law of justice, reason, or good policy, will an armed banditti be allowed to roam like tygers among multitudes disperfed and disarmed?

These are questions that generals and magistrates may take time to answer at their luxurious tables; at the hour of five o'clock, when the hungry citizen is sliced by their myrmidons; but how they will repair the injuries and cure the wounds that have been inflicted on scores, for their want of discipline and energy, we are at a loss to know.—Yet, we will be told that these are the friends of *good order* and the *protectors of the people!!!*

BRIDGE-TOWN, *(Barbadoes)* Oct. 3.

We already know that the enemy have been reinforced at *St. Vincents*, that is too fully confirmed by the recent loss of the Owia, a strong post there, occupied by about 260 men, composed of detachments from the 46th and 60th regiments, and a party of rangers. The enemy made their attack on this place on the night of the 30th ult. with a considerable force in three columns, one of which succeeded in attracting the attention of the besieged, while the other two rushed forward in opposite directions. The contest was severe; and, as information states the republicans suffered considerably, for the night being very dark, great confusion was created among them, and two of their columns are said to have fired on each other for some time, so that their loss was computed to be from 150 to 200 men. Of the garrison which composed this post, not more than 30 are missing, and supposed to be either killed or taken prisoners; the main body having happily effected their escape by the assistance of Capt. *Barrett*, of his Majesty's ship *Experiment*, who (seeing off that part of the coast) sent his boats to the shore, and embarked them on board some small craft that were there also. Most of these men are much bruised and wounded from clambering over rocks and through bushes to get to the shore;—Their gallant commander, major Ecuyer, after having received two wounds in the action, was enabled, by the assistance of his servant, to get some distance from the place after it was taken, and remain secret until morning, when he was unfortunately discovered by the inhuman foe, who instantly put him to death. Nor is the unhappy fate of Lieut. Coote to be less lamented, for this brave officer, after being cruelly beaten with clubs, but end of their muskets, was thrown down a precipice of 50 or 60 feet, and there left to perish. Among the killed of the enemy, is said to be one of their chiefs, who it is added lost his life in the humane act of restraining the ferocity of his men towards a few distressed women who were at the Owia at the time of the attack.

ALBANY, November 27.

We hasten to communicate the following interesting letter, from Major de Zeng, to his friend in this city.

Little Falls, Nov. 21, 1795.

Dear Sir,

ON the 17th instant, I had the pleasure of passing through the Lock and Canal at this place: Several hundred anxious spectators were present, (although it was a rainy day.) On the interesting and pleasing occasion, we embarked, 25 in number, including Mr. Weston, the chief engineer, on board of a boat, calculated to carry ten tons burthen, at the lower lock, and had eight tons of merchandize on board, the property of Mr. John Porteous: we ascended three locks, and then gave three hearty cheers, and were then answered by the gratified spectators; then sailed along the new canal, opposite Mr. Porteous' house, and gave three cheers from whence we continued our course thro' the grand lock, into the Mohawk-river, above the falls, and then returned to Mr. Porteous' house, to partake of a excellent dinner. I am happy to add, that the workmanship, for strength and goodness, appears equal to any I have seen in Europe; and as this is the first work of the kind completed in this western world, the adventurers having every encouragement to persevere in this glorious enterprize, as their revenue must increase with the increase of the population of the country, although the expences have been great.

Loaded boats of various sizes have been passing and repassing for these three days past; and it will be of great utility before winter sets in. Boats will probably pass thro' the whole canal in about twenty minutes, after some small additional improvements are made to the embankments, which cannot well be done at this late season of the year.

St. John.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the festival of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST, will be celebrated by the Federal Lodge, at the house of brother *Edward Wright*, in Chester on Monday the twenty eighth day of Dec. current, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place, the members of said Lodge, are required, and uniting brethren are invited to attend. By order of the right worshipful master.

SAMUEL STILES Secretary.

Chester, Dec. 3. 1795.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, some time in September last, a red & white spotted STEER, supposed to be two years old this season, with a half penny cut on the upper, and an half crop on the under side of the near ear. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

SOLOMON STODDARD.

Northampton, Dec. 5th, 1795.

RICHMOND, *(Virginia)* Nov. 15.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That this house do approve the conduct of Henry Tazewell and Stephens Thomson Mason, Esquires, Senators from this state in Congress of the United States, in voting against the ratification of the treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great-Britain.

And the said resolution being read, a motion was made to amend the same, in the following words, to wit:

Whereas the powers granted by the people to the continental government, and to the state governments, are and should remain separate and distinct, so that neither exercise what is the others; and this general assembly have full confidence in the public servants in each branch of the general government.

Resolved, That the discussion of the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain, as ratified by the President and Senate, is unnecessary the house of delegates, and ought to be avoided, and that without a full discussion and investigation thereof, this house cannot be prepared to express any mature opinion upon the conduct of the senators from Virginia touching that subject."

And the said resolution and amendment being again read, were on motion made, ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to morrow.

Nov. 21.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution.

Resolved, That the motives which influenced the President of the United States to ratify the treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain meet the entire approbation of this house, and that the President of the United States for his great abilities, wisdom and integrity merits and possesses the unlimited confidence of his country.

And said resolution being again read, and a motion made to amend the same by striking out from the word resolved to the end and inserting in lieu thereof the following words,

That the House do entertain the highest sense of integrity and patriotism of the President of the United States and that while they approve the vote of the Senators of this State in the Congress of the U. S. relative to the treaty with Great Britain, they in no wise mean to censure the motives which influenced him in his conduct thereupon.

It passed in the affirmative—Ayes 89—Noes 56.

HARTFORD, December 7.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the fourth Congress commences this day pursuant to the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States.

It is expected by many, that the approaching session of Congress will be highly interesting—It will—for what is more interesting to the people, than the congratulations of their civil fathers on the peace, tranquility, and unexampled prosperity of their country—what more interesting than the attachment of the people to their own constitution, laws and government, an attachment so firmly rooted and fixed in the hearts of the great body of the people, that all the attempts of the secret and open enemies of our glorious independence, have not been able to effect or diminish it—What more interesting than the reflection, that no general calamity, as wars, fires, earthquakes, inundations, or famines has desolated our country, and occasion the assembling of the States in Congress—No general public misery, no public loss, no failure of the sources of public revenue calls for extra public supplies, no new taxes are contemplated, perhaps those existing may be reduced—our Treasury full, and flowing—our resources expanding—our credit strengthening, our debts decreasing—What more interesting or pleasing? Contrast our situation with that of any other country—what is the result!

With what sincerity will every benevolent American adopt the beautiful exclamation of the poet,

PEACE o'er the *world* thine olive branch extend,

BOSTON, Nov. 28.

No very interesting news has been received since our last—A letter from Paris, of Sept. 24, says—"It is hoped that the victorious progress of the republican troops beyond the Rhine, will, at an early period, dispose all the belligerant powers to a general peace. The Emperor, intimidated by the conquests of the republicans, will doubtless give a spur to his tardy negociations—and JOHN BULL, no doubt, will find himself pretty well *milked!*"

"*Pamphet, Conn. New.* 20, 1795.

"Never was the nature baseness of human nature more horribly exemplified than in a fatal crime which was perpetrated here, on the evening of the 18th inst. At the dusk of the evening, a Mr. Samuel Clark of this town, a widower, with his eldest daughter, had walked out to a neighbour's, about 40 rods, leaving his only remaining child, Martha, a daughter of about five years old, in his house, with a small negro girl about twelve; in a few moments he was alarmed by the negro girl, who came and told him, that a stroller had been in his house and cut Martha's throat. On examination he found his child, with her throat cut quite to the neck bone by one gash entirely across her neck, lying upon the hearth, weltering in her blood. It appeared to have been done with a case knife newly sharpened, which lay by her side; no stroller was to be found. The negro girl was suspected, and after great obstinacy, confessed the fact. It was supposed by some toys that were found on the hearth, that the negro had had a controversy with the deceased respecting them, and in the moment of her spite had committed the murder; but one thing which he has since confessed evince an habitual viciousness of heart scarce to be equalled. The verdict of the jury was "Wilful murder by the hand of the negro girl." On the 19th inst. she was committed to prison to await her trial, which will not take place till March next. What compensation will the forfeiture of the criminal's life in this instance, be to the afflicted parent and surviving daughter."

A copy of a letter from Samuel Calder, prisoner at Algiers, to Mr David Pearce, jun. merchant of this town.

SIR,

I am happy to inform you, that on the 3d inst. JOSEPH DONALDSON, Esq. Ambassador from the United States, arrived at this city, and on the 4th had his first audience with the Dey, and on the 5th settled and concluded a Peace with him, which was announced the same day by the discharge of 21 guns from the marine battery, and hoisting the American colours on board of a vessel in the harbour—but I am sorry to add that it will be two months before we expect to get our irons off, as there is not at this time any vessel to put the unfortunate victims on board. It will yet take some time before there can be any thing done with the other regencies of Tunis and Tripoli—however I make no doubt it will all be accomplished by next spring, so as the American flag will be free in these seas.

I am in hopes by the time this comes to hand, we shall be on our passage home.

December 2.

A correspondent hopes, that no Massachusetts delegate will feel so little of the pride of character, as to be the *Parasite* of any Southern *Lion* whatever; any whispers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our voice is still for Peace; and to preserve it to our country has been, is, and shall be a primary object. In the prosecution of this our first duty, we have invariably exposed the latest designs of the anti-federal Jacobins in our country—from their father GENET, to the little *Ephraim*, who are noticed only for a day: And we feel happy, that in this laudible career, we are joined by the great majority of our fellow-citizens, who rightly estimating the blessings of Peace, are determined to support it—and to keep far off the concomitants of war—so destructive of the various skills

That trims the furrow, or which guides the tool
Mechanic; or the heav'n conquering prow
Of *Navigation* bold, that fearless braves
The burning line, or dares the wintry pole,
Mother fevere of infinite delights.

The French Republic, has actually entered into a Treaty of "*Peace, amity and friendship*," with "*His Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel*"—one of the most inoffensive Despots that ever sold a soldier's skin for thirty guineas. *Ben Citizen* GENET! *What think ye of Republicks making treaties with Despots now?* *licks making treaties with Despots now?* We have not yet heard whether Mr. MUNROE has denounced citizen *Barthelemy* for negotiating and the Convention for ratifying it. Perhaps he will *appeal, alamode de Genet*, to the French people.

December 3.

It appears by the official returns to the Convention in France, that the whole number of voters on the Constitution, was 960 000—500 000 were against its acceptance; 920 000 were the majority: For the act of re-election, there were only 270 000—170 have accepted it; the majority is 70 000 on the decree for chusing two thirds of the present Convention into the first Legislature.

The votes of Paris, it is said, have not been returned owing to informality—and here remains a doubt how far the returns of the Sections on this last question shall be considered as an approbation.

Thus this work is completed, and it is surely the greatest political event which has marked the course of social improvement.

Count d. Artois, has landed in Britany, perhaps to embarrass the nation in this critical moment.

The act remains therefore no longer a problem, whether a great people can form a Constitution. When Burk the apostate, wrote his celebrated Philippic against the Rights of Man, he denied the possibility of such an event.

The following paragraph is copied from the TOCSIN, *a paper printed at Hallowell Kennebeck, of Nov. 21.*

On the night of the twelfth inst. Mr. Ballard, who was running the Plymouth company's eastern line, while he with his men were sleeping in the woods, about four miles north of Damniscotta great Pond, was assaulted by a number of men black'd, who fired upon him a number of guns, one of them at the same time presenting a musket at his breast, and with oaths and imprecations demanding him to "deliver up," broke his compass, and took his papers, together with other property.—On Sunday night following, Mr. Jonathan Jones of Baltimore had two barnes burnt with 50 or 60 tons of hay, two swine and a horse. He had six oxen in one of the barns that were turned out: and on Monday, Mr. Benjamin Poor, who was running a line from the Hook to Warren, while only object was to ascertain the distance and discover if a road could be had in that direction, was prevented from chaining through Baltown or seeing his compass in it; and on Wednesday, as he was returning was assaulted by seven men with fire arms, and his papers taken from him and threatened, should he or any other surveyer be found fitting a compass or chaining in the town, with instant death.

The design of their conduct is to prevent the Plymouth Company taking possession of the land, and they say, they are "determined to defend themselves against the Company at the point of the sword."

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 9.

OPPOSITION

Has at length exhausted its views—The drivers openly speak of impeaching the President on the grounds of his violating the Constitution in appointing Mr. Jay, and of his proceeding to make a treaty without the advice of the Senate.

His appointing Gen. Sinclair to command the army is also held to be unconstitutional.

The writers (or rather writer, under various signatures) disapprove of all the President's appointments to office, except that of Mr. Jefferson who is represented to be a spotless patriot. They then proceed to advise and urge the President to resign, before he is compelled to it by the voice of all America.

The tools of the leaders of that party must be boys in knowledge, or they would not make such blunders, or state such weak grounds whereon to rest their forces. The President lives in the affections of all good patriots; and it is a fact as clear as the light of the sun, that the charges against him hitherto exhibited, have only rivetted that attachment. The moment of trial, will convince the daring sons of ambition, who wish to remove the President and his friends, only to *make vacancies for seven felons*, that *four fifths* of the strength of America would rally under the standard of the father of his country, and put the aristocrats to flight.

The General Assembly of Maryland, Impressed with the liveliest sense of the important and disinterested services rendered to his country by the President of the United States, convinced that the Prosperity of every Free Government is promoted by the existence of rational confidence between the people and their Trustees, and is injured by misplaced suspicion and ill-founded jealousy; considering that public virtue receives its best reward in the approving voice of a grateful people, and that when this reward is denied to it, the noblest incentive to great and honourable actions, to generous zeal and unremitting perseverance is destroyed, observing with deep concern a series of efforts by indirect insinuation or open invective to detach from the first Magistrate of the Union, the well earned Confidence of his Fellow Citizens, think it their duty to declare, and they now hereby declare, their unabated reliance on the integrity, judgment, and patriotism of the President of the United States.

November 25.

By the House of Delegates unanimously agreed to.

By the Senate—read a first time, and ordered to lie on the table—read a second time by a special order and unanimously assented to.

The French navy, by next spring, it is probable, will be able to cope with the united fleets of Great Britain. Every exertion is making, in the different ports of France, to place it on a respectable footing. Twenty three ships of the line, from 74 to 120 guns, are to be launched during the present winter.

From Hartford, we learn, that some time last week, two persons, by the names of *Brewster* and *Pease*, were apprehended and committed to jail in that city, for *Counterfeiting* and *passing* National Bank Bills. Brewster is a native of Great Britain, and from what we can learn, is considerably practised in this species of ingenuity. Pease is a native of Enfield. They have been examined before the mayor of the city, the particulars of which we have not received: we learn, however, that they have acknowledged the fact.

AUTHENTIC.

Copy of a letter from Samuel Bayard, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated

London, 20th Sept. 1795.

Dear Sir,

I have this moment come from Doctor's Commons, and finding the letter bag of the Harmony on the point of being taken from the Coffee House, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you, that the ships Jones of Baltimore had two barnes burnt with 50 or 60 tons of hay, two swine and a horse. He had six oxen in one of the barns that were turned out: and on Monday, Mr. Benjamin Poor, who was running a line from the Hook to Warren, while only object was to ascertain the distance and discover if a road could be had in that direction, was prevented from chaining through Baltown or seeing his compass in it; and on Wednesday, as he was returning was assaulted by seven men with fire arms, and his papers taken from him and threatened, should he or any other surveyer be found fitting a compass or chaining in the town, with instant death.

The design of their conduct is to prevent the Plymouth Company taking possession of the land, and they say, they are "determined to defend themselves against the Company at the point of the sword."

Aaron Clap & Son.

HAVE for sale, 100 bushels of coarse and fine SALT.—Also, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Brandy, Raisins, and most kinds of dry GOODS.

They will receive in payment Pork, Beef, Flax Seed, White Beans, Rye, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese, White Oak Staves, and Heading, and Ashes.

All persons, whose accounts are of more than six months standing, are hereby called upon to make payment by the first of July next—those, who neglect, will be sued without further notice.

Southampton, Dec. 3. 1795.

The subscribers being

appointed commissioners by the Hon. *Ebenezer Porter*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of HANNAH WELLS, late of Conway deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—Notice is hereby given, that the commissioners will attend said business at the dwelling house of *Peter Clarke*, innholder in Conway, on the second Monday of February and March next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon.

ELISHA BILLINGS, } Commiss.
DAVID CHILDS, } of Conway, } ss.

All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to *Oliver Root*, Administrator.

Conway, Nov. 28. 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber

about the 19th of Nov. last, a dark bay or brown last spring mare COLT, with a star in the forehead, a natural trot.—Whoever has or may take up said colt, and give information to me, shall be well rewarded.

JEDEDIAH BUCKINGHAM.

Goshen, December 7. 1795.

Taken up on the first

day of November by the subscriber, a last spring filled Heifer, CALF, about 7 months old, marked with a hole in the left ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PEREZ GRAVES.

Hatfield, Dec. 7. 1795.

Strayed from the pasture

of the subscriber, about the last of September, a brown yearling horse COLT, no artificial mark.—Whoever has, or will take up said colt, and give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

LUCAS MORGAN.

Westforingfield, Dec. 8. 1795.

Came into the inclosure

of the subscriber, the fore part of Nov. last, a light bay horse COLT, one year old, both hind feet white.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAAC BUCK.

Chesterfield, Nov. 11, 1795.

From the WESTERN STAR.

The COUNTRY LAWYER. No. XII.

I HAVE lately been casting my eye over that part of the Governor's Speech at the opening of the last session of the General Court, which relates to the Judicial department, in which he says, "Too frequent *speculative experiments* may tend to render the motions unsteady, and to annex insecurity to property. Where there are no radical defects, a long exercise of Judicial authority in any particular mode, brings the feelings of the people in unison with it, and fixes habits to which they have been accustomed." The Senate in their answer observe, "If in examining the machinery of the government in this important branch of it, any improvements should come under consideration, it will surely be contemplated with all proper deference and respect for those modes and systems, which time has rendered venerable, and long habit has familiarized and endeared."

A question has been made by some why the old system has become dear and familiar? and why, if it is in fact defective, there should be any objections to a thorough reform? The answer to these questions is easily come at, yet I expect to be charged with soldiers in spreading it out to public view. This reform strikes at an influence arising from patronage which is extended through the Commonwealth in every direction, and I am sorry to say that I believe those now in power are as unwilling to lose this influence, as any Governor or Magistrate "of Royal appointment" that I have ever known or heard of. A system which strikes at the influence of the Chair and its satellites—as this does, which reduces the appointment of 63 Judges to twelve, and which of course strikes at the interest of those now in office, must by its friends expect to be opposed. A system calculated to blast the aspiring ambition of men who are bold enough to suppose a man may be born a Judge, and that they are qualified for the sacred trust without a ray of law learning, will ever meet with opposition. I confess it seems to me extraordinary that at a time when the people of Massachusetts are contemplating a reform in their Judicial arrangements; when the records of their Legislature for nine years past bear witness to the necessity of some radical alteration; when committees have been raised by the General Court, every year since the insurrection of 1786, to devise some effectual remedy for the difficulties which exist; after a report had been made by the old revising Committee (of which the then Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court made the majority) proposing the abolition of the present Courts of Common Pleas; after the Senate and House of Representatives of the last year had voted that "it was expedient that something should be done to expedite the administration of Justice in this Commonwealth;" at a time when this want of expedition in the administration of justice is attended with an annual unnecessary expense of thousands and many thousands of dollars; all for it seems to me extraordinary that his Excellency should brand an attempt at a reform, which manifestly is calculated to place the Judicial department of this Commonwealth on a safe and an honourable footing, with being a "speculative experiment." It is more extraordinary that the Senate in their answer to this part of the address (which the house passed over in silence) should call the old system very noble, and assert that it had become "dear and familiar by habit;" and there is no way to account for it but by reflecting that a quarter part of that body are Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. But in what part of the Commonwealth have they become "venerable?" This is the first and only instance within ten years past, that I have heard that they have been thought so. The revising Committee did not think so, when they reported to abolish them; but the Senate say that "time has rendered them venerable;" yes, yes, time has rendered them venerable. But I would ask, are they venerable from any other source? So time has rendered the old drum in the Senate Chamber venerable, so is the old Chair at Cambridge, in which the President sits on Commencement days, so may any antique trumpery become *venerable*, and may very well be laid up in Museums or Philosophy Chambers as specimens of ancient trade, and whenever we behold them we may *venerate* the habits of our ancestors; yet I know not of any degree of *veneration* or attachment that is due from mere a Court, the Judges of which are as devoid of all those talents which are essentially requisite to the regular and prompt discharge of their duty, as the old drum is of musick or melody.

But to return to this influence and patronage which I mentioned before—I know a certain great man who while a Senator for his county was Judge of the court of Common Pleas—was in the habits of intimacy with Cæsar during the whole of his administration, and through his hands went the disposal of all the places of honour, trust and profit within the county to which he belonged. This influence with the chair enabled him to lay many under obligations to him, they felt their obligation and promoted his interest in return—this influence made a sheriff in the same county, and that influence assisted in making a President of one of the banks—that influence made another great character of the same man, and his influence made a Judge of a Court of Common Pleas of one of his kinsmen, against the wishes of all the representatives of the county, save one, over which he has been appointed a Judge. This instance of providing for a family friend has reminded me of Sterne's history of the watch coat, with which the wearer was not content, unless he could get out of it a waistcoat for his son, and an under petticoat for his daughter.

