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ADDRESS

Of the House of Representatives in answer to the President's Speech.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

AS the Representatives of the people of the U. States, we cannot but participate in the strongest sensibility to every blessing which they enjoy, and cheerfully join with you in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good for the numerous and extraordinary blessings which he has conferred on our favoured country.

A final and formal termination of the distressing war which has ravaged our North Western Frontier, will be an event which must afford a satisfaction proportioned to the anxiety with which it has long been sought; and in the adjustment of the terms, we perceive the true policy of making them satisfactory to the Indians as well as to the United States, as the best basis of a durable tranquility. The disposition of such of the southern tribes as had also heretofore annoyed our frontier, is another prospect in our situation so important to the interest and happiness of the United States, that it is much to be lamented that any clouds should be thrown over it, more especially by excesses on the part of our own citizens.

While our population is advancing with a celerity which exceeds the most sanguine calculations —while every part of the United States displays indications of rapid and various improvement—while we are in the enjoyment of protection and security, by mild and wholesome laws, administered by governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, a secure foundation will be laid for accelerating, maturing and establishing the prosperity of our country, if by treaty and amicable negociation, all those causes of external discord which heretofore menaced our tranquility, shall be extinguished on terms compatible with our national rights and honor, and with our constitution, and great commercial interests.

Among the various circumstances in our internal situation, none can be viewed with more satisfaction and exultation than that the late scene of disorder and insurrection, has been completely restored to the enjoyment of order and repose. Such a triumph of reason and of law, is worthy of the free government under which it happened, and was justly to be hoped, from the enlightened and patriotic spirit which prevades and actuates the people of the United States.

In contemplating that spectacle of national happiness which our country exhibits, of which you, Sir, have been pleased to make an interesting summary, permit us to acknowledge and declare the very great share which your zealous and faithful services have contributed to it, and to express the affectionate attachment which we feel for your character.

The several interesting subjects which you recommend to our consideration will receive every degree of attention which is due to them: and whilst we feel the obligation of temperate and mutual indulgence in all our discussions, we trust and pray that the result to the happiness and welfare of our country may correspond with the pure affection we bear to it.

THE ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

COMING as you do from all parts of the United States, I receive great satisfaction from the concurrence of your testimony in the justness of the interesting summary of our national happiness, which, as the result of my enquiries, I presented to your view. The sentiments we have mutually expressed of profound gratitude to the source of these numerous blessings—the author of all Good —: pledges of our obligations to unite our fervent and zealous endeavours, as the instruments of Divine Providence to preserve and perpetuate them.

Accept, Gentlemen, my thanks for your declaration, that to my agency you ascribe the enjoyment of a great share of these benefits. So far as my services constitute to the happiness of my country, the acknowledgment thereof by my fellow citizens, and their affectionate attachment, will ever prove an abundant reward.

GEO: WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

The public have long awaited with impatience for the detected letters of the late French Minister, Mr. Fauchet—Here it follows.

TRANSLATION of Mr. Fauchet's Political Despatch, No. 10.

Legation of Philadelphia. Foreign relations. Private correspondence of the Minister on Politics. No. 10.

Philadelphia, the 10th Brumaire, 3d year of the French Republic one and indivisible. (October 31st, 1794.)

Joseph Fauchet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, near the United States,

To the Commissioner of Foreign Relations.

CITIZEN,

THE measures which prudence prescribes to me to take, with respect to my colleagues, have still presided in the dispatches signed by them, which treat of the insurrection of the western counties, and of the repressive means adopted by the government. I have allowed them to be confined to the giving of a faithful, but naked recital of events: the reflections therein contained scarcely exceed the conclusions easily deducible from the character assumed by the public prints, I have reserved myself to give you as far as I am able a key to the facts detailed in our reports. When it comes in question to explain, either by conjectures or by certain data, the secret views of a foreign government, it would be imprudent to run the risk of indiscretions, and to give one self up to men, whose known partiality for that government, and similitude of passions and interests with its chiefs, might lead to confidences, the issue of which are incalculable. Besides the precious confessions of Mr. Randolph alone throw a satisfactory light upon every thing that comes to pass. These I have not yet communicated to my colleagues. The motives already mentioned lead to this reserve, and still less permit me to open myself to them at the present moment. I shall then endeavour, Citizen, to give you a clue to all the measures, of which the common dispatches give you an account, and to discover the true causes of the explosion, which it is obstinately resolved to repress with great means, although the state of things has no longer any thing alarming.

To confine the present crisis to the simple question of the excise, is to reduce it far below its true scale; it is indubitably connected with a general explosion for some time prepared in the public mind, but which this local and precipitate eruption will cause to miscarry, or at least check for a long time:—in order to see the real cause, in order to calculate the effect, and the consequences, we must ascend to the origin of the parties existing in the state, and retrace their progress.

The present system of government has created malcontents. This is the lot of all new things. My predecessors have given information in detail upon the parts of the system which have particularly awakened clamours and produced enemies to the whole of it. The primitive divisions of opinion as to the political form of the state, and the limits of the sovereignty of the whole over each state individually sovereign, had created the federalist and antifederalist. From a whimsical contrast between the name and the real opinion of the parties, a contrast hitherto little understood in Europe, the former aimed, and still aim, with all their power, to annihilate federalism, whilst the latter have always wished to preserve it. This contrast was created by the *Confidentiers* or the Constitutionalists,* who, being first in giving the denominations (a matter so important in a revolution) took for themselves that which was the most popular, although in reality it contradicted their ideas, and gave to their rivals one which would draw on them the attention of the people notwithstanding they really wished to preserve a system whose prejudices should cherish at least the memory and the name.

Moreover these first divisions, of the nature of those to be destroyed by time, in proportion as the nation should have advanced in the experiment of a form of government which rendered it flourishing, might now have completely disappeared, if the system of finances which had its birth in the cradle of the constitution, had not renewed their vigour under various forms. The mode of organizing the national credit, the consolidating and funding of the public debt, the introduction of the political economy of the usage of states, which prolong their existence or ward off their fall only by expedients, imperceptibly created a financiering class who threaten to become the aristocratical order of the state. Several citizens, and among others those who had aided in establishing independence with their purses or their arms, conceived themselves aggrieved by those fiscal engagements. Hence an opposition which declared itself between the farming or agricultural interest, and that of the fiscal; federalism and antifederalism, which are founded on those new denominations, in proportion as the treasury usurps a preponderance in the government and legislation: Hence in fine, the state divided into partisans and enemies of the treasurer and of his theories. In this new classification of parties, the nature of things gave popularity to the latter, an innate instinct; if I may use the expression, caused the ears of the people to revolt at the names alone of *treasurer* and *stockjobber*; but the opposite party, in consequence of its ability, obstinately persisted in leaving to its adversaries the suspicious name of *antifederalist*, whilst in reality they were friends of the constitution, and enemies only of the excrescences which financiering theories threatened to attach to it.

It is useless to stop longer to prove that the monarchical system was interwoven with those novelties of finances, and that the friends of the latter favoured the attempts which were made in order to bring the constitution to the former by insensible gradations. The writings of influential men of this party prove it; their real opinions too avoid it: and the journals of the senate are the depository of the first attempts.

Let us, therefore, free ourselves from the intermediate spaces in which the progress of the system is marked, since they can add nothing to the proof of its existence—Let us pass by its sympathy with our regenerating movements, while running in monarchical paths—Let us arrive at the situation in which our Republican revolution has placed things and parties.

The antifederalists disembarrass themselves of an insignificant denomination, and take that of patriots and of republicans. Their adversaries become *aristocrats*, notwithstanding their efforts to preserve the advantageous illusion of ancient names; opinions clash, and press each other; the aristocratic attempts which formerly had appeared so insignificant, are recollected. The treasurer, who is looked upon as their first source, is attacked; his operations and plans are denounced to the public opinion; nay, in the sessions of 1792 and 1793, a solemn enquiry into his administration was obtained. This first victory was to produce another, and it was hoped that, faulty or innocent, the Treasurer would retire, no less by necessity in the one case, than from self love in the other. He, emboldened by the triumph which he obtained in the useless inquiry of his enemies, of which both objects proved equally abortive, seduced besides by the momentary reverse of republicanism in Europe, removes the mask and announces the approaching triumph of his principles.

In the mean time the popular societies are formed; political ideas concentre themselves; the patriotic party unite and more closely connect themselves; they gain a formidable majority in the legislature; the abasement of commerce, the slavery of navigation, and the audacity of England, strengthen it. A concert of declarations and censures against the government arises; at which the latter is even itself astonished.

Such was the situation of things towards the close of the last and at the beginning of the present year. Let us pass over the discontents which were most generally expressed in these critical moments. They have been sent to you at different periods, and in detail. In every quarter are arraigned the imbecility of the government towards Great Britain, the defenceless state of the country against possible invasions, the coldness towards the French Republic: the system of finance is attacked, which threatens eternizing the debt under pretext of making it the guaranty of public happiness; the complication of that system which withholds from general inspection all its operations—the alarming power of the influence it procures to a man whose principles are regarded as dangerous,—the preponderance which that man acquires from day to day in public measures, and in a word the immoral and impolitic modes of taxation, which he at first presents as expedients, and afterwards raises to permanency.

In touching this last point we attain the principal complaint of the western people and the ostensible motive of their movements. Republicans by principle, independent by character and situation, they could not but accede with enthusiasm to the criminations which we have sketched. But the excise above all affects them. Their lands are fertile, watered with the finest rivers in the world: but the abundant fruits of their labour run the risk of perishing for the want of means of exchanging them, as those more happy cultivators do for objects which desire indicates to all men who have known only the enjoyments which Europe procures them. They therefore convert the excess of their produce into liquors imperfectly fabricated, which badly supply the place of those they might procure by exchange. The excise is created and strikes at this consoling transformation; their complaints are answered by the only pretext, that they are otherwise inaccessible to every species of impost. But why, in contempt of treaties, are they left to bear the yoke of the feeble Spaniard, as to the Mississippi for upwards of twelve years? Since when has an agricultural people submitted to the unjust capricious law of a people explorers of the precious metals? Might we not suppose that Madrid and Philadelphia mutually assisted in prolonging the slavery of the river; that the proprietors of a barren coast are afraid lest the Mississippi, once opened, and its numerous branches brought into activity, their fields might become deserts, and in a word that commerce dreads having rivals in those interior parts as soon as their inhabitants shall cease to be subjects? This last supposition is not too well founded; an influential member of the Senate, Mr. Izard, one day in conversation undisguisedly announced it to me.

I shall be more brief in my observations on the murmurs excited by the system for the sale of lands. It is conceived to be unjust that these vast and fertile regions should be sold by provinces to capitalists, who thus enrich themselves, and retail with immense profits, to the husbandmen, possessions which they have never seen. If there were not a latent design to arrest the rapid settlement of those lands and to prolong their infant state, why not open in the west land offices, where every body without distinction, should be admitted to purchase by a small or large quantity? Why reserve to yourself or distribute to favorites to a clan of flatterers, of courtiers, that which belongs to the State, and which should be sold to the greatest possible profit of all its members?

Such therefore were the parts of the public grievance, upon which the western people most insisted. Now, as the common dispatches inform you, these complaints were systematizing by the conversations of influential men who retired into those wild countries, and who from principle, or by a series of particular heart-burnings, animated discontents already too near to effervescence. At last the local explosion is effected. The western people calculated on being supported by some distinguished characters in the east, and even imagined they had in the bosom of the government some abettors, who might share in their grievances or their principles.

From what I have detailed above, those men might indeed be supposed to be numerous. The sessions of 1793 and 1794 had given importance to the republican party, and solidity to its accusations. The propositions of Mr. Madison, of his project of a navigation act, of which Mr. Jefferson was originally the author tapped the British interest, now an integral part of the financiering system. Mr. Taylor, a republican member of the Senate, published, towards the end of the session, three pamphlets, in which this last is explored to its origin and developed in its progress and consequences with force and method, in the last he asserts that the decripid state of affairs resulting from that system, could not but presage, under a rising government, either a revolution or a civil war.

The first was preparing; the government, which had foreseen it, reproduced under various forms, the demand of a disposable force which might put it in a respectable state of defence. Defeated in this measure, who can aver that it may not have hastened the local eruption in order to make an advantageous diversion, and to lay the more general storm which it saw gathering? am I not authorised in forming this conjecture from the conversation which the Secretary of state had with me and Le Blanc, alone, an account of which you have in my dispatch, No. 3? but how may we expect that this new plan will be executed? By exasperating and severe measures, authorised by a law which was not solicited till the close of the session. This law gave to the one already existing for collecting the excise a coercive force which hitherto it had not possessed, and a demand of which was not before ventured to be made†. By means of this new law all the refractory citizens to the old one, were caused to be pursued with a sudden rigor; a great number of writs were issued; doubtless the natural consequences from a conduct so decisive and so harsh were expected; and before those were manifested the means of repression had been prepared; this was undoubtedly what Mr. Randolph meant in telling me *that under pretext of giving energy to the government it was intended to introduce absolute power and to mislead the President in point which would conduct him to unpopularity.*

Whether the explosion has been provoked by the government; or owes its birth to accident, it is certain that a commotion of some hundred of men, who have not since been found in arms, and the very pacific union of the counties in Braddock's field, a union which has not been revived, were not symptoms which could justify the raising of a great force as 15,000 men. Besides the principles, uttered in the declarations hitherto made public, rather announced ardent minds to be calmed than anarchists to be subdued. But in order to obtain something on the public opinion prepossessed against the demands contemplated to be made, it was necessary to magnify the danger, to disfigure the views of those people, to attribute to them the design of uniting themselves with England, to alarm the citizens for the fate of the constitution, which in reality the revolution threatened only the ministers. This step succeeded; an army is raised; this military part of the suppression is doubtless Mr. Hamilton's, the pacific part and the sending of commissioners are due to the influence of Mr. Randolph over the mind of the President, whom I delight always to believe, and whom I do believe, truly virtuous, and the friend of his fellow citizens and principles.

In the mean time, although there was a certainty of having an army yet it was necessary to assure themselves of co operators among the men whose patriotic reputation might influence their party, and whose luke-warmness or want of energy in the existing conjunctures might compromit the success of the plans. Of all the governors whose duty it was to appear at the head of the requisitions, the governor of Pennsylvania alone enjoyed the name of Republican; his opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of his systems were known to be unfavorable. The Secretary of this state possessed great influence in the Popular Society of Philadelphia, which in its turn influenced those of other states? of course he merited attention. It appears therefore that these men with others unknown to me, all having without doubt Randolph at their head, were balancing to decide on their party. Two or three days before the proclamation was published, and of course before the cabinet had resolved on its measures, Mr. Randolph came to see me with an air of great eagerness, and made to me the overtures of which I have given you an account in my No. 6. Thus with some thousands of dollars the Republic could have decided on civil war or on peace! Thus the consciences of the pretended patriots of America have already their prices‡? It is very true that the certainty of these conclusions, painful to be drawn, will forever exist in our archives! What will be the old age of this government, if it is thus early decrepid? Such, citizen, is the evident consequence of the system of finances conceived by Mr. Hamilton. He has made of a whole nation a stock-jobbing, speculating, selfish people. Riches alone here fix consideration; and as no one likes to be despised, they are universally sought after. Nevertheless this depravity has not yet embraced the mass of the people; the effects of this pernicious system have as yet but slightly touched them. Still there are patriots of whom I delight to entertain an idea worthy of that imposing title. Consul Monroe, he is of this number; he had appriséd me of the men whom the current of events had dragged along as bodies devoid of weight.—

* *Constituants.*

* *Disponible.*

† *This law was mentioned in the comment upon the laws of the last session inclosed in No. 9. of the correspondence of the minister.*

‡ *Tarif.*

His friend Madison is also an honest man. Jefferson, on whom the Patriots cast their eyes to succeed the President, had foreseen these crises. He prudently retired in order to avoid making a figure against his inclination in France, the secret of which will soon or late be brot to light.

As soon as it was decided that the French Republic purchased 20 men to do their duty, there were to be seen individuals, about whose conduct the government could at least form nearly conjectures, giving themselves up with a scandalous ostentation to its views, and ever decoupling its declarations. The popular Societies soon emitted resolutions stamped with the same spirit, and who altho' they may have been advised by love of order, might nevertheless have omitted or uttered them with less solemnity. Then were seen coming from the very men whom we had been accustomed to regard as having little friendship from the system of the treasurer, harangues without end, in order to give a new direction to the public mind.—The militia, however, manifest some repugnance, particularly in Pennsylvania, for the service to which they are called. Several officers resign; at last by excursions or harangues, incomplete requisitions are obtained, and scattered volunteer corps from different parts make up the deficiency. How much more interesting, than the changeable men whom I have painted above, were those plain citizens who answered the solicitations which were made to them to join the volunteers—"If we are required we will march; because we do not wish not to have a government, but to arm ourselves as volunteers would be in appearance subscribing implicitly to the excise system which we reprobate."

What I have said above, authorizes then our resting on the opinion become incontestible, that in the crisis which has burst, and in the means employed for restoring order, the true question was the destruction of the triumph of the treasurer's plans. This being once established, let us pass over the facts related in the common dispatches, and see how the government or the treasurer will take from the very stroke which threatened his system, the safe opportunity of humbling the adverse party, and of silencing their enemies whether opened or concealed. The army marched; the President made known that he was going to command it; he set out for Carlisle; Hamilton, as I have understood, requested to follow him; the President dared not refuse him. It does not require much penetration to divine the object of this journey: In the President it was wise, it might also be his duty. But in Mr. Hamilton it was a consequence of the profound policy which directs all his steps; a measure dictated by the perfect knowledge of the human heart. Was it not interesting for him, for his party, tottering under the weight of events without, and speculations within, to proclaim an intimacy more perfect than ever with the President, whose very name is a sufficient shield against the most formidable attacks? Now what more evident mark could the President give of his intimacy than by suffering Mr. Hamilton, whose name is even understood in the west as that of a public enemy, to go and place himself at the head of the army, which went, if I may use the expression, to cause his system to triumph against the opposition of the people? The presence of Mr. Hamilton with the army must attach it more than ever to his party; we see what ideas these circumstances give birth to on both sides, all however to the advantage of the secretary.

Three weeks had they encamped in the west without a single armed man appearing. However, the President, or those who with to make the most of this new manœuvre, made it public that he was going to command in person. The session of Congress being very near, it was wished to try whether there could not be obtained from the presses, which were supposed to have changed, a silence whence to conclude the possibility of infringing the constitution in its most essential part; in that which fixes the relation of the President with the legislature. But the patriotic papers laid hold of this artful attempt; I am certain that the office of the secretary of state which alone remained at Philadelphia (for whilst the minister of finance was with the army, the minister of war was on a tour to the Province of Maine, 400 miles from Philadelphia) maintained the controversy in favor of the opinion which it was desired to establish. A comparison between the President and the English Monarch was introduced, who far removed from Westminster, yet strictly fulfils his duty of sanctioning; it was much insisted on that the constitution declares that the President commands the armed force: this similitude was treated with contempt; the consequence of the power of commanding in person, drawn from the right to command in chief (or direct) the force of the state, was ridiculed and reduced to an absurdity, by supposing a fleet at sea and an army on land.—The result of this controversy was, that some days after it was announced that the President would come to open the approaching session.

During his stay at Bedford, the President doubtless concerted the plan of the campaign with Mr. Lee, to whom he left the command in chief.—The letter by which he delegates the command to him, is that of a virtuous man, at least as to the major part of the sentiments which it contains; he afterwards set out for Philadelphia, where he has just arrived, and Mr. Hamilton remains with the army.

This last circumstance unveils all the plans of the secretary; he presides over the military operations in order to acquire in the sight of his enemies a formidable and imposing consideration.—He and Mr. Lee the commander in chief, agree perfectly in principles. The Governors of Jersey and Maryland harmonize entirely with them; the Governor of Pennsylvania, of whom it never would have been suspected, lived intimately and publicly with Hamilton. Such a union of persons would be matter sufficient to produce resistance in the western counties, even admitting they had not thought of making any.

The soldiers themselves are astonished at the scandalous gaiety, with which those who possess the secret, proclaim their approaching triumph. It is asked, of what use are 15,000 men in this country, in which provisions are scarce, and where are to be seized only some turbulent men at their plough. Those who conducted the expedition know this; the matter is to create a great expence; when the sums shall come to be assessed, no one will be willing to pay, and should each pay his assessment, it will be done in cursing the insurgent principles of the patriots.

It is impossible to make a more able manœuvre for the opening of Congress. The generous indignation, which had agitated their minds in the last session, were about being renewed with still more vigor; there was nothing to announce of brilliant successes which they had promised. The hostilities of Great Britain on the continent so long disguised, and now become evident, a commerce always harrassed, ridiculous negociations lingering at London, waiting until new conjunctures should authorize new insults: such was the picture they were likely to have to offer the Representatives of the people. But this crisis, and the great movements made to prevent its consequences, change the state of things. With what advantage do they denounce an atrocious attack upon the constitution, and appreciate the activity used to repress it; the aristocratical party will soon have understood the secret; all the misfortunes will be attributed to patriots; the party of the latter is about being deserted by all the weak men, and this complete session will have been gained.

Who knows what will be the limits of this triumph? Perhaps advantage will be taken by it to obtain some laws for strengthening the government, and still more precipitating the propensity, already visible, that it has towards aristocracy.

Such are, citizen, the data which I possess concerning these events, and the consequences I draw from them: I wish I may be deceived in my calculations, and the good disposition of the people; their attachments to principles lead me to expect it. I have perhaps herein fallen into the repetition of reflections and facts contained in other dispatches, but I wished to present together some views which I have reason to ascribe to the ruling party, and some able manœuvres invented to support themselves. Without participating in the passions of the parties, I observe them; and I owe to my country an exact and strict account of the situation of things. I shall make it my duty to keep you regularly informed of every change that may take place; above all I shall apply myself to penetrate the disposition of the legislature; that will not a little assist in forming the final idea which we ought to have of these movements; and what we should really fear or hope from them.

Health and fraternity.

Signed,

I H: FAUCHET.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

December 15.

Mr. Murray rose to make a few observations on the motion for striking out from the word councils. As a representative from Maryland, he said, he could not on this occasion be contented to give a silent vote. The Legislature of that State had not long since declared, that their confidence in the President remains undiminished; and though his single sentiment might be deemed unimportant when viewed in connection with the unanimous vote of his State, yet he was free to declare, that his confidence in the Chief Magistrate had experienced no diminution. The Legislature of Maryland, he observed, had foreseen, that attempts would be made, and saw that unjustifiable attempts were actually making to diminish the confidence of the People in the President, they therefore resolved to give the sanction of their unanimous vote to his character, declaring that the President retained their confidence and that he had merited it. Tho' not bound by the opinion of the Legislature of that State he conceived it his duty not to give a silent vote on the present occasion.

Mr. Giles had hoped that nothing would have been brought before the house calculated to disturb the harmony that ought to subsist, by involving the discussion, of delicate points. He had as much zeal as any man for the preservation of the President's fame and reputation; but he could not go the length of the expressions in the clause objected to. He could not agree to it in its present shape because the assertion in it does not correspond with the fact. After this remark, there could not, he conceived be any inconsistency in voting against the word and still feeling a regard for the President. He hoped his fame and reputation might never receive a stain,—but pass unimpaired to posterity. He should vote for striking out.

Mr. Freeman wished the motion might be so modified as to involve the striking out of the word undiminished only. Tho' he for himself, he observed, might say that his confidence in the President was undiminished, he could not utter the same sentiment in behalf of the People at large. In his opinion the confidence of part (a very small one perhaps) of the people was diminished; tho' that of a majority might be undiminished.

Mr. Harper said he had no difficulty in declaring, that his own confidence in the President was undiminished, but could not go so far as to pledge himself that that of all the People was so. He never, he said, had, as some, been in the habit of worshipping the President: He considered him as a man, not infallible, but as a wise, honest and faithful public servant, and he was prepared in all places and situations to declare this opinion; but he was not ready to pronounce concerning the opinion of the People of the United States. Some time hence they may become unanimous in their confidence; but he could not say, that it was not diminished. He was ready to declare for himself but not for others. If called upon to declare whether a majority, whether four fifths of the People retained their confidence in the President, he could declare it as his opinion in the affirmative; but the clause as it stands includes the whole and he declared as it stood could not command his vote. He concluded by expressing his intention when it would be in order to introduce a modification of the clause so as to express the undiminished confidence of the house in the President.