Were it agreeable to trace this powerful phalanx of influence, patronage, interest, ambition and avarice, which are opposed to a Circuit Court of Common Pleas through all its windings, it would serve at least to prove that there is something else than pure patriotism opposed to the reform.

But it is said, "that the Country Lawyer drives too hard—We must take things as we find them—human nature is not perfect—and we are to expect deficiencies in human arrangements." If experience has not manifestly proved that the present arrangements of our Judicial department is productive of very great inconveniences, let us wait until we find a more urgent necessity for alteration. More than 30 years have elapsed since the Courts of Common Pleas first began to be found inadequate to the purposes of their creation. Since the commencement of our revolution, vast improvements have been made in almost every department, saving the Judicial—and in this we are never to expect an essential alteration without an exertion for the common good. It certainly behoves those in office to contemplate, thoroughly to contemplate, the subject, and sacrifice if necessary their present pecuniary emoluments to the interest of the Community at large—If from their own experience and talents, they can safely pronounce the proposed bill a deficient one, they ought to do it, and publish their arguments—If they are capable of pointing out a better system than the one contemplated in the printed bill, they should come forward and exhibit to the publick—If they can do neither, and will still withhold their vote, in favour of a circuit system, let the publick determine on their motives of action.

May be had, of the PRINTER hereof—by the gross, doz. or single.

Beer's ALMANACK, for 1796.

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of Weather, rising & setting of Planets, length of days & nights, Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Title Table for high water at New-Haven; historical anecdote of the famous Charles le Quint; anecdote of an old Gentleman and his Negro; of the Philosopher Bias; of a Lady, quelloned about her age; of an unprincipled Peer; of a poor man who had a termagant wife; of a sheriff by the name of Bell; of Charles the I.; of the leader of a musical band; of a gentleman and his servant; of Henry fourth; of a Justice of Peace; of two Negroes; of Lady Lane; of Admiral Coligny; of a Countryman and his Wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had buried and old husband whom she married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Miser in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Pasquin; Gratitude incompatible with Love: how to grow Rich; Extraordinary advertisement; curious account of an Arrest of a debtor, by an order from the Inquisitors to bring him to the Holy Office; the Matrimonial Creed; Burlesque on Duelling; an English Story; Man and Wife; a Narrative of the captivity and escape of Mrs. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Washington county, Virginia; Solomon's Proverb; *Where findeth a Wife findeth a good thing, &c.*

ALSO,

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER, (manufactured in this town) by whole sale and retail——Webster's Institute, all parts——Cash, or any of the above articles, given for clean COTTON and Linen RAGS, and FISHNET.

Nov. 11, 1795.

*** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS——

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE just received a new supply of

GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms, for ready pay or short credit.

ALL indebted to them, whose times of payment are become due, are requested to settle immediately—those that neglect, will be sued indiscriminately, by the first of January next.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1795.

Codwise, Ludlow, & Co.

OF NEW YORK.

INFORM their friends and the Traders in general, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handsome and compleat assortment, suitable for the season; which they are determined to sell at the lowest New-York prices.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1795.

John Taylor,

OF NEW YORK.

INFORMS his friends, customers, and others, that he has opened a store in State Street, Hartford, *Connecticut*, where he has for sale, at whole sale only, and upon the same terms as at New-York, a general assortment of fall

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, twill'd and plain Coatings, Flannels, Velveta and Thickets, Moreens, Shalloons, Durants, Callimancoes, Wildboars and Cambletts, Strip's and plain—Irish Linnens, Nankeens, Dimities, Elasties, Cassimeres, Vellsh apes Worsted Hose, Callicoes, Chintzes, Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Modes, India Muslins, Royal Ribbs, Carpets and Carpeting, Shoe and Quality Bindings, and Buckles, Buttons, Penknives, Tapes, Gimp, Silk, Twist, &c. &c. &c.

December 2. 1795.

A Bargain.

FOR sale an excellent FARM, lying in the south part of Conway, on the road, leading from Hatfield to Ashfield, containing forty acres of excellent land, with a good house and barn, fourth part of a cyder mill, and out buildings, an orchard that will make twenty barrels of cyder yearly; will cut twenty tons of hay yearly; with good plowing and pasturing. Said farm may be had on reasonable terms—For particulars, enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

ELISHA LYMAN, jun.

Conway, Nov. 26, 1795.

NEW GOODS.

Hutchens & Hanchet,

HAVE just received a good assortment of European and India

GOODS,

together with an assortment of Crockery and Hard ware GOODS, which they wish to dispose of on very reasonable terms for ready pay or their usual terms of credit.

Those indebted to them are desired to call and see what is left to be done.

Worthington, Nov. 17. 1795.

Joseph Clap, jun.

HAS just received, (at his store in Easthampton) a parcell of European and West India

GOODS,

West India Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, and Salt of the first quality.

400 bushels of Indian Corn, is wanted immediately, for which 3/. per bushel will be paid.

N. B. All those whose Notes and Book Accounts are now become due, (to the said *Joseph Clap*, jun.) will be sued before the first day of February next, without distinction, unless prevented by payment.

Easthampton, 16th Nov. 1795.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, the first of June last, a forrel mare COLT, two years old, bald faced, white main and tail, and white hind feet.——The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RUFUS LYMAN.

Westhampton, Nov. 21, 1795.

Taken up by the subscriber,

a HEIFER, one year old, brown coloured.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SUPPLY CLAP.

Northampton, Nov 30. 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 28th of October, a WEATHER, marked with a half penny, cut the upper side of the off ear and two slits in the top of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SIMEON DAY.

Northampton, Nov. 13, 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just imported from London, a large and general assortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines

Physicians and private families may be supplied upon reasonable terms.

He has also just received a very general assortment of English, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Cassimers, Coatings, Elasticks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, rose Blankets, Cotton Shetting, Bolting Cloths, Bed Sacks, Lutestrings, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c.—Likewife, Dye Stoffs and Painters Colours, such as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Nicaragua, Copperas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigrise, Spanish Indigo, Fresh Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, Prussian Blue, Yellow Oker, Lamp Black, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, Putty, &c.——Also, best Bourdeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Pepper, Molasses, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Cask or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, best Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raisins, Figs, &c.——Also, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails & Nail Rods, Glass, Shovels and Spades, Steel and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at six months credit, or exchanged for cash or country produce.

Wanted one hundred BAGS, to be delivered within three weeks.

N. B. Cash given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees-Wax.

Northampton, October 28. 1795.

Sylvester Woodbridge's NEW GOODS,

HAS just arrived, which with the old, make a compleat assortment of English, Hard Ware, and W. I. GOODS, which he is now selling very low for cash, and on approved credit——he receives in payment, most kinds of country produce, such as Beef, Pork, Bees-Wax, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Lard, Tallow, White Beans, all kinds of Grain, Ashes, Flax-Seed, white Oak Staves, &c.—He has also a few excellent Cane Reeds, and a nursery of Apple-Trees, inoculated with particular fruit, now fit for setting out, which he wishes to dispose of.—He has also a yoke of good fine OXEN in excellent order for the draft, and a new milch COW, which he will sell on reasonable terms.—He has also, for sale, a small Homestead near the Meeting House, well fituated for a Merchant or Tradesman.—For particulars enquire of SETH HANNUM, living on the premises.

Said Woodbridge wants to purchase a quantity of INDIAN CORN, for which he will pay a part in cash.

Southampton, Nov. 11, 1795.

For Sale.

A GOOD new FARM, lying in Conway, containing about 208 acres, with about 80 acres under improvement, well fenced, and well watered, with new buildings, a house, 32 by 28, and a good barn, 50 by 30, well finished as any barn in the town—For particulars, enquire of Lieut. *James Newhall* of Conway, or Col. *Joseph Stebbins* of Deerfield.

Conway Nov. 19 1795.

WHEREAS my wife *AMEY*, to called, has refused to bed and board with me, nor will not forsake her father and mother for me; therefore I think her not worthy of me——This is therefore, to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof. ABIJAH BAGLEY.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 2. 1795.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a grey SHEEP, marked with a swallow's tail in the off ear.——The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges & take her away.

MOSES LEGG.

Northampton, Dec. 2. 1795.

TAKEN up by subscriber, on the 24th day of October last, a dark forrel MARE, *supposed to be two years old last spring, shod before, trots all, no white about her, the owner is desired to come and prove property, and take her away by paying charges.* JONATHAN CRANSON.

Ashfield, November 19. 1795

Lost on Monday last, a

Gold Sleeve Button. Should any one find and lodge it with the Printer, he shall be handsomely rewarded.

Northampton Nov. 25.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1795. [NUMB. 485.]

EXPLANATION

By Mr. HAMILTON on the subject of a late Attack upon the President of the United States, and the former and present Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the Compensation of the President.

(Concluded from our last.)

LET us now see if the construction of the Treasury violates the law which establishes the President's compensation.

The act of the 24th September, 1789, allows to the President at the rate of 25 000 dollars per annum, to commence from the time of his entering on the duties of his office, and *to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States.*"

The question is, what is to be understood by these words? "*to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States?*"

The conception of the Treasury has been that these words, as used in this and in the analogous cases, were meant to define the time *when the right of an individual to the compensation earned became absolute*; not as a command to the Treasury to *issue the money at the precise day and no other.*

As mentioned above, the indispensable forms of the Treasury, in compliance with the law establishing the department, and to secure a due accountability, make it impracticable to pay *at the day*; and if expressions of the kind in question are to be construed literally and as a positive injunction to the Treasury to issue the money at the period defined, it will be as much a breach of the law to pay afterwards as to advance beforehand.

The position that an after payment would be a breach of the law, will hardly be contended for; and if not, the alternative seems to be, the construction adopted by the Treasury. Such expressions denote simply that at certain periods individuals acquire a perfect right to particular sums of money for their services, which it becomes a matter of course to pay; but they are not obliged to receive it at the day; nor is the Treasury restrained from paying it afterwards; or from anticipating by way of advance, if there are adequate reasons for such anticipation.

It is not true, as alledged, that the invariable practice of the Treasury as to *compensations for services* differs in principle from what was done in the case of the President. Instances to the contrary have been stated. As to what regards the army, there has been sufficient explanation.

But it will be useful to be more particular as to the course which has been purfued, with reference to the two houses of Congress.

The law that regulates their compensation, (passed the 29th of September, 1789) allows to each member a compensation of 6s dollars for *every day* he shall attend the house to which he belongs, together with 6s dollars for every 20 miles of distance to and from his place of residence, and directs that the compensation which shall be due shall be certified by the President of the senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives, and shall be passed as public accounts and *paid out of the Treasury.*

By an arrangement between each house and the Treasury Department, the course actually purfued has been as follows:

Certain gross sums, usually ¼ at the commencement of each session and from time to time afterwards, have been advanced from the Treasury at request, to the Secretary of the Senate for the members of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the members of that house, on account and frequently in anticipation of their accruing compensations. The Secretary of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, disbursed the monies to the individuals, and afterwards upon the close of each session settled an account at the Treasury accompanied with the certificates required by law, and the receipts of the members, which were examined, adjusted, and passed as other public accounts. They also refunded to the Treasury the monies which remain'd in their hands respectively beyond the compensation due to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, as will appear by referring to the printed statements annually laid before Congress.

"Whether there were any advances actually made to the members, in anticipation of their compensations, was a point never discussed between the Treasury and the Officers of the two Houses, with whom the money was deposited; but I understand that examples of such advances did exist in relation to the House of Representatives. The fact is however immaterial to the point in issue—That must be tried by the *times of the advances from the Treasury*; and it is also certain that these were actually made in *anticipation of compensations to grow due*; and it is also certain, that the course was well understood by both Houses of Congress, and is exhibited by the accounts of the Treasurer laid before them in each session.

If therefore the advances for the President were unconstitutional and illegal—those for both Houses of Congress, were equally so; and if the President be chargeable with a violation of the Constitution, of the laws, and of his oath of office, on account of extra-advances to his Secretaries whether with or without his privity, the members of both Houses of Congress without exception have been guilty of the same crimes, in consequence of the extra-advances with their privity to the officers of their respective Houses.

A distinction may possibly be attempted to be taken in the two cases, from this circumstance—that the law which alots the compensation of the members of the two Houses does not use the words "*to be paid every day* out of the treasury," while that which establishes the President's compensation does use the terms, "to be paid quarterly out of the treasury." But this distinction would be evidently a cavil—when a law fixes the term of compensation, whether per day, per month, per quarter or per annum, it it says nothing more, it is implied that it is payable, in the same sense as if this was expressly said. This observation applies as well to the monthly pay of the army as to the daily pay of congress. The motive to the arrangement which was made for the payment of congress was two fold. It was to obviate embarrassment to them by facilitating and accelerating the receipt of their compensations, and to avoid an inconvenient multiplication of adjustments, entries, warrants, and payments. The theory of the provision admitted of as many treasury settlements, entries, warrants, and payments each day as there were members in both houses.

Having examined the question as it stands upon the constitution and the laws, I proceed to examine the course of the fact.

But previous to this I shall take notice of one point about which there has been doubt, and which was not definitively settled by the accounting officers of the department until after the President's first term of four years was completed.—It respects the time of the commencement of the President's compensation—the law establishing it, refers to the time of his entering upon the duties of his office, but without defining that time.

When in a constitutional and legal sense, did the President enter upon the duties of his office?

The constitution enjoins that before he enters upon the execution of his office, he shall take a certain oath, which is prescribed. This oath was not taken till the 30th of April, 1789. If we date the entrance upon the duties of his office at the time of taking this oath, it determines the epoch to be 30th April, 1789.

But there is room for another construction. The 4th of March 1789 is the day when the term for which the President, Vice President, and members of Congress, were first elected, was deemed to commence. The Constitution declares that the President shall hold his Office for four years; and it is presumable that the clause respecting his compensation contemplates its being for the whole term for which he is to hold his office. It's object may otherwise be evaded.

It is also, I believe, certain that the President may execute his office and do valid acts as President without previously taking the oath prescribed; though in so doing, if voluntarily, he would be guilty of a breach of the constitution and would be liable to punishment. The taking the oath is not therefore necessarily the criterion of entering upon the duties of office.

On the strength of these facts, it may be argued that by force of the constitution, during the commencement of the President's term of service on the 4 th of March 1789, the law respecting his compensation ought to be considered as referring to that period for a virtual entrance upon the duties of his office.

In stating this construction, however equitable it may be deemed, I must not be understood to adopt it. I acknowledge that the other as most agreeable to the more familiar sense of the terms of the law has appeared to me preferable, and it was accordingly established, tho' not till after all the advances for the first four years had been made.—The result in point of fact would however have varied as the one or the other had been deemed the true construction.

2d RESULT. On the return to examination of the course of the transaction.

Authentic statements which have been published, with some supplementary ones received from the treasury upon the occasion, exhibit the following results:

1st RESULT. *The sums advanced for the use of the President from the Treasury, have never exceeded the sums previously appropriated by law;* though they have sometimes exceeded, sometimes fallen short of, the sums actually due for services. This is thus explained:

An act of the 29th of September, 1789, appropriated for paying the compensation of the President;

	Dollars
The sums advanced to the 8th of April, 1790, and charged to this appropriation, are	25,000
An act of the 26th March, 1790, appropriates for the same purpose	25,000
The sums advanced from May 4th, 1790 to the 28th Feb. 1791, and charged to this appropriation, are	25,000
An act of the 11th Feb. 1791, appropriates for the same purpose	25,000
The sum advanced from the 28th Feb. 1791. to the 28th Dec. in the same year, and charged to this appropriation, are	22,150
Excess of the appropriation beyond the advances,	2 850
An act of the 23d Dec. 1791, appropriates for the same purpose	25,000
The sums advanced from the 3d Jan. 1792. to the 5th Jan. 1793, & charged to this appropriation, are	25,000
An act of the 28th Feb. 1793, appropriates for the same purpose,	25,000
The sums advanced from the 9th March 1793. to the 27th Dec. in the same year, and charged to this appropriation, are	25 000
An act of the 14th March, 1794, appropriates for the same purpose,	25,000
The sums advanced from the 17th March 1794, to the 18 of Jan. 1795, and charged to the same appropriation, are	25 000
An act of the 2d Jan. 1795, appropriates for the same purpose,	25,000
The sums advanced from the 8th Jan. 1795, and prior to 18 of Oct. in the same year, and charged to this appropriation, are	12 500
Excess of appropriation beyond advances on the 18 Oct. 1795.	12,500
Excess of appropriation on the act of the 11th Feb. 1791.	2,850
Total excess of appropriation beyond advances to 18 Oct. 1795.	15,350

Thus it appears not only that the disbursements have never exceeded the appropriations; but, on the contrary, the appropriations have exceeded the disbursements. An accurate attention to dates shews particularly that there was always a pre-existing appropriation which was never exceeded by the disbursements, having regard to order of time.

The residue of the proposition is illustrated by the quarterly statement of salary and advances at foot.

2d RESULT. The treasury never has been in advance for the President beyond the sums actually accrued, and due to him for services to the amount of one quarter's salary. The largest advance at any one time is 6,154 dollars—a quarter's salary is 6,250 dollars.

The particulars of this result appear in the annexed statement. This statement is digested by quarters of the callender year, which is the established course of the treasury, and a course essential to the order of its affairs that it is to say, it is essential there should be certain fixed periods to which the ordinary stated disbursements are referred, and in conformity with which the accounts of the treasury are kept.

3d RESULT. On the 18 of October, 1795, there was actually due to the President for his compensation over and above all advances for his use, the sum of 846 dollars. This likewise appears from the statement at foot, and entirely refutes the malevolent suggestion of an accumulation of advances to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars.

4th RESULT. The sums advanced for the President prior to the commencement of the term of his second election, the 4th of March 1793, fall short of the sums appropriated for his compensation, 2850 dollars, thus:

The aggregate of the sums appropriated for four years from the 29th Sept. 1789. to the 23d Dec. 1791 inclusively, is Dollars 100,000

The amount of all the sums advanced prior to the 4th of March, 1793. is 97.150

Excess of appropriations beyond advances, 2 850

It is nevertheless true that not only there have been frequent anticipations of the President's salary (as appears more particularly in the statement at foot) but counting from the 30th of April 1789 as the commencement of his compensation, the sums advanced for his use to the 3d of March 1793, the expiration of his first term of election, *exceed* those actually due up to that period by 1032 dollars and 69 cents.

If on the contrary the construction were adopted which dates his compensation on the 4th of March 1789, there would have been a balance due to him on the 4th of March 1793. of 2850 dollars.

But proceeding on the first supposition, the whole question still turns on the legality of advances—If it was legal to make him an advance in anticipation of his salary within any period of his election—within one quarter on account of a succeeding quarter,—it was equally legal to do it within one year on account of a succeeding year, and within one term of an election on account of a succeeding term—The only enquiry would be in either case—Will the sum advanced be within the bounds of the sums before that time appropriated? It has been seen that the sums appropriated for the first four years of service exceeded those advanced prior to the commencement of the second period of election by 2850 dollars. Besides this on the 28th of February 1793 there was a further appropriation of 2500 dollars—so that at the beginning of a second term the total appropriation exceeded the total disbursements by 27,850 dollars.

Thus has it been shewn, that the advances for the use of the President have been governed by a rule of construction which has obtained in analogous cases, or more truly which has regulated the general course of disbursements from the Treasury—a rule which I trust has been demonstrated to be conformable with the constitution and with the laws.

It is requisite to inquire further, whether there has been any improper use or rather

† The advances for the Senate have usually been about 5000 dollars—and for the House of Representatives from 12 to 20,000 dollars.

abuse of the discretion which is contended for; for here there is likewise an unquestionable responsibility.—It is seen that the advances have at no time equalled one quarter's salary.

I ask, was it unreasonable or unfit, if constitutional and legal, to afford the President of the United States an accommodation to this extent.

I pledge my veracity, that I have always understood, and to this moment I have good reason to be satisfied, that the expences of the President, those of his household, and others incident to his official situation, have fully equaled if not on some occasions exceeded the allowance made to him by the United States. Under this conviction, especially, how could the head of a department hesitate, by so small an accommodation as the advance of less than a quarter's salary, to enable the President of the United States to meet his expenses as they accrued without being obliged to intrench upon his own private resources, or to resort to the expedient of borrowing, to defray expences imposed upon him by public situation? I knew that no possible risk could attend the advance, little considerable as it was.—The estate of the President was answerable in case of death or other premature vacancy, and abundant for the indemnification of the Government.

Reasons of a particular kind forbad hesitation—namely. The scale of expence was unavoidably such as to render the income even to what is deemed a large landed property in this country a slender auxiliary—Without an advance from the Treasury, it was not improbable borrowing might be necessary—Was it just to compel the President to resort to that expedient for a purpose in fact public, at his private expence? Was it for the dignity of the nation, that he should have been exposed to the necessity to an embarrassment of this sort.

My judgment and feelings answered both these questions in the negative. I entertained no doubt of the constitutionality or legality of the advances—and I thought the making of it due the situation; due to propriety; due to every public consideration connected with the subject—I can never regret it.*

How far the President was privy to the course of advancing I cannot say—But it is certain they have all been made to his private Secretaries upon a general arrangement, and not by special directions from him. I think it proper to add, that very early in the day, and probably before any advance was made on an application by Mr. Lear, for a sum which would constitute advance, he qualified it by this observation, 'if in your opinion it can be done with legality, and perfect propriety;' I answered, that I had no doubt of either.

I have been accustomed to think that the responsibility, for the due and regular disbursement of monies from the treasury, lies exclusively with the officers of that department; and that except in a very palpable and glaring case, the charge of blameable participation could not fall on any other person.

As between the officers of the treasury, I take the responsibility to stand thus—The secretary and comptroller in granting warrants upon the treasurer, are both answerable for their legality. In this respect, the comptroller is a check upon the secretary. With regard to the expediency of an advance, in my opinion the right of judging is exclusively with the head of the department. The comptroller has no voice in this matter. So far therefore as concerns legality, in the issues of money, while I was in the department the comptroller must answer with me—So far as a question of expediency, or the due exercise of discretion may be involved, I am solely answerable. And so uniformly was the matter understood between successive comptrollers and myself—So also it is essential to the due administration of the department, that it should be understood.

I have stated my reasons for considering the advances made for the use of the President, as constitutional, legal, and proper. But I pretend not to infallibility—'Tis possible, I may have erred. But to convert error into guilt, it must be supposed to have been wilful. To suppose it wilful * it is necessary to trace it to some interested or sinister motive. If any appears, let it be pointed out. It is not common for men to commit crimes of a deep dye, without some adequate inducement.

What criminal inducement could have probably influenced the rule of construction as to advances which has been stated to have been adopted and acted upon at the treasury? What criminal inducement, particularly could have led to the application of this rule to the President's compensation in so restricted a form as never once to equal one quarter's salary? Who in his senses will believe that the President would consciously have hazarded the imputation of violating the constitution, the laws, and his oath of office, by imposing on the officers of the treasury the necessity of making him so paltry an advance? Falsely and ridiculously called a donation? Who will believe that those officers would have consented to expose themselves to the same imputation by compliance when they knew that the evidence of their guilt must regularly be communicated in each succeeding session to both houses of Congress and to the Public at large? To believe either, is to believe all the parties concerned foolish in the extreme, as well as profligate in the extreme, destitute equally of intellect as of principle.

To an observation made by Mr. Wolcott on the communications from the Treasury, it has been answered, that there was no merit in the disclosure, because the number of Agents and the forms of the Treasury rendered it unavoidable. The fact is so. But the force of the observation turns upon the egregious folly of intentionally committing the crimes imputed, when it was certain beforehand that the means of detection must be furnished and without delay by the treasury itself.

It is certain that there never has been the least attempt at mystery or concealment. The documents reported by the treasury to both houses of Congress carried in their face the prominent evidence of what was done. Frequent and indiscriminate personal suggestions revealed the principle of action. It is evident, that it must have been understood and acquiesced in, by all the members of the two houses of Congress.

Hard would be the condition of Public officers, if even a misconstruction of constitutional and legal provisions, attended with no symptom of criminal motive, carrying the proof of innocence in the openness and publicity of conduct, could justly expose them to the odious charges which on this occasion are preferred! Harder still would be their condition if, in the management of the great and complicated business of a nation, the fact of misconstruction which is to constitute their guilt is to be decided by the narrow rules of a criticism, no less pedantic than malevolent! Pre-eminently hard, in such circumstances, was the lot of the man, who called to the head of the most arduous department in the public administration, in a new government, without the guides of antecedent practice and precedent, had to trace out his own path and to adjust for himself the import & bearings of delicate and important provisions in the constitution and in the laws!

Reposing myself on a conciousness which in no possible situation can fail to prove an invulnerable shield to my tranquility. I leave to a candid public to pronounce the sentence which is due to an attempt, on such a foundation, to erect against the president of the United States, my successor in office, and myself, the heinous charges of violation of the constitution; violation of the laws; exertion of arbitrary will, on the one side, abject submission; on the other misapplication of the public money; and to complete the enormous groupe, intentional PERJURY!

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1795.

P. S. An imperfect state of health and much occupation have delayed the explanation longer than was wished.

Quarterly Statements of the Account for Compensation of the President of the United States from his taking the Oath of Office on the 30th April, 1789, to the 30th September, 1795.

1789		Dollars.
Sept. 30.	Compensation from 30th April to 30th June 1789. 4 2/4 6	
	Compensation 1 quarter ending 30th Sept. 1789, - -	6,250
		10,496
	Warrant drawn 26th Sept. 1789. - -	1,000
	Due to the President, 30th Sept. - -	9,496
Dec. 31.	Compensation due, - -	6,250
		15,746
	Warrants drawn this quarter, - -	13,500
1790.	Due the President 31st Dec. - -	2,246
March 31.	Compensation due, - -	6,250
		8,496
	Warrants drawn, - -	8,246,66
	Due the President, 31st March, - -	249
June 30.	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
		6,499 34
	Warrants drawn, - -	8,753 34
	Due the U. States 30th June, - -	1,754
Sept. 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	9 000
		10,754
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
	Due the U. States, 30th Sept. - -	4,504
Dec. 31.	Warrants drawn, - -	6,000
		10,504
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
1791.	Due the U. S. 31st Dec. - -	4,254
March 31.	Warrants drawn, - -	8,150
		12,404
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
	Due the U. S. 30th March, - -	6,154
June 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	4 500
		10,654
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
	Due the U. States, 30th June, - -	4,404
Sept. 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	8,000
		12,404
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
	Due the U. S. 30th Sept. - -	6,154
Dec. 31.	Warrants drawn, - -	5,500
		11,654
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
1792.	Due the U. S. 31st Dec. - -	5,404
March 31.	Warrants drawn, - -	6,000
		11,404
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
	Due the U. S. 31st March, - -	5,154
June 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	6,000
		11,154
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
	Due the U. S. June 30, - -	4,904
Sept. 30	Warrants drawn, - -	2,500
		7,404
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
	Due the U. S. 30th Sept. - -	1,154
Dec. 31.	Warrants drawn, - -	8,000
		9,154
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
1793.	Due the U. S. 31st Dec. - -	2,904
March 31.	Warrants drawn, - -	8,500
		11,404
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
	Due the U. S. 31st March, - -	5,154
June 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	6,000.
		11,154
	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
	Due the U. S. 30th June, - -	4,904
Sept. 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	6,000.
		10,905.
	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
1794.	Due the U. S. 30th Sept. - -	4,654.
Dec. 31.	Warrants drawn, - -	7,000.
		11,655.
	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
1795.	Due the U. States, 31st Dec. - -	5,404.
March 31st.	Warrants drawn, - -	5,000.
		10,404.
	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
	Due the U. States, 31st March, - -	4,154.
June 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	6,000.
		10,154.
	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
	Due the U. States 30th June, - -	3,904.
Sept. 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	7,000.
		10,904.
	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
	Due the U. States, 30th Sept. - -	4,654.
Dec. 31.	Warrants drawn, - -	6,000.
		10,654.
	Compensation due, - -	6,250
1795.	Due the U. S. 31st Dec. - -	4,404.
March 31	Warrants drawn, - -	7,000.
		11,404.
	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
	Due the U. S. 31st March, - -	5,154.
June 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	4,000.
		9,154.
	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
	Due the U. S. 30th June, - -	2,904.
Sept. 30.	Warrants drawn, - -	2,500.
		5,404.
	Compensation due, - -	6,250.
	Due the President 30th Sept. 1795, - -	846.

PROOF.

Compensation from April 30 to June 30, 1789, 62 days 4,246 Compensation from July 1, 1789, to Sept. 30, 1795, 6 years 3 months, - - - 156,253.

Total due dolls. 160 496.

Advanced till the end of 1791, per account Statement. - - - 72 150.
Ditto in 1792. - - - 22 500.
Ditto in 1793. - - - 27 500.
Ditto in 1794. - - - 24 000.
Ditto in 1795, to Sept. 30. - - 13 500.

159 650.

Balance due the President, - - 846.

Dolls. 160 496.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Nov. 13 1795.
Extracted from the Books of the Treasury,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

LATEST EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS,

Received at New York by the ship Favorite, Captain Wells, in 45 days from Hull.

LONDON, October 10.

WE have favorably asserted, that the dissentions between the Sections of Paris and the Convention would not terminate without the effusion of blood; our assertion may well founded; one Paper of Thursday last, the 6th inst. was brought to us by express this morning. It is, we have every reason to believe, the only Paris paper of that date that has been received.

An insurrection of some of the Sections against the Convention has taken place.—In consequence of the decree of the Convention for dissolving the Primary Assemblies by force, if necessary, the Section Lepellettier, on the fifth, beat the Generals and flew to arms. Two other Sections the same. The Committee of Public Safety immediately sent troops to surround the Section Lepellettier. This was effected but the General who commanded the troops having received an assurance from the inhabitants of the Section, that they were only arming in their defence, thot proper to retire.

The Section immediately secured and fortified some strong posts, and made every preparation for a formidable resistance. The government ordered troops to be marched a second time, and a contest ensued, in which many fell on both sides.—The firing of cannon against the Section commenced at noon on the fifth, and was not terminated at half past nine at night, when the Paris paper which we have received was put to press.

The Convention sat all night on the 5th, and the whole of the 5th inst. guarded by a large detachment of military with cannon.——Strong patroles paraded all the streets and squares, and every preparation was making by the Conventions, and by the revolted Sections both for attack and defence.

The Section Lepellettier was in hopes of receiving succor; the other Sections having assured them, that they would send assistance to them during the night of the 5th.

The proceedings of the Convention on the 5th and the Paris article which we have translated literally from a Paris paper of the 6th, will shew, that the insurrection though partial, is of an alarming nature, and that the government suspect that the resistance of the revolted sections will be extremely obstinate.—The inhabitants of the suburbs of St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and the troops appear to be firmly attached to the Convention.

A Hamburgh mail arrived this morning. It brings an account of a sharp action on the 23d last month, between the Austrians and the French on both sides the Necker. The French commenced the attack upon the Austrians, but were forced to retreat with considerable loss.

In consequence of this victory the Austrians have been able to blockade Manheim, and to cut off the communication between that city and the French army.—Mentz is completely surrounded by the French, and Ehrenbreitstein is still closely invested.

CALAIS, October 9.

[Extract of a Letter.]

"Accounts have just been received of an insurrection at Paris. That city is in a deplorable state. Some of the sections have risen against the Convention; but the latter has been victorious. Many people are said to have been killed. The regular Paris papers have not arrived.—Hence we conclude, that the barriers are shut."

PARIS, October 5.

We are now watching upon a volcano, the explosion of which will be terrible.—In spite of the decree passed yesterday, the electoral bodies and the sections remain assembled. The Convention will execute their decree; and the government are taking, we are assured, all the necessary measures. Of these measures, one is the arming of the terrorists, an armament which good citizens cannot see without horror.

Five hundred of these oppressed patriots have been organized into a battalion upon the terrace of the Thuilleries, and a considerable quantity of cartridges has been distributed among them. The inhabitants of Paris are upon their guard, and firmly determined to resist oppression.—(Courier du Citoyen Hudson of the 5th in short.)

October 6.

We can no longer dissemble. Civil war is organized in our unhappy city, the order of discussion is about to give place to the eagerness and delirium of battle.—Three sections have already raised their standard, beat the generale, and given the watch word.

The Convention is surrounded with canons and bayonets. The streets Vivienne, Filles, St. Thomas, St. Augustine, Pont Change, du Mail, &c. are full of armed men, and of advanced posts: during the whole night we heard nothing but those lugubrious words: Sentinel take care—the sad momentous expressions of which infused into the mind of the impartial observer the most frightful presages.

The appearance of a city in a state of siege, the cries, these soldiers, this frightful perspective of ills, ready to fall, upon our unhappy country, have wrung from us tears of blood. Shall we never be releaved from this deplorable situation? and are we fated to be exposed before we die, to all the degrees of opprobrium and grief.

As soon as it was known in the committees of government that the section Lepellettier had beat afle generale, troops were sent to surround the section. It was nine o'clock, Menou commanded the troops. Two representatives were with him.

The armed force advanced towards the focus of insurrection; it was soon surrounded; parlies were held, explanations given, and reciprocal assertions were made, that the war like preparations were not for attack but defence. These assertions whether true or false, satisfied the general; the troops and the citizens retired: but hardly had the former retired, than the latter re-assembled and the government perceived that they had been duped.

Lanoye mounted the tribune, and denounced Menou as guilty of a fatal temporising, if not of treason. He moved for his dismission. Another member begged that the assembly would suspend their decision until he had made a report.

Whilst this report was preparing, the most alarming reports were circulated in the Convention. Some said that the revolters had got possession of the treasury; other that they were marching against the Thuilleries; a few declared that they had heard three discharges of musketry; and many asserted that fifty dragoons who guarded the Pont Neuf had been defeated. Every one spoke of distrust, treason and departure.

Such is the lot of a great assembly ever disposed to give credit to the most hazardous reports, always curious, always a mob, always ——.

We know not at the moment we are writing this to what extent these reports are true. But wishing to see with our own eyes; wishing to repose nothing on the enmity of opinions; and the uncertainty of intelligence, we visited ourselves the principal streets; we examined very narrowly all the dispositions of the two parties, and we must acknowledge that, putting aside the crime of revolt, it is impossible for any person to conduct themselves with more decency and order than the resolters do.

We fell into three of their posts successively and we have no reason to complain of the examination which we underwent.

In one place, the defence of property against the terrorists was the sole subject of conversation; in another place, it was instilled that the Convention should be changed.

By what motives can the plan of an attack upon the Convention be coloured to the eyes of all France? what intention can ever excuse, what success can justify the consequences of these violent measures!

The Convention will not suffer themselves to be massacred quietly. If all the means of attack of the Convention appear to be good, all precautions to repel attack are legitimate; and what will the royalists have to say, who have sworn their destruction, if they are the victims of terrorism, which they alone have released from chains, which they alone have re armed; or, which is the same thing, which they alone have occasioned to be released and re armed.

For whilst all in the frightful contest, the Convention fall, it will never wipe away from itself the reproach of having employed in its defence, the instrument which it broke on the 4th Prairal.

If it triumph, the same reproach will fall upon the royalists. But in all cases it is the people; it is we, the miserable game, that up in the air, it is we that are to receive the first blow; we are to be massacred, plundered, burnt without any cause of personal dissention, or any particular quarrel having excited our anger, or our resentment; it is for us to mourn over the sad fate of humanity, always a prey to the interests and often to the caprice of a few men.

For this last fortnight provisions have increased one third in price, and we can no longer doubt that this increase, which has become so scandalously progressive since the contest between the Convention and the sections, is the consequence, and perhaps the means.

The Louis was yesterday at 1260 livres; butter at 45; potatoes at 60. What crimes of living to a people panting under misery and uneasiness!

Who will point out to us the period of factious scarcity? What powerful hand will relieve us from these doleful hands, which diss ct us in such a manner? What eye can catch in this horizon, dark and loaded with sulphur, a point of light, a ray of consolation, a hope of better times! Oh! wretched country.

First Postscript. This is the 5th of October; this is the day, the anniversary of the 5th of October at Versailles, that is to be celebrated by such terrible reprisals.

If the blindest chance has not determined this relation of events, it must be allowed that it could not have combined but by the coldest and most atrocious vengeance.

It is said that the revolted sections have been disarmed, but we know nothing positive upon the subject.

It is nine o'clock at night; the firing of cannon is heard at a distance; the streets are deserted and calm at a distance from the seat of war. The details are not precisely known. We are therefore forced to refer them till to-morrow, however eager we may be to satisfy the anxiety of our readers.

It must not be forgotten, that there are no kind of alarming reports that have not been propagated this morning; for example—that suttage was organized in Paris; that the Convention would fix a signal for vengence upon this ungrateful city; that the Belgians and Liegois, who had arrived in Paris, would be united to the terrorists, in order to produce a general massacre, &c.

What has not been said; what has not been done, to arrive at the frightful result over which we can do nothing but weep; adopting, however, at the same time, the most vigorous measures to prevent such an effect from occurring again.

Second Postscript. It is now half past 9 o'clock, the firing of cannon continues, and it is said against the post of the Section Lepellatier, which defends itself with desperation, relying still that the sections of Paris which promised them succour and guarantee, will come to their relief. The prisons and all the prisoners are secure.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

13 Vendemaire, October 5.

The sitting of last night was, as may be easily conjectured, stormy and full of alarm.

The determinations in a mass were as incoherent as the individual reflections were ardent. After the reports of Louvet and Delaunay, on which no decision passed, the sitting was suspended, though the assembly did not adjourn. Whilst the most exaggerated or unfounded reports were circulating in the lower part of the hall, groupes were forming upon the benches, and each gave himself up to conjectures more or less alarming, during the period that preceded the report of the commission of five.

This morning the most artful dispositions appeared to have been taken on each side both for attack and defence.

At the commencement of the sitting, cries were heard in the court of the Thuilleries, and some agitation was visible in the tribunes. It was announced at the bar of the Convention, that the section of Quinze Vingts had just made a rampart of their bodies in defence of the Convention.

Fresnon announced, that last night he went with Barrie into the Faubourg St. Antoine, and that he found there none but republicans.

The sections of Montreuil, of Popincourt and of Quinze Vingts had evinced the same attachment to the Convention.

Andre Dumont moved, that a Proclamation should be instantly drawn up, in order to enlighten the good citizens.—Decreed.

It is now impossible to penetrate into the interior part of the Convention, or to procure the remainder of the sitting.

We hear the noise of cannon; the cannon of the civil war has been discharged.—The combat has commenced.—Death hovers over all our heads.

God of France! Genius of Liberty! watch over us, protect innocence, save the unhappy persons whom moment of error may have dragged into the frightful abyss of desolation, of devastation, of the most frightful ravages!

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Some more Interesting Hints.—

"THOSE persons who are about, either to buy or sell, Townships in the Career Tract, as it is called, would do well to attend to the following information—viz—that the heirs of Capt. Carver, who are selling, and have been some time in such practice, have not many months ago, divested themselves, of all the right and title, they may ever have had to that Tract.—And this the public may be assured of, notwithstanding, what is asserted in the *Greenfield Gazette*, of Nov. 26th, by a *gentleman* supposed to be greatly interested: For in the first place—it can be easily proved that the Deed, which that gentleman refers to, was obtained of those of the Heirs, who did sign it, by *unfair means*—and

2dly. That all the Heirs, of said Carver, have not signed said Deed—and if they had, whether it was procured, by fair means or foul, the *Nonage* of some of them would have made their act *void*.

3dly. That said Deed in all it's parts was never legally executed.

4thly. That *Judge Chipman*, has given an opinion on the "*invalidity*" of said Deed, and that such a report is now a "fabrication, to deceive the unwary" but the assertion in said Gazette, is a "fabrication", to injure and defraud the said Heirs, of their right.

5th. If sale is made of such title, and monies given, for such consideration, they are disputable, or void in law—It is questioned whether such practice can ever operate to the injury of gentlemen, who have no hand in it, but attend to their own business.

These are *Hints* from a citizen, who has as good a right to *hint*, as another man—and he presumes, he has good foundation for his *Hints*—and that in the issue, his *Hints* will prove true.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.

About nine o'clock, on Sunday night last the house of Mr. Benjamin Gray, in trot street, was set on fire by a man who got inside the fence, altho' Mr. Gray was in the piazza. On seeing the fire, Mr. Gray fired a pistol at him with eleven buck shot; the man fell, but while Mr. Gray was extinguishing the fire, the villain escaped—It is supposed he must have received four shot, as there appeared but seven in the fence. It is very probable he may apply to a surgeon who is a friend to the community, will have him apprehended.

BOSTON, December 9.

Yesterday arrived here, the ship Barbara, Capt. John Holland, jun. in 35 days from London; but brought no papers, and but 19 letters.

Capt. Holland informs, that a large part of the English home-ward-bound Mediterranean fleet had been captured by the French, part of which was very valuable.

That there was but little probability of Peace at present. Two Commissioners from the French Republic had arrived at Dover, where they had resided a week, and were then permitted to proceed to Canterbury, on their way to London; but were again ordered back to Dover, where they took passage for France. The conjectures on this mission were various—some supposing that an exchange of prisoners was their only object, others, that they had a negociation for Peace in view:

The British armament destined for the West-Indies had not sailed the 30th Oct. but were nearly in readiness to proceed.

On the 28th Oct. the last date from Paris, that city enjoyed more tranquility than it had before done. The Convention gained a victory over the Jacobins about the 30th October; at which time a considerable number of the insurgents were slain:—

The British King, in his speech to his Parliament, intimates that the Austrians had gained a victory over the French; but does not mention the extent or the consequences of it. One of the London papers mentions, that a division of the French army had been repulsed, and had retreated to the bank of the Rhine;

England had not declared war against Spain: and but little was said in the papers on the subject.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 16.