Mr. Parker in coincidence with the wish of Mr. Freeman agreed to confine his motion to striking out the word undiminished.

Mr. Sedgwick doubted whether after a division of the question, and a question being taken on the First part, a modification of the second part, would be in order.

The Chairman declared it in order.

Mr. Sedgwick viewed the present motion as even more objectionable than the first: it went directly to a denial of undiminished confidence in the President on the part of the House and the public. There was a time, he said, when no one could have supposed that the period would have arrived, (but in the popular branch of government, the confidence of the People and their Representatives in that man could have been questioned.

Having been on the committee that framed the answer and maturely considered the subject in every part, he would mention some of the observations that occurred to his mind particularly in favour of the part now objected to. Left in the course of them his sensibility on this subject should betray him into some warmth of expression, he begged leave to premise, that he wished to wound the feelings of no man.

It was proper he said to enquire into facts on which the expression now objected to was grounded. Is the confidence of the People in the services, patriotism and wisdom of the Chief Magistrate diminished? His experience led him to say no; then, in the existing circumstances, is it not right for the Representatives to make the declaration to their constituents and the world? To suppose the people, who, at the present moment, enjoyed so many blessings under the President's administration could feel their confidence in him impaired, would suppose a baseness of disposition unworthy of them and of the services he had rendered. Who could review the glorious conduct of our Chief during the conflict of the revolution, his unwearied labour for the public good, his bravery, moderation, humanity: who could observe him in his happy retirement, covered with glory and accompanied by the blessings of his country: then forsaking his retirement, putting to hazard the mighty mass of his reputation, and be insensible of his services? Who could review the critical situation in which he preserved our peace and prosperity during a glorious administration of six years; who could review these things and not have his heart filled with gratitude and esteem? He expressed his belief, that a late measure of the executive was less the object of the dislike of some, than affording the opportunity for the vent of passions and feelings deep rooted before.

As to the sense of the people of the President, he believed it unaltered, as to his immediate Constituents he was sure it was; and if so it was the duty of the house to make the declaration to the world, a duty the house owed to themselves and their constituents, and the more binding from the nature of the government the people had chosen.

Though the President had twice been called to the Presidency by the unanimous and unsolicited voice of his fellow citizens; though in obedience to that voice he had made a sacrifice no other man would have made; though s[illegible] reward he has received for his services has been the approbation of his country, yet nevertheless licentious presses had lately teemed with infamous and scandalous abuse towards him. Is this, he asked, consonant to the feelings of the house, and shall they not attempt to counteract its effects in the only constitutional manner. Shall they not declare their own and their constituents confidence undiminished in that officer of the government.

He has told the legislature that he wishes to cooperate, to preserve unimpaired the blessings we enjoy. Does the house believe this? that it is wrong to express their confidence?

He believed, he said, that the efforts made to destroy the character of this first of men, instead of producing the mischief intended, would effect the contrary; and he also expressed his belief that the tide of his popularity at the present moment flowed with unusual strength.

It has been intimated, he observed, that sanctioning the vote or confidence contemplated in the cause of the address under consideration would implicate an approbation of a late measure of the executive, and would preclude the possibility of a free opinion when that measure might come under the consideration of the house. He declared, upon his honour, that he had no intention that the vote now contemplated should have that effect. He did not conceive, that the vote of undiminished confidence, which he now prefixed, involved an approbation of all the measures of the executive; it did not exclude the idea of fallibility; for what man is infallible? It only implied, according to his conception, an approbation of the general tenor of the conduct of the executive. When the house expresses their confidence in a public officer, they cannot mean that they believe him infallible, but only that this character, grounded on his general conduct, receives their approbation.

If when the chief magistrate is attacked in the manner the President has been attacked, he is left to be overwhelmed with unmerited abuse, what man with talents to be useful, a reputation to be injured, or feelings to be wounded,—what man will hazard all to save an ungrateful country?—It will render the station of chief magistrate fought only by mercenaries. If confidence is denied to the executive it will only create vacancies in the high offices of government to be filled by those harpies who prey upon the vitals of the state.

Another consideration, he said, should have an influence on this occasion. The fame of the chief magistrate's character has filled the whole world; the Americans are particularly distinguished as a people, for their uniform attachment towards him. If at this time of the day they individually declare their want of confidence in that character they will justify the malignant predictions which have been uttered against our system of government.

These considerations, he said, had weighed on his mind. If the motion for striking out prevailed, he declared it would distress him beyond any circumstance that had occasion to him during his public life, especially at this period and under the present circumstances of affairs. He should consider the prevalence of this motion as tantamount to a declaration, that the house and their constituents did not feel their confidence in the President unimpaired.

Mr. Livingston lamented the situation which the drafted address reduced the house to; but he could not give his assent to it as it stood; he should vote for striking out the word *undiminished*, if a question on it should be urged. He did not conceive himself called to a seat in the house to express opinions, much less the opinions of others but to make laws. He felt so much the delicacy of the situation which the wording of the address had placed the house in, that he wished the dilemma of a vote might be avoided. The gentleman left up also lamented the situation, and justly observed, that striking the word out was tantamount to a declaration that the confidence reposed on the President was diminished. But he begged to remind him that it was the framers of the address, and he was one of them, that had involved the house to this disagreeable situation.

He declined himself to [illegible] any preliminary proceedings as not exactly to know how to avoid a question on the present motion. He declared he was not prepared to say what was the opinion of his constituents concerning the President was. The confidence of many of them he knew was shaken; that if others was increased.

He moved, if in order, that the committee should rise and the address be recommitted.

This was carried, as Messrs. Freeman and Baldwin added to the committee.

December 16.

Mr. Madison from the committee to whom had been recommitted the draft of the address in answer to the President's speech, brought in a report. The clause now added confided of a modification of the clause objected to yesterday. On motion, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. The amendment was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Giles then moved an amendment in the third line of the last paragraph. It was thus. For "The [illegible] interesting subjects which you recommended to our consideration will receive every degree of attention." The committee rose. The chairman reported progress. The house agreed to the report.

It was then moved and agreed to, that the speaker, attended by the house, do present the address as amended, to the President, and that a committee, should be appointed to wait on the President to know where and when he will be ready to receive the address of the house.

The same gentleman, viz. Mr. Madison, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Sitgreves, who had been first appointed to draft the address; were named for waiting on the President.

Mr. Tracy submitted a resolution relative to the law for receiving subscriptions to the loan for the government of the United States, which law is now nearly expired. The resolutions was laid on the table.

The long report from the committee on the laws which have expired, or are near expiring, was again read.

Mr. Giles moved that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy, in the United States. This was agreed to. It was then asked of what number the committee should consist? Mr. Harper hoped that *three* the smallest number possible would be preferred, as it was constantly found that the more numerous a committee was, the less probability there would be of their going speedily through the business. Mr. Giles, Mr. Hillhouse and Mr. Duval were named as the committee.

Mr. Hillhouse moved a resolution that a committee be appointed to examine whether any and what alterations ought to be made in an act entitled, an act for laying a duty on carriages for conveying of persons. The resolution past, and a committee of the members was named.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.

A Correspondent in Beaufort County has favored us with the following singular instance of an attempt to rob a house:—Three men, well mounted, came to a farmer's about mid day, procured some refreshments for themselves and horses, and were observed to pay an uncommon attention to different parts of the house, and then departed with thanks for their kind reception. The farmer, suspicious of some design, invited a few of his neighbours to stay with him. About midnight the three men returned, and made violent attempts to break the doors and windows open, but in vain; they then with an instrument, got the bolt of the lock off; but an iron bar having been previously laid across the door, one of them thrust his arm through the logs to remove it. The people within being unarmed, laid hold of his arm, drew his body to the logs, and made it fast with a cord. Still afraid to venture out, they let him remain 'till day, when they went out and found his thigh cut from ear to ear, his associates having absconded; was the only expedient the remaining one had to prevent a discovery. The person so murdered is supposed to be one Joel Moore, a notorious villian.

NEW-YORK, December 26.

Latest from France

Yesterday the schooner Ariel, captain Fields, arrived at this port, in 45 days from Havre de Grace and ship Jefferson, capt. Dennis, 50 days from Portsmouth, in England. By which Parisian accounts are received to November 6, and London accounts to November 4. The avocations of printer day did not permit us to advertain copious particulars, which we hope to do for Monday—but the important outlines are.

That the French Constitution is gloriously established, and went into effect on the 27th October, agreeably to the decree before received, which day the delegates of France, in assembly met in harmony, and all was peace and joy at Paris.

The commission of 5 directories of the executive is as follows:—

Lareveliere—Lepaux,
Sieyes.
Letourneur (de la Manche.)
Barras.

That an immense force has gone against Chouette and cut him up—the papers are pleasant at his expence.

That Jourdan's retreat was a voluntary one, on account of the incapacity of the country to furnish supplies.

Nathan Storrs,

Clock and Watch Maker.

INFORMS his friends that he has lately received from New-York, a few elegant Silver WATCHES, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. Cyphers, Main Springs, Pendulums, Springs, Gilt and Steel Watch Hands, Plated Segar Trays, Plated Candlesticks, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Gilt Lockets, Breast Pins, Silver Thimbles, Beads of all sorts every kind, Plated Shoe, Knee, and Bow Buckles, Pefle Knee buckles, a new Plating Mill, warranted equal to any imported, warranted Clocks of every kind, with Cases, or without.

CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass.

ALL Persons who are indebted to him, are desired to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 4, 1796.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

The aristocracy of the Church has attempted to revive the times of the Crusades, of the League, of the Frondeurs, and of St. Bartholemew, and as Urban II. armed the Christians against the Mahometans, so Pius VI. wishes to arm the Christians against the civil constitution of the Clergy.

Extract of a letter from a corporal in the French Army before Mentz, Sept. 24.

"My dear Mamma, have no fear of me. We are in sight of an enemy. We are every where triumphant. Your Son is worthy of you. We have just passed the Rhine. The immortal Army of the Sambre and Meuse, is a torrent of fire, which has now dried up this River. I want expressions to represent the valour of the French Soldiers. The enemy must tell it to you.

"If we must lay siege to this place, we shall be here 3 months, and without doubt it will cost us many brave fellows. But we shall carry it and should we draw the stones out with our teeth, we will plant upon the demolished walls of these proud ramparts, now furnished with 450 mouths of fire, the acclaimed flag.

"We are at wedding. The Soldier burns to hear the signal given for actions. The fire sparkles in his eyes. His courage is that of a Lion. Nothing is attempting as the works of the enemy, the Republicans distrust neither their strength nor thunder. Once again, believe me, my dear mother, We shall be conquerors.

I embrace your heart and soul.

A ——,

Corporal French Republic living and lying.

House of Representatives of the United States,
DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) rose to state to the House a very singular occurrence. A man by the name of Randal had desired a private conference with him which was granted. This Randal informed, that he was lately at Detroit and was connected with many Canada Merchants who had it in their power to procure from the Indians a cession of a tract of land bordering on Lake Erie and other parts, to the amount of 20 millions of acres. He pretended to Mr. Smith, that obtaining this tract he was convinced would be the only means of getting rid of Indian hostilities in that quarter; that would form a barrier between the United States and the hostile Indians, and that this could be accomplished through his Canada connections, who had much influence with the Indians in that quarter.

His plan was to petition congress for a grant of this land, to be divided into 40 shares, 24 of which should be reserved for members of congress, 12 for the Eastern and 12 for the Southern, to be offered clandestinely to those who should support the measure in that body. Mr. Smith immediately communicated the subject of this interview to Mr. Murray, for his advice as to the mode of proceeding in order completely to draw forth and unmask the villain. It was also communicated to the President, who procured a warrant to be issued apprehending this Randal.

The above is the substance of Mr. S's. statement; as far as a total dependance upon memory enables us to give it.]

Mr. Murray rose in corroboration of the above statement. The man was introduced to him by a member of the House, and had a private interview with him, in which he unfolded the outlines of the plan as above related. The land was to be divided into 40 or 41 shares; 12 were reserved for the Eastern department and 12 for the Southern; this Randal was to dispose of those intended for the Southern, with whom he insinuated he was popular. Mr. Henry, of the Senate was consulted by Mr. Murray, when Mr. Smith communicated with Mr. Murray for advice, this communication was before Mr. Murray's conversation with Randal; and it was agreed that Mr. Murray should draw him fully forth. With this view, he intimated to Randal, that he knew nothing of land speculating, and therefore, that he might be at a loss to know well what to do with such property if any should fall into his hands; Randal then mentioned that cash would be paid when the whole business was settled, if land was not agreeable. The reserved shares were to be divided among the members according to their abilities and exertions.

This day was fixed for bringing in the petition to the house. The business Randal informed had been dropt to several members in a general way. Mr. Giles said, that it had been communicated to him, not merely in a general way, but in a very partial way not to be misunderstood. This Randal had a few days ago had with him a private conversation at his (Mr. G's) lodgings.—Randal desired him, that 30 or 40 members had already agreed to support the plan. However he might doubt this information, yet it placed him in a delicate situation. He therefore immediately communicated his information to a member from New York, one from Virginia, and to the Speaker.—Instructions were promised to be prepared by this Randal to secure the respective shares to the influential members, &c. Mr. G. by advice of the friends to whom he communicated the business, determined further in hopes of further discoveries. Randal boasted already of having a majority in the Senate; he wanted, however, to make his business sure, a few more members in that as well as the lower house.

Mr. Christie felt it incumbent on himself to say a word as he had introduced Randal to Mr. Murray. He had known Randal in Maryland, where he bore a good character. Randal had never spoken to him of this project but in a public point of view. He introduced him to Mr. Murray at Mr. Randal's, request, knowing then nothing of the man that rendered it improper.

Mr. Livingston corroborated the statement of Mr. Giles. Mr. Livingston having called a few days ago on Mr. Giles, found Randal just leaving the room. Mr. G. communicated to Mr. L. the particulars of the conversation. Mr. L. advised that Mr. Giles should dissemble to endeavor to obtain the papers promised as better proof of the man's criminal intentions, than what could be inferred from a conversation.

Mr. Buck thought it his duty to mention to the house, that before he left home a man by the name of Whitney visited on him and made a disclosure of some project of the kind. He concluded that this must be Randal's accomplice and therefore conceived it incumbent on him to state the circumstances to the house.

Mr. Madison stated that Mr. Giles had consulted with him on the business, and that Randal called upon him and had some little conversation on the public merits of the proposal. Mr. Madison suffered the conversation and took part in it so far as not to let him discover that he had had any conference on the subject with Mr. Giles, that Randal might not be prevented from making a more complete disclosure.

The Speaker mentioned the circumstance of Mr. Giles's disclosure to him and his advice to keep the thing a secret in order if possible to get such a clue to the business,—that if any improper conduct could be discovered as to members of the house such a committee should be procured as to obtain a fair investigation.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) mentioned that Randal had been arrested by the Marshal of the district.

The Speaker issued a warrant for the apprehension of Randal, that the house might bring him within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Lyman mentioned, that Whitney, had called on him, but spoke only of the plan generally. He was to have seen him again; but had not.

NORTHAMPTON, January 6.

The West Indies, it is probable, will soon become the theatre of a bloody contest. France and England appear equally anxious to maintain their territorial rights in those colonies. A French army of 10,000 has already arrived at Point Petre. The English government on the other hand, have equipped a formidable armament, with 25,000 troops, exclusive of cavalry and engineers.

It is remarkable that of the virtuous ten senators, who have all the patriotism of that body concentrated within themselves, two only are from the New-England states; to wit, John Langdon and Moses Robinson. The desertion of the former is said to proceed from a promise that he should on a new arrangement, be made vice president. The Virginians are said to have made a proselyte of the latter, by representing to him that the funding laws, bank and excise, are dangerous to New Divinity. It is however a consoling reflection to New Englandmen, that the virtue and especially the talents of their country are so well represented.

TRIUMPH OF LAW AND ORDER.

It is very satisfactory to announce the good disposition of our sister states, relative to the administration of the national government. The decisive voice of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New-Hampshire is already known. The legislature of North Carolina have evinced correspondent sentiments. A proposition for a vote of thanks to their senators for their opposition to the treaty, was negatived in the house of commons—15 votes only being in the affirmative. The house consists of 150 members. On the question in the senate of the same state, whether they would receive a resolution of thanks for disapprobation, it was negatived by a large majority.

Thus, all the town-meeting noise is like to be traced to a few clubs!

Governor Stone of Maryland has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of 200 dollars for detecting the person who are supposed to have set fire to Cokesbury College.

The Paris papers state, that Thuriot, Cambon, Albite, Granet, Mayse, Bayle, and other chiefs of the Terrorists, who absconded after the last insurrection but one, re-commence to shew their faces. It is generally supposed, that they will again become members of the National Representation. The repeal of the decree which excludes them from that assembly has already been proposed.

The committee of public welfare has ordered all the inhabitants of Paris to be disarmed. Every citizen belonging to the national guards is obliged to carry his fusee and bayonet to the chief place of his section. All these arms are to be deposited in particular magazines. Such citizens as mount the guard keep their arms, and must deliver them back as soon as relieved without the least opposition, which shows to what a degree the capital is struck with terror.

The speech of the President of the United States to Congress, holds out a just and pleasing picture of the rapid progress of American prosperity. Indeed facts are stronger than any general remarks on the subject. Some years ago, the annual exports of this country, amounted only to seventeen millions of dollars. In the three succeeding years, they were nearly as follows; viz. twenty one, twenty six, and thirty four millions. For the year ending in September last, we are well assured that American exports will amount to about fifty millions; so that in the very short space of five years their value has tripled; and even their actual quantity has been very greatly augmented.

This slight recapitulation fully explains and justifies the exordium of the President's speech, where he invites us to join with "him in profound gratitude to the author of all good, for the numerous and extraordinary blessings we enjoy."

MARRIED, at Preston in Connecticut, on the 24th ult. Rev. JONATHAN LAW POMEROY, of Worthington, to Miss BETSEY COIT, youngest daughter of Benjamin Coit, Esq. of Preston.

DIED]—at Hatfield, on Wednesday last, in quiet expectation of a better life, Miss HEPHZIBAH DICKINSON, the amiable and virtuous daughter of Col. Lemuel Dickinson, in the 21st year of her age.

William Willcocks, of New-York, in an address to Edmund Randolph, Esq. lately published, confidently asserts, that Valerius, one of the most virulent abusers of the President, and of the Federal Government, came into this country but a few years ago, a desperate fortune hunter; that his political sentiments were formed in the West-Indies; and that, during the late war, he was capationed in British uniform. Mr. Dallas, Secretary of Pennsylvania, supposing himself implicated in the charge, by the manner in which the character was drawn, has publickly denied that he was the author of the pieces signed Valerius, or any other anonymous publications, in Mr. Bache's paper, against the general government. But Mr. W. says, Valerius is not the only foreigner, who abuses the Patriots of America. Two other instances he mentions, within his own knowledge, in New-York. One, of a person, who has been in the country about three years, most of which time he has spent at taverns, preaching down the Christian religion, and challenging our Ministers to defend it. This redoubtable Knight Errant, he says, is the author of a late virulent invective against Mr. Hamilton, published in the Argus, at New-York, and in the Boston Chronicle, with the nature of "*Cicero.*" This writer had the effrontery to delegate, that he fought by the side of Mr. H. in the late war; but has since, Mr. W. says, expressed some contrition for the lie. The other instance is a man, who has been in America about two years and who has confessed himself the author of some publications in Greenleaf's paper, under the signature of "*A true born Yankee,*" and "*Montgomery.*" Such, it seems, are the slanderers of our Government! Such, the men, who claim an exclusive title to patriotism, even at the expense of a Washington! Will not the fable of the countryman & the serpent, exhibit these characters in their proper light.

☞ *THE Editor gives notice to his customers, that this GAZETTE will appear in future on the first it appears this week——that the price, from the first of January, 1796, will be* Nine Shillings *per annum.——He flatters himself that every person of liberality will readily acknowledge the justice of so trifling an advance, when they advert to the intolerable rise of almost every article of consumption in the country; without taking into notice the extra labour and expence of a Sheet of this size——At the same time he acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement which he has received from a generous public, and engages that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of it,——that he will endeavour to render his paper acceptable to its patrons, by embracing every opportunity which may offer for improving it.*

WILLIAM BUTLER.

P. S. The usual allowance made to Post Riders and Companies from the neighbouring towns, where one person is responsible for the whole.

HE earnestly solicits a Settlement with all his customers up to the first of January inst.——more especially with those who have been a long time indebted.

Those who have paid in advance, will have their papers continued according to contract.

To DAVID SEXTON, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for the County of Hampshire.

WE the subscribers, a major part of the Proprietors of the town of Shutesbury, judging a Meeting of said Proprietors, to be necessary, hereby request you to issue a warrant for calling a meeting of said Proprietors, to be holden at the house of JOHN POWERS, Esq. in said Shutesbury, on the fourth Tuesday in January next, at one o'clock P. M.—to act on the following articles:—1st. To choose a Moderator——2d. To choose a Clerk——3d. To choose a Treasurer——4th. To see if the Proprietors will ascertain, and survey the lands belonging to said Proprietors——5th. And to act on all other matters and things that may be thought needful.

NATHANIEL BLANCHARD,
BEZALEEL WILDER,
JONAS LOCKE,
EBENEZER MATTOON.

HAMPSHIRE, ff.

To JONAS LOCKE, one of the Proprietors of the town of Shutesbury.

YOU are hereby requested, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify the Proprietors of said Shutesbury, in manner as the law directs: To meet at the time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing application.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1795.

DAVID SEXTON, } Justice of the Peace for
} the county of Hampshire.

I HEREBY notify all persons concerned in the Proprietary of the town of Shutesbury, and all the Proprietors of said town of Shutesbury, that a meeting of said Proprietors will be held at the house of JOHN POWERS, Esq. in said Shutesbury, on the fourth Tuesday of January, current, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a Moderator, Clerk and Treasurer, and ascertaining and surveying the Lands belonging to said Proprietors, and do all other matters and things that shall be thought needful.

JONAS LOCKE.

January 18, 1796.

Geography for Youth,
On a New and Improved Plan.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price 2s. dozen, and 3d single, and for sale by
Simeon Butler,
at his Book Store in Northampton.

A SHORT but Comprehensive System of the GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, *by way of Question and Answer*, principally designed for Children & Common Schools.

By NATHANIEL DWIGHT.

PREFACE.

During an employment of several years in School keeping, I observed that the science of Geography was but little attended to in the early years of childhood. There are various reasons for this inattention to so important a branch of education. One of these is the great expense of procuring books proper for it; another is, the plan of books which have been intended for that purpose is such as cannot be easily comprehended by children, or remembered by them. I think that both of these objections are obviated in this treatise. The expense of this book is so small that it may be easily afforded, and the form of a catechism admits of its being much more comprehensive, and more easily understood by children, than any other small Geography which has been heretofore designed for them. It will enable them usefully to improve many hours of their early years, which, for want of something of this kind, are entirely lost: And should the first edition meet with suitable encouragement, the future edition will be enlarged and amended, as the author finds means and time for the purpose.

We the subscribers have perused "*A short, but comprehensive System of the Geography of the World, by way of Question and Answer; principally designed for Children and Common Schools, by Nathaniel Dwight,*" and are of opinion that the compilation is judicious, and better calculated to impress the facts which it contains on the minds of children, than any other heretofore published. We with pleasure recommend it to the use of instructors, as being well calculated to lessen their own labors, and to facilitate the means of improvement in the minds of their young pupils.

JOHN TRUMBULL.
NATHAN STRONG,
A. FLINT,
CHAUNCEY GOODRICH,
JOHN PORTER,
A. KINGSBURY,
JONATHAN BRACE.

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, Velvet and Thicksetts, Moreens, Shalloons, Durants, Callimancoes, Wildboars & Cambletts, strip't and plain—Irish Linens, Nankeens, Dimities, Elastics, Calimeres, Vest Shapes, Worsted Hose, Callicoes, Chintzes, Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Modes, India Muslins, Royal Robbs, Carpets and Carpeting, Shoe and Quilting Bindings, and Buckles, Buttons, Penknives, Tapes, Gimp, Silk, Twist, &c. &c. &c.

December 2. 1795.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a general assortment of English and India

GOODS,

among which are, a variety of Superfine Broad Cloths, of a superior quality, which he offers for sale on the lowest terms for cash, or approved credit.

Northampton, Jan. 6. 1796.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, in the month of November last, a bay Mare COLT, one year old last spring, a natural trotter.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSIAH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, 24 Jan. 1796

Taken up by the subscriber, a black MARE, supposed to be between twenty and thirty years old, no artificial mark.——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

LUKE PACKARD.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 26, 1795.

Lost, between Hatfield and Conway, a pair of women's SHOES, or SLIPS.—Whoever has found them, and will return them to the subscriber, shall be rewarded——

ANDREW WOOD.

Jan. 1, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in the month of November last, a black Mare COLT, supposed to be two years old last spring, said Colt has some white about her, which the owner may easily describe her by; who is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ARTEMAS RICE, 2d.

Charlemont, 24th Dec. 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 28th of Oct. 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. 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.

POETRY.

SONNET.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

ILLUSTRIOUS Chief! the *clarion of thy Fame,*
Like towering Atlas shall eternal stand,
Round its firm base, fee faction rage in vain—
To guard a nation's love, its pray, Jove's mighty hand!

What though relentless Envy dart her sting,
To blast thy glory and thy peace destroy?
What though from hell a thousand furies spring,
Hail'd by fell *Anarch's* foes with yells of farage joy?

How weak their force! for o'er thy dauntless breast,
Divine *Minerva* throws her radiant shield—
And PATRIOT millions rush at thy behest,
For THEE and the COLUMBIA, conquering arms to wield.

Yes, matchless chief! The column of thy fame,
Shall Faction rage around, and Hell assail in vain!
PHILOPATRIÆ.

INFLEXIBLE VIRTUE.

IN the year 1726, James Lynch Fitz Stephen, merchant, being elected Mayor of Galaway, in Ireland, sent his only Son commander of one of his ships to Bilboa in Spain for a cargo of wine. Former dealings at this place were the means of recommending the father's credit, which young Lynch took advantage of, to secret the money for his own use, which his father entrusted him with for the purchase of the cargo. The Spaniard, who supplied him on this occasion, sent his nephew with him to Ireland, to receive the debt, and establish a further correspondence. The young men, who were much of an age, failed together with that seeming satisfaction which congenial situations generally create among mankind. Open and generous, the Spaniard anticipated the pleasures which he should enjoy with such a friend, in a place as remarkable for qualities which we are now no longer to look for, but in the narrative of other times. The ship proceeded on her voyage, and as every day must bring them nearer the place of destination, and discovery of the fraud intended by Lynch, he conceived the diabolical resolution of throwing his friend overboard. After founding the sentiments of the hands on board, he brought the major part of them over to his purpose, by promise of reward, and the rest by fear. On the night of the fifth day, the unfortunate Spaniard was violently seized in his bed, and thrown overboard. A few days more brought them to port; his father and friends received him with joy, and in a short time bestowed a sufficient capital to set him up in business—Security had lulled every sense of danger; and he proposed a beautiful girl, the daughter of a neighbour, in marriage. His terms were accepted, and the day appointed, which was to crown his yet successful villainy, when one of the sailors, who had been with him on his voyage to Spain, was taken ill, and finding himself at the point of death, sent for the father, and communicated a full relation of the horrid deed his son had committed on the high seas. The father, though struck speechless with astonishment and grief at length shook off all the feelings which inclined the parent to natural partiality.

"Justice shall take its course," said the indignant Magistrate; and he, within a few minutes had his Son seized with the rest of the crew, and threw them into prison.—they all confessed the crime; a criminal process was made out against them, and in a few days a small town in the west of Ireland beheld a sight paralleled by a very few instances in the history of mankind; a father sitting in judgment, like another Lucius Junius Brutus, on his son! and like him too condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice! if the Almighty looks down with pleasure on the virtues of mankind, here was an action worthy of approbation; a father consigning his son to an ignominious death, and tearing away all the bonds of paternal affection, where the laws of nature were violated, and justice demanded the blow; "Were any other but your wretched father your judge (said the inflexible magistrate) I might have dropt a tear over my child's misfortunes, and solicited for his life, though stained with murder; but you must die! There are the last drops that shall quench the sparks of nature; and if you dare hope, implore that heaven may not shut the gates of mercy on the destroyer of his fellow creature."

He was led back to prison, and a short time appointed for his execution. Amazement sat on the face of every one within the little community, which at most did not consist of more than three thousand people. The relations of the unhappy culprit surrounded the father; they conjured him by all the solicitude of nature and compassion, to spare his son. His wretched mother, whose name was Blake, flew in distraction to the heads of her own family, and at length prevailed on them for the honour of their house to rescue her from the ignominy his death must bring on her name. They armed to deliver him from prison; when his father, being informed of their intention, had him conveyed to his own house, which he surrounded with the officers of justice. He made the executioner fasten the rope to his neck: "You have little time to live, my son, said he, let the care of your soul employ the few moments; take the last embrace of your unhappy father."

He ordered the rope to be well secured to a window, and compelled the constables to throw the body out; a few minutes put an end to his existence; under the window in Lombard street to this day, a skull and bones, carved in black marble, is to be seen which the father put as a memento mori. Succeeding times looked upon an act with astonishment, which the production of the arts in every country should perpetuate with statues.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from New-York, and now selling, (scarcely opposite the court house) a large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—among which are the following, viz.

Large and Small Bibles, without without 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,
Moffiah,
Purves on Revelation, 2 vols.
Dr. Attempts,
Dr. Arguments,
Stiles' Judges,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Dr. Pilgrim's Progress,
Hervey's Meditations,
Watt's Lyric Poems,
Life of Watts, and Doddridge,
Cullen's Practice, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers,
Chesfelden's Anatomy,
Bell on the Venereal,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Dr. Treatise,
Medical Pocket Book,
Modern Universal Geography,
Dr. Armitage'd,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Muir's Trials,
Rowan's, do.
Gerrard's, do.
Watt and Downie, do.
Cook's Voyages,
Valentine & Orson,
Death of Abel,
Dr. Cain,
Hogarth Revis,
Speclators, 8 vols.
Arabian Nights, 4 vols.
Moral Sentiments,
Brother's Prophecies,
Haunted Tower,
Banished Man, 2 vols.
Fanny,
Victim of Paffion,
Contraft,
Sanford & Merton,
Plays,
The Refufal,
The Wonder,
Sufpicious Husband,
Cleone,
Committee,
All for Love,
Recruiting Officer,
Chelmsford Manor,
The Good Natured Man,
Clandeftine Marriage,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Campbell on Miracles,
French Revolution, 2 vols.
American, do. 2 vols.
Mr. Jay's Treaty, &c.
Washington's Letters, 2 vols.

STATIONARY.

English Paper, Medium,
Thickpoft, Foolfcap,
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,
Patrick,
Prifoner at Large,
Bold Stroke for a Wife,
Lives to a Village,
Douglafs,
Children in the Woods,
Wild Oats,
Battle of Hexham.

Drugs and Medicines.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS juft received from London, a large and extenfive aflortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he offers for fale to his old cuftomers and others for cafh, or fix months credit. Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balfam of Life, Britifh Oil, Eflence of Peppermint, Steer's Opodeldoc, Hooper's, Anderfon's & Lockyer's Pills, Balfam of Honey, &c.—ALSO, Surgeons pocket Inftruments, Crooked Needles, Crowns and country Lancets, Ball Metal and Glafs Mortars, Cupping Glaffes, Leaden Stamps, Ladies Smelling Bottles, grainScales & Weights, Cephalic Snuff, Vials of all forts, by the gro. or fingle doz.——Glauber's and Epfom's Salts and Flour of Sulphur, by the quantity,—*Apothecaries* may be fupplied with moft of the articles of Medicine, &c. as low as can be purchafed on the continent.

Painter's Colours, &c.

Such as White and Red Lead, Spanifh Brown and Whiting, Spruce Yellow, patent and Stone Yellow, Pruffian Blue, Umber, Shallack, Indian Red, Cinnamy, Vermillion, boxes of Cake Colours, Gold Size, Blue Smalt, Books of Gold, Silver, Tin, & Brafs Leaf, Sand Papers, Sponge, Litharge of Gold, Verdigreafe, and white Vitriol.——He has alfo for fale, Logwood, Fuftic, Allum, and Copperas per cwt. Blue Vitriol, Brimftone, Oil of Turpentine per Gallon, Arfenic, Engliih and American Glue, &c.——W. I. & N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Lifbon, and Malaga Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Bohea and Southong Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allfpice, Ginger, Rice, Raifins, Tamarinds, &c. &c.

Northampton, Dec. 19. 1795.

New Goods,

LATELY received from Boflon & New-York, as general & valuable aflortment of GOODS as is to be found in moft of the ftores in the country—which are offered for fale, on reafonable terms, for ready pay or fhort approved credit. Gentlemen and Ladies, who with to fupply their ftores with dry Goods and Groceries, are requefted to call at their ftore, a few rods eaft of the meeting houfe in Conway, and fee if they cannot be as well accommodated, as at any of the ftores in the country,—payment made eafy to the purchafer, and will every article of produce will be received in payment—among other articles, Horfes, Cattle, that are clear combed and free from ftraw, will be taken in payment, at 1/4 per pound.

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcribers, by note or on book, which have been due five months, are requefted to pay their feveral balances, previous to the firft day of February next—thofe who neglect to comply with this requeft, will do well to be attended, if they fhould immediately after that time, be called upon by fome gentleman who will have a right to expect a fee for his travel and vifit. Produce of moft kinds, and good houfe ASHES, will be received in payment, for fuch as who choofe to pay them foon.——by

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.

Dec. 24. 1795.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE received an additional aflortment of Englifh and Irifh Linens, Mades and Satins, Broad Cloths, Kerfeymeres, Velvets, Ruffels, Poplin, Crape, Coatings, Baizes, &c. Crockery Ware of all kinds, Looking Glaffes, Room Paper with a variety of other articles, which make their large aflortment; which will be fold on advantageous terms, for cafh or approved credit.

ALL Perfons indebted, by Book or Note, are defired to make payment according to contract.

Northampton, Dec. 27. 1795.

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting houfe, on the main ftreet, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—on it is a neat and convenient dwelling houfe, two ftories, a large barn, and other conveniencies for the fituation is pleafant, and will be accommodated for the reception of an Hufband-man, Trader or Mechanic.——Poffeffion will be given, if defired, the firft week in May next.

For terms, apply to

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30. 1795.

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting houfe, on the main ftreet, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—on it is a neat and convenient dwelling houfe, two ftories, a large barn, and other conveniencies for the fituation is pleafant, and will be accommodated for the reception of an Hufbandman, Trader or Mechanic.——Poffeffion will be given, if defired, the firft week in May next.

For terms, apply to

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30. 1795.

For Sale,

By the PRINTER hereof—price 9d

GRANT to the GEORGIA MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, the CONSTITUTION thereof; extracts relative to the fituation, foil, 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 fituated.

Dec. 9. 1795.

The co-partnerfhip of GOODMAN and MERRILL,

is this day mutually diffolved—all perfons indebted, or having demands on the faid firm are defired to call on Wm. Auftin and Afa Merrill for a fettlement, who have commiffioned the Mercantile bufinefs under the firm of

Arms and Merrill;

they have juft received from Boflon, a large and elegant aflortment of European and India GOODS, which they are determined to fell on terms pleafing to the purchafer.

Likewife a general aflortment 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; conftant attendance given, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

They want any quantity of good houfe ASHES, and SALTS of LYE, for which the highefl price will be given.——2d. per lb. given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

SIMEON GOODMAN,
Wm. ARMS,
ASA MERRILL.

N. B. Simeon Goodman requefts all perfons, who have open accounts with him previous to 2nd day of laft June, to call and fee him.

Charlemont, Nov. 17. 1795.

Notice is hereby given, that

the co-partnerfhip of *Bangs & Hayden* is by mutual confent diffolved, and the bufinefs will be carried on in future by *Jofeph Bangs*, who has a good fupply of Englifh and Weft India GOODS, and ex-acts in the courfe of next week, to receive an additional fupply from Boflon.—Said *Bangs* requefts their former cuftomers and others, to call at faid ftore, and they may be fupplied with almoft every thing wanted, on the moft reafonable terms for ready pay, or fhort approved credit.—They requeft all perfons who have open accounts with them to call on faid *Bangs* and fettle the fame, either by payment or note immediately.——thofe whofe contracts are expired in particular, are requefted to fee to payment.

REUBEN BANGS.

Williamfburgh, Dec. 10. 1795.

Wanted immediately, as

Apprentices to the Brothers bufinefs, two fmart active LADS, about 14 or 15 years of age—good encouragement will be given to any two that will apply to

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, Dec. 21. 1795.

Take Notice.

THE fubfcriber informs his friends & cuftomers, that he has clofed bufinefs in the Mercantile Line; therefore requefts all perfons indebted to him on Note of hand or Book account, to fettle the fame by the twentieth of January next, after their notes and accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be collected without further notice.

ELIJAH LAMB.

Charlemont, Dec. 22. 1795.

Taken up in Oct. laft, a red

HEIFER, marked with a crop in the near ear, and a half penny in the end of the fame.——The owner is requefted to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN CLAPP.

Eaftampton, Dec. 18, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1796. [No. 489.]

Drugs and Medicines.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS juft received from London, a large and extenfive aflortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he offers for fale to his old cuftomers and others for cafh, or fix months credit.——Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balfam of Life, Britifh Oil, Eflence of Peppermint, Steer's Opodeldoc, Hooper's, Anderfon's & Lockyer's Pills, Balfam of Honey, &c.——ALSO, Surgeons pocket Inftruments, Crooked Needles, Crowns and country Lancets, Ball Metal and Glafs Mortars, Cupping Glaffes, Leaden Stamps, Ladies Smelling Bottles, grainScales & Weights, Cephalic Snuff, Vials of all forts, by the gro. or fingle doz.——Glauber's and Epfom's Salts and Flour of Sulphur, by the quantity,—*Apothecaries* may be fupplied with moft of the articles of Medicine, &c. as low as can be purchafed on the continent.

Painter's Colours, &c.

Such as White and Red Lead, Spanifh Brown and Whiting, Spruce Yellow, patent and Stone Yellow, Pruffian Blue, Umber, Shallack, Indian Red, Cinnamy, Vermillion, boxes of Cake Colours, Gold Size, Blue Smalt, Books of Gold, Silver, Tin, & Brafs Leaf, Sand Papers, Sponge, Litharge of Gold, Verdigreafe, and white Vitriol.——He alfo for fale, Logwood, Fuftic, Allum, and Copperas per cwt. Blue Vitriol, Brimftone, Oil of Turpentine per Gallon, Arfenic, Engliih and American Glue, &c.——W. I. & N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Lifbon, and Malaga Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Bohea and Southong Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allfpice, Ginger, Rice, Raifins, Tamarinds, &c. &c.

N. B. He has a few TICKETS, in Harvard Edge Lottery, Fourth Claß, for fale.

Northampton, Dec.-19. 1795.

To be Sold.

VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting houfe, upon main ftreet, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—on it is a neat and convenient dwelling houfe, two ftories, a large barn, and other conveniencies for the fituation is pleafant, and will be accommodated for the reception of an Hufbandman, Trader or Mechanic.——Poffeffion will be given, if defired, the firft week in May next.

For terms, apply to

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30. 1795.

New Goods,

LATELY received from Boflon & New-York, as general & valuable aflortment of GOODS as is to be found in moft of the ftores in the country—which are offered for fale, on reafonable terms, for ready pay or fhort approved credit. Gentlemen and Ladies, who with to fupply their ftores with dry Goods and Groceries, are requefted to call at their ftore, a few rods eaft of the meeting houfe in Conway, and fee if they cannot be as well accommodated, as at any of the ftores in the country.——payment made eafy to the purchafer, and will every article of produce will be received in payment—among other articles, Horfes, Cattle, that are clear combed and free from ftraw, will be taken in payment, at 1/4 per pound.

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.

NOTICE to DEBTORS.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcribers, by note or on book, which have been due five months, are requefted to pay their feveral balances, previous to the firft day of February next—thofe who neglect to comply with this requeft, will do well not to be offended, if they fhould immediately after that time, be called upon by fome gentleman who will have a right to expect a fee for his travel and vifit. Produce of moft kinds, and good houfe ASHES, will be received in payment, from all who choofe to pay them foon.——by

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.

Dec. 14. 1795.

N. B. He alfo continues to carry on as ufual

the bufinefs of Cutting and Engraving STONE.

Decembar 30. 1795.

DEEP BLUE, SCARLET & CRIMSON DYE.

THE fubfcriber informs the publick, that he has fet up the Blue, Scarlet, and Crimfon DYE, at his Clothier Works, about half a mile north of the meeting houfe, on the ftage road, that leads from Boflon to Northampton, where he hopes to pleafe every body that will favour him with their cuftom.

AMOS MASON.

Belchertown, Dec. 7. 1795.

The fubfcriber being appointed, and having accepted the truft of guardian to *Timothy Merrick*, of Hadley, hereby forbids all perfons trufting him from the 25th day of April 1795, forward.

WARHAM SMITH.

Hadley, December 22. 1795.

Take Notice.

ALL Perfons who with to employ the fubfcriber as a *Mafon* this feafon, are defired to bring their Barley to him foon, if before, a proper time now for the bufinefs, to continue until fpring.

HENRY WILKES.

Hatfield, Dec. 15. 1795.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24.

Authentic accounts from Charleston South Carolina, inform us that John Rutledge, late Chief Juftice, is fo much deranged in his mind, as to require conftant watching to prevent his committing violence on himfelf.

Abftract of Mr. Randolph's Vindication.

As the pamphlet, which Mr. Randolph has publifhed is fecured by law to the printer and cannot be republifhed but by his confent, and as that pamphlet cannot be purchafed by one tenth of the citizens of America, we deem it a duty we owe to the public to give a brief and impartial ftatement of his vindication.

The letter of Mr. Fauchet was put into the hands of the Secretary of the Treafury, Mr. Wolcott, July 28, 1795, by Mr. Hammond, the Britifh miniiter, who received it from Lord Grenville. The Prefident was at that time at Mount Vernon——On his return to Philadelphia Mr. Wolcott laid before him Mr. Fauchet's letter; this was Auguft 11th. The Prefident, furprized at fuch an incident, replied, like a man of great difcretion, and warm friendfhip for the Secretary of ftate, "I cannot haftily withdraw my confidence from Mr. Randolph," and faid he would take the letter into his confideration.

He continued to treat Mr. Randolph with his ufual politenefs and invited him to his table. In the mean time, the Prefident was about to ratify the treaty; as Mr. Hammond, who was to be the bearer of the treaty to Great Britain, was waiting only for the Prefident's determination and conclufion of the bufinefs.

On the 19th of Auguft when Mr. Randolph was going to vifit the Prefident, as ufual, at 9 o'clock, he was met by the fteward, with a requeft from the Prefident that he would poftpone his vifit till half after ten. In the mean time the Prefident had a converfation with Mr. Wolcott and Col. Pickering.

At ten o'clock, he went to the Prefident's and found him alone entering the room, the Prefident prefented him Mr. Fauchet's letter, requefting him to read it and make fuch explanations as he chofe.—Mr. Randolph read the letter, and then remarked that he could at that time recollect very little which could throw light on the fubject.—He however faid that he could affure the Prefident of two things, firft that he had never made any improper communication to Mr. Fauchet—the fecond, that no money had ever been received from Mr. Fauchet by Mr. Randolph, or any one authorized by him for that purpofe. He mentioned however that he had fome idea that Mr. Fauchet had told him of Britifh machinations againft the French Republic; Gov. Clinton and himfelf, had thought it poffible, that Mr. Fauchet might refer to that bufinefs. Mr. Randolph by defire of the Prefident retired to another room—when he returned, fome converfation took place——He then went home and wrote the following letter.

Philadelphia, Auguft 19, 1795.

SIR,

Immediately upon leaving your houfe this morning, I went to the office for the department of ftate, where I directed the room in which I ufually fat to be locked up the key to remain with the meffengers. My object in this was to let all the papers reft as they ftood.

Upon my return home, I reflected calmly and maturely upon the proceedings of this morning.—Two facts immediately prefented themfelves, one of which was that my ufual hour of calling upon the Prefident had not only been poftponed for the opportunity of conferring *others* upon a letter of a foreign minifter highly intereiting to my bofom, before the fcarlet fatisfaction was given; but they feemed alfo to be perfectly acquainted with its contents, and were acquainted to aik queftions for their fatisfaction; The other was, that I was defired to retire into another room, until you fhould converfe with them, upon what I had faid.

Your confidence in me, has been unlimited; and I can truly affirm, unabafed; My fenfations then cannot be concealed, when I find that confidence fo immediately withdrawn without a word or diftant hint being previoufly dropped to me! This, Sir, as I mentioned in your room, is a ftation, in which I cannot hold my prefent office, and therefore I hereby refign it.

It will not, however, be concluded from hence, that I mean to relinquifh the enquiry. No, Sir; far from it. I will alfo meet any inquiry, and to prepare for it, if I leave this morning, that there is a chance of overtaking Mr. Fauchet before he fails, I will go to him immediately.

I have to beg the favor of you to permit me to be furnifhed with a copy of the letter; and I will prepare an anfwer to it; which I perceive that I cannot do, as I with, merely upon the few, haily memoranda which I took with my pencil.

I am fatisfied, Sir, that you will acknowledge your conduct of laft day to this day, to which is, that until an enquiry can be made, the affair fhould continue in fecrecy under your injunction, and pledging myfelf for a more fpecific inveftigation of all thefe fuggeftions. For I here moft falemnly declare, that any overture ever came from me, which was to produce money to me, or any others for me; and that in any matter in this country or Britain, I never received by me; nor was it ever contemplated by me, that one fhilling fhould be applied by Mr. Fauchet to any purpofe, relative to the infurrection.

I prefume, Sir, that the paper, No. 6, to which he refers, is not in your poffeffion. Otherwife you would have fhewn it to me. If I am miftaken, I cannot doubt, that you will fuffer me to have a copy of it.

I fhall paft my accounts at the Auditor's and Comptroller's office; and tranfmit to you a copy.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with due refpect, Your moft obedient fervant,

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Prefident of the U. S.

To the preceeding letter he received this anfwer.

To Edmund Randolph, Efq.

SIR,

Your refignation of the office of State is received.

Candour induces me to give you, in a few words, the following narrative of facts. The letter from Mr. Fauchet, with the contents of which you were made acquainted yefterday, was, as you fuppofed, an intercepted one.——It was fent by Lord Grenville to Mr. Hammond;——by him put into the hands of the Secretary of the Treafury;——by him fhewn to the Secretary of War and the Attorney General; and a tranfiation thereof was made by the former, for me.——

At the time Mr. Hammond delivered the letter, he requefted of Mr. Wolcott an attefted copy, which was accordingly made by Mr. Thornton, his late Secretary; and which is underftood to remain at prefent with Mr. Boyd.——Whether it is known to others, I am unable to decide.

Whilft you are in purfuit of means to remove the ftrong fufpicions arifing from this letter, no difclofure of its contents will be made by me; and I will enjoin the fame on the public officers who are acquainted with the purport of it; unlefs fome thing fhall appear to render an explanation neceffary on the part of Government;——of which I will be the Judge.

A copy of Mr. Fauchet's letter fhall be fent to you.——No. 6, referred to therein I have never feen.

Philadelphia, 20th Auguft, 1795.

Go. WASHINGTON.

Abftract of Mr. Randolph's Vindication.

(Continued.)

Mr. Randolph on the 20th of Auguft fet out for Newport, to procure from Mr. Fauchet, who had gone there to embark for France, fuch papers as would vindicate him from the charges or fufpicions raifed by the letter of that Minifter. He ftates that he was detained on the road by a "difappointment in fome neceffary papers and other unavoidable caufes," fo that he did not arrive until the 31ft Auguft. He immediately waited on Mr. Fauchet—told him his letter of Oct. 27th, 1794, was intercepted and in the Prefident's hands—and requefted an explanation of fome points, and a certificate; all which he wifhed might be confiftent with Juftice and Truth, Mr. Fauchet appointed 8 o'clock the next morning to deliver the certificate.——Mr. Randolph went to his lodgings, but was informed the certificate could not be ready till 12 o'clock. Mr. Randolph meant to have put fome queftions to him before Mr. Merchant and Mr. Malbone; but a favourable opportunity prefenting for the Medufa to fail, the frigate got under way, hurrying Mr. Fauchet away before he could finifh the certificate.

Mr. Randolph difpatched a fwift failing veffel to overtake the frigate, but without fuccefs. He has procured certificates from the marfhal of the diftrict and from the pilot, to prove that he made every effort to overtake the frigate, and that Mr. Fauchet was buried aboard, and continued writing while aboard, until he had finifhed the papers or certificate.