A Virginian, in the Gazette of the United States, informs the public that the assembly of Virginia have not approved of the conduct of Mr. Madison in publishing the Treaty without authority.

Great improvements are making, in England, in their breeding Sheep. It is considered a matter of so much importance, that one of the first rate breed of Rams was sold not long since, at public auction, for 1750 sterling. Others were bid for to 150 guineas, and not disposed of.

Lately died, in Southamptton, the Rev. Matthew Tate, aged 46. In his will went the following sentence:—"I exhibit it upon my executor, to publish in all the newspapers in Christendom, that I departed this life, under a full persuasion, that if I died in profession of a future, I should not consider myself as visible from the kingdom of Heaven."

Seth Wright,

HAS just come to hand, a general assortment of European GOODS, suited to all seasons of the year.—also, West India Rum, of the first quality, Brandy, Gin, Molasses, Sugars, Tea, Nail Rods, &c. with a general assortment of Groceries—likewise, has just received an extensive assortment of BOOKS, a number of which are new publications, suitable for Libraries—also, an assortment of classical Books—also, the fifth edition of Worcester Collection, Perry's Dictionaries, Spelling Books, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Webster's 1st, 2d and 3d Part, as low as can be obtained in any place whatever.

THOMAS's ALMANACK,

With an EPHEMERIS, for the year of our Lord

1796;

Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP YEAR, and Twentieth of the Independence of the United States.

This Almanack contains more astronomical calculations than usual, and the following Twelve Very Valuable

Tables respecting Federal Money, viz.

A Table of the Rates at which dollars pass in all the United States, in pounds, shillings and pence.—A Table in which all the different Currencies in the United States, from one farthing to a thousand pounds, are reduced to an equivalent value in Dollars, Cents and Mills.—A Table shewing the value of any number of Cents, from one to one hundred, in shillings, pence and farthings, in the Currencies of Massachusetts, New-hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Virginia and Kentucky, rendering the value of the Federal Currency easy and intelligible.—A Table shewing the value of the several pieces of silver Coin now in circulation in the United States, in Federal Currency.—A Table of the Weights and value of Gold Coins, as they pass in all the States of the Union, with their Sterling and Federal value.—A Table of the value of other foreign Coins, &c. in Federal Money.—A Table and Rule with Examples, to reduce pounds, shillings and pence into Dollars, Cents and Mills.—A Table and Rule with Examples to call Interest on any sum, for any given time, when the principal is in Dollars and Cents.—A Table of Interest to call Interest the old way in pounds, shillings and pence.—A Table of simple Interest, at six per cent per annum, for any sum from half a Dollar to 1000 Dollars, in Dollars, Dimes, Cents & Mills, calculated for one year, with a Rule to find the Interest for one or any number of months.—A Table of the value of English and Portugal Gold, in Dollars, Cents and Mills.—A Table of the value of French and Spanish Gold, in Dollars, Cents and Mills.—Tables of intermediate value to the above, are now selling at 1/6 or 25 Cents, three times the price of this Almanack.—Besides these Tables, this Almanack contains, as usual, a variety of matters,

Entertaining & Miscellaneous, viz.

Epigram on Perpetual Motion.——The humorous Matrimonial Contest of Darby and Joan.—Cynical Lines on Women, with an Extempore answer by a Lady.—The World.—Summary of Victories of the French Republick.——Miscellaneous Sentences.—Table of the Temperature of the Climate at sundry places, in Northamerica.—Anecdote of a Clergyman, and a Man who went to him to be married.—On Time and Business.—On Builders and Industry.—Rules to be observed in Thunder Storms.—Method to destroy Caterpillars.—Valuable Maxims.—Recipes, to take Iron Moulds out of Linen.—to take out Ink spots out of Linen or Cloth.—To take out Spots of all sorts from Cloth of any colour.—On Slander.—Clean Cellars necessary to Health.—The folly of Living, &c. &c.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1795.

Advertisements omitted, will be in each week.

POETRY.

The Poems of CAREW, *written in the reign of Charles I have been long in ob scurity The following lines, though the versification is irregular, merit a republication, both from the beauty of the imagery, and the truth of the sentiment.*

TO A YOUNG LADY.

WHEN you a fun burnt Pilgrim fee,
Fainting with thirft hafte to the fpring?,
Mark how at firft, with bended knee
He courts the chryftal nymph, and flings
His body to the earth where he
Proftrate adores the flowing Deity.

But when his fweaty face is drench'd
In her cool waves, when from her fweet
Bofom his burning thirft is quench'd;
Then mark how with difdainful feet
He kicks her backs, and from the place
That thus refrefh'd him, moves with fullen pace.

So fhalt thou be defpis'd, fair maid,
When by the fated lover ftaled;
What firft he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with fcorn be waffed;
When all the virgin fprings grow dry,
When no ftreams fhall be left but in thine eye.

From the Farmer's Weekly Muſeum.

"*When thou feeſt a man of underſtanding, get thee betimes unto him and let thy feet wear the ſteps of his door.*"

YES, in a world of weak ones, it is our duty, it will be our pleaſure, and, ye ſelfiſh generation, it will be for our intereſt too to yield favors to the wiſe, and bread to men of underſtanding. Our patronage will be but rarely exerciſed, and few will be the loaves for theſe wiſe men to devour, for I looked and lo! they are a ſolitary and ſcanty band unobtruſive, like the hermit of the mountains.

But though the "man of underſtanding" is rarely to be ſeen, and, though it would profit us much under the ſun, to gather the honey of his lips, ſuch is our perverſeneſs, our folly, or our fate, that unprodden by our "feet," we ſuffer the moſs to gather on the "ſteps of his door."

My ſtudy window overlooks the houſe of an eminent phyſician; he underſtands accurately the nice movements of the human machine; he is a botaniſt, ſkilled in the properties of plants, the cedar of Libanus, and the "hyſſop on the wall;" he has meditated the ſyſtem of nature, and he has tried many of the proceſſes of arts. I ſee him turning over the volumes, which contain the ſecrets of medicine, and I hear him deſcribe minutely the various modes to blunt, or to extract the arrows of diſeaſe. But alas! my careleſs countrymen, "all this availeth him nothing." The blind, the maim and the halt, of our villages, refuſe bread to this "man of underſtanding," and meaſure their wheat in brimming buſhels, to the quack who can not diſtinguiſh between a fever and the gout, who applies his nippers to a wart, and thinks he extracts a cancer, who poiſons you with mercurials, curdles your blood with calomel, drenches you with enfeebling teas, and as a wit once expreſſed it, preſcribes draughts ſo *neutral* they declare neither for the patient nor malade. I the Royal preacher, in whoſe writings I find my text, had ſeen whole villages, clamorous at the midnight hour, for a ſcotic quack, and his powders, and "paſſing by on the other ſide," when they ſee the regular practitioner, he would have forgotten, for a moment, all the wiſdom of the eaſt, and, like provoked PETER in the Goſpel, would "curſe and ſwear" at ſuch egregious folly.

Thoſe of my readers, who will gladly turn out of the paths of error, when they hear a warning voice behind them, "here is a better path, walk therein," will I hope learn the value of "men of underſtanding."—When their value is once known—the "ſteps of their door" will be honrly attended. They will teach us how to think, to ſpeak, and to act. If Divines, they will not attempt to perſuade you that Heaven cannot be taken but by the violence of Scotch divinity. If Lawyers, they will not demand exorbitant-fees-to-ſupport-a-rotten cauſe. If phyſicians, you will hear them utter no words more cramp than "Temperance" and "Regimen."—If moraliſts, they will mark the difference between wiſdom and cunning, they will point out the weakneſs as well as wickedneſs of thoſe petty frauds, thoſe iniquitous contracts, thoſe tricking arts of *jockeyſhip*, ſo frequent and diſgraceful among a rural people, where nought but ſimplicity ſhould be found. To ſuch divines you will chearfully vote a more ample annual Nallary than ſixty pounds, and you will receive in exchange that wiſdom, which we are aſſured in a volume of the higheſt authority, is better than rubies.

THE LAY PREACHER.

NEW-YORK, December 2.

To every perſon who believes in the being of a God and in a ſuperintending providence, it muſt have given pleaſure to ſee the late day of Thankſgiving obſerved with great ſolemnity in this city. A general ceſſation of labor and attendance on public worſhip was obſervable; and ſeldom have the citizens of New-York been entertained with ſuch eloquent, devout and ſublime diſcourſes from the pulpit.

In a country, like America, favored with a profuſion of bleſſings of every kind, there is a peculiar propriety in exhibiting a public teſtimony of our gratitude to the author of thoſe bleſſings. This city in particular, which a few weeks ago was deſerted thro' diſmay, and was actually viſited with a waſting diſeaſe, which almoſt diſpeopled ſome ſtreets and threatened the whole city; this city had peculiarly powerful motives for addreſſing public thanks to the great benifactor of the univerſe, who had ſtayed the arm of the deſtroying angel, and averted the deſolating peſtilence.

May the ſpirit of party never weaken the principles or intercept the exerciſe of that mild and rational religion, which UNITES the heart of man to the ſupreme author of Nature; which reſtrains the vices, ſoftens the manners and harmonizes the affections of ſocial beings!

The electoral aſſemblies in France were to meet on the 29th Oct. for the purpoſe of electing the members of the new legiſlature, and the legiſlature to meet on the 23d.

The new plan for the organization of Belgium is fixed for the 22d Sept. It is the determination of France not to reſign the low countries.

The king of Sweden has availed himſelf of a profitable neutrality to raiſe money for diſcharging two loans which his father contracted in Amſterdam in 1750 and 1781. [So much for neutrality, which our Jacobins reprobate.]

Sir Gilbert Elliot and general Paoli are buſy in reſtoring peace and tranquility to the iſland of Corſica. What a curſe to a nation to have foreign powers meddle with its government. Holland, Geneva, Corſica, and the United States of America are troubled with this interference; and probably the preſent generation will not ſee the end of it. Split into violent parties between rival powers, the French and Engliſh; the people, who if left to themſelves, would live in friendſhip, are made each others enemies and ſeem ready to cut one anothers throats. It is in vain to pretend that one nation does this, and another does not—that one nation is *all for* and another *all friend*. It is *not* true—it never *was* true—it never *will be* true, that there can be ſuch a thing as *national affection*. And when miniſters talk of drawing cloſer the bonds of fraternity, they mean only to dope a nation into their cluches.

In Holland, Geneva, and Corſica blood has been ſhed by the raiſing parties—God forbid, that ſuch a deſtiny ſhould await theſe ſtates! But happy ſhould we be, if foreigners could be kept aloof from us, as they are in China, and ſuffered only to poſſeſs ſome villages to eſtabliſh warehouſes for trade. The oppreſſed of all nations would be welcome to our ſhores. If they would have the decency, when here, to let us alone and not diſturb our public tranquility.

Fifty pipes of wine, part of the cargo of the Two Siſters, are condemned at Halifax—85 pipes ſaid to belong to Meſſrs. Leacocks, a Britiſh houſe at Madeira, are referred for further proof—the remainder belonging to two Portugueſe gentlemen, is returned to them.

A diviſion of the French army has advanced and laid ſiege to Caſſell the capital of the Landgrave of Heſſe, 85 miles N. Eaſt of Frankfort—In every direction victory attends them—Mentz is expected to ſurrender ſhortly.

A liſt of the members of the French Convention who have been aſſaſſinated, guillotined or impriſoned, has been lately publiſhed in the American papers—This liſt was very erroneous, as it ſtated 14 only to have been guillotined; whereas *twenty one* were guillotined at the time Briſſot fell—The whole number guillotined cannot be leſs than about fifty.

The following liſt is taken from the French Courier—but it includes thoſe only who belonged to the *Mountain* or Jacobin party, and not half the whole number.

Aſſaſſinated	2,	Marat & Le Pelletier.
Guillotined	16,	
Tranſported	7,	
Abſconded	62,	
Killed themſelves	8,	
Total	95.	

Hebert & Co. and Briſſot & Co. are not included in this liſt. Heaven grant that the ſpirit of party and faction may be arreſted in our country, that ſuch ſcenes may never darken the page of American Hiſtory.

From the Hague of Sept. 8, we learn the central aſſembly of clubs, or popular ſocieties, have required a conſiderable influence and attempt to influence the councils of the Dutch Republic. They urge for a National Convention to be called to frame a Conſtitution founded on freedom and equality. The ſtates general oppoſe them declaring that ſuch a ſtep requires a calm deliberation, but that they would endeavour to procure this palladium of liberty as ſoon as poſſible.

May be had, of the PRINTER hereof—by the groſs, doz. or ſingle.

Beer's ALMANACK, for 1796.

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Judgment of Weather, riſing & ſetting of Planets, length of days & nights, Courts in Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts; Tide Table for high water at New-Haven; hiſtorical anecdote of the famous Charles le Quint; anecdote of an old Gentleman and his Negro; of the Philoſopher Blas; of a Lady, queſtioned about her age; of an unprincipled Peer; of a poor man who had a termagant wife; of a ſheriff by the name of Bell; of Charles the I. of the leader of a muſical band; of a gentleman and his ſervant; of Henry fourth; of a Juſtice of Peace; of two Negroes; of Lady Lane; of Admiral Coligny; of a Countryman and his Wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had buried and old huſband whom ſhe married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Miſer in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Paſquin; Gratitude incompatible with Love: how to grow Rich; Extraordinary advertiſement—curious account of an Arreſt of a dead Horſe, by an order from the Inquiſitors to bring him to the Holy Office; the Matrimonial Creed; Burleſque on Duelling; an Engliſh Story; Man and Wife; a Narrative of the captivity and eſcape of Mrs. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Waſhington county, Virginia; Solomon's Proverb; *Whoſe findeth a Wife findeth a good thing*, &c.

ALSO,

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER, (manufactured in this town) by whole ſale and retail——Webſter's Inſtitute, all parts——Caſh, or any of the above articles, given for clean COTTON and Linen RAGS, and FEATHERS.

Nov. 11, 1795.

John Taylor,
OF NEW-YORK.

INFORMS his friends, cuſtomers, and others, that he has opened a ſtore in State Street, Hartford, *Connecticut*, where he has for ſale, at whole ſale only, and upon the ſame terms as at New-York, a general aſſortment of fall

GOODS,

conſiſting of Broadcloths, twill'd and plain Coatings, Flannels, Velvets and Thickſetts, Moreens, Shalloons, Durants, Callimancoes, Widthoorſt and Cambletts, ſtrip'd and plain—Iriſh Linnens, Nankeens, Dimities, Elaſtics, Caſimers, Engliſh capes Worſted Hoſe, Callicoes, Chintz, Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Mod's, India Muſlins, Royal Ribbs, Carpets and Carpeting, Shoe and Quality Bindings, and Buckles, Buttons, Penkalives, Tapes, Gimp, Silk, Twiſt, &c. &c. &c.

December 2. 1795.

Codwiſe, Ludlow, & Co.
OF NEW YORK.

INFORM their friends and the Traders in general, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handſome and compleat aſſortment, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; which they are determined to ſell at the lowed New-York prices.

Hartford, Nov. 2. 1795.

Joſeph Clap, jun.

HAS juſt received, (at his ſtore in Eaſtampton) a parcell of European and Weſt India

GOODS,

Weſt India Spirits, Sugar, Molaſſes, and Salt of the firſt quality.

400 buſhels of Indian Corn, is wanted immediately, for which 3/. per buſhel will be paid.

N. B. All thoſe whoſe Notes and Book Accounts are now become due, (to the ſaid *Joſeph Clap*, jun.) will be ſued before the firſt day of February next, without diſtinction, unleſs prevented by payment.

Eaſtampton, 26th Nov. 1795.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE juſt received a new ſupply of

GOODS,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms, for ready pay or ſhort credit.

ALL indebted to them, whoſe times of payment are become due, are requeſted to ſettle immediately—thoſe that neglect, will be ſued indiſcriminately, by the firſt of January next.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS juſt imported from London, a large and general aſſortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines—

Phyſicians and private families may be ſupplied upon reaſonable terms.

He has alſo juſt received a very general aſſortment of Engliſh, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Caſſimers, Coatings, Elaſticks, Serges, Baizes, and Flannels of various colours, roſe Blankets, Cotton Sheeting, Bolting Cloths, Bed Sacks, Luteſtrings, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful aſſortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c.—Likewiſe, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, ſuch as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fuſtick, Nicaragua, Copras, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigriſs, Spaniſh Indigo, Preſs Papers and Pack Cards, White Lead, Spaniſh Brown and Spaniſh White, Pruſſian Blue, Yellow Oker, Lamp Black, Linſeed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, Pitch, Roſin, Putty, &c.——Alſo, beſt Boordeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Pupolo, Molaſſes, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Caſk or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, beſt Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allſpice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raiſins, Figs, &c.——Alſo, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glaſs, Hoes and Spades, Soal and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at ſix months credit, or exchanged for caſh or country produce.

Wanted one hundred BAGS, to be delivered within three weeks.

N. B. Caſh given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees Wax.

Northampton, October 28. 1795.

A Bargain.

FOR ſale an excellent FARM, lying in the ſouth part of Conway, on the road, leading from Hatfield to Aſhfield, containing forty acres of excellent land, with a good houſe and barn, fourth part of a cyder mill, and out buildings, an orchard that will make twenty barrels of cyder yearly; will cut twenty tons of hay yearly; with good plowing and paſturing. Said farm may be had on reaſonable terms—For particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

ELISHA LYMAN, jun.

Conway, Nov. 26, 1795.

St. John.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the feſtival of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST, will be celebrated by the Federal Lodge, at the houſe of brother *Edward Wright*, in Cheſter on Monday the twenty eighth day of Dec. current, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place, the members of ſaid Lodge, are required, and uniting brethren are invited to attend. By order of the right worſhipful maſter,

SAMUEL STILES Secretary.

Cheſter, Dec. 3. 1795.

Aaron Clap & Son.

HAVE for ſale, 100 buſhels of courſe and fine SALT.—Alſo, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Allſpice, Sugar, Molaſſes, Ginger, Brandy, Raiſins, and moſt kinds of dry GOODS.

They will receive in payment Pork, Beef, Flax Seed, White Beans, Rye, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheeſe, White Oak Staves, and Heading, and Aſhes.

N.B. All perſons, whoſe accounts are of more than ſix months ſtanding, are hereby called upon to make payment by the firſt of February next—thoſe who neglect, will be ſued without further notice.

Southampton, Dec. 3, 1795.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, ſome time in September laſt, a red & white ſpotted STEER, ſuppoſed to be two years old this ſeaſon, with a half penny cut on the upper, and an half crop on the under ſide of the near ear. The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

SOLOMON STODDARD.

Northampton, Dec. 8th, 1795.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1795. [NUMB. 486.]

From a New York Paper.

GENERAL MIRANDA.

The following account of that Patriot and Philoſopher, General Miranda comes from the elegant pen of the patriotic advocate or Miſs HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS. *M. Miranda was not only known, but much reſpected by many of the citizens of this place; with whom in the courſe of his tour through the United States, he paſſed ſome time—to thoſe, the following account of the reſtoration of his liberty and his honor, will, no doubt, be particularly acceptable.*

LETTER IX.

ONE of the particular objects of Robeſpierre's rage was general Miranda, a native of Peru, well known in Europe by that philanthropic ſpirit of adventure which led him to paſs many years in traveling through various parts of the globe, with the view of being uſeful to his own country; which, ſince the period of the ſanguinary Spaniſh conqueſts, has groaned beneath the yoke of the moſt abject ſlavery. If this philoſophical enthuſiaſt ſhould not accompliſh the purpoſe for which he undertook his cruſade of patriotiſm, it has at leaſt enabled him to furniſh his mind with ſuch acquiſitions of knowledge, ſuch ſtores of obſervation, and ſuch a diſtinguiſhed taſte for the fine arts, as render his ſociety in the higheſt degree inſtructive and delightful; while with an underſtanding of the firſt order he unites that perfect ſimplicity of manners which uſually belongs to great minds.*

When the Pruſſians were on their march towards Paris, Miranda accepted a command in the army of Dumourier, who was then retreating before them. After the defeat of the Pruſſians, and on the entrance of the republican army into the Low Countries, Miranda added to the high reputation he had already acquired through Europe, by the gallant manner in which he executed that part of the conqueſt of thoſe countries which was allotted him. When Dumourier came to Paris, the command of the whole army devolved on Miranda; & when the campaign began, and Dumourier was invading Holland, the attack of Maeſtricht, and the army on the Meuſe, were committed to his care. The ſucceſsful march of the Auſtrians on Aix la Chapelle obliged him to raiſe the ſiege; and he was joined ſoon after by Dumouries, who had left his conqueſt in Holland to repair the miſfortunes of the army commanded by Valence. The ill humor which Dumourier had brought with him from Paris, where the Jacobins had already begun their ſyſtem of miſrule and anarchy, was not leſſened by ill ſucceſs; and goaded by the pang of indignation and of diſappointed ambition, he formed the criminal deſign of betraying the republic. This ſpirit of rebellion found the moſt inflexible oppoſition from Miranda, whoſe perſonal friendſhip for Dumourier did not lead him to forget that his firſt duty was towards that country which had entruſted him with its defence. The event of the battle of Nerwinden, fought againſt the repeated advice of Miranda, and in which this generalſoſt a conſiderable part of the troops he commanded, having been forced to ſuſtain the whole ſhock of the enemy, afforded Dumourier the means of getting rid of an opponent ſo hoſtile to his deſigns: and Miranda was ſent by the commiſſaries La Croix and Danton, without being previouſly heard by them, to give an account of his conduct at the bar of the convention. He underwent the moſt ſtrict examination before the committees of war and general ſafety, who declared, that not the ſlighteſt doubt remained of his military conduct, of his fidelity to the republic.—For this report was ſtifled by the intrigues of La Croix, Danton, and others of their party; and he was ſent, in defiance of all decency, to the revolutionary tribunal.