The certificate was finally prepared, and enclofed to Mr. Adet, the prefent minifter, and fent up to Newport by the pilot, Caleb Gardner. It is as follows:

Mr. FAUCHET's CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Randolph requefts me to examine a Difpatch No. 10, addreffed to the Commiffary of exterior relations; which has been tranfmitted to the Prefident of the United States. I believe that I am bound to an explanation upon my communications to my Government; when they are obtained by dark means of which I am ignorant; are commented upon without doubt and mutilated according to the paffions of thofe who ufe means fo noble and fo generous. As I owe to Mr. Randolph full and entire juftice. I will render it to him with pleafure. Every thing which could be interpreted to his difadvantage will not leave, I hope, after the explanation which I fhall give, any doubt upon the mind even of thofe who have tranfmitted the letter to the Prefident. The means which I fhall employ will be very fimple. This will be to cite the Difpatches to which I refer in my No. 10. Some preliminary reflections are neceffary to explain them.

On my arrival on this continent the Prefident gave the moft pofitive aflurance, that he was the friend of the French nation. Mr. Randolph often repeated to me the fame aflurance. It was impoffible for me not to give faith to it, (in fpite of fome public events relative to France which gave me fome inquietude) efpecially when the Secretary of State conftantly took pains to convince me of the fentiments of good will of his Government for my Republic. Mr. Randolph doubtlefs to confirm me in this opinion that he communicated to me, without authority as I fuppofe, the part of Mr. Jay's inftructions which forbade him to do any thing which fhould derogate from the engagements of the United States with France. My error, which was dear to me, was prolonged only by the continual efforts of Mr. Randolph to calm the fears both upon the treaty with England and upon the effect which it might produce in France. He was therefore far from confiding to me any act, any intention of Government by virtue of any concert with me, or in confequence of any emolument received by him, or for the expectation or hope of any recompence promifed, or with any other view than to maintain a good harmony between France and the United States. As to the conjectures which he has made to me at different times, they were only of opinions, the greater part, if not the whole of which, I have heard circulated as opinions. I alfo recollect that on one occafion, at leaft which turned upon public meafures, he obferved to me that he could not enter into details upon fome of them, becaufe by doing fo he fhould violate the duties of his office. From whence I have concluded and believe that he never communicated to me what his duty would require. I will obferve here that none of his converfations with the concluded without his giving me the idea, that the Prefident was a man of integrity, and a fincere friend to France. This explains in part what I meant by the terms "his precious confeffions." I proceed to other details relative thereto. I could allude only to explanations on his part upon matters which had caufed to me fome inquietude: And I have never infinuated, nor could I infinuate to that letter, that I fufpected on his part even the moft diftant corruption, thefe explanations had equally for their object my different converfations upon Weftern affairs, as may be feen in the fequel of this declaration.

When I fpeak in this fame paragraph in thefe words, "I believe, the precious confeffions of Mr. Randolph alone can fpread all which is obfcure," "fatisfactory light," I have ftill in view only the explanations of which I have fpoken above; and I muft confefs that very often I have taken for confeffions what he might have to communicate to me by virtue of a fecret authority. And many things, which in the firft inftant I had conidered as confeffions were the fubject of poftie converfations. I will fay more. I will fay, that I have had more than fufpicions that certain confidences which have been made to me were only to found my private opinion, and the intentions of the French Republic; and I muft appeal to the teftimony of him, who this day claims action. He muft know if I ever endeavoured to meddle in the interior affairs of America, or even to influence by any means whatfoever, the fentiments of men whofe talents had called them to the head of affairs.

All this is read from thefe words, "I proceed then, &c." to thefe "The firft preparing, &c." is to be conidered only as my own reflections arifing from private information or from my communications of Mr. Randolph.

I have fpoken of a converfation which Citizen Le Blanc and myfelf had with Mr. Randolph, and which I had communicated in my No. 3. It is eafy to fee that I confider the conclufions which I draw from it, as pure and fimple conjectures, as I exprefs myfelf. This is an extract from that difpatch which I declare to be true. When I relate converfations of Mr. Randolph, I can eafily fuppofe that as he fpoke fometimes in Englifh, moft frequently in French, and I fometimes French, we might not have underftood one another perfectly. And when I have not quoted Mr. Randolph expreffly in the whole courfe of any obfervations, it is not under his authority that I fpeak.

As my difpatch, No. 3, treats of different fubjects at the fame time, I fhall extract from it only what concerns him, with the help of my own memory and in confequence of his queftions.

The converfation which I cite took place in April 1794. We were fpeaking of fome political divifions which manifefted themfelves in different parts of the United States, and of which the public gave fufficient proofs. He appeared to me to be deeply afflicted at the idea of a civil conflict between the parties. He hoped to prevent it by the influence which he hoped to acquire with the Prefident, who he faid generally confulted him, and to whom he told truths which probably others concealed from him. I had heard Randolph often, and I frequently determined to bring myfelf the fufpicions which were fpread abroad, of the artifices of fome influential men in the government, who were defirous of feeing the French caufe ruined, and of uniting America more clofely with Great Britain than with France. He anfwered to me upon this: The Prefident is the mortal enemy of England, for the outrages which fhe heaps upon the United States, and the injuftice and perfidy which fhe fhews in her conduct towards them; and the declared friend of France. I can affirm it upon my honour. He may, like other men who do not mix generally with the world, be deceived by ftrangers, prepared to furprife his judgment; and without doubt if he fuffers himfelf to be taken in by any manoeuvres, his popularity would be affected by it. *He* defires to give the Government ftability; others, under the pretext of giving energy to it, would introduce the fpirit of the Executive with more power than the Conftitution delegates to him. But in fpite of all the efforts, and notwithftanding the caufe of France and the true fpirit of the American people are painted to him under falfe colours, he efcapes at this moment from the fnares which are laid for him, and nothing will be able to prevent him from conducting himfelf towards Great Britain with the firmnefs, which the repeated outrages of this power demand. This Mr. Fauchet, is every thing, which I am at liberty to fay to you. I will always treat with you with every frankneis, which comports with my duty. As to myfelf, I would quit the poft, which he has confided to me, if I could perfuade myfelf, that he could accede to my act, which fhould affect the rights of the people. The bill, of which you fpeak, fhews, it is true, to the Executive, fome

powers which if they should be abused, may wound liberty. I am sincerely affected by it. But I see with pleasure, that my reflections on the dreadful crisis, which would result from such abuse, have produced a deep impression on the mind of the President, who is a man of honour. Let us confide, Mr. Faucher, let us unite our efforts in drawing close the bonds of the two nations. The friends of liberty are for an intimate union with France. The partizans of slavery prefer an alliance with England.

I now come to the explanation of my dispatch, No. 6. A little time after my arrival in America, No. 6. A little time after my arrival in America, I had respected Mr. Randolph to recommend to me the most proper persons with whom he was acquainted in the different states, to be employed in the purchase of flour. This request naturally led him to believe that there were persons employed on it, as there really were. We had frequent conversations upon the insurrection, and in all of them he manifested an unequivocal indignation against the promoters of it, and a deep affliction at the dangers of a civil war. I had learned, as my dispatch No. 10. shews, that the English were suspected of fomenting and supporting these movements. I communicated my suspicions to Mr. Randolph, & I had already communicated to him a Congress, which at this time was holden at New-York. I had communicated to him first, that this Congress would have for its object some manœuvres against the Republic of France, and to render unpopular some virtuous men who were at the head of affairs: to destroy the confidence which existed, on one hand, between General Clinton and his fellow-citizens, and on the other, that which united the President to Mr. Randolph. He said to me, that I ought to make efforts to obtain the proofs of this fact, and he added to me, that if I did so, the President would not hesitate to declare himself against all the calumnies which might be directed against the French Republic. Things terminated in this situation. About the month of July or August, in the last year, he came to see me at my country house. It was in the afternoon. He was to go that evening to Germantown. We had a private conversation of about twenty minutes. His countenance bespoke distress. He said to me, that he was afraid that a civil war would form savage America. I enquired of him what new information was procured. He said that he began to believe that in fact the English were really fomenting the insurrection, and that he did not doubt, that Mr. Hammond and his Congress would push some unknown agent to the insurrection, with an intention of giving embarrassment to the United States. He desired me, if, as my Republic was itself interested in these manœuvres, I could not by the means of some correspondents procure some information of what was passing. I answered him, that I believed I could. He replied on this, that having formed many connections by the means of flour contracts, those of four persons among the different contractors might, by talents, energy, and some influence, procure the necessary information, and save America from a civil war, by proving that England interfered in the troubles of the West. I do not recollect, that he gave me any direction, as any details upon the manner, in which this discovery would produce this last effect. But I perfectly recollect to have heard it said by some person or other, that the insurgents would be abandoned by the greatest number of those whom they believe to be on their side; and that the militia would march with cheerfulness, if it were proved to them, that the English were at the bottom of these manœuvres.

I think therefore, that this was probably the manner, in which he conceived that things would be settled; and that he thought that the insurrection would cease from the want of support. At the moment of his mounting his horse, he observed to me, that the men, whom I might be able to employ, might perhaps be debtors of English merchants; that in this case they might perhaps be exposed, on the slightest movement which they should make in this important affair, to see themselves harrassed by process and even arrested by the pursuits of their creditors. He asked me if the payments of the farms which were due to them by virtue of the existing contracts, would not be sufficiently early to render these individuals, independent of British persecution. I confess, that dependence of British persecution. I confess, that dependence of British persecution. I confess, that this proposition to obtain this intelligence surprised me. I was astonished that the government itself did not procure for itself information so precious. And I made the reflections, contained in my letter on this affair, because I thought, and I do still believe, that all the citizens of the United States, ought to endeavour to furnish intelligence to important, without being flopped by the English perfecution; and because I moreover thought, when I committed my reflections to paper, that it was proposed to obtain the foregoing intelligence by affiding with loans those who were attacked with me. But one calling to mind all the circumstances, to which the queftions of Mr. Randolph called my attention, I have an intimate conviction that I was miftaken in the propofitions, which I fuppofed to have been made to me.

I declare moreover, that no name nor fum was mentioned to me: that Mr. Randolph never received, either directly or indirectly, by himself or by another for his ufe one fhilling from myfelf, by my order, or according to my knowledge, hearfay or belief, from any other public officer of France, I declare that he never made to me in this refpect a fingle overture, and that no part of the above circumftances has the leaft exiftence, either perfonally. Farther I folemnly declare, that from the time of my arrival I have repeated when an opportunity has prefented itfelf, and without doubt often in the preſence of Mr. Randolph, that the morals of my nation and the candor of my government feverely forbid the uſe of money in any circumftances which could not be publicly avowed.

Signed JOSEPH FAUCHET.

I the undersigned Peter Auguſtus Adet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, certify, that the foregoing Copy is abſolutely conformable to the declaration which Citizen Fauchet, my predeceſſor, has written and ſigned with his own hand, and which he has ſent me to be lodged in the Archives of the French Legation, and in order that a copy conformable thereto may be delivered to Mr. Randolph.

In teſtimony of which I have ſigned theſe Preſents at Philadelphia, on the 5th ſupplementary day, in the 3d Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, September 27, 1795, (Old Style.)

P. A. ADET.

Extract from the political diſpatch, No. 3. of Joſeph Fauchet, to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.

"Then the Secretary of State appeared to open himſelf without reſerve." He imparted to me the inſurrection diſtreſſes, which were rumbling in the United States. The idea of an approaching commotion affected him deeply. He hoped to prevent it, by the aſcendancy, which he daily acquired over the mind of the Preſident, who conſulted him in all affairs, and to whom he told the truth, which his colleagues diſguiſed from him.

"The Preſident of the United States, ſays he, is the mortal enemy of England; and the friend of France. I can aſſure it upon my honour. But not mixing with the world, he may be circumvented by the dark manœuvres of ſome men, who wind themſelves in a hundred ways, to draw him into meaſures, which will cauſe him to loſe all his popularity. Under the pretext of giving energy to government, they would abſolutely make a monſter of him. They deceive him, as to the true ſpirit of the people; as well as upon the affairs of France. I am ſure, that at this moment, he eſcapes from them, and that in all their ſpeculations manœuvres they have not been able to diſtitude him from commencing with vigor againſt the miniſtry of England. He has—But it is impoſſible for me in conſcience to make to you this confeſſion. I ſhould betray the duties of my office. Every thing, which I can ſay to you, is, that it is important for our two nations, that you continue to viſit him frequently. He will be an infallible means of cauſing them to be valued. I would quit the poſt, which he has confided to me, if he could be brought to make any attempt upon the rights of the people. He has ſeveral times paſſed the bounds of Repreſentative liberty. The Senate has at leaſt taken away the article which preſents the ſale of the French prizes in our ports. My heart is troubled by it. But I have ſeen with pleaſure, that my reflections on this ſubject upon the dreadful criſis, which would reſult from an abuſe of it, have made a deep impreſſion upon the mind, I will even ſay, upon the heart of the Preſident. He has in a honourable manner, to unite Mr. Fauchet to draw our two nations cloſer together. Thoſe, who love liberty are for fraternizing with the French Republic, the partizans of ſlavery prefer an alliance with England.

"I, he ſaid to me (in ſpeaking of the treaty of Jay)" that there is no queſtion in the propoſitions, to demand a diſcuſſion of the ſpoliations, which our commerce has experienced on the part of England; and to give you a proof, that Mr. Jay cannot enter into a negociation contrary to what we owe to France, I will give you the part of the inſtructions which concern it.

"Although the following note, which I have written in the hand of Mr. Jay, with a promiſe to burn it, be little important, I annex it hereto.

"If the Engliſh miniſtry ſhall inſinuate, that "the whole or any part of theſe inſtructions ſhould "appear to be influenced by a ſuppoſed predileſ- "tion in favour of France, you will anſwer the "ſubject as being foreign to the preſent queſtion. "It will be the Engliſh nation has no right to "object; becauſe we are free in our ſentiments, "independant in our government."

"The following caſe is to be unchangeable. "As there is no doubt, that the Engliſh miniſtry "will endeavour to detach us from our connexions "will inform them of the firm determination of "the government of the United States, not to "violate their treaties, or our engagements "with France."

** The word aſſim, appears to be omitted in the certified copy.*

Extract from the political diſpatch, No. 6. of Citizen Fauchet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States.

"Scarce was the commotion known, when the Secretary of State came to my houſe. All his countenance was grief. He requeſted of me a private converſation. It is all over, he ſaid to me. A civil war is about to ravage our unhappy country. Four men by their talents, their influence and their energy may ſave it. But debtors of the Engliſh merchants, they will be deprived of their liberties, if they take the ſmalleſt ſtep. Could you lend them inſtantaneouſly, funds, ſufficient to ſhelter them from Engliſh perſecution? This enquiry aſtoniſhed me much. It was impoſſible for me to make a ſatisfactory anſwer. I did not know my want of power, nor my reſources of pecuniary means. I ſhall not engage myſelf from the affair by ſome common place remark, and by throwing myſelf on the pure and unalterable principles of the republic.

"I have never ſeen the head of propoſitions of this nature."

I the undersigned Peter A. Adet Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America, certify thoſe to whom it may belong, that the diſpatches, No. 3 and 6. mentioned in the diſpatch No. 10. of the 10th Brumaire, in the 3d year, addreſſed by Citizen Fauchet, my predeceſſor, to the commiſſary of foreign relations, and that the extracts which I have delivered to him agreeably to his requeſt, contain exactly the converſations and the overtures, of which Citizen Fauchet ſpeaks in his diſpatch.

I certify moreover that at the requeſt of Mr. Randolph I have examined the diſpatches of Citizen Fauchet to the French government; and that whenſoever Citizen Fauchet has had occaſion to ſpeak of Mr. Randolph, in reſpect to his morality, he always deſcribes him as an honeſt and upright man.

Given at Philadelphia, under my hand and ſeal of the French legation, the 4th Vendemiaire, in the 3d year of the republic, one and indiviſible.

P. A. ADET.

(To be continued.)

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
December 23.

SUNDRY private petitions were read and referred.

A petition againſt the treaty, ſigned by a number of the citizens of Virginia, was read and referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

A report was made from the committee of claims againſt the prayers of the petitions of Andrew Meſſey, Martin Dehcart, and of Lewis Vanwort reſpectively; which report was agreed to by the Houſe.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenburgh in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims in favour of the prayer of the petition in the caſe of Benja. Goodwin.

Mr. Tracy the chairman of the committee of claims, after a ſtatement of the circumſtances which induced the committee to make the favourable report on the petition; from which it appeared that he had not been altogether negligent in preferring his claim, and that it could not poſitively be imputed to him, if he had not obtained a ſatisfaction; he took the opportunity, to inform the committee of the general rule of conduct which the committee of claims had adopted for their government.

It was firſt a queſtion, he ſaid, with the committee, whether the ſtatute of limitation ſhould be ſuſpended in any caſe. After conſideration they agreed, that where the ſettlement of a claim had been prevented by the act of government, or a concurrence of circumſtances, that could not be imputed to the neglect of the claimant, then it was proper for the committee to enter into the particular merits of the caſe; and if the circumſtances entitling to an exception from the operation of the act of limitation, were ſtrong indeed, and the caſe extremely hard, the committee was then to recommend an exception; and under the impreſſion of Goodwin's not having been wholly neglectful, they reported in his favour.

Mr. Tracy then took a view of the conduct of government with reſpect to its creditors of all deſcriptions. As early as the year '79 government had reſolved to make proviſion for the ſoldiers to their diſcharge, but not until every exertion was made to enable or to invite the creditors to apply for their juſt dues. If ſuch had been the caſe in ſhutting the door, it ſhould alſo with very great reaſon be opened in any particular caſe. Mr. Tracy in the courſe of his obſervation mentioned, that their report in caſe of Mr. Goodwin's was on the ſame ground, as their report in the caſe of Mr. Coſſins; they favorite with the committee of claims; they favorite with the committee of claims; they favorite with the committee of claims

SETH WRIGHT,

Has lately received from Europe, together with American publications, a large collection of

B O O K S,

Consisting of the following kinds:

DIVINITY.

ABERNETHY's Discourses, American Preacher, Afflicted Man's Companion, Abel and Cain, Allen's Alarm, Addison's Evidences, Bibles of various sizes, Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, Grace abounding, Law and Grace, Come and Welcome, Boston's Character, Fourfold State, on the Covenants, Crook in the Lot, Memoirs, Baxter's Sr. Rest, Call to the Unconverted, Brown's Remarks, Oracles of God, Remains, Butler's Analogy, Belsap's, Dissertations, Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Lectures, 2 vols. Rhetorick, Barnet's Life of God, Barclay's Confession of Faith, Berkitt's Poarman's Help, Brother's Prophecies of Reveal'd Knowledge, Chauncey on the Benevolence of the Deity, on Salvation, Chapone's Improvement of the Mind, Christian World Unmasked, Clark on the Promises, Cloud of Witnesses, Christian Œconomy, Confession of Faith, Corbet's Self Employment, Christian Theology, Doddridge's Sermons, Rise and Progress, Davis's, do. 3 vols. Dickinson's Letters, Dignity of the Human Mind, Edwards's History of Redemption, on the Millennium, on Justification, on the Will, on the Affections, Ellmate on Religion, Flavel's Token for Mourners, Fordyce's Address's to Young Men, Sermons to Young Women, Fleming's Discourses, French Convert, Gibson's Contemplations, Gospel Sonnets, Hervey's Works, 6 vols. Dialogues, 2 vols. Meditations, Sermons, Hopkin's System of Divinity, 2 vols. on the Millennium, Hire, a Collection of Thoughts, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 vols. History of the Bible, Henry on Prayer, Harris's Natural History of the Bible, Hemmenway's Sermons, Jenyns' Lectures, View of the Christian Religion, Jenks's Devotion, Knox's Sermons, Life of Col. Gardiner, Langdon on the Revelation,

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LIBRARIES may be supplied on the same terms as they can be in Boston or New-York.

Northampton, December 23, 1795.

Broke into my inclosure, about the middle of October last, a pale red yearling HEIFER, with the near ear crept off, and a slit in the top of the off ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIJAH BARTLET.

Northampton, December 23, 1795.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, in the month of November last, a bay Mare COLT, one year old last spring, a natural tronter.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSIAH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, 2d Jan. 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber, a black MARE, supposed to be between twenty and thirty years old, no artificial marks.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

LUKE PACKARD.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 26, 1795.

Lost, between Hatfield and Conway, a pair of women's SHOES, or SLIPS.—Whoever has found them, and will return them to the subscriber, shall be rewarded.

ANDREW WOOD.

Jan. 1. 1796.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, in the month of October last, a spot ted 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.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in the month of November last, a black Mare COLT, supposed to be two years old last spring, said Colt has some white about her, which the owner may easily describe her by; who is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ARTEMAS RICE, 2d.

Charlemont, 24th Dec. 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 21st of Oct. last, a Ram, marked with a cross in each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ELIJAH STRONG.

Northampton, Dec. 1795.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a general assortment of English and India

GOODS,

among which are, a variety of Superfine Broad Cloths, of a superior quality, which he offers for sale on the lowest terms for cash, or approved credit.

Northampton, Jan. 6. 1796.

Geography for Youth,

On a New and Improved Plan.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 21/ dozen, and 2/3 single, and for sale by

Simeon Butler,

at his Book Store in Northampton.

A SHORT but Comprehensive System of the GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, *by way of Question and Answer*, principally designed for Children & Common Schools.

By NATHANIEL DWIGHT.

PREFACE.

During an employment of several years in School keeping, I observed that the science of Geography was but little attended to in the early years of childhood. There are various reasons for this inattention to so important a branch of education. One of these is the great expense of procuring books proper for it; another is, the plan of books which have been intended for that purpose is such as cannot be easily comprehended by children, or remembered by them. I think that both of these objections are obviated to this time. The expense of this book is so small that it may be easily afforded, and the form of a catechism admits of its being much more comprehensive, and more easily understood by children, than any other small Geography which has been heretofore designed for them. It will enable them gradually to improve many hours of their early years, which, for want of something of this kind, are entirely lost: And should the first edition meet with suitable encouragement, the future edition will be enlarged and amended, as the author finds leisure and time for the purpose.

We the subscribers have perused "*A short, but comprehensive System of the Geography of the World, by way of Question and Answer, principally designed for Children and Common Schools, by Nathaniel Dwight,*" and are of opinion that the compilation is judicious, and better calculated to impress the facts which it contains on the minds of children, than any other heretofore published. We will therefore recommend it to the use of instructors, as being well calculated to lessen their own labour, and to facilitate the means of improvement in the minds of their young pupils.

JOHN TRUMBULL,
NATHAN STRONG,
A. FLINT,
CHAUNCEY GOODRICH,
JOHN PORTER,
A. KINGSBURY,
JONATHAN BRACE.

To DAVID SEXTON, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for the County of Hampshire.

WE the subscribers, a major part of the Proprietors of the town of Shutesbury, justifying a Meeting of said Proprietors, to be notified, hereby request you to issue a warrant for calling a meeting of said Proprietors, to be holden at the house of JOHN FOWERS, Esq. in said Shutesbury, on the fourth Tuesday in January next, at one o'clock P. M.—to act on the following articles:—To choose a Moderator.——2d. To choose a Clerk.—3d. To choose a Treasurer.—4th. To see if the Proprietors will ascertain, and survey the lands belonging to said Proprietors.—5th. And to act on all other matters and things that may be thought needful.

NATHANIEL BLANCHARD,
EBENEZER FOWLER,
JONAS LOCKE,
EBENEZER MATTOON.

HAMPSHIRE, ss.

To JONAS LOCKE, one of the Proprietors of the town of Shutesbury,

YOU are hereby requir'd in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify the Proprietors of said Shutesbury, in manner the law directs: To meet at the time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing application.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1795.

DAVID SEXTON, } Justice of the Peace for the county of Hampshire.

I HEREBY notify all persons concerned in the Proprietary of the town of Shutesbury, and all the Proprietors of said town of Shutesbury, that a meeting of said Proprietors will be held at the house of JOHN FOWERS, Esq. in said Shutesbury, on the fourth Tuesday of January, current, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a Moderator, Clerk and Treasurer, and ascertaining and surveying the Lands belonging to said Proprietors, and do all other matters and things that shall be thought needful.

JONAS LOCKE.

January 18, 1796.

For Sale.