His trial took place in the beginning of May, before juſtice had for ever fled from that ſanguinary court. The hour of carnage was not yet arrived; the tribunal, though from its inſtitution terrible, and cruel in its forms, which placed the life of the accuſed upon a caſting voice, had not yet become a ſhrine conſecrated to infernal deities, and reeking with the daily ſacrifice of human victims. The voice of innocence was not yet ſtifled by the ſavage vociferations of monſters thirſting for its blood; and Miranda pleaded his cauſe with ſuch ſublime energy, as proved that his powers as an orator were not inferior to his talents as a general. He covered himſelf with glory, and his enemies with confuſion; and overſtepping the uſual forms, the jury made their verdict the vehicle of eulogium upon his conduct.

After his trial he retired to a ſmall diſtance from Paris where he lived in literary leiſure, amidſt his books and paintings, and where I viſited him frequently. His repoſe was however of ſhort duration. He was too diſtinguiſhed a character to eſcape the tyranny which the conſpiracy of the 31ſt of May had eſtabliſhed; and after having been perſecuted by domiciliary viſits on various pretences, he was again thrown into priſon, charged with being the chief defender and abettor of the Girond and Girondiſm. The real cauſe of Robeſpierre's animoſity towards him is not well known, but may be reſolved into that general hatred which he bore towards all men of talents; and as he knew that the tranſcendent abilities of Miranda were improved by advantages which had fallen to the lot of few, he might naturally think that the exiſtence of ſuch a man was dangerous to his own.

Twice, in the zenith of his tyranny, he accuſed Miranda to his fubjects the Jacobins; and when he heard that the name of Miranda had iſſued from thoſe peſtilential lips, we conſidered his murder as inevitable. One obſtacle was found ſufficient to ſhield him from the tyrant's vengeance; and this was a feeling of ſhame which lurked in the mind of the public accuſer, who, covered as he was with blood, did not dare to meet the look of Miranda, and bring forward a ſecond accuſation, after having once joined the general voice of applauſe upon his acquittal. This ſentiment led Fouquier Tainville to put off the ſecond trial required by Robeſpierre, till the tyrant would hear of delay and excuſes no more; and himſelf inſcribed Miranda's name on the fatal liſt of the 12th Thermidore. The revolution of the tenth reſtored him to liberty.

Miranda ſubmitted to an impriſonment of eighteen months, under the continual expectation of death, with that philoſophical ſtrength of mind which he poſſeſſes in a moſt eminent degree. He had indeed determined not to be dragged to the guillotine, and had therefore provided himſelf with poiſon. Thus armed, he ſent for a conſiderable number of books from his library, and placed them in his little chamber, of which he found means to keep the ſole poſſeſſion. Here he told me, that he endeavoured to forget his preſent ſituation in the ſtudy of hiſtory and ſcience. He tried to conſider himſelf as a paſſenger on a long voyage, who had no fill up the vacuity of time with the reſources of knowledge, and was alike prepared to periſh or to reach the ſhore. During his long confinement, the only perſon with whom he aſſociated was the former maſquis Achille du Chatelet, who poſſeſſed all the accompliſhments of literature, and whoſe converſants had dragged to priſon while the wounds were yet unhealed which he had received in defending his country. He and Miranda uſed to meet every evening, rake their tea together and talk over the books they had read during the day, avoiding as much as poſſible the ſubject of politics, which affected them too deeply, nor could Du Chatelet bear to pronounce the names of the decemvirs. Tidings, however, of the horrible ſcenes which were paſſing in Paris reached him in the gloom of his priſon; and the emotions of his mind, together with the irritation of his wound, produced a fever. Miranda attended him day and night alternately with another priſoner; and he was recovering from this diſorder, when he heard that ſome of his deareſt friends had periſhed on the ſcaffold. The next morning when Miranda went to his room to relieve a fellow priſoner who had watched him during the night, he obſerved that his whole face was violently inflamed. He enquired eagerly what was the matter. Du Chatelet preſſed his hand, and bade him farewell. This unfortunate young man, unable to ſupport the ſhock occaſioned by the murder of his friends, and grown weary of exiſtence, reſolved not to wait till the aſſaſſins called him to the ſcaffold, but had recourſe to poiſon, with which he had provided himſelf. A phyſician had furniſhed Virginaud, Du Chatelet, and ſeveral other martyrs to their country, with this lethean remedy, which they called la pillule de la liberte. A note was found in Du Chatelet's chamber, in which he declared that he ſold his books and all that belonged to him to the priſon, to Miranda. This was the only mode in which he could leave his effects to his friend, or prevent their being ſeized by the nation.

Miranda found a memorial among his papers, which he has put into my hands, wherein he traces the hiſtory of his political life. It contains an honourable liſt of the ſacrifices he had made, the labours he had achieved, and the perils he had encountered in the public cauſe, from the period when in 1789 he contributed to the ballage of Peronne to the union of the nobles with the third eſtate, till the middle of the year 1793; when, although his wounds were not cloſed, he deſired leave to return to the army, and obtained the command of the diſtrict of Aire. But he ſoon found that his infirmities did not permit him to fulfil the duties of his ſtation. He was obliged to return; and though his fortune was now loſt, he refuſed to accept his pay as a general officer, ſince he was no longer able to ſerve his country. At the very moment when he was preparing to return home, he was arreſted by the revolutionary committee at Aire, as a meaſure of "*general ſafety*," and conducted with guards to the committee of general ſafety of the convention, who, with the ſame tender regard for public ſecurity, inſtead of declaring that this gallant young officer had merited well of his country, ſent him to the priſon of the Force, and refuſed to let his ſervant enter for a few minutes in the day to dreſs his wound. His priſon ſix months after became his grave, and he was placed beyond the reach of tyranny. Miranda was then left to abſolute ſolitude; but he had ſtill the courage to live, and at length the hour of deliverance arrived.

* *Dumourier, in his memoirs, while he does juſtice to Miranda's talents, complains of his "laughtineſs and hardneſs of character." Miranda has certainly more of the ſedate dignity of a Spaniard, than the briſk air of a Frenchman; and if that elevation of ſoul which ſcorns to make any compoſition with principles he haughtineſs, and that inflexibility which ſteadfaſtly purſues the ſtrict path of integrity and honour be hardneſs of character, Dumourier is in the right.*

† *The pill of Liberty.*

Extract from the ADDRESS *of Governor* GILMAN, *to the Legiſlature of the State of New Hampſhire, on the 22d inſt.*

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"IT affords me much pleaſure to meet you at this time, to which the General Court was adjourned agreeable to your requeſt.

This being the ſeaſon of the year when it is thought moſt convenient for the Legiſlature to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the important duties aſſigned them—your attention will naturally be called to the circumſtances of our affairs as a State, and as we are united with the other ſtates by the federal compact.

When we contemplate the gracious indulgence of the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe, in conducting the American people through their arduous conflict for freedom; the happy privileges we enjoy in forming ſyſtems of government, enacting laws, and making regulations for promoting the general good of the community: When we view the general proſperity of our country, the high degree of honor the United States have attained under the adminiſtration of our Federal Government, the opportunity that all claſſes of citizens have of enjoying happineſs in a degree ſcarcely known in other nations——with hearts filled with gratitude we ſhould endeavour to perpetuate theſe happy privileges.

We are all under ſolemn engagements to ſupport the Conſtitution of this State, and the Conſtitution of the United States: 'Tis we may ſeem not only as our duty, but as a high privilege, that we have ſo good ſyſtems to ſupport. If any defects are diſcovered in them, the method of obtaining remedy is pointed out. Notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, there is reaſon to apprehend that ſome perſons, in various parts of the United States, are inimical to the ſyſtem of our general government, and to the adminiſtration. Sundry tranſactions heretofore have had ſuch an appearance. Of late, a negotiation, a propoſed agreement with a foreign nation, though incomplete, has, by a breach of official confidence, been aſſerted to the public. Suppoſed defects in the inſtrument, have been ſeized on with avidity.—The Executive of the United States, and the Negotiator on the part of *America*, have been highly cenſured in indecent publications, and otherwiſe previous to the public's having knowledge of the reaſons which might lead us to ſuch negotiation. But I will not add to this diſagreeable catalogue——too much is already known.

Will Americans entertain an idea (without proof) that the Preſident of the United States, after having tendered them ſuch important, diſintereſted ſervices, in war and in peace, has now become their enemy? Shall the (acknowledged able) Negotiator be ſo ill treated? Shall Senators be burnt in effigy, for an opinion officially given—and all this when the reaſons which induced their conduct are unknown? Shall the *liberty* of the preſs, our pride and our boaſt, be converted to *licentiouſneſs*?——Surely written, and love of our country, ſhall forbid ſuch things.

Our ſyſtem of national government originated from the only true ſource of all civil government, the great body of the people—It muſt be the higheſt wiſdom to ſupport this ſyſtem; to ſupport thoſe who are appointed to adminiſter it ſo long as we are deſtitute of any evidence of mal practice.—Let us not be ungrateful to the Supreme Governor of nations, who has favored us with opportunities and advantages unknown to many others; but to beſeech him to turn the hearts of all to the ways of truth, peace, and happineſs.

For my own part, I freely declare, that my confidence in the PRESIDENT, the negotiator, and the Senators, (who it is ſaid adviſed to the ratification of the Treaty) is not in the leaſt degree impaired; and I find myſelf more zealouſly engaged to ſupport the Government and Adminiſtration, than heretofore—believing, as I do, that attempts are making to deſtroy it.

Should any think I have unneceſſarily introduced this ſubject, I can only ſay, it is with me a fixed ſentiment, that our conſtituents have a right to expect from its an explicit avowal of principles, and our opinion reſpecting the ſituation of their public affairs at all times, when particular circumſtances make it neceſſary——and that ſuch is the preſent criſis."

It is a noble political ſentiment, that "*our conſtituents have a right to expect from us an explicit avowal of principles.*"——This is the apology of Governor GILMAN, for giving in his Speech an opinion on the late proceedings relative to the PRESIDENT, Mr. JAY, and the Treaty. Has any other Eaſtern Governor made ſo open an avowal of principles?

Take Notice.

ALL Perſons who wiſh to employ the ſubſcriber as a MALTER, this ſeaſon, are deſired to bring their Barley to him ſoon, it being a proper time now for the buſineſs, to continue until ſpring.

HENRY WILKEE.

Hatfield, Dec. 15, 1795.

STRAYED *from Northampton Meadow, in Nov. laſt, two red Heifers, ſome more than a year old, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up ſaid heifers, and give information to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.*

SOLOMON WRIGHT,

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1795.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

List of the Members elected for the Fourth Congress of the United States.

SENATORS.

New Hampshire.—John Langdon, Samuel Livermore.

Massachusetts.—George Cabot, Caleb Strong.

Rhode Island.—William Bradford, Theodore Foster.

Connecticut.—Oliver Elsworth, Jonathan Trumbull.

Vermont.—Elijah Paine, Moses Robinson.

New York.—Aaron Burr, Rufus King.

New Jersey.—John Rutherford, Frederick Frelinghuisen.

Pennsylvania.—Wm. Bingham, James Ross.

Delaware.—Henry Latimore, John Vining.

Maryland.—Richard Potts, John Henry, deceased.

Virginia.—Henry Tazewell, Stephen T. Mason.

Kentucky.—John Brown, Humphrey Marshal.

North Carolina.—Timothy Bloodworth, Alexander Martin.

South Carolina.—Pierce Butler, Jacob Reed.

Georgia.—James Gun, James Jackson, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampshire.

Abiel Foster, John S. Sherburne, Nicholas Gilman, Jeremiah Smith.

Massachusetts.

Fisher Ames, William Lyman, Theoph. Bradbury, John Read, Henry Dearborn, Theodore Sedgwick Nath. Freeman, jun. George Thatcher, Benj. Goodhue, Joseph B. Varnum, George Leonard, Peleg Wadsworth, Samuel Lyman.

Rhode Island.

Benjamin Bourne, Francis Malbone.

Connecticut.

Joshua Coit, Nathaniel Smith, Chauncey Goodrich, Zephaniah Swift, Roger Griswold, Uriah Tracy, James Hillhouse.

Vermont.

Daniel Buck, Israel Smith.

New York.

Theodorus Bailey, Jonath. N. Havens, William Cooper, Edward Livingston, Ezekiel Gilbert, John E. Van Allen, H. Glen, P. V. Cortlandt, J. Hathorn, J. Williams.

New Jersey.

Jonathan Dayton, Isaac Smith, Thomas Henderson, Mark Thomas, Aaron Kitchell.

Pennsylvania.

David Baird, John W. Kittera, William Findley, Samuel Maclay, Albert Gallatin, E. A. Muhlenberg, Andrew Gregg, Samuel Sitgreaves, Thomas Hartley, John Swenwick, Daniel Heister, Richard Thomas.

Delaware.

John Patten.

Maryland.

Gabriel Christie, William Hindman, Jeremiah Crabb, William Vans Murray, George Dent, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Duvall, Thomas Sprigg.

Virginia.

Richard Brent, James Madison, Samuel J. Cambell, Andrew Moore, Thomas Claiborne, Anthony New, John Clopton, John Nicholas, Isaac Coles, John Page, William B. Giles, Josiah Parker, George Hancock, Francis Preston, Carter B. Harrison, Robert Rutherford, George Jackson, Abraham B. Venable, John Heath.

Kentucky.

C. Greenup, Alexander D. Orr.

North Carolina.

Thomas Blount, William B. Groves, Nathan Bryan, James Holland, Dempsey Burges, Matthew Locke, Jesse Franklin, Nathaniel Macon, James Gillespie, Absolom Tatom.

South Carolina.

Lemuel Benton, Robert G. Harper, Samuel Earle, William Smith, Wade Hampton, Richard Winn.

Georgia.

Abraham Baldwin, John Milledge.

House of Representatives.

December 8.

On Motion.

Ordered, That the Speech of the President to both Houses be committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

A petition of Matthew Lyon of the state of Vermont, was presented to the house complaining of an undue election and return of Israel Smith, to serve as a member of this house for the said state.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the committee of elections, that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same with their opinion thereupon to the house.

On motion.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House cause the members to be furnished during the present session with three newspapers printed in this city, such as the members respectively shall choose, to be delivered at their lodgings, provided they do not exceed the price at which subscribers, citizens of Philadelphia, are furnished with them.

And then the house adjourned until to morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Hillhouse appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenburgh in the chair on the President's Speech.

Mr. Murray moved a resolution to this effect.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee; That a respectful address ought to be presented to the President in answer to his speech to both Houses at the opening of the Session, containing assurances that the house would take into their serious consideration the various and important matters referred to their attention.

Mr. Parker moved to strike out the above for the purpose of inserting a resolution in substance as follows:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that a committee ought to be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to assure him that the House of Representatives of the United States, would pay serious attention to the various and important subjects recommended to them in his speech at the opening of the session.

Mr. Parker observed; that as it was the duty of the President to lay before the House a view of the Senate of the Union, so it was the duty of the House, to receive it respectfully and act upon it. He did approved of the practice which hitherto had prevailed, of the House neglecting their business to wait in a body on the President, it was better to dispense with such useless formality and attend to their important duties. Last session, he observed great animosities were excited in the House, on the subject of the address in answer to the speech; the mode he proposed would avoid such an occurrence on the present occasion.

Mr. Murray was of opinion, that with out substantial reason, the forger practice should not be departed from. The practice of waiting on the President, in a body to present an answer to his speech, had been adopted and uniformly pursued ever since the establishment of the present government. He had heard, he said, no reason given to prove the practice wrong, and should be for adhering to precedent, unless outweighed by argument.

The object of his own motion was, that an answer to the President should be framed; that of the member from Virginia,—the mode of presenting it;—they were in a degree distinct and did not directly interfere.

A good understanding and a due observance of decorum ought to subsist between the different portions of the government; this he wished to preserve by adhering to practices which had been found liable to no objection.

If the President, he remarked, had chosen to innovate, he might have written his speech and sent it to the house by a secretary. The constitution does not bind him to appear in person; but he deems it respectful to attend himself. This deserved in return an equally respectful procedure on the part of the house; by waiting on him in a body. He did not feel this as a degradation; nor did he see that the practice interfered materially with the public business. The house spent no more than half an hour in their call on the President, and then generally returned to business.

The question was then put on striking out, in order to introduce Mr. Parker's motion, and it was lost, 18 rising in the affirmative.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Murray was then agreed to, reported to the house and adopted.

Messrs. Madison, Sitgreaves, and Sedgwick were appointed to draft and report the address and answer to the President's speech.

It was resolved, that two Chaplains be appointed for the Legislature, one by each house, to do duty in each house alternate by every week.

The speech of the President was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union; and becomes the standing order of the day.

A committee was appointed to report the unfinished business of the last session.

Adjourned.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"Give a sweet savour, and a memorial of fine flour: and make a fat offering."

YESTERDAY, as I was pondering a theme for my next discourse, with an aching head, which checked invention, our town clerk entered my study, with newspapers in his hand. Men of his class being naturally fond of politicks, and anxious for the public weal, I therefore, when he read to me with emphasis that the French had effected the passage of the Rhine, listened with pleasure. As he threw each perused paper carelessly down by his side, I picked them up, and as it behoved a preacher, looked for the grave and the moral. The man of news and the world will smile, when I add that no article so attached my attention, as the Thanksgiving proclamations of the three neighbouring states. When I saw from my window "our garners full of store," and "presses bursting" with the juice of our orchards; when I heard numerous kine low, and "the voice of the turtle in our land," I felt the propriety of devotional gratitude, and was delighted, that public commemoration of annual favours, was the custom of our country.

In the most rude, as well as refined ages, a lively perception of benefits, conferred by Supreme Power, has caused mankind to "give a sweet savour, and a memorial of fine flour: and to make a fat offering." Long before christianity had shed its lustre on the nations, we find the Jew, the Roman and the Greek, raising the periodical hymn to the skies. Though their creeds, dictated by superstitious ignorance, were clashing and various, yet gratitude to the "giver" was one and the same. If a general had by enterprize, enlarged, or by obstinacy had defended, empire; if the "sweet influences of the Pleiades" had operated, and Italian granaries burst with plenty, the grateful ancients decreed the festal day, and all orders, carelefs of business or pleasure, thronged the temples, and thanked the Beneficient Power. Thanksgiving was one of the first acts of devotion, described by the sacred Historian. In the very infancy of time, amid the simplicity of pastoral life, we behold a striking scene, the amiable Abel, that blameless shepherd, selecting the fairest of the flock and sacrificing them on the first alter. From a festal supper, with his disciples, from crouds of penitent, or applauding Jews, we find the *master christian* retired to the solitude of Mount Olivet, to render thanks, that neither the perfecuting Pharisee, nor the subtle Sadducees had abridged his life, or invalidated his doctrine. St. Paul, who concluded in happy union, his secular and religious duties, amid the horrors of a nocturnal shipwreck, tossing in the Adriatick gulph, and wishing anxiously for day, did not employ the first moments of returning light, in the cares of navigation, but "*gave thanks!*" for his safety, and partook of bread and meat with the mariners.

But without recurring to ancient examples to fortify a duty, in which their is so much pleasure to animate its exercise, I will now close by affigning a few reasons peculiarly binding on Americans, for periodical gratitude.

While most of the nations of the elder world, are smarting under the rod of civil or religious oppressions, we are leading "quiet and peaceable lives," protected by a mild government. No Inquisitor summons our lecturies to the stake, and in no cell of our mountains has the clank of religious chains yet been heard. No Turkish Sultan abridges life by a nod, and our "exactors" derive a revenue to the Nation, neither from our windows, nor our hearths. We are emphatically at peace, though Discord has hoisted her brand among the nations. Agonized France beholds the lights of her church extinguished, her "nursing father, and nursing mother destroyed, and "her nobles in fetters of iron." The olive has yielded its oil to illuminate the lantern, and the grape has been ridden by the faltering feet of the intoxicated soldier. Silent are the halls of the sovereign, and a "fox looks out of the window." Contrast this shaded picture, my countrymen, with the scenes of peace and plenty which environ you. Commerce wafts you her *wares from afar*, and her merchandize *from the ends of the earth*. Husbandry has turned us to sow to vivifying air, & liberal harvests have been reaped from your fields. Your "oxen are strong to labour" and your sheep scatter over the plains. Seeing, therefore, that you have such a goodly heritage *undisturbed*; be mindful of the good bestowed. To him who has no father, stretch parental arms, and when the "eye" of the beggar sees "then let it bless you." When you have thanked the Giver, and imparted from your store to him "that is ready to perish," then with cheerfulness "kill the fatted calf," and "give a sweet savour, and a memorial of fine flour: and make a fat offering.

The LAY PREACHER.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

According to the accounts from Frankfort, General Clairfayt, after directing various operations, by which he had prevented the French from crossing the Rhine at Nieuwied, repaired to Dusseldorf to prevent their passing there, and saw them pass.

The negociating Ministers at Basle, attended, a few days ago, to hear a sermon preached from the text—"Blessed are the Peace Makers," &c.

The accounts from Basle continue to speak of the Negociations between France and the Italians, under the mediation of Spain, as in great forwardness.

If Lord Chesterfield's character of George I. had been published in these alarming times, it might possibly have been deemed a libel on crowned heads. It begins with—"George the First was an honest, dull, German Gentleman, as unwilling to act the part of a King, which is to shine and oppress; and it ends with, "Happy would it be for Europe, happy for the world, if there was no greater Kings in it."

The co-partnership of GOODMAN and MERRILL, is this day mutually diffolved,—all persons indebted, or having demands on said firm, are desired to call on Wm. Armes & Asa Merrill for a settlement, who have commenced the Mercantile business under the firm of

Armes and Merrill;

they have just received from Boston, a large and elegant assortment of European, and India GOODS, which they are determined to sell on terms pleasing to the purchaser.

Likewise a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. which may be had as cheap as can be bought in the country. For which all kinds of country produce will be received in payment; constant attendance given, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

They want any quantity of good house ASHES, and SALTS of LYE, for which the highest price will be given.—2d. per lb. given for clean cotton and linen RAGS.

SIMEON GOODMAN,
Wm. ARMES,
ASA MERRILL.

N. B. Simeon Goodman requests all persons, who have open accounts with him previous to 2nd day of last June, to call and settle with

Charlemont, Nov. 17. 1795.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends & customers; that he has closed business in the Mercantile Line; therefore requests all persons indebted to him, on Note of hand or Book account, to settle the same by the twentieth of January next, or their notes and accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be collected without further notice.

ELIJAH LAMB.

Charlemont, Dec. 12. 1795.

Wanted immediately,

as Apprentices to the Barbers business, two smart active LADS, about 14 or 15 years of age—good encouragement will be given to any two that will apply to

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, 23d Dec. 1795.

Notice is hereby given,

that the co partnership of *Bangs & Heyden* is by mutual consent dissolved, and the business will be carried on in future by *Reuben Bangs*, who has a good supply of English and W. I. India GOODS, and expects in the course of next week, to receive an additional supply from Boston.——Said *Bangs* requests their former customers and others, to call at said Store, and they may be supplied with all of every thing wanted, on the most reasonable terms for ready pay, or short approved credit. They request all persons who have open accounts with them to call on said *Bangs* and settle the same, either by payment or note immediately—those whose contracts are expired in particular, are requested to make payment.

REUBEN BANGS.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 10. 1795.

Taken up in Oct. last, a

red HEIFER, marked with a crop in the near ear, and a half penny in the end of the same. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN CLAPP.

Easthampton, Dec. 18. 1795.

The subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the trust of guardian to *Timothy Morse*, of Hadley, hereby forbids all persons trusting him from the 25th day of August 1795. forward.

WARHAM SMITH.

Hadley, December 22. 1795.

Came into the inclosure

of the subscriber, in the month of October last, a spotted HEIFER, red and white, supposed to be one year old last spring, marked with a half penny the under side of each ear. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Westhampton, Dec. 16, 1795.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5.

Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cabinet shop, being the back building of a house belonging to *Charles Gardiner*, No. 48 Fair street, opposite the North Church occupied by *John Gilmore*, cabinet maker, whose loss is very considerable.

From hence it communicated to the adjoining buildings, each way, with such unrelenting fury that it was not in the power of our skilful and indefatigable firemen to stop its rage until EIGHT houses were entirely destroyed, and three others very much damaged.

The loss of goods and furniture was also great, and cannot be ascertained at present.

It is said that the fire was occasioned by the cramming a *stove* full of shavings, and leaving it to go to breakfast—a circumstance which should operate as a warning to all others who use stoves in their work shops.

December 12.

Nothing can equal the insolence of the Bermudian pirates. Their lawless depredations on the American trade are continued notwithstanding the remonstrances of our executive. What then shall be done? Shall we declare war against that nest of Algerines? Is it probable that the revocation of British orders for taking vessels bound to France will restrain their robberies? or are they indulged by Great-Britain in their licentiousness? These questions we cannot answer. But if crimes are to be punished on earth, some terrible calamity awaits that nest of robbers who infest the seas and embroil nations whose interest requires the continuance of peace.

Last evening Capt. Calhoun of the William took up an American seaman, swimming on a light buoy from the Spencer a British ship. He had been impressed and chose to make his escape at the risk of his life. He had been in the water so long that his limbs were stiff with cold and he must have soon perished. He says there are several other Americans aboard the ship. We cannot but hope an examination into this affair will take place and justice be done to any insulted American.

On the arrival of news at St. Domingo that peace had been proclaimed between France and Spain, the French prisoners were all released, and all the officers of the Spanish government made ready to depart from the island. A fleet was expected from Trinidad to transport the inhabitants to Havannah and Porto Rico. A French general was expected in the fleet to take command of the island.

PORTLAND, Dec. 10.

On Thursday last, the tempest was severe—the Gale which blew from East, Southerly, lasted from 4 to 12 of that day. On Wednesday morning the Wharves and Docks in this town, presented a most dismal spectacle indeed. Wharves, vessels, lumber, &c. all hurried together in one common ruin. A large ship of 3 hundred tons driven almost to high water mark—vessels sunk—wharves torn up, and to shun the greatest destruction experienced ever known in this harbour. We tremble for the fate of our brethren on the deep, especially those who might happen to be near land, as it does not appear to be possible they could escape destruction.

The Bridge building between this town and Falmouth, has suffered the loss of two middle piers, but is otherwise not much damaged.

BOSTON, December 14.

On Tuesday arrived the Brig *Hope*, Capt. Hooper, from *Lisbon via. Marblehead*, in 44 days. Capt. H. informs, that a French squadron, consisting of 4 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and one brig, had captured FORTY-NINE *Sail of the British & Mediterranean fleet of merchantmen*; and of their convoy, which consisted of 2 sail of the line 2 frigates and 2 cutters; all but 1 frigate and the 2 cutters; all which prizes had arrived at Cadiz with the French squadron; which was resitting for another cruize.—Part of this squadron was from Rochefort, and had joined the other previous to the above capture. This information was not questioned at Lisbon; where Capt. Hooper saw some of the crews of the captured vessels, who had escaped in their boats. Capt. H. was also informed by the American Consul at *Lisbon*, that some of the ships were immensely valuable; supposed worth from 2 to 300 tool.

About 40 sail of British merchantmen were lying at *Lisbon*, ready to sail for *England*, when Capt. H. left port; but on hearing the above news would not put to sea; being fearful of falling into the hands of the French.

Extract of a letter from Robert Montgomery, Esq. American Consul, at Alicant, Sept. 26, 1795. to a merchant of Marblehead.

"With the greatest satisfaction I have the honor to advise you, that on the 5th inst. a Treaty of Peace was happily concluded between the United States, and the Regency of *Algiers*—*Tunis* being a tributary state, the Dey has given his assurance that they will come into his measures. *Tripoli* is only wanting; but I have no doubt that they will readily accept of our first overtures, and our flag become as free in the Mediterranean as in the other parts of the globe."

The British, who heretofore enjoyed this very advantageous commerce, are embarrassed on one side by the French cruizers; and on the other by the *Dey of Algiers*; who on the 5th current FORMALLY DECLARED WAR AGAINST THEM!

SHIPWRECK

On Tuesday evening last, in a violent S. E. storm, the brig Peggy, Capt. Williamson, from Arichat, Cape Breton, owned by Mr. Forsyth of Halifax, and configned to Mr. Thos. Amory, of this town, was cast away on Lyon-beach, and all the crew, consisting of 12 persons, perished, one only excepted. She had on board 3500 quintals merchantable fish and was in every particular well found. Such was the violence of the storm, that the went to shivers immediately, after the shock. Of the cargo, a great part was washed ashore; and near 2500 quintals saved. Eight of the bodies have been found, and decently interred. The preservation of the only survivor is remarkable—He was ordered into the long boat to hang the tackle to her, at that instant a sea swept her and him from the vessel, and carried them both on shore. All the rest perished on board.

NORTHAMPTON, December 25.

A Correspondent thinks, that the person who is somewhat notorious in this town for eve dropping at all the windows in the night, particularly from ten to two o'clock, may properly be cautioned against relying too strongly on the protection of a light; now being difficult before morning, even though it should rain while he is in the act of listening. A wrong calculation in this particular, a few nights since, exposed the dimensions of his coat, and in that way led to a discovery of the person.—However, were it possible a doubt should exist as to the person chargeable with such a practice, our correspondent is of opinion, that the dimensions of such a person's coat being given, in such a place as under the window of a lodging room at midnight, that the magnitude of his coat and the nature of his disposition might be calculated and ascertained, at least, with some degree of certainty.

A London paper of the 31st October, states, that a messenger arrived the day before from the army, and brought an account of a victory obtained by Clairfayt over the French, who with the loss of 10,000 men, were driven back to the Rhine.

The Electoral of Hanover has made peace with France.

Mr. John Wainer, merchant of Philadelphia who came passenger in the Rochmond from Brist'l, has brought the Ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain on the part of his Britannic majesty.

It appears by the French accounts that the insurrection in Paris which broke out about the 5th of October, was quelled, and that after many lives were lost the Convention triumphed—Paris was calm on the 17th of October.

Tallien, on the 15th October, denounced Boissy D'Anglais, Henri Larivière, Lanjuinais, Saladin, Rowre, Defermon, Lesage Lhomond, and Peletdelozere, whom he accused of being implicated with the Primary Assemblies of Paris—a long discussion took place—the accused defended themselves, and were defended by their friends—The issue of the discussion appears to have been in their favour, as they are still at liberty.

The Chouans are completely dispersed, and Charette wandering from place to place with his body guard, not being able to assemble any force.

Barrere last length ordered to be transported.

It appears, that the French fleet which sailed from Toulon, of 9 sail of the line, have intercepted the Mediterranean fleet, and captured Le Censeur a 74, one of the convoy, and 40 merchantmen to the amount (as reported) of between two and three millions.

STRAYED from the subscriber, out of Northampton meadow, three COLTS, two of them two years old last spring, one a Mare, and the other a Horse, of a light bay colour, the Mare has a white face, and white feet, lame with a ringbone on one hind foot, the Horse has a small streak of white in the face—the other a Mare, one year old last spring, of a chesnut colour.—Whoever will deliver, or give information where said Colts may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and necessary charges paid. ERASTUS CLARK.

Northampton, Dec. 14. 1795.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from New York, and now selling, (nearly opposite the court house) a large assortment of Books and Stationary—among which are the following, viz.

Large and Small Bibles, without notes. Plates.
Divine Breathings,
Edwards on the Affections.
Hervey's Beauties,
Price's Sermons,
Confession of Faith,
Life of Christ,
Newton on the Prophecies. 2 vols.
Dodd's Reflections,
Goldsmith's Essays,
Milton's Works,
Sermons to Children,
Medlah,
Pieces on Revelation. 2 vols.
Letters to a Wife,
Akin's Letters,
Janio's, do.
Farmer's, do.
Priestly's Lectures,
Hive,
Baron Treack,
Jest Book,
Fool of Quality, 5 vols.
Gentleman and Ladies Monitor,
Friend of Youth,
Town Officer,
Ladies Pocket Library,
Clarissa Harlow, 8 vols.
Evelina, 2 vols.
Moore's Journal through France,
Citizen of the World
Looking Glass for the Mind,
Life of Joseph,
Boyle's Voyages,
Yorick's Journal,
Natural History,
Haunted Priory,
Account of Algiers,
Forefters,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Female Jocky Club,
Beauties of Sterne,
Rochefoucault's maxims,
Do. Attempts,
Do. Arguments,
Stiles' Judges,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Do. Pilgrim's Progress,
Hervey's Meditations,
Watt's Lyric Poems,
Life of Watts, and
Doddridge,
Cullen's Practice, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers,
Cheselden's Anatomy.
Bell on the Venereal,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Do. Treatise,
Medical Pocket Book,
Morse's Universal Geography,
Do. Abridg'd,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Muir's Trials,
Rowan's, do.
Gerrald's, do.
Watt and Downie, do.
Cook's Voyages,
Valentine & Orson,
Death of Abel,
Do. Cain,
Hocus Pocus,
Duchess of C.
Triumphs of Love,
Country Dances,
Bickerstaff's Knowledge,
Lock's Essays,
Hume's do.
Beauties of Blair,
Do. Fielding
Barbauld's Lessons,
Hopleis Orphan, 2 vols.
Religious Courtship,
Tour to Morocco,
Howard's Life,
Kett's Sketches,
Franklin's Works,
Reynald's History of the Indies. 6 vols.
Littleton's Life of England,
Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary.
William's History of Vermont,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Campbell on Miracles,
French Revolution, 2 vols.
American, do. 2 vols.
Mr. Jay's Treaty, &c.
Washington's Letters, 2 vols.
Candoreet's, do.
English Paper, Medium,
Chickpost, Foolscap,
Gilt and Plain Letter and Marble Paper,
Blank Books,
Memorandum, do.
Invoice,
Holland Quills, and
Ink Powder, Black and Red,
Dutch Sealing Wax, Red and Black,
Irish Wafers,
Sand, and Sand Boxes,
Primers,
Ladies Accidence,
Large assortment of Children's Books, &c.

School Books.

Dalton's Virgil,
Duncan's Cæsar,
Young's Latin Dictionary,
Corderius,
Clark's Introduction
Latin Grammar,
Greek Lexicon,
Do. Testament,
Do. Grammar,
Pike's Arithmetic,
Do. Abridg'd,
Fisher's, do.
Bailey's Dictionary,
Perry's do.
Enfield's, do.
All parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, by the hundred or doz.
Worcester Collection, by doz.
Psalms and Hymns, by doz.

Said Butler continues the business of Book Binding as usual.

Blank Books for Public Offices made on the shortest notice—particular attention paid to all orders, which will be thankfully received.

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS, or Tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Northampton, 23d Dec. 1795.

Drugs and Medicines.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from London, a large and extensive assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he offers for sale to his old customers and others for cash, or six months credit.—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balsam of Life, British Oil, Essence of Peppermint, Steer's Opodeldoc, Hooper's, Anderson's & Lorkyer's Pills, Balsam of Honey, &c. ALSO, Surgeons pocket Instruments, Crooked Needles, Crown and country Lancets, Bell Metal and Glass Mortars, Cupping Glasses, Ladies Smelling Bottles, grain Scales and Weights, Cephalic Snuff, Vials of all sorts, by the gross or single doz.—Glauber's and Epsom's Salts and Flour of Sulphur, by the quantity.—*Apothecaries* may be supplied with most of the articles of Medicine, &c. as low as can be purchased on the continent.

Painter's Colours, &c.

Such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Spruce Yellow, patent and Stone Yellow, Prussian Blue, Umber, Shallack, Indian Red, Emmery, Vermillion, boxes of Cake Colours, Gold Size, Blue Smalt, Books of Gold, Silver, Tin, and Brass Leaf, Sand Papers, Sponge, Litharge of Gold, Verdigrease, and white Vitriol.—He has also for sale, Logwood, Fustic, Allom, and Copperas per cwt. blue Vitriol, Brimstone, Oil of Turpentine per Gallon, Arsenic, English and American Glue, &c.—W. I. & N. E. Rum, French and Cider Brandy, Gins, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines. Brown and Loaf Sugars, Bohea & Soushong Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice, Raisins, Tamarinds, &c. &c.

Northampton, Dec. 19, 1795.

New Goods,

LATELY received from Boston and New York, as general and valuable assortment of GOODS as is to be found in most of the Stores in the country—which are offered for sale, on reasonable terms, for ready pay or short approved credit—Gentlemen and Ladies, who wish to supply themselves with dry Goods and Groceries, are requested to call at their store, a few rods east of the meeting house in Conway, and see if they cannot be as well accommodated, as at any of the stores in the country,—payment made easy to the purchaser, as most every article of produce will be received in payment—among other articles, Hogs Bristles, that are clean combed and free from filth, will be taken in payment, at 1/4 per pound.

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by note or on book, which have been due five months, are requested to pay their several balances, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect to comply with this request, will do well not to be offended, if they should immediately after that time, be called upon by some gentleman who will have a right to expect a fee for his travel and visit. Produce of most kinds, and good house ASHES, will be received in payment, from all who choose to pay them soon—by

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.

Dec. 14. 1795.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, on the 28th of October last, a RAM, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ELIJAH STRONG.

Northampton, Dec. 21. 1795.

The Printer hereof, requests all persons indebted to him for Papers and Advertising, to make immediate payment.

BOSTON, November 30.

Letter of the Pope to Louis XVIII.

Pius VI to our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Louis XVIII. of France and Navarre, the most Christian King.

" Very dear Son,

" It is with real regret, that we learned the premature death of your illustrious and unfortunate nephew, with the melancholy circumstances attending it.—We have not ceased to invoke divine providence, that he may deign to fortify and encourage your Majesty, that you may be enabled in these times of calamity to support the burden of the crown of your ancestors.

The misfortunes and adversities that have incessantly prefsed upon you since your departure from France, have been intimately felt by every one. But to these misfortunes there is an end. Confide then in the infinite mercy of the Almighty: He alone will decide between you and the French people, *whether they ought to be republicans, or whether they shall be subjects to a King? His will, which shall be freely made known by the people in the new national organization, will undoubtedly decide upon that heroic sacrifice which is worthy to be made by a soul like yours in favour of the repose of human kind.*—The unequivocal principles of equity which have superceded the barbarous system of terror, under which France has groaned, give us reason to hope that pacific resolutions will be the fulfilment of the designs of the Almighty.

" Very dear son, whatever these may be, constantly depend upon our paternal solicitude, and the tender interest we shall not cease to take in the concerns of the eldest son of the Church.

" We give your Majesty our apostolical benediction, and pray to God that he will protect your lawful rights.

(Signed) PIUS IV."

RANDOLPH'S DEFENCE.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

BOOK MAKING, in all reading countries, is one of the best trades a man follows. It is true many *honest men* starve in the business; but the reason is, *they don't understand it.* The great art is, to hit up on a title page that will catch the passion of the day, and then to put forth the book in the very *nick of time.* In this way, many volumes of nonsense have been sold, even in this young country; and in England, there are thousands of writers who make it their business to watch the whim of the day. At the present day, the enquiry is, What terrible thing has that old patriot RANDOLPH done, that you raise such a *hue and cry* about him, as if he was a rogue, or a mad dog?—Mr. Smith (a Philadelphia printer) says, "I can tell you—I have got a *great book*, in Mr. Randolph's *own hand writing*, that I am a going to publish when your curiosity is properly excited; and in that book, if you will pay me two dollars for it, you will find the *mighty secret.* The title is, Mr. RANDOLPH'S DEFENCE."

Defence of what? That's the very thing. And so we must all buy a book to find out what it is about. Aristocrats will buy—Jacobins will buy—*Independent Americans* will buy—and when they have all bought and read, ten chances to one, like Peter Pindar's razor-buyer, they'll with their money in their pockets again; for, alas! the razors were not made to *shave*, but to *sell.* COPY RIGHT.

WHEREAS my wife *AMEY*, to called, has refused to bed and board with me, nor will not forsake her father and mother for me; therefore I think her not worthy of me——This is therefore, to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof. ABIJAH BAGLEY.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 2. 1795

The subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of HANNAH WELLS, late of Conway deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—Notice is hereby given, that the commissioners will attend said business at the dwelling house of *Peter Clarke*, innholder in Conway, on the second Monday of February and March next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon.

ELISHA BILLINGS, } Commissioners,
DAVID CHILDS, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to *Oliver Rees.* Administrator.

Conway, Nov. 28. 1795.

Taken up on the first day of November by the subscriber, a last spring Indian Heifer, CALF, about 9 months old, marked with a hole in the left ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PEREZ GRAVES.

Hatfield, Dec. 7. 1795.

Seth Wright,

HAS just come to hand, a general assortment of European GOODS, suited to all seasons of the year,—also, West India Rum, of the first quality, Brandy, Gin, Molasses, Sugars, Tea, Nail Rods, &c. with a general assortment of Groceries—likewise, has just received an extensive assortment of BOOKS, a number of which are new publications, suitable for Libraries—also, an assortment of classical Books,—also, the fifth edition of Worcester Collection, Perry's Dictionaries, Spelling Books, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Webster's 1st, 2 and 3d Part, as low as can be obtained in any place whatever.

THOMAS's ALMANACK,

With an EPHEMERIS, for the year of our Lord

1796:

Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP YEAR, and Twentieth of the Independence of the United States.

This Almanack contains more astronomical calculations than usual, and the following Twelve Very Valuable

Tables respecting Federal Money, viz.