A SMALL HOMESTEAD in Northampton, about two thirds of a mile from the meeting house, lying on the stage road, with a small house, and three quarters of an acre of land, and an orchard that will make 12 barrels of cyder yearly. Said Homestead may be had on reasonable terms.—For particulars, Enquire of

RUFUS PHELPS.

N. B. He also continues to carry on as usual, the business of Cutting and Engraving STONE.

December 30. 1795.

Wanted immediately, 25 Apprentices to the Barbers business, two fourteen years old LADS, about 14 or 15 years of age—good encouragement will be given to any two that will apply to

JAMES INGOLS.

Northampton, Dec. 23, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1796.

[Vol. X.—] [No. 450.—]

Affidavit from Mr. Randolph's Vindication.

ON the 21st of September, Mr. Randolph wrote to the President at Mount Vernon, requesting to be informed, at what time Mr. Hammond put the intercepted letter into the hands of Mr. Wolcott and when an intimation of it was first given to him, (the President.) He wished alfo to know the time when Lord Grenville obtained the letter and when Mr. Hammond received it. Mr. Randolph added, that it was his desire to obtain copies of the dispatches No. 3 and 6, and any other document bearing the least affinity to the main subject, which the President could furnish him.

To this application, the President returned the following answer.

To Edmund Randolph Esq.

SIR,

I have received three letters from you:—two bearing date the 15th instant; the other the 21st—One of the former came to hand the 19th—the other the 21st—and the latter yesterday.

Your signature as Secretary of State to the ratification of the treaty having been given on the 14th of August—and your resignation not taking place until the 19th it became necessary, in order to be confident (the original being dispatched) that the counterfign should appear to the copies;—otherwife this act would not have been required of you.

It is not in my power to inform you at what time Mr. Hammond put the intercepted letter of Mr. Fauchet into the hands of Mr. Wolcott.—I had no intimation of the exiftence of fuch a letter until after my arrival in Philadelphia, the 11th of August.—When Lord Grenville firft obtained that letter, and when the Britifh minifter here received it from him, are facts with which I am entirely unacquainted.

I have never been in whole or in part, Mr. Fauchet's difpatches numbers three and five;—nor do I poffefs any document, or knowledge of papers which have affinity to the fubject in queftion.

No man would rejoice more than I fhould to find that the fufpicions which have refulted from the intercepted letter, were unequivocally and honorably removed.

Mount Vernon, 27th September 1795.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On the 2d of October, Mr. Randolph wrote a letter to Mr. Wolcott, Secretary of the treafury, requefting to know of *him* the time when Mr. Hammond put Mr. Fauchet's letter into his hands, and whether Lord Grenville, Mr. Hammond or himfelf had feen or been poffeffed of No. 3 and 6, or either of them, and whether any other paper or part of either, connected with that affair, might be produced in his abfence.

To which Mr. Wolcott made the following anfwers.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2d, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of this date, and readily reply to your enquiries.

Mr. Fauchet's letter to which you allude was, delivered to me by Mr. Hammond on the 28th of July; and on the evening of the 11th of Auguft, prefented it to the Prefident.

I have never feen or been poffeffed of Mr. Fauchet's letters; number 3 or 6, or either of them, or part or copies, and I have fo knowledge whether they or either of them, have been feen by Lord Grenville or Mr. Hammond.

It is impoffible for me to fay whether any other document may be hereafter brought into view, as connected with the fubject in queftion. Perhaps nothing will depend upon the manner in which the difcuffion of this affair may be managed on your part,—as this may render an enquiry after other papers neceffary. You may be aflured, however, that nothing has been at any time concealed by me, to your prejudice.

The letter which I received from Mr. Hammond, was, as I have been informed, taken from Jean Bart, a French veffel.—I do not know at this time, when it was received by Lord Grenville or by Mr. Hammond. It refts in my memory, however, that Mr. Hammond informed me, that the letter had been received by him, but a fhort time before it was prefented to me, but of this fact I am not certain.

I am, Sir, your humble fervant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Edmund Randolph, Efq.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1795.

SIR,

YOU miftook me, if you fuppofed, that I meant propound to you any queftion, the anfwer to which fhould prevent the appearance of any paper whatfoever. I knew that this muft depend upon the head of the executive; and I put at defiance all papers which now are, or hereafter may be in my poffeffion, whether any thing more than the letter, No. 1, had been refted in Mr. Hammond's manifeftations; fo as to be able to prepare me to repel it.

It is exterial, however, to underftand what obfervations, or meffage from Mr. Hammond or his government, accompanied the communication of the letter to me;—another that they might be fubmitted to the Prefident. For if I am to judge from fome hints, which have been given in the public prints, and from *other data*, I have reafon to conclude, that Mr. Hammond was *particularly inftructed* upon the occafion. In fhort, candour entitles me to expect, that you will not hefitate to give me this information.

I am, Sir,

Your humble fervant,

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

O. WOLCOTT, Efq.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1795.

SIR,

Notwithftanding I am convinced, that a knowledge of the minute circumftances mentioned in your letter of this date, cannot be material in your defence, and though you have already been particularly informed of the manner in which Mr. Fauchet's letter was conveyed to the Prefident; yet I mean not to incur the imputation of wafting candour, by forbearing a reply to your inquiry.

When the exiftence of the intercepted letter was firft mentioned to me by Mr. Hammond, he did inftruct, or request, that its contence might be communicated to the Prefident:—it was my own fuggeftion, that the letter ought to be delivered to me for that purpofe:—to this Mr. Hammond finally affented, upon the condition that a copy, certified by me fhould remain in his hands.

My motive for wifhing to obtain the original letter will readily be differned: without poffeffing it, I could not fafely venture to make any repredentation of its contents and felt no difpofition to be the fecret depofitary of facts affecting not only your character, but alfo the public intereft.

The nature of your inquiries on this fubject leads me to affure you, that I am not converfant in the fecrets of foreign minifters, and that I cannot fay whether Mr. Hammond was, or was not, *particularly inftructed* to communicate Mr. Fauchet's letter to the Prefident—no fuch inftructions was mentioned to me.

I am, Sir, your obedient fervant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Edmund Randolph, Efq.

On the 8th of October, Mr. Randolph wrote to the Prefident, requefting the infpection of his letter of July 22, 1795. He informed the Prefident, that on application, to Col. Pickering for a fight of his letter, he declined the favour, until he had conferred with Mr. Wolcott; and that on a fecond application, he received from Col. Pickering a rancorous and infolent anfwer, (fee the letter of Geo. Taylor below) amounting to a refufal. Mr. Randolph retracted to the Prefident, that Mr. Fauchet's letter and the circumftances which preceded and attended the delivering of it to him, embraced a variety of political matter, connected with many documents, a lift of which he mentions. He fays he is inevitably driven into the difcuffion of many confidential and delicate points; but would not mingle any thing which he did not fincerely conceive to belong to the fubject.

Here follows the Prefident's anfwer to that letter, preceded by a note from Col. Pickering.

SIR,

Agreeably to the fuggeftions in your note to me, received yefterday, I laid the fame before Colonel Pickering, whofe anfwer I am authorifed to fend you, in the following words, viz.

"The letter from the Prefident, dated the 22d of July, 1795, of which Mr. Randolph has requefted the infpection, does not appear to have any connections with the intercepted letter of Mr. Fauchet; and, cannot poffibly have referred to it; becaufe the Prefident was at that time ignorant of its exiftence; and Mr. Randolph perfectly well knows that his refignation was occafioned folely by the evidence of his criminal conduct exhibited in Mr. Fauchet's letter. The infpection of the Prefident's letter then cannot be neceffary for Mr. Randolph's exculpation."

Department of State, October 8, 1795.

GEO: TAYLOR, Jun. Chief Clerk,

Edmund Randolph, Efquire.

To Edmund Randolph, Efq.—

SIR,

In feveral of the public gazettes I have read your note to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, with an extract of a letter addreffed to me of the 8th inftant; but it was not until yefterday, that the letter itfelf was received.

It is not difficult, from the tenor of that letter, to perceive what your objects are; but that you may have no cafe to complain of the withholding any paper (however private and confidential) which you fhall think neceffary in cafe of fo ferious a nature, I have directed that you fhould have the infpection of my letter of the 22d of July, agreeable to your requeft:—and you are at full liberty to publifh, without reference any and every private and confidential letter I ever wrote you:—any more—every word I ever uttered to, or in your prefence from whence you can derive any advantage in your vindication.

I grant this permiffion, inafmuch as the extract alluded to, manifeftly tends to impreis on the public mind an opinion, that fomething has paffed between me and you, of a moft difhonorable tendance; from motives of delicacy which refpect me.

You know, Sir, even before the treaty was laid before the Senate, that I had difficulties with refpect to the commercial part of it; with which I profeffed to be the leaft acquainted: and that I had been unwilling to enter into any difcuffion thereon without difclofing its contents,—not to do which until it was fubmitted to the Senate, had been refolved on.—You know too, that it was my determination previous to this fubmiffion, to ratify the treaty if it fhould be fo advifed, and confent to by that body:—and that the doubts which afterwards arofe, and were communicated to Mr. Hammond, proceeded from more authentic information of the exiftence of what is commonly called the proviffon order of the Britifh government. And finally, you know the grounds on which my ultimate decifion was taken; as the fame were expreffed to you, the other fecretaries of depart ments, and the late attorney general, after a thorough inveftigation and conffideration of the fubject, in all the afpects in which it could be placed.

As you are no longer an officer of the government, and prefide in fubmitting your vindication to the public, it is not my defire, nor is it my intention to receive it otherwife than through the medium of the prefs. Facts you cannot miftake—and if they are fairly and candidly ftated, they will invite no comments.

The extract of your letter to me, dated the 8th inftant, being published in all the Gazettes, I request that this letter may be inferred in the compilation you are now making;—as well to fhew my difpofition to furnifh you with every means I poffefs towards your vindication, as that I have no wifh to conceal any part of my conduct from the public.—That public will judge when it comes to fee your vindication, how far, and how proper it has been for you to publifh private and confidential communications—which, oftentimes have been written in a hurry, and fometimes without even copies being taken.—And it will, I hope, appreciate my motives, even if it fhould condemn my prudence, in allowing you the unlimited liberty herein contained.

Philadelphia, 21 of October, 1795.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In anfwer to this letter of the Prefident, Mr. Randolph fays, he has but one object, and that is *to defend himfelf*. He affures the Prefident that he has no intention to publifh every thing that had paffed between them, was given without hazard, and that he did not intend to publifh *all and every* thing which he knew. He conffidered himfelf as an injured man and as compelled to make difclofures under a neceffity, created by the Prefident himfelf. He then enters the courfe of delivering on thefe great matters, the examination of official papers may more than probable, be found effential; and thefe could be refcued in no other eife."

The next paragraph fpeaks of the inconvenience of an immediate return, but fays, that "whilft he is in office, he fhall never facrifice private convenience to interfere with what he conceives to be his official duties."

"I view the oppofition, which the treaty is receiving from the meetings in different parts of the country in a very ferious light. Not becaufe there is *more* weight in any of the objections, which are made to it, than were foreferen at firft;—for there are *none in fome of them*; and groft mifrepreffentations in others. Nor as it refpects myfelf perfonally; for this fhall have no influence on my conduct; plainly perceiving, and I am ac-knowledging, that my mind for, the unhappy which difappointments and malice are confpiring to heap upon my character. But I am alarmed on account of the effect it may have on, and the advantage the French Government may be difpofed to make of the fpirit which is at work; to diffrift a belief in them, that the unity is calculated to favour Great Britain at their expence.

Whether they believe or diffbelieve thefe tales, the effect it will have upon the nation will be nearly the fame; for whilft they are at war with that power, or fo long as the animofity between the two nations exifts, it will, in matter at whofe experience, be their policy and it is feared it will be their conduct, to withdraw us from being on par terms with Great-Britain, or from her deriving any advantage from our commerce, which they can prevent, however much we may be benefited thereby ourfelves. To what length this policy and intereft may carry them is problematical; but when they fee the people of this country divided, and fuch a violent oppofition given to the meafure of their own government, pretendedly in their favour, it may be extremely embarraffing, to fay no more of it.

"To fum the whole up in a few words. I have clearly, fince I have been in the adminiftration of the government, feen a crifis, which in my judgment has been fo pregnant of interefting events; nor one from which more is to be apprehended: whether viewed on one fide or the other. From New York there now is, and I am told will further be, a counter current; but how formidable it may appear I know not;—if the form does not take place at Boffon and other towns, it will afford but too ftrong evidence that the oppofition is in a manner univerfal, or that thofe of different fentiments are fupine or intimidated; which would make the reffiftance a ferious bufinefs indeed. But as it refpects the French, even counter-refolves, would, for the reafons I have already given, do little more, than weaken, in a fmall degree, the effect thofe of the other complexion would have."

The remainder of the letter relates to the anfwers to be returned to the different town and other meetings on the treaty with a polteript in refpect to the conffidential papers, even counter-refolves, prepare their minds on the feveral fubjects thereto mentioned againft he fhould arrive."

* *Mr. Maffac by publifhing the treaty betrayed an breach, but was perhaps guilty of a groft impropriety in doing what belonged to the Prefident only. Edit.*

ON Wednefday evening, I fent the packet, now under cover, with this letter, to the Poft Office in

† *The Secretaries and Attorney General.*

Alexandria; to be forwarded next morning at the usual hour (4 o'clock) by the Baltimore mail; but behold!—when my letter bag was brought back from the office, and emptied, I not only got those which were addressed to me—among which was that of the 27th was once—but all those which I had sent up the evening before.

I have to regret this blunder of the Postmaster on account of the enclosures, some of which I wished to have got to your hands without delay, that they might have undergone the consideration, and aiding opon, which was flogged in the letter which accompanied them—by another account I am not sorry for the return of the packet; as I can now judgement of the receipt of my letter of the 24th inst. before I would set out; as I should, thereby, be placed on a certainty whether your journey thither, or else to Philadelphia, would, under all circumstances, be deemed most eligible; or whether the benefits could not be equally as well done with either, repeating now what I said in my letter of the 24th; that I do not require more than a day's notice to repair to the seat of government; and that if you, and the confidential officers with you, are not clear in the measures which are best to be pursued on the several matters mentioned in my last, my own opinion is, and for the reasons there given, that difficult and intricate case, or delicate questions had better be settled there, where the streams of information are continually pouring in, than at any other place; and that I would set out accordingly.

To be wise and temperate, as well as firm, the crisis more eminently calls for; for there is too much reason to believe, from the pains which have been taken before—at—and since the adjournment of the Senate respecting the treaty, that the prejudices against it are more extensive than is generally imagined.—This, from men who are not, on party, but well disposed to the government, I have lately learnt in the cafe—How should the most certain falsehoods—that their rights have not only been neglected, but absolutely sold;—that there are no reciprocal advantages in the treaty;—that the bearings are all on the side of England;—that the treaty is made with a design to oppress the French, in open violation of our treaty with that nation, and contrary, too, to every principle of gratitude and found policy—

In time, when passion shall have yielded to fair reason, the sentiments may possibly turn; but in the mean while, this government, in relation to the matter of England, may be compared to a ship between the rocks of Scylla and Charibdis.—If the treaty is ratified, the partisans of the French (or rather of war and confusion) will excite them to hostile measures; or at least to unfriendly sentiments—if it is not, there is no foreseeing all the consequences which may follow, as it respects Great Britain.

It is not to be inferred from hence, that I am, or shall be disposed to quit the ground I have taken; unless circumstances more important than I have yet come to my knowledge, should present themselves. I should compel me. Straight course in these things, and that is to seek truth and pursue it, and with every exertion to produce a change for the better from Great Britain.

The memorial seems well designed to answer the end proposed; and by the time it is revised and new dressed, you will probably (either in the resolutions which are, or will be handed to me—or in the news paper publications, which you promised to be attentive to) have seen all the objections against the treaty which have any real foundation; and which may be fit subjects for animadversion in the memorial, or for the instructions, or both—But how much longer the preparation of the memorial can be delayed without exciting unpleasant sensations here; or involving serious evils elsewhere, you, who are at the seat of information and action, can decide better than I.—In a matter, however, so interesting and pregnant of consequences, there ought to be no precipitation; but on the contrary, every step should be explored before it is taken, and every word weighed before it is uttered, or delivered in writing.

The form of the ratification requires more diplomatic experience, and legal knowledge than I possess, or have the means of acquiring at this place, and therefore I shall say nothing on this head.

To show the sentiments of the President more fully on the subject of the treaty, Mr. Randolph has given extracts from two letters written by him to our ministers abroad. From that to Col. Monroe, dated July 14th, 1795:

"The treaty is not yet ratified by the President; nor will it be ratified, I believe until it returns from England—if then. But I do not mean this for a public communication—or for any public body, or private men. I am engaged in a work, which, when finished, and approved by the President, will be public me to speak precisely to you.

"The order for seizing provisions is a weighty obstacle to a ratification. Yet not impossible, that such order will be countermanded."

"To all our foreign ministers.

"When I inform you that the President has not yet ratified the treaty, his character will convince you that nothing will deter him from doing what he thinks right; and that the final question lies upon firmly, unconnected with any considerations but the interest and duties of the United States. He is at present in Virginia; and will doubtless very soon take his conclusive step. If I were permitted to conjecture, what he would be, I should infer, that at any rate he would not sign it, until it should return from England, with the addition of the suspending article; and probably not even then, if a late British order for the capture of provisions, going to France should have been issued as we suppose, and increase the objections which have been levelled upon it."

Mr. Randolph then proceeds to observe that the President went to Mount Vernon in July, fully determined not to ratify the treaty, unless the provision for order should be revoked. Indeed many of his statements seem to be introduced solely with the view of proving that this was the first and uniform determination of the President, until his return from Mount Vernon in August—and then suddenly changed his mind, in consequence of the influence of Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Wallace, and the prejudice which Mr. Faucher's letter had excited in his mind. He charges the President with deciding on that letter too hastily and acting from sudden change in his mind, to the enmity of his personal foes and the British faction which had resolved to sacrifice him. He insinuates often that the President, and the Secretaries became, during this time, sentinels on his words and actions—He blames the President for not attempting to obtain copies of No. 5 & 6 from Mr. Hammond or the French Minister, to clear up his innocence; for receiving him, on the 19th of August, when the disclosure was made to him, as like a fate criminal; empowering the other Secretaries to cross examine him and requesting him to withdraw, till they had held a consultation.

Mr. Randolph goes further and supposed that Mr. Faucher's letter was suppressed from him until Mr. Hammond had gone on board of a ship for Europe, on account of this resolution not to intercepted, concerning the instructions, to No 3 & 4—Mr. Hammond left Philadelphia the 15th of August—and failed for Europe the 17th. The intercepted letter was delivered to Mr. Randolph on the 19th.

Mr. Randolph charges the President with treating him a friend of the French, differently from what he would have treated the friend of the French, had they been named in a letter from the British minister. He insinuates that the President was not himself, but acted under the influence of the enemies of France and republicanism. He often mentions his own republicanism and attachment to the French; and endeavors to make it appear that he is a victim to party, and a partiality in the President, and the two Secretaries for British.

Thus under the hourly control of him who was disposed to present humiliation to him in every shape, he conceived resignation to be the path of honor.

He insinuates or rather affirms that the President would have predetermined the guidance of the department of State to a secretary of the Treasury and a secretary of war, who, but a few weeks before, were *thought by him*, as but sycophants in favor, to the deliberative talents of their predecessors.

Mr. Randolph then proceeds to analyse Mr. Faucher's letter. His precipitancy in the whole, and endeavors to explain such passages as refer to him, in such a manner as to prove his innocence. These parts of the letter are only two or three.

The first passage is that which says, Mr. Randolph's "precious confessions throw light on every thing that occurs to him." He observes that these words cannot convict him of making improper communications of the views of government to the French minister, he appeals to Mr Fauchet's certificate, which explains them in part as referring to Mr. Randolph's assurances that the President was "an honest man and a sincere friend to France." Mr. Randolph declares he never revealed any secret of government to Mr. Fauchet.

With regard to that part of Mr. Faucher's letter, which mentions a declaration of Mr. Randolph, that he hoped to acquire influence with the President, Mr. Randolph says, he did try to gain his confidence, but without attempting to lessen his esteem for the other Secretaries, and solely with a view to give him good counsel and with party-men.

That part of Mr. Faucher's letter which mentions overtures made to that minister by Mr. Randolph and which has excited much lively suspicions against his rectitude of mind, is explained at some length, but the details may be summed up in a few words.

Mr. Randolph endeavors to prove that there was some well founded suspicions that the western insurrection was excited or encouraged by British Emissaries. It does not appear that the President ever gave much credit to this idea, but some persons affected to consider it, with the view of stimulating the militia to patrol themselves to oppress the insurgents.

During the last months of that summer, Mr. Hammond, the British minister, left Philadelphia and resided in New-York, Mr. Faucher seemed to think that some intrigues were carrying on by that Minister and his Congress, against the French Republic. He complained of these machinations. Mr. Randolph called for his proofs. Mr. Randolph supposes that his overtures, (for he seems to have no precise recollection on this subject) must have been for money to detect thefe intrigues. It is alledged that some persons who had counteracted with the French minister for the delivery of flour, were the French minister for the delivery of flour, with the French minister for the delivery of flour, with the French minister for the delivery of flour, with

A LITTLE TALE.

A Tavern one night,
Meeting *More, Strange* and *Wright*,
Met to drink, and good thoughts to exchange,
Says More, "Of us three,
The whole town will agree,
There is only one knave, and that's *Strange*."
"Yes," says Strange, (rather sore)
I am sure there's one *More*.
A most terrible knave and a bite,
Who cheated his mother,
His sister and brother;"—
"O yes," replied More, "that is *Wright*."

OF ENGLAND.

If England is not at the eve of a crisis, appearances are very deceitful. The public mind in that country has been of late enlightened by the boldness of publications which would not have been tolerated a few years back, and the very means used to repress the growing thirst for information, and the manly spirit of investigation, have produced a contrary effect.——Those persecutions instituted by government against popular writers and publishers, have been the means of increasing their reputation, and consequently extending their influence.——Thelwall may be mentioned as an instance of this kind. He was prosecuted as a reformer; he, with others, was acquitted, and now on the reputation built on that unsuccessful persecution, he gives to crouded audiances lectures on politics, which are then collected in a periodical publication, which scatters far and wide the seeds of those doctrines, which government for its self-preservation, attempted at first to suppress.

England appears ripe for a revolution; they have within them the materials of which revolutions are formed, and want but the spring that shall give them motion. A moving principle must be found operating universally among the mass of people. In a country where that mass may be said literally to live from hand to mouth, hunger will prove the most powerful, and this principle is on the eve of operating with full force.

Among the many evidences of extreme scarcity to be found in the last accounts from that country, the observations which dropt in the House of Lords from the Marquis of Landsdowne, on the subject of the King's speech, are perhaps the most striking, the following is an extract from them.

"I have made it my business to enquire into an actual situation of the poor in my neighbourhood, and carefully avoided mixing politics with my inquiries, either directly or indirectly. Their situation was such, as produced no comfortable sensations—*they were actually starving.* In January last, I held in my hand a paper relative to this subject, but no attension was paid to it; then there was some bread, *now there is little or none.* Last session, to mention this subject, was Jacobinical, and ascribed to a wish to raise insurrection; I have much to loose and nothing to gain. The result of my inquiries was short.—A poor man to maintain himself and family requires a bushel of grain a week. In Willshire wages are seven shillings a week, while a bushel of grain costs fourteen shillings; a man then can earn but half of what is necessary for the maintainance of his family."

This picture of the situation of the poor in England cannot reasonably be supposed exaggerated; the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, though in opposition to the present administration, would have much to loose by a change in the *good old* order of things, and cannot therefore be supposed to wish to occasion disturbances by exaggerated accounts.

Taken up by the subscriber,

a black MARE, supposed to be between twenty and thirty years old, no artificial mark.——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

LUKE PACKARD.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 26, 1795.

Lost, between Hatfield and Conway,

a pair of women's SHOES, or SLIPS,—Whoever has found them, and will return them to the subscriber, shall be rewarded.

ANDREW WOOD.

Jan. 1, 1796.

Came into the inclosure of

the subscriber, in the month of November last, a bay Mare COLT, one year old last spring, a natural trotter.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSIAH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, 2d Jan. 1796.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a general assortment of English and India

GOODS,

among which are, a variety of Superfine Broad Cloths, of a superior quality, which he offers for sale on the lowest terms for cash, or approved credit.