A Table of the Rates at which dollars pass in all the United States, in pounds, shillings and pence.—A Table in which all the different Currencies in the United States, from one farthing to a thousand pounds, are reduced to an equivalent value in Dollars, Cents and Mills.—A Table shewing the value of any number of Cents, from one to one hundred, in shillings, pence and farthings, in the Currencies of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Virginia and Kentucky, rendering the value of the Federal Currency easy and intelligible.—A Table shewing the value of the several pieces of silver Coin now in circulation in the United States in Federal Currency.—A Table of the Weights and value of Gold Coin, as they pass in all the States of the Union, with their Sterling and Federal value.—A Table of the value of other foreign Coins, &c. in Federal Money.—A Table and Rule with Examples, to reduce pounds, shillings and pence into Dollars, Cents and Mills. A Table and Rule with Examples to cast Interest on any sum, for any given time, when the principal is in Dollars and Cents. A Table of Interest to cast Interest the old way in pounds, shillings and pence.——A Table of simple Interest, at six per cent per annum, for any sum from half a Dollar to 2000 Dollars, in Dollars, Dimes, Cents & Mills, calculated for one year, with a Rule to find the Interest for one or any number of months.—A Table of the value of English and Portugal Gold, in Dollars, Cents and Mills.—A Table of the value of French and Spanish Gold, in Dollars, Cents and Mills.—Tables of interest or value to the above, are now selling at 1/6 or 25 Cents, three times the price of this Almanack.—Besides these Tables, this Almanack contains, as usual, a variety of matters,

Entertaining & Miscellaneous, viz.

Epigram on Perpetual Motion.——The humorous Matrimonial Contest of Darby and Joan.—Conical Lines on Women, with an Extempore anfwer by a Lady.—The World.—Summary of Victories of the French Republick.——Miscellaneous Sentences.—Table of the Temperature of the Climate at sundry places, in Northamerica.—Anecdote of a Clergyman, and a Man who went to him to be married.—On Time and Business.—On Butlers and Industry.—Rules to be observed in Thunder Storms.—Method to destroy Caterpillars.—Valuable Maxims.—Receipts, to take Iron Moulds out of Linen—to take out Ink spots out of Linen or Cloth.—To take out Spots of all sorts from Cloth of any colour.—On Slander.—Clean Cellars necessary to Health.—The folly of Lying, &c. &c.

Northampton, Dec. 16. 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber about the 19th of Nov. last, a dark bay, or brown last spring mare COLT, with a star in the forehead, a natural trotter.—Whoever has or may take up said colt, and give information to me, shall be well rewarded.

JEDEDIAH BUCKINGHAM.

Goshen, December 7. 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in September last, a red & white spotted STEER, supposed to be two years old this season, with a half penny cut on the upper, and an half crop on the under side of the near ear. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

SOLOMON STODDARD.

Northampton, Dec. 8. 1795.

* * CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS at this Office.

Locks and Canals.

THE Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, at the Falls at South Hadley, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the said proprietors is appointed, to be holden at the dwelling house of Mr. *Zenas Parsons* in Springfield, on Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—then & there to consider and act on the following articles, viz: To raise such sums of money as may be thought necessary to defray the expence of their operations; and grant monies to any persons to whom the proprietors are indebted: To receive the reports of any committees heretofore appointed by said proprietors, and act thereon: To make answer to the honorable the General Court, on such subjects as by order of notification issued from said Court, they are required to do.

To consider and act on all other matters that may be thought necessary for the furtherance and completion of the objects of their incorporation.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *Presid't.*
JONA. DWIGHT,
SAMUEL HENSHAW, } *Directors.*
LEVI SHEPHARD,

Dec. 4th. 1795.

THE Proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified that a meeting of the said proprietors is appointed, to be holden at the dwelling house of *Zenas Parsons* in Springfield, on Wednesday the sixth day of January next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to consider and act on the following articles—viz.

To choose the usual and proper officers of the corporation, for the ensuing year.

To raise such sums of money as may be thought necessary to defray the expences of their operations, and grant compensations to their officers, and any monies to any persons to whom the proprietors are indebted.

To receive the reports of any committee heretofore appointed, and examine into the state of the treasury, and past expenditures of the said proprietors, and act thereon—To take measures for compleating the objects of their incorporation, and to consider and act on all other matters that may be thought necessary thereof.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, *Presid't.*
JONA. DWIGHT, }
LEVI SHEPHARD, } *Directors*

Dec. 4th. 1795.

Timothy Jewett,

REQUESTS all those that have accounts with him, of more than a twelve month standing, to settle them immediately.

Wanted, a JOURNEYMAN linen Wheel Maker—Enquire of

T. JEWETT.

Northampton, Dec. 14th. 1795.

Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, about the last of September, a brown yearling horse COLT, no artificial mark.—Whoever has, or will take up said colt, and give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

LUCAS MORGAN.

Westfield, Dec. 9. 1795.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, the fore part of November, a light bay horse COLT, one year old, both hind feet white.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAAC BUCK.

Chesterfield, Nov. 11. 1795

DEEP BLUE, SCARLET & CRIMSON DYE.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has set up the Blue, Scarlet, and Crimson DYE, at his Clothier Works, about half a mile north of the meeting house, on the Ridge road, that leads from Boston to Northampton, where he hopes to please every body that will favour him with their custom. AMOS MASON.

Belchertown, Dec. 7. 1795.

Joseph Clap, jun.

HAS just received, (at his store in Easthampton) a parcell of European and W-I India

GOODS,

Well India Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, and Salt of the first quality.

400 bushels of Indian Corn, is wanted immediately, for which 3/ per bushel will be paid.

N. B. All those whose Notes and Book Accounts are now become due, (to the said *Joseph Clap*, jun.) will be sued before the first day of February next, without distinction, unless prevented by payment.

Easthampton, 16th Nov. 1795.

For Sale,

By the PRINTER hereof—price 9d

GRANT to the GEORGIA MISSISSIPPI COMPANY. the CONSTITUTION thereof, and extracts relative to the situation, soil, climate, and navigation of the WESTERN TERRITORY of the State of Georgia; and particularly of that part thereof in which the company's lands are situated.

Dec. 9 1795.

John Taylor,

OF NEW-YORK.

INFORMS his friends, customers, and others, that he has opened a store in State Street, Hartford, *Connecticut*, where he has for sale, at whole sale only, and general assortment of fall

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, twill'd and plain Coatings, Flannels, Velvets and Thickets, Moreens, Shalloons, Durants, Callimancoes, Wildboars and Camblets, strip'd and plain—Irish Linnens, Nankeens, Dimities, Elastics, Cashmeres, Well Shapes Worsted Hose, Callicoes, Chintzes, Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Modes, India Muslins, Royal Ribbs, Carpets and Carpeting, Shoe and Quality Bindings, and Buckles, Buttons, Penknives, Tapes, Gimp, Silk, Twist, &c. &c. &c.

December 2. 1795.

Codwise, Ludlow, & Co.

OF NEW YORK.

INFORM their friends and the Traders in general, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handsome and compleat assortment, suitable for the season; which they are determined to sell at the lowest New-York prices.

Hartford, Nov. 2. 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just imported from London, a large and general assortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines—

Physicians and private families may be supplied upon reasonable terms.

He has also just received a very general assortment of English, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Cassimers, Coatings, Elasticks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, rose Blankets, Cotton Sheering, Bolting Cloths, Bed Sacks, Linen rings, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c. Likewise, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, such as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Nicaragua, Copperas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigrise, Spanish Indigo, Press Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, Prussian Blue, Yellow Ocher, Lamp Black, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, Putty, &c.——Also, best Boudeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Pepsilo, Molasses, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Cask or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, best Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raisins, Figs, &c.——Also, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Shovels and Spades, Seal and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at six months credit, or exchanged for cash or country produce.

Wanted one hundred BAGS, to be delivered within three weeks.

N. B. Cash given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees Wax.

Northampton, October 28. 1795.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE just received a new supply of

GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms, for ready pay or short credit.

ALL indebted to them, whose times of payment are become due, are requested to settle immediately—those that neglect, will be sued indiscriminately, by the first of January next.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1795.

St. John.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the festival of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST, will be celebrated by the Federal Lodge, at the house of brother *Edward Wright*, in Chester on Monday the twenty eighth day of Dec. current, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place, the members of said Lodge, are required, and uniting brethren are invited to attend. By order of the right worshipful master,

SAMUEL STILES Secretary.

Chester, Dec. 3. 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30. 1795. [NUMB. 487.]

From the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES!

YOU have been often called upon by different parties. Listen, for a moment, to one, who is an adherent of none, but that which sincerely wishes the happiness and prosperity of our country. This, I trust, is still a numerous party in the United States: but, unfortunately, its members are too much scattered to act in concert; especially as the misrepresentations and deceptions, which ever were, and ever will be produced, by the violence of party contention, are but too well calculated to mislead those honest and well intentioned citizens, who want either leisure or opportunities, to inform themselves fully, respecting the points in dispute.

Remember, fellow citizens, that amidst all the uncertainty which hangs over the discussion of the question which is right "and which is wrong," we have still a rallying point, we have still a polar star to direct us—The Constitution and the Laws. Let us be firm and determined in resisting any violation or encroachment upon these, and then, however we may differ in opinion respecting public men and public measures, we may still be safe.

It is not long since our country exhibited to the world, a noble instance of our readiness to support the laws—even laws which, in many instances, the supporters, individually disapproved. But if a lesson were required upon this subject, we need only to look to our sister Republic, France, in whose fate many of us have been sincerely and heartily interested. Though we can find an excuse for many dreadful excesses that occurred there, from the great licentiousness in which they flood, surrounded by foreign and domestic enemies, who left no act untried to injure the republican cause, yet the very interest we feel in their prosperity as a republic, must lead us to deplore, with heart-felt regret and sympathy, the certain and inevitable consequences of laying aside the restraints of law, by which alone liberty herself can be induced to dwell in any country, by which alone lives or properties can be secured.—That we may not be deceived by professions and specious pretences, let us recollect, that the greatest enormities and the most diabolical acts, that have ever been committed, have uniformly been done *for the public good.* Be assured that the public can never be benefited, by any thing which disturbs (or which has a direct tendency to disturb) the peace and order of society, or to lessen the authority of the laws. What are the inferences from what has been said? They are these:——Whenever we are called upon to notice errors or abuses in government, let a reform be attempted only by constitutional and legal means—thro' the medium of our representatives of the judiciary authority, or by the influence which individual opinions may have, when supported by reason, and delivered with temper and moderation, becoming our republican character: And let us suspect the intentions of him, who would urge us to other means. Although there are undoubtedly, many men, who, with the best intentions, may be intemperately earnest in a good cause, yet these men are not generally the best supporters of such a cause; at all events it is prudent for us, to be on our guard against those, who endeavour violently to lead the public opinion, who continually criminate their opponents, and attribute to them the worst of motives.—It cannot be proved, that violence and intemperate passion were ever useful instruments in a well ordered state of society. Even where a government requires to be overturned, and must be totally changed, unrestrained passion is too productive of human calamity; but it *cannot* procure a peaceful and useful amendment. The mad-man who applies a lighted torch to his house, is unable afterwards to stay the fury of the flames, but may perish in the conflagration which his own folly had produced: And they who are most ready to raise a political storm, are not always best able to direct or quell it. Thus much for the evils of anarchy and licentiousness—the abuses of liberty on the part of the people.

But shall they therefore remain careless and inattentive to public affairs, in which they are deeply interested? It is the duty of every citizen in a Republic, as far as his leisure and opportunities will admit, to pay attention to the conduct of his Representatives and to the acts of government. To distrust or suspect either, without cause given, would be unjust, and if this distrust were habitual, we could not long hope to be represented by men of honor and integrity; but to suppose either to be infallible, and thence to give them implicit and careless confidence, would militate against the first principles of our government. Sound and good information in the people, is the best security of a republic against the mischiefs, of which ignorance and folly have ever been a most productive source, when wrought upon by cunning and design, whose favorite instruments are misrepresentation & deception. Whilst public virtue and patriotism are ruling motives with citizens, there can be no government more efficient than the republican: For, if the edicts of an arbitrary monarch will bear to be enforced, how much more strictly may not those laws be executed, which emanate from the will of the community, through the medium of a fair and equal representation? It is true that whilst vice continues to reign in the human heart, every good thing is liable to abuse; but are we thence to argue against its use? Let us therefore disbelieve those men who (perhaps to answer some particular design of their own) are always telling us of plots formed against government, and who effect to construe every firsture upon public measures, into a design to subvert the constitution.

At this juncture of affairs, it is more particularly the duty of every well meaning man in the United States, to contribute his assistance, whatever it may be, towards the support of just and sound principles, regardless who the party they may favor or offend, whilst the object in—on the one hand, to preserve the peace and harmony of society, and on the other, to rectify any infringements that may have been made upon the constitution.

JAY's Treaty (as it is called) has for some time occupied a large share of the public attention, and I believe a very great proportion of our countrymen are difsatisfied with it, as being not only contrary to their feelings and sentiments, but impolitic and unconstitutional. It is well known, that amongst the opposers of this treaty, were very many of our tried patriots and best citizens—and on the contrary side of the question, are many, whose characters and intentions must ever remain unimpeachable. Discussions upon the subject have been continued to great length, without conviction to either party: Here then is an argument of moderation to them both. If the PRESIDENT has committed a political error, and his ratification of the treaty involves a violation of the constitution, is there no way of bringing this question to a constitutional decision? if there is, let that mode be adopted.—Other questions of the same nature, respecting public measures have arisen; let these be brought to the same trial. By these means we should be enabled to judge (as well as the nature of the case admits) where the truth lies, the precedent would be useful in the conduct of our government, and we should no longer be troubled with those ground less alarms, which serve only to disturb the peace of society. With respect to the treaty, the PRESIDENT may have been wrong, and I am amongst those, who, to the best of my judgment and information, think him so; but if there is any man, who for integrity and uprightness of intention, as well as ability, has merited, or can merit our confidence, it has been universally acknowledged to be him.—The whole tenor of his life justifies this confidence, and nothing has yet occurred to prove it to be misplaced. The very circumstance which has given so much dissatisfaction, his ratification of the treaty, against such marked disapprobation as manifested itself, proves him to be what we believe. Such being the man, we cannot doubt but that he would invite, rather than shun, a constitutional enquiry into his public conduct. But, Fellow Citizens, as the interests of truth and virtue are dear to every society, and as these cannot be better preserved, than by paying due respect to those, in whose conduct and characters they shine conspicuous, we are called upon, generally and individually, to express our most marked and pointed disapprobation, of those endeavours which have been recently made to traduce the character and impeach the integrity of this our highly deserving Fellow Citizen. I am confident that, in this sentiment at least, I concur in the general opinion. Far though men should differ, even on important points, it is not therefore that they should give up former attachments, and be ready to conclude, that every thing which had fixed their respect and affection, was a mere delusion. Virtue is the best support of a republic—and we are justified in thinking that to be a time of danger, when it shall be confounded with its opposite, and when there shall be found none in the society who take an interest in preserving the discrimination.

I trust that this Address will not be deemed an intrusion upon the august attention of the public, but that it will be excused from the consideration, that it is not only the right, but the duty of every individual, to contribute his mite towards the public good. I hope also, that the seeming arrogance or presumption of laying aside the usual cloak, an anonymous signature, will be forgiven, when I declare the reason. I am desirous to avoid, as much as possible, the practice of those, who often do the utmost possible, mischief (of which they are capable) in the dark, and thus avoid responsibility; and I feel a conviction that no man has a claim to the attention of the Community, who is over attentive to personal considerations, or who is afraid or ashamed to avow his sentiments. Under these impressions I subscribe myself, with every sentiment of deference and respect, your Fellow Citizen,

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Berkeley County, (Vir.) Nov. 16. 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Richmond, Capt. Lee, is arrived in the river from Bristol, which place the ship left the THIRD of November.—From a paper of the SECOND of November we have taken the following

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, October 30.

HIS MAJESTY's SPEECH

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, notwithstanding the many events unfavorable to the common cause, the prospect resulting from the general situation of affairs has, in many important respects, been materially improved in the course of the present year.

In Italy, the threatened invasion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a considerable part of the line of coast which they had occupied. There is also reason to hope that the recent operations of the Austrian armies have checked the progress which they had made on the side of Germany, and frustrated the offensive projects which they were pursuing in that quarter.

The successes which have attended the military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the conclusion of separate treaties with some of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compensating the evils which they experience from its continuance. The defection of their commerce, the discomfiture of their maritime power, and the unparalleled embarrassment and distress of their internal situation, have produced the impression which was naturally to be expected; and a general desire appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the encreasing pressure of these difficulties must arise from the restoration of peace, and the establishment of some settled system of government.

The distraction and anarchy which have so long prevailed in that country, have led to a crisis, of which it is as yet impossible to foresee the issue; but which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the interests of Europe. Should this crisis terminate in any order of things compatible with the tranquility of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanence in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a disposition to appreciate for general peace on just and suitable terms will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect. But I am persuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is so likely to restore and accelerate this desirable end, as to shew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our allies, such a peace as the justice of our cause and the situation of the enemy may entitle us to expect.

With this view, I am continuing to make the greatest exertions for maintaining and improving our naval superiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the West Indies, in order to secure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are so nearly connected with our commercial resources and maritime strength.

I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous support, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perseverance, and public spirit of all ranks of my people.

The acts of hostility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and controul of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a state of war with this country.

The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas has received the most cordial and active assistance from the naval force furnished by the Empress of Russia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

I have concluded engagements of defensive alliance with the two Imperial courts; and the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you last year, have now been exchanged—I have directed copies of these Treaties to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is a matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the public service still require further additions to the heavy burthens which have been unavoidably imposed on my people—I trust that their pressure will in some degree, be alleviated by the flourishing state of our commerce and manufactures, and that our expences, though necessarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumstances of the war, admit of considerable diminution in comparison with those of the present year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed for some time past with the greatest uneasiness the very high price of grain, and that anxiety is encreased by the apprehension that the wheat harvest in the present year may not have been such as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend. The spirit of order and submission to the laws which, with a very few exceptions, has manifested itself under this severe pressure, will, I am sure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourselves with the utmost diligence to the consideration of such measures as may tend to alleviate the present distresses and to prevent, as far as possible, the renewal of similar embarrassments in future.—Nothing has been omitted on my part that appeared likely to contribute to this end; and you may be assured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wisdom of Parliament may adopt on a subject so peculiarly interesting to my people, whose welfare will ever be the object nearest my heart.

The Mall and the Parade in St. James's Park, Parliament Street, and the adjoining avenues, were yesterday chunked up with spectators, while the King was passing to and from the Parliament-house.——The crowd was not so great even at the Coronation; and to see the King go to the house, there never were before more than

the tenth part of the numbers of yesterday; for they at least amounted to 200,000 people. The Earl of Catham, and Duke of Gloucester were hissed, and the Duke of Portland was very much hooted, as their carriages passed through the Park about two o'clock.

About twenty minutes afterwards, the King left Buckingham house, and was violently hissed, and hooted, and groaned at, with incessant cries, *No Pitt, No War, Give us Peace, Give us Bread*, the whole way; but no violence was offered till he arrived oppoite the Ordnance Office, when a bullet broke one of the windows.

When his Majesty entered the House of Peers, the first words he uttered were these, to the Lord Chancellor,

"*My Lord, I have been shot at.*"

Three or four persons were apprehended on suspicion of having thrown stones at the King, and one of them was charged with having called out "*No King.*" and other such expressions.—Lord Westmoreland, who rode in the carriage with the King, said, that his Majesty, and those that had accompanied him, were of opinion, that the glass of his coach had been broken by a ball from an air gun, which had been shot from the bow window of a house adjoining the Ordnance Office, with a view to assassinate him. This statement was corroborated and supported by Lord Cassiow, who, as one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, had also accompanied his Majesty.

His Majesty, on returning from the House of Peers, was followed with the same groanings, hissings, and cries. A house, in Parliament-street, from one of the windows of which a white handkerchief was waved in compliment to the King, was almost instantly covered with mud by the populace.

The moment his Majesty entered the Park, the gates of the Horse Guards were shut, for the purpose of excluding the mob who followed the carriage; at which, as it passed Spring Garden Terrace, another stone was thrown, but it fortunately struck the wood work between the windows.

The crowd now pressed more closely round his coach, and his Majesty, in considerable agitation, signified, by waving his hands to the Horse Guards on each side, his anxiety that the multitude should be kept at a distance. In this way he passed on through the Park and round by the Stable yard, into St. James's Palace at the front gate the bottom of St. James's street. A considerable tumult took place when his Majesty was about to alight.

We are concerned to add to this detail, that when his Majesty was proceeding to Buckingham House to dinner, and had entered his private coach for that purpose, without guards, the mob befet the carriage in such a way as to obstruct its progress, loaded the King with fresh insults. A party of the military, however, riding up at full speed, relieved the evident anxiety of not only the immediate attendants on his Majesty, but the numerous body of more orderly spectators, who witnessed the insult.

As the state coach returned empty, thro' the gate by the way of the Stable Yard, a dreadful accident happened, in consequence of the turbulence of the above riotous persons: a groom, who was employed as one of the leaders of the horses for the day, was beaten down, when the heavy carriage went over him, and broke both his thighs. He was carried on a litter to his apartments in the Mews, with little hopes of recovery.