Northampton, Jan. 6. 1796.

Geography for Youth,
On a New and Improved Plan.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price 25*cts.* dozen, and 2/3 single, and for sale by

Simeon Butler,

at his Book Store in Northampton.

A SHORT but Comprehensive System of the GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, *by way of Questions and Answers*, principally designed for Children & Common Schools.

By NATHANIEL DWIGHT.

PREFACE.

During an employment of several years in School keeping, I observed that the science of Geography was but little attended to in the early years of childhood. There are various reasons for this inattention to so important a branch of education.——One of these is the great expense of procuring books proper for it; another is, the plan of books which have been intended for that purpose is such as cannot be easily comprehended by children, or remembered by them. I think that both of these objections are obviated in this treatise. The expense of this book is so small that it may be easily afforded, and the form of a catechism admits of its being much more comprehensive, and more easily understood by children, than any other small Geography which has been heretofore designed for them. It will enable them usefully to improve many hours of their early years, which, for want of something of this kind, are entirely lost: And should the first edition meet with suitable encouragement, the future edition will be enlarged and amended, as the author finds means and time for the purpose.

We the subscribers have perused "A short, but comprehensive System of the Geography of the World, by way of Question and Answer; principally designed for Children and Common Schools, by Nathaniel Dwight," and are of opinion that the compilation is judicious, and better calculated to impress the facts which it contains on the minds of children, than any other heretofore published. We with pleasure recommend it to the use of instructors, as being well calculated to lessen their own labors, and to facilitate the means of improvement in the minds of their young pupils.

JOHN TRUMBULL,
NATHAN STRONG,
A. FLINT,
CHAUNCEY GOODRICH,
JOHN PORTER,
A. KINGSBURY,
JONATHAN BRACE.

To DAVID SEXTON, Esq. one of the Judges of the Peace, within and for the County of Hampshire.

WE the subscribers, a major part of the Proprietors of the town of Shutesbury, judging a Meeting of said Proprietors, to be necessary, hereby request you to issue a warrant for calling a meeting of said Proprietors, to be holden at the house of JOHN POWERS, Esq. in said Shutesbury, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at one o'clock P. M.—to act on the following articles:—1st. To choose a Moderator——2d. To choose a Clerk—3d. To choose a Treasurer——4th. To see if the Proprietors will ascertain, and survey the lands belonging to said Proprietors——5th. And to act on all other matters and things that may be thought needful.

NATHANIEL BLANCHARD,
BEZALEEL WILDER,
JONAS LOCKE,
EBENEZER MATTOON.

HAMPSHIRE, ss.

To JONAS LOCKE, one of the Proprietors of the town of Shutesbury.

YOU are hereby requested, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify the Proprietors of said Shutesbury, in manner as the law directs: To meet at the time and place, and for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing application.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1795.

DAVID SEXTON, Justice of the Peace for the county of Hampshire.

I HEREBY notify all persons concerned in the Proprietary of the town of Shutesbury, and all the Proprietors of said town of Shutesbury, that a meeting of said Proprietors will be held at the house of JOHN POWERS, Esq. in said Shutesbury, on the fourth Tuesday of January, current, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a Moderator, Clerk and Treasurer, and ascertaining and surveying the Lands belonging to said Proprietors, and do all other matters and things that shall be thought needful.

JONAS LOCKE.

January 18, 1796.

For Sale.

A SMALL HOMESTEAD in Northampton, about two thirds of a mile from the meeting-house, lying on the Bage road, with a small house, and three quarters of an acre of land, and an orchard that will make 12 barrels of cyder yearly. Said Homestead may be had on reasonable terms.—For particulars, Enquire of

RUFUS PHELPS.

N. B. He also continues to carry on as usual, the business of Cutting and Engraving STONE.

December 30, 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, Dec. 23, 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, with or without Plates.
Divine Breathings,
Edwards on the Affections,
Heroic 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,
Messiah,
Prayers on Revelation, 2 vols.
Da. Attempts,
Da. Arguments,
Stilles' Judges,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Da. Pilgrim's Progress,
Hervey's Meditations,
Watts's Lyric Poems,
Life of Watts, and Doddridge,
Collen's Practice, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers,
Chesselden's Anatomy,
Bell on the Venereal,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Da. Treatise,
Medical Pocket Book,
Morse's Universal Geography,
Da. Abridg'd,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Moir's Trials,
Rowe's, do.
Ferguson's, do.
Ward and Downie, do.
Cook's Voyages,
Valentine & Orson,
Death of Abel,
Da. Cain,
Hocus Pocus,
Dutchess of C.
Triumphs of Love,
Country Dances,
Book of Knowledge,
Lock's Essays,
Hume's do.
Beauties of Blair,
Da. Pocket,
Barbauld's Lessons,
Hapless Orphan, 2 vols.
Religious Courtship,
Tour to Morocco,
Howard's Life,
Kate's Sketcher,
Franklin's Works,
Reynald's History of the Indies, 6 vols.
Littleton's Hist. of England,
Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary,
William's History of Vermont,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Campbell on Miracles,
French Revolution, 2 vols.
American, da. 2 vols.
Mr. Jay's Treaty, &c.
Washington's Letters, 2 vols.

STATIONARY.

English Paper, Medium,
Thick post, 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,
Brass Inkholders,
Black Lead Pencils,
Sliding, do.
India Rubber,
Office Penknives,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, different sizes and Qualities,
Visiting Cards.
Slates and Pencils,
Dividers,
Battledores Coat perplates,
Charts and Maps,
Morocco Leathers, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Davison's Virgil,
Duncan's Cicero,
Young's Latin Dictionary,
Corderius,
Clark's Introduction,
Latin Grammar,
Greek Lexicon,
Do. Testaments,
Da. Grammar,
Pike's Arithmetic,
Da. Abridg'd,
Fisher's, do.
Bailey's Dictionary,
Perry's do.
Entick'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.
Primers,
Ladies Accidence,
Large assortment of Children's Books, &c.

Said Butler continues the business of Book Binding as usual,

Black 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. Wanted an APPRENTICE to the above business.

Northampton, 23d Dec. 1795.

For Sale,

By the PRINTER hereof—price 2d.

GRANT to the GEORGIA MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, the CONSTITUTION thereof, and extracts relative to the donation, sale, estimate, and navigation of the WESTERN TERRITORY of the State of Georgia; and particularly of that part thereof in which the company lands are situated.

Dec. 9, 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 Aconite, Scott's Sutgeon pocket, Fellowes Crooked Needles, Crown and country Drawing, Ball Metal and Glass Mortars, Cupping Glasses, Ladies Smelling Bottles, grain Scales & Weights, Cephalic Snuff, Vials of all sorts, by the gross or single dozen.——Glauber's and Epsom's Salts in Flour of Sulphur, by the quantity.—*Apothecaries* may be supplied with most of the articles of Medicine, &c. as low as can be purchased in the continent.

PAINTERS COLOURS, &c.

Such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting, Spruce Yellow, patent and Stone Yellow, Prussian Blue, Umber, Smalt, Indian Red, Pommery, Vermillion, Ivory black, Camel's Hair Pencils, Gold Size, Blue Smalt, Bottle of Gold, Silver, Tin, & Brass Leaf, Sand Papers, Sponge, Lithrage of Gold, Verdigrease, and white Vitriol.——Has also for sale, Logwood, Fustic, Alum, and about 1000 lbs. pure blue Vitriol, Brimstone, Oil of Vitriol, Peppermint, Turpentine per Gallon, Aniseed, English and Jamaica Ginger, &c.——Old L. & N.F. Rum, French Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Lisbon, Madeira, Malaga Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Bohea and Hyson Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice, Raisins, Tamarinds, Prunes, &c. &c.

N.B. He has a few TICKETS, in Hartford College Lottery, Fourth Class, for Sale.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1795.

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, about a mile north of the meeting house, on the main street, and adjoining to Connecticut river. It contains three acres, with a good orchard upon it; a neat and convenient dwelling house two stories, a large barn, and other convenient outhouses; the situation is pleasant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Husbandman, Trader or Mechanic.——Possession will be given, if desired, the first week in May next.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1795.

New Goods,

LATELY received from Boston & New York as general & valuable assortment of GOODS as is to be found in most of the stores in the country——which are offered for sale, on the usual terms, for ready pay or short approved credit.——Gentlemen and Ladies, who with 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 first stores in the country,——payment made easy to those who will have a right to expect a fair for his money and visit. Produce of most kinds, and good hides and ASHES, will be received in payment, from those who choose to pay them soon——by

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.

Dec. 14, 1795.

The co-partnership of GOODMAN and MERRILL,

is this day mutually dissolved,——all persons indebted, or having demands against the said firm, are desired to call on Wm. Arms or Asa Merrill for a settlement, who have connected the Mercantile business under the firm of

Arms 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 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 hoofe ASHES and SALTS of LYE, for which the highest price will be given.——2d. portib. given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

SIMEON GOODMAN,
Wm. ARMS,
ASA MERRILL.

N. B. Simeon Goodman requests all persons who have open accounts with him previous to the 1st day of last June, to call and see him.

Charlemont, Nov. 17, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1796. [No. 491.]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 4.

MR. Giles informed that having been aware, that the flag would be presented to the house this day, considering it as an additional testimony of the affection of France, and it having been the practice on analogous occasions for the house to express their sentiments independent of the other branch, he had prepared a resolution expective of what he conceived would be their feelings on the occasion. It was nearly in the words following, *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to make known to the Representatives of the French people, that the house have received with the most lively satisfaction the communication of the committee of Public Safety, of the 21st of October 1794, accompanied with the resolutions of the French Republic, and to assure them that the presentation of the colours of France to the Congress of the United States is deemed a most honourable testimony of the existing sympathy and affections of the two Republics, founded upon their solid and reciprocal interests; that the house rejoices in the opportunity of congratulating the French Republic on the brilliant and glorious atchievements accomplished under it during the present offensive war, and they hope those atchievements will be attended with a perfect attainment of their object, the permanent establishment of the liberty and happiness of that great and magnanimous people.

Some conversation took place as to the propriety of entering on the immediate consideration of this resolution, and it was finally agreed, that it should now be acted upon.

It was attempted to modify the first part of it, so as to request the President to communicate their sentiments of the house to the French executive directory. The motion for this purpose was lost.

The words, sincere and, were introduced before the word lively.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

January 5.

Principal heads of the defence of R. Randal by Messrs. Tilghman and Lewis his counsel.

The charge against the Prisoner was represented of a high nature—such it should not be allowed without the strongest evidence. Though the house, they should find the prisoner guilty, should inupon it as a matter not of swelling—they expected the loss of reputation which the prisoner would suffer must rain him for ever. The verdict of a jury is limited in its operation on the character of the person prefented, but the opinion of the house would spread far and wide. From the article of the constitution they appeared, was only the members on those would enable him to dispose of 24 by way of donation? When the business was first opened to Mr. Christie no improper offer was made by Randal nor to Mr. Smith of Maryland. Every thing was fair? Collected from the general tenor of Randal's conversation to him that a certain offer was intended, but the ideas or implied suppositions of a witness were no legal testimony; it remained with the jury to draw inferences.

Mr. Murray was the only member who understood that a direct offer was made or intimation of the kind or money; but it was contended that the evident drift of the prisoner's proposal was, that if Mr. Murray did not chuse to be embarrassed with land, his share could easily be converted into cash; that the nature of the scheme did not afford time for the means of making the donation of 24 acres clear. Randal opening the affairs to Mr. Murray in the presence of Mr. Henry was an evidence of his intending nothing improper, that finally the man must have been mad before he could have attempted to have offered a bribe to five members of such character as those to whom he had communicated his scheme, all gentlemen of independent fortunes.

As to the privileges of the house it was insisted, that none secured by the constitution could possibly be construed to reach this case and that they could not be extended beyond what was absolutely effential to the existence of the house. Even the English denials of privilege their ancestors had thought grasping at much, had never gone so far as was contemplated in the present case and the spirit of our government would not warrant the creation of privilege as far as the Parliament had attained.

It was urged that the amendments of the Federal Constitution secured a trial by jury to every citizen in criminal cases with few exceptions, of which the present case has not one; that the crime with which the prisoner was charged is cognizable in the courts and indeed that he was by one of the district judges committed to take his trial in the District Court. It was asked whether the house have a fair trial if the House first declared him guilty. A case from Douglass was adduced to show that in England persons accused of crimes analogous to that alledged against Randal were delivered over by the house of Commons to the court of Kings Bench.

The general objections to trials where the same persons were panels, accusers, witnesses, judges and jury were alledged against the house proceeding; especially when the case was cognizable in a court where all the forms requisite for the protection of the citizen were observed. It was besides urged that the Court and house might involve the business in injurious inconsistency by opposite decisions and finally that the prisoner would, contrary to the genius of our political institutions, be tried, twice for the same offence.

A second charge against the prisoner was that he had asserted that 30 members were engaged to support his memorial. This assertion could not be construed into a breach of privilege; it was neither mentioned nor implied that they were engaged by any improper or corrupt means or motives.

It was argued that to support the charge the evidence must directly apply to it; that even if it was proved that Randal had bribed any other members of the house generally such proof would not apply to the present charge, which specified three particulars. That it was not enough to prove that Randal had endeavoured to engage in a destructive land jobbing scheme the three members specified, for the charge was that he had attempted to bribe them by donations in land or money. It was allowed that Randal's conduct was highly indelicate and improper, perhaps indecent and improdent, but the charge was criminal. His conduct though improper and unjustifiable was not a crime in the written or common law; at any rate it did not amount to the crime laid to his charge.

Several of he did offer a bribe and even if precedents be drawn from British practice the offence was no breach of privilege and the offender should be transferred before another tribunal. It was finally contended that a bribe offered before the subject came before the legislature was no breach of privilege, the members until that time, as to that subject, being considered as private individuals.

We give the foregoing as but a faint sketch indeed, of the able defence made by Messrs. Tilghman and Lewis; but we imagine we have sufficiently enlarged for moll readers.

The counsel having closed their defence the house adjourned.

SENATE.

January 5.

Mr. Tazewell offered the following resolutions to the Senate after a few preliminary remarks.

Resolved by the Senate of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President be informed, the Senate have received with the purest pleasure, the evidence of the continued friendship of the French Republic which accompanied his meffage of yesterday.

That he be requested to assure that magnanimous nation through the proper organ, that the Senate share with him in all the feelings expressed in the minister of France, on the presentation of the colours of his nation, and that it should wave this symbol of the triumphs and indranchisement of that great people, given as a pledge of faithful friendship, and place it among the evidences and monuments of the freedom and independence of the United States, that it may contribute to cherish and perpetuate the sincere affection by which the two Republics are so happily united.

The conduct having closed their defence the house adjourned.

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Mr. Livermore was also in favour of postponement.

Mr. Langdon, observed, that since members did so earnestly require time, he should not urge an immediate decision; he should no longer object to a postponement till to-morrow. He was happy to hear gentlemen say that there was no differ ence of sentiment upon the present occasion; he hoped that upon subjects relative to France this might always be the case, and that the Senate would not confine itself to empty professions of attachment but would evince it by substantial deeds.

Mr. Tazewell not with to press the business to an immediate decision, fixed members desired to adjourn.

He confessed he did not expect a motion for a postponement would be made, as the resolutions he objected contained nothing more than the President had expressed on the occasion. However, if it was wished that the Senate should express their sentiments in still stronger language than the President he should not object.

The opposition to the motion for postponement being withdrawn, it was agreed to,

January 6.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the sentence printed in italic, in the following resolution offered by Mr. Tazewell.

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President be informed, the Senate have received with the purest pleasure, the evidences of the continued friendship of the French Republic, which accompanied his meffage of yesterday.

That he be requested to assure that magnanimous nation through the proper Organ that the Senate unite with him in all the feelings expressed to the minister of France on the presentation of the colours of his nation and decently with that this symbol of the triumphs and infranchisement of that great people, given as a pledge of faithful friendship and placed among the evidence and monuments of the freedom and independence of the United States, may contribute to cherish and perpetuate the sincere affection by which the two Republics are so happily united.

Mr. Strong was in favour of striking out. He objected that the sentiments made in the Senate by the President consisted of two distinct parts, viz. The letter from the French Committee of Safety, and the address accompanying the flag. In the letter not one word was said about the flag, it was written in October '94, and there was probably then no idea of sending one. The letter and the flag only happened to be delivered at the same time, there was no other connection between them. The letter he said was in answer to one from this country and was meant to close a complimentary correspondence. It required no answer; it would puzzle any one to make an answer to it; an attempt was made by the resolution offered which proved it impossible to answer it; the resolution forsook the contents of the letter, which, he repeated, closed the correspondence. The United States had presented to the National Convention our flag; or rather our minister (and there was unwilling to question the propriety of his so doing) presented it on behalf of this people. I meet? a French flag was sent in return; then the propriety of an answer on this ground became the sole question. This flag had been delivered to the President who made an answer on the presentation of it,—a complete and perfect answer. He then went into the papers accompanying the meffage to see if proper he acted, that the Executive should be requested to make a second answer and nearly in the same words. The President in his answer expressly says, that he speaks not only his own sentiments, but those of the citizens at large, including, no doubt, the Senate. In this situation of the transaction nothing can be proper to be done by the Senate but to express their opinion of the propriety of his answer, and this would be accomplished by adopting the substance of the resolution after striking out the words proposed.

There could be, he concluded by observing, no difference of feeling in the Senate on the occasion. The only difference was in the mode of expressing it and he inclined, for the reasons given, to that which was the object of the motion for striking out.

Mr. Ellsworth was also of opinion that the subject divided itself into two distinct parts. The first object was to express the pleasure of the Senate at this new evidence of the friendship of France, and joining with the President in all the feelings he had expressed on the occasion; this would be effectually done by entering on the journals the resolution as proposed to be amended. The President received the flag and answered, then communications from him to the Senate.

It appeared by the papers communicated, he contended, that there was no connection between the letter of the Committee of Public Safety and the flag.—He would not say that both were not very important transactions; but they were disconnected. The letter was written much antecedent to the sending of the flag; it was written in '94, and was intended to close a correspondence. The correspondence began by an address from the Convention while Robespierre was an active member of it.——This address was to Congress; the flag was transferred it to each House, and they first it back to the Executive requesting him would answer it with expressions of the friendly dispositions of the United States towards France. The resolutions of the Houses and the letter of the Executive were transmitted through Mr. Monroe. The letter now in the view of the Senate is an answer to that and closes the complimentary correspondence, if it ever can close. Propriety did not require another word from the Senate, indeed decency did not admit it, for it could not be contented that the correspondence should be kept up administrator.

As to the flag, how can it require an answer from the Senate? it was not prefented to them by he French Minister; but to the President, who had answered not only for himself but for the citizens of the United States, and he imagined it would not be contended that the Members of the Senate were not citizens.

It is not advanced, he said, that the President did not express the sentiments of the Senate in the answer to the Minister, on the contrary his words are borrowed in this resolution; but it is wished, he should answer again in the same train, and this was, in his opinion, neither necessary nor even proper.

Mr. Ellsworth next combated the resolution as originally offered, as unconstitutional. Nothing, he contended, could be found in the constitution to authorize either branch of the Legislature to keep up any kind of correspondence with a foreign nation. To Congress were given the powers of legislation and the right of declaring war; it authority beyond this is assumed, however trifling the encroachment at first where will it stop? It might be said that this was a mere matter of ceremony and form and therefore could do no harm. A correspondence with foreign nations was a business of difficulty and delicacy; the peace and tranquility of a country may hinge on it. Shall the Senate because they may think it in one case trifling, or conceive the power ought to be placed in them, assume it? If it was not especially delegated by the constitution the Senate might perhaps, but it is positively placed in the hands of the executive. The people who sent us here, said Mr. Ellsworth, placed their confidence in the President in matters of this nature, and it does not belong to the Senate to assume it."

So farmily, he said, were both houses impressed with the incompetency of the Legislature corresponding with any foreign power, that when it was announced to them that the unfortunate Louis XVI. had accepted the constitution of '89, the communication was sent back to the President with a request, that he would answer it on their behalf with congratulations and best wishes.

But even this, he contended, they had not strictly a right to do: it was only saving appearances; neither branch had a right to efficate to the President what he should answer, the constitution left the whole business in his breast: it was wrong to place him in the dilemma of disobliging the legislature or sacrificing his own discretion. But if such practices had inadvertently been followed it was full time to recede from them.

He recapitulated in a few words, and concluded by observing, that should the motion for striking out prevail, members would still be in order to amend the resolution if they chose, by adding to the warmth of expression it already contained.

Mr. Butler confidered the situation into which the members up before him seemed desirous that the Senate should be placed as highly degrading; they were to be deprived of the right of expressing their own sentiments, they were to have no voice or will, no opinion of their own, but such as would please the executive to express for them.

The only fault he found in the resolve was that it was not full and expressive enough.

He observed, that it appeared the fixed desire of one part of the house to cut off all communication between the people of the United States and the people of the French Republic. Their representatives are now told, that they can have no will, no voice but through the executive. Their constituents never intend that they should be placed in this ridiculous point of view, and he declared he never could fit under it filently.

He turned to the journals of the Senate to shew that in the proceeding in the case of the answer to the communication from Robespierre and others, there was a considerable division in the Senate, and the mode adopted was by a majority only; but did not meet the sense of the Senate, very generally.

Upon the presentation of the Flag to the President, the Minister particularly observes, that it is for the People of the United States. The President, in his answer, speaks of himself and his own feelings. He read part of his answer——"Born in a land of liberty," &c. He does indeed, he observed, in a very improper manner, that he tells he speaks the sentiments of his fellow citizens; but does not attempt to make any professions of either branch of the Legislature, thinking, no doubt, that when the subject came before them, they would speak for themselves.

Suppose, he asked, the expression of friendship contained in the President's address on the occasion, fell short of the feelings of the Senate, would they, he asked, adopt the expressions for their own? For his own part, he declared, he could not leave it to others to speak his sentiments, or those to receive that right to himself.

Even if no communication had been received from the French Republic, no token of attachment, the present period in their affairs, the establishment of a new government, would warrant an address of congratulation. There could be no impropriety in it, unless there were objections to the act, but a mere complimentary answer to a complimentary prefentation. In this right was denied them, where would the principle stop, the Senate might be made in time mere automata. It was as proper, he contended, for the Senate to express an opinion on the occasion as for the President or House of Representatives.

He concluded by observing, that the resolution as offered laid as little as could be laid on the occasion, and he never could consent to the striking out, which would amount to be entered only on the

journal, and would be an indirect slight of the French Republic, as the sentiments of the Senate would not be communicated to them.

Mr. Tazewell was happy to find no difference in the Senate as to the substance of the resolution. As the form however, had been made matter of debate, some importance has been given to it which in itself is inconsequence perhaps did not deserve such attention. It certainly, he said, would not be unknown to the senate, that unfavourable impressions had travelled abroad respecting their feelings and sentiments towards the French, and he suggested as their consideration whether if the present motion for striking out prevailed, even in the face of their own precedents, it would not give countenance to the surmise. On a former occasion, he stated, a communication was made to the Senate through their resident, informing that the king of France had accepted the crown under the constitution of 1789. The senate were not content on that occasion with barely approving what the President had done, but requested the President to lay in their behalf that they were happy at the event, and to assure the king of their good will for the prosperity of the French nation and his own. What difference, he asked, was there on that occasion and the present, when the French have just adopted and organized a new government. Will it not be said, he asked, that the robes of royalty have charms with the senate, which the honorable abetments of democracy do not possess in their eyes, if on the present occasion they should deviate from a precedent established before royalty was abolished? This would be naturally implied and the senate, he considered, should avoid the imputation. There was no necessity pleaded in favour of striking out, if the motion was not to be insisted on, it would remove imperfections which it was useful should be removed, and which he trusted would be removed.

He dwelt on the impropriety of the Senate's rejecting a form of proceeding to this case not only sanctioned by their own precedent but by the practice of both the President and Senate. Why especially, he asked, should they give rise to invidious comparisons between themselves and the other branch. He hoped the motion for striking out would not prevail.

Mr. Ellsworth conceived there existed a material difference between the present case and that cited by the member last up. The communication to Congress, now to the President, who was then to Congress, on account of the translation to had given no account of the conduct of the Senate.—He added, however, that the line of conduct pursued by the Senate on the former occasion did not meet his approbation; they expressed hopes which he never thought would be realized, and in the event it proved so, for before the sentiments of the Senate could cross the Atlantic the unfortunate king and constitution were both overthrown. This, he argued, should make the Senate wary in their proceedings in analogous cases. Upon the communication from Robespierre, Barrere and others, the Senate used more cautious, they said nothing about the constitution but only requested the President to express in their behalf the sentiments of friendship &c. which the Senate entertained for France. The Senate gave the President a short text on that occasion; and he wrote according to his own discretion and perhaps expressed more than the Senate would have said. If a short text was given this objection obviated; if the text was amplified, then they distinctly conferred; if the Senate amplified, then they distinctly improperly to the President what he should write.

The example of the House of Representatives had been mentioned, he conceived it was no rule of proceeding for the Senate.—The fact was, that the resolve carried in that house was upon a very slight view indeed of the papers communicated. Indeed it would appear upon the face of it, that it was penned before the papers were read. This was in his opinion, no example for imitation, the Senate ought to proceed with their usual deliberation.

It had been said doubts had gone abroad whether the Senate were friendly to France. These doubts had been raised by writers among us, the same who also endeavour to convince the American that the friendship of France towards them was not cordial. This must appear unfounded from the proceeding now the object of debate and the former resolve to must be removed by an unreservation of the substance of the resolution now before the Senate on their journals.

Mr. Tazewell said a few words to shew that there was a difference between the case he had already cited, the proceeding of the Senate, when they expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the National Convention had honoured the memory of Benjamin Franklin, & the present case.

Mr. Ross observed, that in the former instances, the President made the original communications to the Senate before he had answered them; now he has answered and only communicates an account of the transaction.

Mr. Burr was against striking out. The National Convention, he observed, might, when they received the answer to their first communication, have said, as it now laid on the floor of the Senate, that the correspondence there ended, and that it was not necessary to make a reply; but they acted differently, and he hoped the Senate would acknowledge the receipt of their pledge of friendship.

Indeed, he said, he could not see that any great harm would arise if the two branches of the Legislature interchanged even once a year a letter of friendship and good will with the Republic. It was objected that the present resolution was no answer to the letter. A few lines could make it so, and they might easily be added. The omission did not prove, as had been alleged by some members, that it was impossible to answer it. That it was not impossible was testified by the proceedings of the other branch. He did not intend to slight the dignity of the Senate, however, he said, by quoting the proceedings of the other house as a binding rule of proceeding for this; but their proceedings certainly proved the possibility of making an answer; and besides there was full as much propriety in looking for precedents in their conduct as in the proceedings of a British Parliament. Each, however, in their place might deserve weight though not implicit reliance.

He advocated the rights of the Senate to answer for themselves, and the propriety of acknowledging the receipt of the colours which were not sent to the executive exclusively.

He concluded by citing the Senate's own precedents in analogous cases, and hoped, that it would not be insulted that the practice of two or three successive years delerved to be laid to the charge of inadvertency.

After a few words more from Messrs. Strong, Burr, Read and Butler, the yeas and nays were called upon striking out and were as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mess. Bingham,	Mess. Bloodworth,
Bradford,	Brown,
Cabot,	Burr,
Ellsworth,	Butler,
Foster,	Langdon,
Gunn,	Martin,
Latimer,	Robinson,
Livermore,	Tazewell.-8.
Marshal,	
Paine,	
Read,	
Rofs,	
Rutherford,	
Strong,	
Trumbul,	
Wilson.—16.	

The resolution was then further amended as to phraseology, by striking out the words " By the Senate of the United States in Congress assembled" —and then the resolution passed *nem. con.*

Adjourned.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE, Jan. 9.

The Treasurer reported to the Legislature the following

State of the TREASURY of this Commonwealth, *January 1, 1796.*

Due from the Commonwealth, viz.	*Dls. Cts.*
On Warrants on the Treasurer's Office, - - - -	1,901 70
On Dis bills and Orders outstanding, - - - -	8,000
On Committee on Accounts' Roll, - - - -	1,321 96
On Senate and Representatives' Roll, - - - -	190 43
On Rolls for three months pay to the Continental Army, in the year 1780, Militia and Navy Rolls, Supplies to soldiers' families, and abatements to towns on New-Emission Tax, - - - -	21,189 84
On Wineck's bill, - - - -	1,350 94
Interest due on Public Debt, Jan. 1, 1796. - - - -	62,000
On Warrants to pay the Agents for building a new Court-House, - - - -	2,466
	98,420 87
On Notes bearing interest at 5 per cent. per ann. iffued by the Treasurer conformable to the Act providing for the Public Debt, *Dls.* 1,985,695	
Deduct the amount purchased by the Commissioners, for purchasing the Public Debt, *Dls.* 200,000	
	1,785,695
	1,883,115 87
Confolidated and Army Notes, and New Emission Money not re loaned, on the loan propofals by-gone, - - - -	314,500
	2,197,615 87
Debt due to the Commonwealth, viz.	*Dls. Cts.*
On Abstract *A* which includes balances due on old balances, New Emission Tax, Cloth Tax, October 1781 Tax, Brief Tax, and Taxes No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, - - - -	16,101 82
On Tax No. 6, - - - -	307 23
7, - - - -	1,536 63
8, - - - -	692 28
9, - - - -	761 78
10, - - - -	65 43
11, - - - -	4,776 52
12, - - - -	149 739 73
On Executions in the hands of the Sheriffs, viz.	
Bailey Bartlett, Esq. Sheriff of Eflex County, - - - -	3,751 1
Elisha Porter, Esq. Hampshire,	2,092 71
Joseph Hiſmer, Esq. Middlesex,	3,143 63
Johnston Mattoon, late sheriff, York, - - - -	343 92
Ichabod Goodwin, Esq. York,	1 820 5
Timo. Caldwell, Esq. Worcester,	8 823 40
John Waite, Esq. Cumberland,	2,803 50
Zepheniah Leonard, Esq. Briſtol,	259 53
Edmund Bridge, Esq. Lincoln,	1,497 89
Simon Larnard, Esq. Berkshire,	2 432 45
Richard Hunnewell, Esq. Hancock,	523 26
John Cotter, Esq. Wallington,	225 55
Ashbel Stoyer. Esq. Norfolk,	1,148 8
Joseph Dimmick, Esq. Barnstable,	334 36
	29,308 18
3 quarters's interest that is due January 1, 1796, on the debt of the United States,	16 667
Cash on hand,	58,000
	180,144 58
Due from the United States. *Dls. Cts.*	
6 per cent. ſtock 832,534 0	
3 per cent. do. 249,760 20	
Deferred do. 452,610 4	
	1534 904 24
Due on bonds and notes for the Eaſtern and Weſtern Land, that has been ſold, and which is by law appropriated for the purchaſe of the public debt,	500,000
	2,034,904 24
	2,315,048 82

Copy. THOMAS DAVIS.
Treaſury Office, Jan. 9, 1796.

Read and ordered to lie on the table, for the inſpection *of the members.*

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Private petitions, &c. engroſſed the attention of the Houſe.

On reading a petition for the incorporation of ſundry perſons, &c. in the Diſtrict of *Maine*, into a town by the name of *Kenebeg*, &c.

Mr. EUSTIS roſe, he ſaid, to make a general motion, that the Committee, on petitions for incorporations ſhould be directed to report in their bills, blanks for the names of towns. It was too often the caſe, he ſaid, that petitioners for incorporations, when they requeſted a particular name for their towns, were influenced merely by the gratification of an individual, which in a country like ours, might be highly prejudicial. The citizens might be highly prejudiced. The reaſon, he was told, which was given for the preſent requeſt, was, that the town expected ſome pecuniary aſſiſtance from the perſon whoſe name it was to bear—This, in his mind, was a capital objection to it. If the town received a favour, the general conſequence was that a return was to be expected—and this would be attended with pernicious effects. He was oppoſed to chriſtening towns by the names of any living characters.—Thoſe names which would be popular and agreeable at one period, at another might be improper and diſguſting. The names of towns, he thought, ſhould be regulated by a regard to brevity and euphoniy. He made theſe obſervations, he ſaid, at this time, becauſe no improper motion could be attached to them. For the gentleman (Gen. KNOX) whoſe name the town in queſtion was to bear, was his very particular friend.

Mr. CARNES ſaid, it was cuſtomary for the Committee on incorporations to report blacks for the names of towns. The Speaker, and other gentlemen mentioned the fame, and the conteſtation dropped.

A petition from the town of *Springfield*, reſpecting a grammar ſchool, was read. It was moved that it be committed—

Mr. BIGELOW *(Groton)* hoped, as the ſubject was of a highly intereſting nature, that it would be committed at large, to a Joint Committee, and they enjoined to take the laws reſpecting Grammar ſchools into conſideration, and to report ſuch amendments, as would prevent the too frequent ceſſion of them, practiced in various parts of the Commonwealth. He inſtanced one town, where he had been informed, inſtead of keeping a grammar ſchool three months in the year, as the ſpirit of the law deemed to him to require, they kept twelve maſters, at one time, in various parts of the town, for one month only. This, he ſaid, exonerated them from the penalty of the law, but it was at the expenſe of what he conſidered one of the moſt valued inſtitutions in the country. A petition from the town in queſtion was preſented, he ſaid, he preſumed to be put right, if miſinformed.

The Member in queſtion, denied the information to be true in the latitude which the Member from *Groton* had ſtated—He nevertheleſs, he ſaid, owned it was not altogether unfounded, perhaps half right. There were believed, ſix or eight ſchools maſters employed in different parts of the town, at one and the ſame time.

The ſubject was committed to Meſſrs. *Sprague, Bigelow*, and *Williams*, to report thereon.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

In addition to the uſual local buſineſs, Dr. PAGE moved for the reading of the Bill reported the laſt ſeſſion, "*for regulating elections.*" It was read a firſt time, and *Wednesday* (this day) aſſigned for the ſecond reading.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

Agreeable to aſſignment, the two branches convened at 12 o'clock, in the Repreſentatives Chamber; when his Excellency the Governor, preceeded by the Sheriff of Suffolk, and accompanied by the Secretary, came in, and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I CANNOT but congratulate you upon the many bleſſings which the bountiful hand of Providence has beſtowed upon us ſince your adjournment.

We with our Fellow-Citizens at large have obſerved a day ſolemnly to recognize theſe bleſſings; and if ſincere obedience to our gracious Benefactor, ſhall accompany the gratitude which then proteſſed, we may humbly rely upon him that he will continue his divine favors to the citizens at large, and direct the public councils of our Nation and Commonwealth to ſuch meaſures as ſhall be productive of the ſafety and welfare of all.

In my former addreſs to this General Court I mentioned the duty required by the Conſtitution, frequently to revile the laws, and amend ſuch of them as may ſtill be neceſſary to ſecure the lives, liberties and property of the citizens—The importance of civil commutative juſtice and the good policy of making adequate compenſations to thoſe who adminiſter well—and the great advantages of cheriſhing the intereſts of literature and the ſciences, and all the faculties of them among the body of the people. Upon theſe I ſhall not now enlarge.

Agriculture and Commerce mutually depend upon each other. As foreign markets are ſupplied from our fields, it is an object of importance, that the tranſportation of heavy articles, and means of communication from one part of the State to another, may be rendered as eaſy and cheap as the nature of the country will admit. By the ſpirit of enterprize, which ſo remarkable animates the citizens, countenanced by the Legiſlature, much has been done and is ſtill doing in various parts of the Commonwealth.

The improvement of Arts and Manufactures is of intereſting moment. The encouragement of ſuch Manufactures *in particular*, as will diminiſh the conſumption of Foreign Articles and exhibit a real balance of Trade in our favor, is the common concern of the whole Union—Such encouragement as will ſpread the ſpirit of Induſtry and induſtrious habits among the body of the people, will tend to increaſe their honeſt feelings of Independence, and give them an exalted idea of *the truly noble* character of Free Citizens. Induſtry naturally leads to ſobriety of ſentiment, reſtitude of manners, a due obſervance of wife and conſtitutional laws, and of courſe to public and private virtue.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is willdom often to recur to firſt principles. The people of this Commonwealth, as well as thoſe of the United States, have voluntarily formed ſuch conſtitutions of government, as they have judged will beſt ſecure their natural rights. Theſe Conſtitutions are founded upon the ſame principles; and they are now the great and fundamental political truth that all power is derived from the people. As theſe and all new forms of Government which recognize principles never reduced to practice muſt in the firſt inſtance be conſidered as experiments, the proviſion of a peaceable and conſtitutional remedy for ſuch defects as experience may point out, is with great propriety eſtabliſhed in our State and National Governments. The citizens of this Commonwealth, have lately diſcovered their acquieſcence under their Conſtitution in a manner that does them honor. But it ſtill remains recorded in our declaration of rights, that the people ſhall have an incontrollible, unalienable and indefeaſible right to inſtitute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change theſame, when their protection, ſafety, proſperity and happineſs require it. And the Federal Conſtitution, according to the mode preſcribed therein, has already undergone ſuch amendments in ſeveral parts of it, as from *experience* has been judged neceſſary.

The Government of the United States is entruſted ſolely with ſuch powers as regard our ſafety as a nation; and all powers not given to Congreſs by the Conſtitution remain in the reſpective State and the people. In all good Governments the Legiſlative, Executive and Judicial powers are confined within the limits of their reſpective Departments. If therefore it ſhould be found that the Conſtitutional rights of our federal and local Governments ſhould on either ſide be infringed, or that either of the Departments of the ſaid Conſtitutions encroach on another, it will, if continued, eſſentially alter the Conſtitution, and that in time, I hope far diſtant, be productive of fatal conſuſions as may ſhake the political ground upon which we now happily ſtand.

Under theſe impreſſions, I cannot forbear intimation to you a ſubject which has lately attracted the public attention and employed the pens of ſeveral Men of different ſentiments concerning it. In diſcuſſing a ſubject ſo exceedingly momentous as a national Treaty, no perſonal attachment or prejudice, no private or ſelfiſh feelings, no party or deſigning faction ſhould be ſuffered to intermingle; Truth ſhould be the object and reaſon our guide.

By the Conſtitution of the *United States*, it is provided, that all Legiſlative powers therein granted, ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs, to conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives—That ſeveral Branches have, and exerciſe a poſitive negative upon each other;—No Legiſlative act can paſs without their joint conſent. In deſcending to another part of the Conſtitution, and the head of Executive, the PRESIDENT has power with the advice and conſent of the Senate, provided two thirds of the Senate preſent, concur, to make treaties; and all treaties which are made or ſhall be made under the authority of the *United States*, ſhall be conſidered the ſupreme Law of the Land.—The Senate therefore, partakes with the Executive, ſo far as to adviſe and conſent; but the moſt popular branch of Congreſs, has a concern therein. I do carneſtly recommend to you to turn your attention to thoſe parts of the Conſtitution, at leaſt, which relate to the Legiſlative and Executive powers, and judge for yourſelves, whether they may not be confirued to reconciliate with each other, and lead to an abſolute concluſion—that there actually exiſts in the Government of the *United States*, two diſtinct and diſcordant Legiſlatures.

I am far from being deſirous that neceſſary alterations of our Conſtitution, ſhould be propoſed:—But it is of great conſequence to the liberties of a nation, to review its civil Conſtitutions and compare the practice of its Adminiſtrators, with the eſſential principles upon which it is founded. We, Fellow Citizens, are under the ſtrongeſt obligations, from the fidelity of our mutual ſtipulations, and even our ſacred oaths, with a watchful eye at every point to defend and ſupport our Conſtitutions; and to ſtrengthen the eſſential principles upon which they are founded, when it ſhall become needful, falls in my opinion within the ſolemn obligations.

I hope, Fellow Citizens, that what I am about to ſay will not be deemed improper.

I have been accuſtomed to ſpeak my mind upon matters of great moment to our common concern with freedom; and every citizen of the United States has the ſame right that I have. I may not be preſent at the next ſeſſion of the Legiſlature hereafter have an opportunity of publicly expreſſing my opinion on the treaty lately negotiated by the Court of London: I am therefore embarained with all due reſpect to our Conſtitutional Authorities to declare, that the treaty appears to me to be pregnant with evil. It contends for ſome of the powers ſpecially veſted in Congreſs for the liberties and property of the citizens—The importance of civil commutative juſtice and the good policy of making adequate compenſations to thoſe who adminiſter well—and the great advantages of cheriſhing the intereſts of literature and the ſciences, and all the faculties of them among the body of the people. Upon theſe I ſhall not now enlarge.

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FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is willdom often to recur to firſt principles. The people of this Commonwealth, as well as

It was then moved, that they lie on the table, which paſſed in the affirmative, for it 42, againſt it 41.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following are the words of the amendment moved by the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Fox in the two houſes:

"We beg leave humbly to entreat your majeſty to review the events of the three laſt years, and to compare the ſituation and circumſtances of the Belligerent powers, at a period when hoſtilities commenced, and at the preſent moment, to conſider that a great majority of the numerous allies, on whoſe co-operation your majeſty chiefly relied for the ſucceſs, have abandoned the common cauſe, and fought for ſecurity in peace, while others have been unfortunately thrown into alliance with the enemy.

"That our former poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies have in many inſtances, been, over-run, pillaged and deſtroyed and the ſecurity of all of them put in eminent hazard.

"That the expeditions to the coaſt of France have proved either diſgraceful or abortive—and that, without any rational proſpect of public benefit, to tarniſh the Britiſh name, by a diſmeaſul exerciſe of thoſe to whom your majeſty's miniſters had held out the hope of public protection.

"That, amidſt all theſe adverſe and diſgraceful events, there has been an expenditure of blood and treaſure, unparalleled in the hiſtory of for any period.

"Such being the reſult of the meaſures which have been purſued, we cannot honeſtly diſcharge our duty to your majeſty, the country and ourſelves, without ſervently imploring your majeſty to reflect upon the evident impracticability of attaining, in the preſent circumſtances, thoſe hitherto been conſidered as the objects of it.

"We therefore humbly entreat your majeſty no longer to act upon the opinion, that the governing powers of France are incapable of maintaining the acknowned relations of peace and amity: an opinion formerly proved to be unfounded by the ſituation of the States of America, and of thoſe nations of Europe who have throughout maintained a ſafe and dignified neutrality, and recently by the conduct and preſent condition of Pruſſia and Spain, and the princes of the Empire. At that your majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to take decided and immediate meaſures for bringing about a peace, or for a peace with France, whatever may be the preſent or future form of its internal government, and look for indemnity where alone indemnity is to be found, in the reſtoration of induſtry, plenty & tranquility at home.

While we thus earneſtly implore your majeſty to conſider, in your royal wiſdom, how fruitleſs the purſuit of the war is become; and how idle and imaginary the ſuppoſed obſtacle to peace, we declare that if the exiſting powers in France ſhall refuſe a ſpecific negociation propoſed by your majeſty upon ſuitable terms, and to preſerve in hoſtilities for a new aggrandizement, or with a view to the eſtabliſhment of their ſyſtem of government in other countries, we would ſtrenuouſly ſupport a vigorous proſecution of the war, conſcious that the ſpirit of the nation when roufed in a cauſe, will ſurmount the ſkill to accompliſh what is juſt and neceſſary, however exhauſted and weakened by the ill-concerted projects of thoſe who have directed your Majeſty's Councils."

November 10.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Yeſterday was obſerved as Lord Mayor's Day, with the uſual ſplendor.

At noon the Lord Mayor went off from Guild hall to the Court of Exchequer, at Weſtminſter hall, where he was ſworn into office, before the Barons, with the uſual forms; after which, the old and new Lord Mayor returned together, by water, to Blackfriar's Bridge, where they landed, and were met by their reſpective carriages in Guild hall, where there was an entertainment and ball in the evening as uſual.

As the proceſſion paſſed up Cheapſide, the carriage of Mr. Pitt (N. B. It was NO HIS OWN CARRIAGE) was accompanied by an immenſe concourſe, with *hiſſing, groaning, hooting and execrations*, and though he was attended by a *guard of ſoldiers*, in our opinion not leſs than 400, it was with the utmoſt difficulty the populace could be prevented from breaking in upon the carriage, ſo great was the public reſentment.

The poor Lord Mayor full-dreſſed from after Guild hall entertainment from the people, guarded by an extraordinary number of ſoldiers, *ſecurity* additional ones having been ſworn in for the purpoſe yeſterday.

The *late worthy* chief magiſtrate, Mr. Skinner, preceeded, *drawn* by his Fellow Citizens! His carriage could not aſſord room for a thouſandth part of thoſe who wiſhed to ſhew ſome attention to him by ſuch a mark of affection and eſteem. The applauſe of the multitude was unbounded and the CONTRAST between him and the unfortunate miniſter was ſuch, as to exceed the powers of deſcription. The firſt guarded by a choſen band of ſoldiers, (ſoldiers in their 11) executed with every voice, and *ſtrowed* even by his *perſecutors and tormentors*. The ſecond, Mr. Skinner, attended by the exultation and applauſe of the multitude! The window waving with handkerchiefs! Nor even a conſtable to guard him! but the united bleſſings of his fellow citizens, ſeeming to exclaim, "Thou art not a ſtranger to the ſtarving poor! thou haſt not ſtrewn fincere plaudits! and thy good wiſhes for thy fellow citizens are worthy of the Lord Chancellor." The judges, and the other officers of the crown, paſſed with little notice.

The bum dozen Aldermen excited no more attention than the horſes that drew them. It was not ſo in the days of Barwell nor Beckford—and the reaſons are the magiſtrates of the beſt, indeed of any rank and likelihood, ſince the riſe of Queen Anne.

The preſent man is the firſt Mayor we have had who was a biſcuit baker.

Nine o'clock, Temple Bar—An immenſe mob made waiting with the utmoſt eagerneſs to ſee the miniſter *there!*

Quarter paſt 9 o'clock.—The King's *own regt.* of parade through all the dependent ſtreets! Ten o'clock: The King's own regiment, with fourteen pence per day, in entertainment for man and horſe; and not one of them in arrears to their accounts!

Et Ruſtica loquor.

" By other follies than his own."

The miniſter and the poor Duke of Portland, (if did them great credit) *left their own carriages*, and were carried down by many people! This would have been admirable, if it had been from humiliation and contrition. But how ſpeak more admirable is it, as a *voluntary* renunciation of *popularity* and their *due* reward!

November 12.

In the Sun of laſt night is given the following copy of a letter, dated Bremen, Oct. 23.

"The French army is beaten near Mondtabaan; 190 pieces of cannon taken, 6000 killed, 4000 taken priſoners; their defeat is complete, and the country people are maſſacreing the fugitives."

To an intelligent reader the date of this letter would alone have been ſufficient to ſhew that the writer had miſtaken a flying rumour for authentic intelligence. The ſubſtance of it is mentioned as an abſurd exaggeration, in a German paper of the 21ſt October.

BOSTON, January 18.

Particulars of the unfortunate ſhip INDUSTRY; ſhe ſailed from *Portſmouth* (Eng.) 4th of Nov. laſt, an ballaſt for Boſton, and was wrecked on Cape-Ann 11th inſt, ſhe was navigated by the following crew, viz.

MILES BARNES, Maſter.
Firſt and Second Mates,
Edward Gilbert, Thomas S. Perrot.
Seamen—*Levi Gardner, Nathaniel Tucker, Jeremiah Sayer, James Harwell, Uriah Chaſtin, and Charles Wicker. James Pitman*, Cabin Boy, *and Battis Lorein*, Cook.

"In the morn of Monday evening laſt the laſt ſhip, *the property of Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Boſton, went to wreck on Sale Island, on the N. E. part of Cape Ann, and every life loſt.*

"*The bodies of the Captain, mate & three of the boys have been found, and were on Thurſday laſt interred, with that ſympathy and affection which is the true characteriſtic of the humane and benevolent.*—They were carried into the Meeting Houſe of the firſt pariſh in Glouceſter, *where a ſolemn ſervice was then was performed, after which the Rev.* Eli Forbes, *delivered a pertinent and affecting Addreſs, and cloſed with a fervent and pathetic prayer to that Almighty Diſpoſer of events, whoſe hand is innocence and right. Their remains were then entombed in their family vaults, in the following order:*

"*The Captain and mate, accompanied by twelve reſpectable maſters of veſſels, and the remaining crew of the unfortunate crew, by their ſympathizing brethren in the profeſſion.*

"*The veſſels in the Harbour with their Flags half maſt high, together with a threatning appearance of the weather, was ſuch ſcene as to encreaſe the unfortunate victims heightened the diſtreſs of the affecting ſcene.*

DECREE OF THE 7TH PRIMAIRE.