The mob as the last gratification of their spite, followed the state coach from St. James to the Mews, and near St. Alban's street, commencing an attack upon it with stones and dirt, when they broke the glasses; and in the Mews, pursued their purpose so effectually, as almost entirely to demolish the Coach, before the arrival of the guards when several persons were apprehended.

Late in the evening four persons, concerned in the above riotous proceedings, underwent examinations at Bow-street.

Dingham, a baker, who said he was born at Wellington, in Gloucestershire, was charged on the oath of Jones, one of the patrole, with breaking the glass of his Majesty's carriage, as it was returning empty.

On his Majesty's return to Buckingham house, he exclaimed, with the consciousness of insulted virtue——"*I have been treated most cruelly, and most undeservedly.*"

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, DEC. 11.

THE Address in answer to the President's Speech was taken up by paragraphs.

The two last clauses but one, which are as follows were moved to be struck out by Mr. Mason.

The interesting prospect of our affairs with regard to the Foreign powers, between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, is not more satisfactory than the review of our internal situation; if from the former we derive an expectation of the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord that have heretofore endangered our tranquility, and on terms consistent with our national honor and safety, in the latter we discover those numerous and wide spread tokens of prosperity, which in so peculiar a manner distinguish our happy country.

Circumstances thus every way auspicious demand our gratitude and sincere acknowledgments to Almighty God, and require that we should unite our efforts in imitation of your enlightened, firm and persevering example, to establish and preserve the peace, freedom and prosperity of our country.

Mr. Mason observed, that he had hoped, nothing contained in the address reported as an answer to the President's speech would have been such as to force the Senate to precipitate decisions. The two clauses he objected to disappointed him in that hope. They were calculated to bring again into view the important subject which occupied the Senate during their June session. This he conceived could answer no good purpose; the minority on that occasion were not now to be expected to recede from the opinions they then held and they could not therefore join in the indirect self-approbation which the Majority appeared to wish for, and which was most certainly involved in the two clauses which he should hope would be struck out.—If his motion were agreed to, the remainder of the address would in his opinion stand unexceptionable. He did not see, for his part that our situation was every way auspicious. Notwithstanding the Treaty our trade is grievously molested.

Mr. King observed, that the principal features observable in the answer reported to the President's address were to keep up that harmony of intercourse which ought to subsist between the legislature and the President, and to express confidence in the undiminished firmness and love of country which always characterised our chief executive magistrate. He objected to striking out especially the first clause, because founded in undeniable truth. It only declares, that our prospects as to our external relations are not more satisfactory, than a review of our internal situation would prove. Was this representation true, he asked; could it be controverted? That clause, he contended, contained nothing reasonably objectionable; it did not say as much as the second, to which only most of the objections of the member up before him applied, an answer to which he should defer, expecting that a question would be put on each in order.

The clause he said, appeared to him drawn up in such terms as could not offend the nicest feelings of the minority on the important decision in June: it was particularly circumspect and cautious. If liable to objection it was in not going as far as the truth would warrant.

Some conversation took place as to the mode required by order of putting the question; whether it should be put on each clause separately, or whether upon striking out both at once.

The chair requested that the motion should be reduced to writing. Mr. Mason accordingly reduced it to writing, and it went to striking out both clauses at once.

Mr. Mason agreed most cordially, that the situation of our external relations were not more a cause of joy than our situation at home. But the obvious meaning of the clause he conceived was an indirect approval of our situation relative to external concerns: and to this he could not give his assent, as he did not consider their aspect as prosperous or auspicious.

Mr. Butler said, that when the committee was appointed to draft an answer, he hoped they would have used such general terms as to have secured an unanimous vote. He was willing to give the Chief Magistrate such an answer, as respect to his station intitled him to, but not such a one as would do violence to his regard for the constitution and his duty to his constituents. He could not approve of long and detailed answers however unexceptionable the speech might be in matter, and however respectable the character might be from whom it came. He had hoped, from the peculiar situation of the country and of the Senate that nothing would have been brought forward in the answer, on the subject which agitated the June executive session, calculated to wound the feelings of members. He had been disappointed; it was evident, that some members of the Senate could not give their voice in favour of the address in its present shape, without involving themselves in the most palpable inconsistency.

He had long since, for his own part, declared himself against every article of the treaty, because in no instance is it bottomed on reciprocity, the only honourable basis. After this declaration how could he, or those who coincided in opinion with him, agree to the present address without involving themselves in the most palpable inconsistency.

He did not agree with the gentleman of New York in his exposition of the meaning of the clauses objected to. They certainly declare our situation as to our external relations to be favourable. Our situation, as far as it respects Great Britain, he contended was not in the least ameliorated—Their depredations on our commerce have not been less frequent of late than at any period since the beginning of her war with France. Her orders for the seizure of all our vessels laden with provisions cannot surely be a subject for congratulation—When it became authenticated that our trade was relieved from these embarrassments, then he was confident the members of the Senate who were with him in sentiment would readily express their satisfaction at the auspicious prospect opened for this country to the enjoyments of tranquility and happiness. But until that happy time should arrive he could not give his voice to deceive the inhabitants of the United States remote from the sources of information to hoodwink them by sanctioning with his vote a statement unwarranted by truth, and presenting to them a picture of our public happiness not sanctioned by the fact.

The sentence objected to, notwithstanding the explanation of the gentleman from New-York, appeared to him so worded as to lead the citizens at large to believe, that the spoliations on our commerce were drawing to a fortunate close. This was not, he conceived, warranted by the existing state of things. Indeed he protested, he knew no more of the actual state of the treaty negociated, than the remotest farmer in the union. Could he then declare, he asked, that it was drawing to a happy close. Indeed, from the latest information received, far from our situation having been ameliorated by the negociations of our executive, he conceived our trade as much in jeopardy as ever.

As to the internal prosperity, he owned there was some cause for congratulation; but even in this his conviction could not carry him as far as the clauses in the address seemed to go. In a pecuniary point of view the country had made a visible progress; but he saw in it no basis of permanent prosperity. There were no circumstances attendant on it, that gave a fair hope that the prosperity would be permanent. The chief cause of our temporary pecuniary prosperity is the war in Europe, which occasions the high prices our produce at present commands; when that is terminated, those advantageous prices will of course fall.

Mr. Butler came now to speak of the second objectionable clause. He regretted whenever a question was bro't forward that involved pestionality in the most indirect manner. He wished always to speak to subjects unconnected with men; but the wording of the clause was unfortunately such as to render allusion to official character unavoidable. He objected principally to the epithet *firm*, introduced in the latter clause as applied to the supreme executive. Why *firmness*? he asked. To what? or to whom? Is it the *manly* demand of restitution made of Great-Britain for her accumulated injuries that called forth the praise? for his own part he could discern no firmness there. Is it for the undaunted and energetic countenance of the cause of France in her struggle for freeing herself from despotic shackles? he saw no firmness displayed on that occasion. Where then is it to be found? Was it in the opposition to the minority of the Senate against the treaty that that firmness was displayed? "If it is that "firmness in opposing the will of the people, which is intended to be extolled, "the vote shall never, said Mr. Butler, "leave the walls of this Senate with my "approbation."

He could not prove, he said, that *firmness*, that prompted the executive to resist the unequivocal voice of his fellow citizens from New Hampshire to Georgia. He would have applauded the firmness of the President, if in compliance with the unequivocal wish of the people he had resisted the voice on the majority on the treaty and refused his signature to the treaty.

He concluded by proposing an amendment to be substituted in lieu of the objectionable clauses, should they be struck out.

After further debate on these clauses, (for which see the Supplement for this week) the motion was put on striking out and was as follows.

AYES 8:—NOES 14.

After a further attempt to amend the address against the Senate which divided —15 and 7 the address was agreed to—14 to 8.

The committee who drafted the address were directed to wait on the President and learn when he would receive it.

Saturday forenoon the Senate of the United States waited on the President with the following Address, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the Session,

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction that we are informed by your speech to the two Houses of Congress, that the long and expensive war in which we have been engaged with the Indians north west of the Ohio, is in a situation to be finally terminated: and though we view with concern the danger of an interruption of the peace recently confirmed with the Creeks, we indulge the hope, that the measures that you have adopted to prevent the same, if followed by those legislative provisions, that justice and humanity equally demand, will succeed in laying the foundation of a lasting peace with the Indian Tribes on the Southern, as well as on the Western Frontiers.

The confirmation of our Treaty with Morocco and the adjustment of a treaty of peace with Algiers, in consequence of which our captive fellow citizens shall be delivered from slavery, are events that will prove no less interesting to the public humanity, than they will be important in extending and securing the navigation and commerce of our country.

As a just and equitable conclusion of our depending negociations with Spain, will essentially advance the interest of both nations, and thereby cherish and confirm the good understanding and friendship, which we have at all times delighted to maintain, will afford us real pleasure to receive an early confirmation of our expectations on this subject.

The interesting prospect of our affairs with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, is not more satisfactory, than the review of our internal situation, if from the former we derive an expectation of the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord that have heretofore endangered our tranquility, and on terms consistent with our national honor and safety, in the latter we discover those numerous and wide spread tokens of prosperity, which in so peculiar a manner distinguish our happy country.

Circumstances thus every way auspicious demand our gratitude and sincere acknowledgments to Almighty God, and require that we should unite our efforts in imitation of your enlightened, firm, and persevering example, to establish and preserve the peace, freedom, and prosperity of our country.

The objects which you have recommended to the notice of the Legislature, will in the course of the session receive our careful attention, and with a true zeal for the public welfare, we shall cheerfully co-operate in every measure that shall appear to us best calculated to promote the same.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

DEC. 12, 1795.

To which the President was pleased to make the following reply:

Gentlemen,

WITH real pleasure I receive your Address, recognizing the prosperous situation of our public affairs: and giving attention of your careful attention to the objects demanding legislative confideration; and that with a true zeal for the public welfare, you will cheerfully co-operate in every measure which shall appear to you best calculated to promote the same.

But I derive peculiar satisfaction from your concurrence with me in the expressions of gratitude to Almighty God, which a review of the auspicious circumstances that distinguish our happy country have excited; and I trust that the sincerity of our acknowledgments will be evidenced by a union of efforts to establish and preserve its peace, freedom and prosperity.

G. WASHINGTON.

NORTHAMPTON, December 10.

The Senate of the United States have negatived the appointment of *John Rutledge*, as Chief Justice. The vote was 14 to 8.

Mr. Randolph has notified the people of Virginia that he intends to practice Law.

The national guards of Paris, lost, by estimation, on the 5th October, upwards of 1800 men—the troops of the line only 40. A slight affair this! A trifle of an insurrection!

We hear that Judge Ash, is appointed Governor of North Carolina.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State, vice Edmund Randolph, resigned.

Charles Lee of Virginia, Attorney-General of the United States, vice William Bradford deceased.

DIED, at Belchertown on the 19th inst. Mrs. *Margaret Howe*, wife of Mr. Benjamin Howe, of Catskill.

*** *The Address of the House of Representatives, in answer to the President's Speech, we are obliged for want of room, to omit till next week.——The decoded Letter of the late French Minister, Mr. Fauchet, will also appear in our next.*

SETH WRIGH

Has lately received from Europe, together with American pu
collection of

B O O K S

Consisting of the following kinds:

DIVINITY.

BERNETHY'S Discourses,
American Preacher,
Aged Man's Companion,
Abel and Cain,
Alleine's Alarm,
Addison's Evidences,
Bibles of various sizes,
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress,
Grace abounding,
Law and Grace,
Come and Welcome,
Burton's Character,
Fourfold State,
on the Covenants,
Crook in the Lot,
Memoirs,
Baxter's St. Reft,
Call to the Unconverted,
Brown's Remarks,
Oracles of God,
Remains,
Butler's Analogy,
Beloap's, Differtations,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Lectures, 2 vols.
Rhetorick,
Burgett's Life of God,
Barclay's Confeffion of Faith,
Bartlett's Poreman's Help,
Brother's Prophecies of Reveal'd
Knowledge,
Chantrey on the Benevolence of
the Deity,
on Salvation,
Chapone's Improvement of the
Mind,
Chriftian World Unmafked,
Clark on the Promifes,
Cloud of Witneffes,
Chriftian Œconomy,
Confeffion of Faith,
Corbet's Self Employment,
Chriftian Theology,
Doddridge's Sermons,
Rife and Progrefs,
Davis's, do. 3 vols.
Dickinfon's Letters,
Dignity of the Human Mind,
Edwards's Hiftory of Redemption,
on the Millennium,
on Juftification,
on the Will,
on the Affections,
Eftimate of Religion,
Flavel's Token for Mourners,
Fordyce's Addreffs to Young Men;
Sermons to Young Women,
Fleming's Difcourfes,
French Convert,
Gibfon's Contemplations,
Gofpel Sonnets,
Hervey's Works, 6 vols.
Dialogues, 2 vols.
Meditations,
Sermons,
Hopkin's Syftem of Divinity, 2
vols.
on the Millennium,
Hive, a Collection of Thoughts,
Hunter's Sacred Biography,
Hiftory of the Bible,
Henry on Prayer,
Harris's Natural
Bible,
Hemmenway's
Jeoyus'

Lathrop's Sermons,
Lives of Watts and Doddridge,
Lives & Experience of the Preachers,
Melmoth's Sublime and Beautiful
of Scripture,
Manual of Devotion,
Mafon's Self Knowledge,
McEven on the Tipes,
Eflays,
Milton's Paradife loft,
Regain'd,
On the Meffiah,
Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols.
Nefbit's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory,
Owen on Sin,
Price's Sermons,
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Poorman's Catechiſm,
Practice of Piety,
Paley's Evidences,
Rowe's Letters,
Devout Exercifes,
Reign of Grace,
Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible,
6 vols.
Body of Divinity, 3 vols.
Skinner's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory,
Sherlock's Difcourfes, 3 vols.
on Death,
Spiritual Letters,
Scraphical Young Shepherd,
Sacred Dramas,
Self Employment,
Solomon's Temple Spiritualized,
Toke's Pantheon,
Theatres of God's Judgment,
Treatife on Juſtification,
View of Religion,
Watts's Sermons, 2 vols.
Glory of Chriſt,
on the Mind,
Catechiſm,
Lyric Poems,
Willis on the Sacrament,
White's Sermons,
Williams on Chriſtian Baptiſm;
Young's Night Thoughts,

LAW and PHYSICK.

Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
on Ulcers,
Brooks's Practice,
Brown's Elements;
Burne's Juſtice,
Burlamagoi on Law,
Bucan's Domeſtic Medicine;
Cheſelden's Anatomy,
Collea's Practice, 2 vols.
Materia Medica, 2 vols
Conſtitution of the United Stat
Maſſachuſetts, do.
Clark's Magazine,
Douglas on the Muſcles,
Difſenſe on the Conſtitutio
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Edinburgh New D
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Columbia's Glory, a Poem,
Cozzen's Fables,
Columbus's Difcovery of America;
Catechiſm of Nature,
Clark's Introduction,
Catechiſm of Health;
Cecillia, 3 vols.
Clark's Farriery,
Charlotte,
Dana's Selected Leſſons,
Dinarbas,
Devil on two Sticks;
Dangerous Vice,
Don Quixote, 4 vols.
Davidſon's Virgil,
Dialogues, Latin and Engliſh;
Deſcription of 300 Animals;
Duncan's Cicero,
Deſtruction of Troy,
Duncan's Logick,
Evelina, 2 vols.
Eulogium on Dr. Franklin;
Entropii,
Enfield's Philoſophy,
Erafmus,
Freemaſonry Conſtitution,
Farmer's Friend,
Fiſher's Inſtructor,
Female Spectator, 4 vols.
Fool of Quality, 5 vols.
Friend of Youth, 2 vols.
Father's Legacy to his Daughter,
Funny Jeffer,
Fille De Chambre,
Farmer's Letters,
French Revolution, 2 vols.
Federal Reckoner,
Female Policy Detected,
Fairy Tales,
Fenning's Dictionary,
Gordon's American Revo
vols.
Goldſmith's Hiſt
vols.
Abr
Guſtavus V
Goldſmith
Gentlem
Gothric
Girl o
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Ab

d Canals.

of the Locks and Ca-
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in Springfield, on Wed-
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afternoon—then & there
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, and act thereon: To
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THINGTON, *Preſid't.*
HT,
ENSHAW, } *Directors.*
HARD,
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Parſons in Springfield,
fixth day of January
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Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE juſt received a new ſupply of

GOODS,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms, for ready pay or ſhort credit.

ALL indebted to them, whoſe times of payment are become due, are requeſted to ſettle immediately—thoſe that neglect, will be ſued indiſcriminately, by the firſt of January next.

Northampton. Nov. 18, 1795.

Drugs and Medicines.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS juſt received from London, a large and extenſive aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he offers for ſale to his old cuſtomers and others for cash, or ſix months credit.—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Britiſh Oil, Eſſence of Peppermint, Steer's Opodeldoc, Hooper's, Anderſon's & Lockyer's Pills, Balſam of Honey, &c. ALSO, Surgeons pocket Inſtruments, Crooked Needles, Crown and country Lancets, Bell Metal and Glaſs Mortars, Cupping Glaſſes, Ladies Smelling Bottles, grain Scales and Weights, Cephalic Snuff, Vials of all ſorts, by the groſs or ſingle doz.—Glauber's and Epſom's Salts and Flour of Sulphur, by the quantity.—*Apothecaries* may be ſupplied with moſt of the articles of Medicine, &c. as low as can be purchaſed on the continent.

Painter's Colours, &c.

Such as White and Red Lead, Spaniſh Brown and Whiting, Spruce Yellow, parent and Stone Yellow, Pruſſian Blue, Umber, Shallack, Indian Red, Emmery, Vermillion, boxes of Cake Colours, Gold Size, Blue Smalt, Books of Gold, Silver, Tin, and Braſs Leaf, Sand Papers, Sponge, Litharge of Gold, Verdigriſe, and white Vitriol.—He has alſo for ſale, Logwood, Foſtic, Allam and Copperas per cwt. blue Vitriol, Brimſtone, Oil of Turpentine per Gallon, Arſenic, Engliſh and American Glue, &c.—W. I. & N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Bohea & Suchong Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alliſpice, Ginger, Rice, Raiſins, Tamarinds, &c. &c.

Northampton, Dec. 19, 1795.

New Goods,

TELY received from Boſton and New York, as general and valuable nt of GOODS as is to be found of the ſtores in the county—which d for ſale, on reaſonable terms, for or ſhort approved credit—Gen. Ladies, who wiſh to ſupply ith dry Goods and Groceries, to call at their ſtore, a few meeting houſe in Conway, cannot be as well accomny of the ſtores in the nt made eaſy to the purry article of produce ment—among other are clean comb ll be taken in

The co-partnerſhip of GOODMAN and MERRILL, is this day mutually diſſolved,—all perſons indebted, or having demands on ſaid firm, are deſired to call on Wm. Armes & Aſa Merrill for a ſettlement, who have commenced that Mercantile buſineſs after the firſt inſt.

Armes and Merrill,

have juſt received from Boſton, a large and elegant aſſortment of European, and India GOODS, which they are determined to ſell on terms pleaſing to the purchaſer.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. which may be had as cheap as can be bought in the county. For which all kinds of country produce will be received in payment; conſtant attendance given, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

They want any quantity of good houſe ASHES, and SALTS of LYE, for which the higheſt price will be given.—22½ per lb. given for clean cotton and linen RAGS.

SIMEON GOODMAN,
Wm. ARMES,
ASA MERRILL.

N. B. Simeon Goodman requeſts all perſons, who have open accounts with him previous to 2nd day of laſt June, to call and ſee him.

Charlemont, Nov. 17, 1795.

Notice is hereby given,

that the co-partnerſhip of *Bangs & Hayden* is by mutual conſent diſſolved, and the buſineſs will be carried on in future by *Reuben Bangs*, who has a good ſupply of Engliſh and Weſt-India GOODS, and expects in the courſe of next week, to receive an additional ſupply from Boſton.—Said *Bangs* requeſts their former cuſtomers and others, to call and ſee him, and they may be ſupplied with almoſt every thing wanted, on the moſt reaſonable terms for ready pay, or ſhort approved credit.—They requeſt all perſons who have open accounts with them, to call on ſaid *Bangs* and ſettle the ſame, either by payment or note immediately—thoſe whoſe contracts are expired in particular, are requeſted to make payment.

REUBEN BANGS.

Williamſburgh, Dec. 19, 1795.

Timothy Jewett,

REQUESTS all thoſe that have accounts with him, of more than a twelve month ſtanding, to ſettle them immediately.

Wanted, a JOURNEYMAN linen Wheel Maker.—Enquire of

T. JEWETT.

Northampton, Dec. 14th, 1795.

The ſubſcribers being

appointed commiſſioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. to examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of HANNAH WELLS late of Conway deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and ſupport their claims—Notice is hereby given, that the commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of *Peter Clarke*, innholder in Conway, on the ſecond Monday of February and March next, from one to ſix o'clock in the afternoon.

ELISHA BILLINGS, } Commiſ-
VID CHILDS, } ſioners.

All indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Adminiſtrator.

1795.

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