Extract from the National Gazette of France, of the 8th Primaire, 3d year of the French Republic, (1795 Nov. 1795.)

MERLIN *of Douay*, reminded the Convention that the French Nation had a ſacred debt to diſcharge towards the people of *Auerica*. Her flag has for a long time waved in the arches of the Senate of *France*, and the National flag ought alſo long ago to have been ſent to *America*, in token of a reciprocal fraternity. He then propoſed, and the Convention adopted the following decree, amidſt the loudeſt applauſes.

The National Convention after hearing their Committee of Public Safety, Decrees.

ART. 1.—There ſhall be ſent, without delay, to the United States of *America*, a flag of the National colours of the *French Republic*.

ART. 2.—That flag ſhall be preſented in Congreſs in token of perpetual union and fraternity between *America* and *France*.

The preſent decree and the report ſhall be inſerted in the Bulletin.

From late *(London)* TELEGRAPH.

THE KING'S SPEECH, AND THE MATERIALITY OF COURT OF NORWICH.

The King's Speech exhibits the *flouriſhing* ſtate *of our trade and manufactures.*

At Norwich the manufactures have met and in the Court of Mayoralty, have formally reſolved on a memorial to their Repreſentatives, Mr. HOBART and Mr. WYNDAM, ſubſtantially as follows:

1. That *the Country* is in a ſtate of privation and woe—is ſuffering ſuch—is apprehending more from the *ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions.*

2. That theſe *calamitous* rage with peculiar fever-ity over the *manufactures.*

3. Therefore calling on them as Engliſhmen and Chriſtians, inſtantly, in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, to *reduce the price of proviſions*; and further, to urge on ward to *the digneity, the proſperity & the glory* of the country, which can be obtained only by the *reſtoration of peace.*

The King's Speech and County of Cheſter.

The King's Speech talks of the harveſt having failed!

The *County of Cheſter* at a moſt reſpectable meeting, on the *preſent diſtreſſes of the country*, declare,

That theſe diſtreſſes of the country are not owing to bad crops—but to defective adminiſtration, &c. and the declaration is ſigned by the firſt Gentlemen of the county, viz.

Smythe Bay, Lord Derby, Sir. J. Mainwaring, Mr. Crew, Lord Stamford, Sir J. Leycaller, Sir E. Boughton.

The Wilbrahams, Brooks, Lowtons, Halls, Groſvenors, &c.

In one of the country papers is the following strikingly accurate picture.

We hear from Cumberland that corn is ſo ſcarce that the people actually die for want of bread! and that a poor widow and two children, after living ſome time on grains of bread were found dead one morning! The children had ſtraw in their mouths!"

A poor woman on Saturday laſt dropped down dead in the borough near London Bridge. She was ſeemingly about thirty years of age and by her appearance, it is thought that—ſhe died—from the want of the common neceſſaries of life!

A petition for peace from the citizens of Sheffield was preſented to his Majeſty at the Levee yeſterday, by Earl Stanhope.—It is ſubſcribed by ſeven thouſand perſons of that important manufacturing town—It is hoped that their example will be followed by the reſt of the nation.

We learn that citizen HOLLMAN, *who reſcued the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, has arrived at New-York.*

From a London paper of November the 6th, we underſtand that the much celebrated THOMAS PAINE is dead. He died at the houſe of the American merchant, in Paris, of an abſceſs in his right ſide. His will is now in London in the poſſeſſion of a gentleman, who is on his way to America.

The many important ſervices that this diſtinguiſhed character rendered to this country during our ſtruggle for liberty and independence, will endear his memory to the lateſt poſterity. It was there the author, at the time of about a hundred years ſmarched to a ſpot of their true intereſts, and ſtimulated to preſerver in the cauſe of freedom and of mankind.

I DIED—in this town on Friday laſt, Mr. *Nathaniel Wright*, aged 74 years,

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Aſſembly waited on His Excellency Gov. JAY, and preſented an anſwer to his ſpeech, at the opening of the ſeſſion. In this anſwer, they ſay, " we feel all the ſatisfaction and pleaſure that can ariſe from a full and ſure that your adminiſtration will reſiſt the faſe ability and patriotiſm which have inveriably characaſſerized your public conduct in *all* the important ſtations you have filled."

And add, " We have received from you with pleaſure, an intereſting ſketch of our unexampled national proſperity; in expreſſing which you have been pleaſed in part to adopt the language of our beloved and illuſtrious Preſident; of whoſe virtues, prudence and political talents, this Aſſembly entertain a lively and affecting ſenſe,"

Gov. JAY, in his reply, ſays, " From the intercourſe which ex-an American, I have in the reputation of my country. I am happy to obſerve the affectionate manner in which you mention the virtues, prudence and talents of our great and good PRESIDENT, who being an honor to his country, well deſerves to be loved and honoured by it."

SALEM, January 19.

On Thurſday laſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, HENRY BLACKBURN was executed on the *Neck* in this town, agreeable to his ſentence, for the Murder of George Williamſon. He was attended to the place of execution by ſeveral Clergymen of this and the adjoining towns. On the gallows he warned the ſurrounding multitude to paſs by his unhappy end, and to ſhun the ways he had followed.—He declared his innocence of wilful murder, and met his fate undauntedly. He was dreſſed in a white Frock and Trowſers, and a white Cap trimmed with black—preſented to the Jailor by Mr. Thomas Briggs for the purpoſe.

MR. BUTLER,

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed a Committee, to make public the following; requeſt you to publiſh the ſame in your Gazette, and you will thereby oblige a number of your readers, as well as your humble ſervants,

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT,
CALEB KINGSLEY, } Committee.

Montague, Dec. 31ſt, 1795.

WHEREAS there are a Gang of Knaves and Villains, who have been loitering about, and as has been ſuppoſed, combining to deceive and defraud the weak and credulous, by pretending to make good money; and that they would pay perſons double the value of what property they could obtain of them in Counterfeit Bills of the Bank and have deceived and cheated many. A ſmall number of ſaid Club, unfortunately have reſided in this town, and aſſociated with a number of others, from other towns and ſtates, and have frequently collected together here, and for ſome time paſt, have been ſtrongly ſuſpected of ſtealing horſes, and other fraudulent practices, to the great grief, diſtreſſance and mortification of the honeſt Inhabitants of this and the adjacent towns.

To check ſuch iniquitous proceedings, a conſiderable number of the reſpectable Inhabitants of the town of Huntington, met together, on the 29th day of this inſtant, and aſſociated by the name of *Friends to Juſtice.*

Chaſe Elisha Root, Eſq. Clerk and Treaſurer.

Subſcribed and advanced a liberal ſum of money to be diſpoſed of, at the diſcretion of the following Committee, viz.—Judah Nath, jun. Lieut. Solomon Platt, Lyman Taft, Jonathan Root and Darius Head of the town.

They alſo chooſe a number of proper perſons, to be ready at the ſhorteſt notice, to purſue, take up and ſecure, all Villains of the above deſcription, as occaſion ſhall require.

And as horſe-ſtealing has become frequent, it would be very agreeable to the ſaid Aſſociators, if Innkeepers would more carefully inſpect horſes and their riders, than they have uſually done.

Reuben Bangs,

HAS lately received from Boſton, a new aſſortment of European and Weſt India

GOODS,

which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for ready pay or ſhort credit.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to him whoſe times of payment are become due, are requeſted to ſettle immediately, thoſe that neglect will be ſued indiſcriminately, by the firſt of March next.

Williamſburgh, 23d Jan. 1796.

The Subſcriber has for ſale,

at his ſtore in Hadley, W. I. and N. E. Rum, per Hhd. bl. or leſs quantity, as low for cash as they are ſelling in New-York—Other Goods as uſual, which he will ſell on term *eaſy advantageous* for the purchaſer.

He deſires to return his moſt ſincere thanks to all thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and have been punctual in their payments; and aſſures them that while they continue their favours, he ſhall feel himſelf under the ſtrongeſt obligations to deal with them upon principles of integrity, and on terms which will be for their advantage.

Thoſe who are indebted, are informed that, though *fair promiſes* occaſionally renewed, pale cheeks in the country, at a diſcount of 10 or 12 per cent; they were never known to pay debts or Goods in Boſton or New York, unleſs accompanied by punctuality.—He deſires them to conſider, that by withholding his dues, they deprive him of his living; but by paying him, though ſmall, he hopes to be able to furniſh them with a handſome aſſortment of Goods, to their entire ſatisfaction; otherwiſe, his aſſortment muſt be ſmall, and debt to thoſe only who have proved themſelves honeſt or punctual——Fortune may be as hard next year as this—nay, harder—therefore pay when you can.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 1796.

Wanted, goo tanned Sheep SKINS, ſuitable for Bookbinding, by

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 20, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1796. [—No. 492.—]

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"Why stand ye here all the day idle?

HAVING lounged away a whole week in parochial visitations, the habit of indolence grew so strong, that on the morning of publication, my sermon was untouched, and the decision and I were lolling with folded arms against my study windows. The Printer came into the room, asking for my copy; when he saw my paper without a character traced on it, and my study table covered not with texts, but tobacco, he sarcastically exclaimed, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?"

Truly, Deacon, I responded, this is a puzzling question, harder than knotty arithmetic, which tormented my patience at school. Why stand we here all the day idle? *Moments* of relaxation are necessary, and we have them in abundance, but to stand, yea and to *sit* and to *lull* whole *hours* and *summer days* idle is a privilege which should never be afford by mankind. Let the sloth and the *slormouse* sleep, but let man be "up and doing."

Each has a soldier's task to fulfil, and at night, during *the front of day*, we legibly strik in the *rear*, the tour of duty will be unaccomplished, and we shall sorrowing hear the voice of some moral centinel crying, "The night is coming wherein no man shall work."

It is almost presumption to attempt sketching even the outlines of Indolence, since Solomon, the best character painter in Jerusalem, has drawn a striking likeness of the sluggard, and has shewn fifty pictures of the same man makes who "stands all the day idle." I have gazed whole hours at this pretty picture, which the wife man exhibits, and am perfuaded that it is better worth nitepence of any man's money, than a sight of the Lion, now carrying about in a cage. But my folks will not even read little fory books, much less the Bible, I know of no better mode to teach them self-knowledge, than by designing a modern sluggard in miniature and hanging it up in the first column of the Walpole Paper, which, it is said, even yawns read.

Dick Drowsy rises in bed till eleven o'clock in a May morning. Slip shod, and with one stocking half on, he gapes over his breakfast, which he eats with "unwathen hands," because he can't afford to hire a servant to hold the water bowl—As his profession requires study, it is his duty to read all the forenoon, but he always sleeps over his book, and never displayed any sivacity in his energies, crossing the street to get a dram throw, and loading *Dick's pistol*—with brandy. You need not enter *Dick's* house to become acquainted with the proprietor. You see him *through the broken windows*, and know that the softy hat, which supplies the loft pane, belongs to the head of an idler.

Not only individuals, but sometimes whole tribes and bodies corporate "stand all the day idle." I once journeyed through a certain town, whose inhabitants, as I was credibly informed, like some animals described by naturalists, palled the whole year in a state of lethergy. You might hear them snore as they sauntered through the streets, and a witty friend observed, that on the common forms of salucation ought to be changed, and that two people, when they met, instead of asking each other "How they did," should ask how they *slept*, or whether they had *pleasant dreams?* At Clamfy College, where I had my education, Governours and Pupils stood for the moft part idle. The Steps of the College were sometimes lifted up, when some braying dance vociferated his decclamation, but "the still small voice" of genius rarely interrupted their leaned repofe. To such a drowsy education the candid reader of these difcourfes muft attribute the teftiouftas and infipidity of

THE LAY PREACHER.

REGISTER of DEEDS OFFICE, Middle District, County of Hampshire.

THE Inhabitants of the District aforesaid, are hereby notified, that the time appointed by Law for the choice of Register of Deeds, will be at the annual meeting in March next.—The fubfcriber takes this method of expreffing his gratitude for the confidence he has before repofed in him, manifefted in his repeated election to the Office, and at the fame time, begs leave to mention, fuch is the fituation of his private bufinefs, that he requefts them, no longer to confider him as a Candidate for that Office.

EBENEZER HUNT.

Northampton, Jan. 11, 1796.

Installation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inftallation of the Officers of the Federal Lodge in Chefter, is to be on Wednesday the 3d of February next; a Sermon is to be preached at the meeting-houfe, by the Rev. Mr. PRESERVED SMITH, of Rowe, a brother.—The proceffion is to commence from Federal Hall, at 12 of the clock meridian, and fervice to begin at the meeting houfe, at one of the clock P. M. The members of faid Lodge, are directed, and vifiting brethren requefted to attend.

By Order of the worthipful Maffer.

SAMUEL STILES, *Sec'y.*

Chefter, Jan. 5th, A. D. 1796.

Anno Lucis, 5796

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the Court meeting houfe, upon the main ftreet, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—upon it is a neat and convenient dwelling houfe, two ftories, a large barn, and other convenient outhouſes; the fituation is pleafant, and well accommodated for the reception of a Gentleman trade, Trader or Mechanic.—Poffeffion will be given, if defired, the firft week in May next.

For terms, apply to

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1795. 10w.

☞ *Thofe perfons who have engaged WOOD for this Gazette, are requefted to forward it immediately.*

List of LETTERS remaining in the Poft Office, Northampton, Jan. 1, 1796.

JOHN ALLIS, Hatfield—Joanna Allen, Shutefbury—Aaron Arms, Deerfield—Capt. John Bennett, South Hadley—Samuel Brower, Northfield—Elijah Baker, Amherſt—Benjamin Brown, do.—Meſſrs. White and Barr, Worthington—Nathaniel Bifhop, Eſq. Richmond—Meſſrs. Church and Clark, Sunderland—John Catlin, Deerfield—Joſiah Dickinſon, Northampton—Oliver Devenport, Leyden—Joel Eaſton, Nonhampton—Miſs Lucinthia Farnam, Conway—Miſs Lucretia Farnam, do.—Capt. Park Holland, Belchertown, 3—David Hawley, Amherſt—Miſs Hopkins, Great Barrington—Samuel Hoar, Northfield—William Johnſon, Pelham—Ebenezer Hemſdale Williams, Deerfield—Dr. John Haſtings, Hatfield—Samuel Hatfield, Northampton—Elifhim Kellogg, South Hadley—Joſeph Kellogg, do.—Lieut. Samuel Kirkland, Norwich, 2—Joſeph Lazell, merchant, Rowe—Meſſrs. Upham and Norton, Deerfield, 2 Quarts Morgan, Northampton—General Maſwoon, Amherſt—Meſſrs. Nehemiah May and Co. Goſhen—Oliver Plimpton, Eſq. Sturbridge—Francis Pomeroy, Northampton—Andrew Phelps, do.—Thaddeus Porter, South Hadley—Jonathan E. Porter, Eſq. Hadley—Samuel Rogers, Northampton—Dr. William Stone, Greenwich—Oliver Williams, Sunderland—Nathan Tilloghaſt, Goſhen—John Taylor, Eſq. Northampton, 2—Dr. Avery Thatcher, Hadley—Thomas Twining, Greenfield —John Thorp, New Salem—Ebenezer Snell, Eſq. Northampton—Mr. Shrepe, Conway—Daniel Wright, Eſq. Northampton—Rev. David Hewill ton, Tunbridge—Robert Wiſe, Jun. Wiſeby—Noah Warner, Blandford—Henry Wales, Chefter—Meſſrs. John Williams and Co. Conway.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Poſt Office, for Poſtage or Letters, (however ſmall their accounts) are deſired to make immediate payment.

Nathaniel Blake,

Near the Ferry at Hartford,

HAS for SALE,

FRENCH Brandy by the pipe or leſs quantity,

Wines by quarter caſk or retail, Rock, Turks Iſland, St. Ubes, and fine table Salt, Engliſh hoop I. German, and American Steel, Ruſſia, Sweeds, Philadelphia, and American Iron, of various dreſſings, by 100 or hundred, Rice, Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice and Coffee, Engliſh and Linſeed Oil of the firſt quality; and many other articles in the Grocery line, by wholeſale or retail.

Caſh, and many articles of American produce, (if offered) will be thankfully accepted in payment.

Hartford, January, 1796

Fresh Goods.

Chileabund Windſor Smith,

HAVE juſt received from New-York, a large aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware-

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in the County, for ready pay or approved credit.

N. B. ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers by Book or Note, that are more than one year ſtanding, are deſired to make ſettlement by the firſt of March next—Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, may expect to ſettle with an Attorney.

Hadley, Jan. 5th, 1796.

To the JOINERS and CABINET MAKERS, in the county of Hampſhire.

WHEREAS a number of workmen from ſeveral towns in the county, are deſirous of a general meeting of all the Joiners and Cabinet Makers in the county. They hereby give notice, that a meeting is appointed on the firſt Wednesday in February next, at the houſe of Mr. *Elifha Cook*, Innholder in Hadley, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general meeting is deſired, as it will be for the mutual benefit of ourſelves and employers.

January, 1796.

For Sale.

A SMALL HOMESTEAD in Northampton, about two thirds of a mile from the meeting houſe, lying on the ſtage road, with a ſmall houſe, and three quarters of an acre of land, and an orchard that will make 12 barrels of cyder yearly. Said Homeſtead may be had on reaſonable terms —For particulars, Enquire of

RUFUS PHELPS.

N. B. He alſo continues to carry on as uſual, the buſineſs of Curring and Engraving STONE.

December 30, 1795.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber,

a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be between twenty and thirty years old, no artificial mark.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

LUKE PACKARD.

Williamſburgh, Dec. 26, 1795.

Daniel Butler,

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of English and India

GOODS,

among which are, a variety of ſuperfine Broad Cloths, of a ſuperior quality, which he offers for ſale on the lowſt terms for cash, or approved credit.

Northampton, Jan. 6, 1796.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE received an additional aſſortment of Window Glaſs, Brafs Knobs & Skillets, all kinds Pewter, Iriſh Linnens, Nodes and Nettins, Broad Cloths, Kerſeymeres, Velvets, Reſſells, Poplin, Crepe, Coatings, Baizes, &c. Crockery Ware of all kinds, Joining Glaſſes, Room Papers with a variety of other articles, which makes a large aſſortment; which will be ſold on advantageous terms, for cash or approved credit.

ALL Perſons indebted, by Book or Note, are deſired to make payment according to contract, &c.

Northampton, Dec. 27, 1795.

☞ CASH given by the Printer hereof, for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

To DAVID SEXTON, Eſq. one of the Juſtices of the Peace, within and for the County of Hampſhire.

WE the ſubſcribers, a major part of the Proprietors of the town of Shutefbury, judging a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to be neceſſary, hereby requeſt you to iſſue a warrant for calling a meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to be holden at the houſe of JOHN POWERS, Eſq. in ſaid Shutefbury, on the fourth Tueſday in January next, at one o'clock P. M.—to act on the following articles:—1ſt. To chooſe a Moderator.—2d. To chooſe a Clerk—3d. To chooſe a Treaſurer—4th. To ſee if the Proprietors will aſcertain, and ſurvey the lands belonging to ſaid Proprietors—5th. And to act on all other matters and things that may be thought needful.

NATHANIEL BLANCHARD,
BEZALEEL WILDER,
JONAS LOCKE,
EBENEZER MATTOON:

HAMPSHIRE, ſ.

TO JONAS LOCKE, one of the Proprietors of the town of Shutefbury.

YOU are hereby requeſted, in the name of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, to notify the Proprietors of ſaid Shutefbury, in manner as the law directs: To meet at the time and place, and for the purpoſes mentioned in the foregoing application.

Given under my hand and ſeal, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1795.

DAVID SEXTON, } Juſtice of the Peace for the county of Hampſhire.

I HEREBY certify all perſons concerned in the Proprietary of the town of Shutefbury, and all the Proprietors of ſaid town of Shutefbury, that a meeting of ſaid Proprietors will be held at the houſe of JOHN POWERS, Eſq. in ſaid Shutefbury, on the fourth Tueſday of January, current, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of chooſing a Moderator, Clerk and Treaſurer, and aſcertaining and ſurveying the Lands belonging to ſaid Proprietors, and do all other matters and things that ſhall be thought needful.

JONAS LOCKE.

January 18, 1796.

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.

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, Bateſh Oil, Eſſence of Peppermint, Steer's Opodeldoc, Hooper's, Anderſon's & Locker's Pills, Balſam of Honey, &c. Anderſon's ALSO, Surgeons pocket Inſtruments, Crooked Needles, Crowns and country Lancets, Bell Metal and Glaſs Mortars, Cupping Glaſſes, Ladies Smelling Bottles, grain Scales & Weights, Cryſtals of Selphur, by the quantity,—*Apothecaries* may be ſupplied with moſt of the articles of Medicine, &c. as low as can be purchaſed on the continent.

PAINTERS COLOURS, &c.

Such as White and Red Lead, Spaniſh Brown and Whiting, Spruce Yellow, Vermilion and Stone Yellow, Prufſian Blue, Umber, Shallack, Indian Red, Emery, Vermillion, boxes of Cake Colours, Gold Size, Blue Smalt, Books of Gold, Silver, Tin, & Braſs Leaf, Sand Papers, Sponge, Litharge of Gold, Verdigreaſe, and white Vitriol.—He has alſo for ſale, Logwood, Fuſtic, Allum, and Copperas per cwt. that Vitriol, Brimſtone, Oil of Turpentine per Gallon, Aſſenic, Engliſh and American Glues, &c.—W. I. & N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Bohea and Southong Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Rice, Raiſins, Tamarinds, &c. &c.

N. B. He has a few TICKETS, in Harvard College Lottery, Brigham Caſe, for ſale.

Northampton, Dec. 19—1795.

STRAYED from Northampton Meadow, in Nov. laſt, two dark 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 handſomly rewarded.

SOLOMON WRIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of Land lying in the town of Weſtfield, county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a ſtate, town, county and high way tax, in the following manner, viz.

	Acres.	£.	d.	q.
Thomas Fairweather,	200	1	10	0
Mrs. Townſend's heirs,	200	1	10	0
George Herring,	667	3	9	3
James Bradſhaw,	667	3	12	11
Duncan Stuart,	613	3	7	10
John Erving,	110	0	11	3
David Johnſon,	50	0	4	3

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt day of February next, ſo much of ſaid Land will then be ſold, at public vendue, at the houſe of Pelatiah Olcott, innholder in ſaid Weſtfield, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intereſting charges.

DAVID WHITTACKER, Collector.

Weſtfield, Jan. 11, 1796.

Wanted to hire for 6 months,

to begin the firſt of April next, two good Workmen at SAWILING.—[Gentlemen from the Caſt are expected]—Alſo, a good Workman at Cyders and Axes—Apply to

CHURCH and CLARK.

Southerland, Jan. 9, 1796.

Nathan Storrs,

Clock and Watch Maker.

INFORMS his friends that he has lately received from New-York, a few elegant Silver WATCHES, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. Gold Mainſprings, Pendulums, Springs, Gilt and Steel Watch Hands, Plated Sugar Tongs, Plated Coat Elins, Stump Irons, Spurs, Gilt Lockets, Plated Pins, Silver Thimbles, Beeds of almoſt every kind, Plated Shoe, Knee, and Brest Buckles, Paſte Knobs, Gilt Spangles, a new Plating Mill, warranted equal to any imported, warranted Clocks of every kind, with Caſes, or without.

CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Copper and Braſs.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to him, are deſired to make immediate payment.

N. B. Said Storrs wants to contract for 300 feet of TIMBER, for building.

Northampton, Jan. 4, 1796

Wanted, as an Apprentice

to the Clothier's buſineſs, a LAD 15, 16, or 17 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given.—Enquire of

ELIHU ROBBINS.

Hatfield, Dec. 31, 1795.

The Subſcribers being ap

pointed executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Caleb Barnard*, late of Deerfield, Eſq. deceaſed, having accepted the truſt, and given bonds for the faithful performance of their duty—Hereby request all perſons indebted to his eſtate, to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom he died indebted, are deſired to call on us for ſettlement.

EBENEZER BARNARD, jun.
ERASTUS BARNARD.

Deerfield, Jan. 6th. 1796.

Wright and Wright,

INFORM their cuſtomers and others, that they ſhall not carry Meat around this winter in a regular way, but ſhall conſtantly keep it for ſale at their Slaughter Houſe in Market Street—They have alſo for ſale, TALLOW and CANDLES.

N. B. THOSE indebted to them for Meat, by the year paſt, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 13th, 1796.

A Farm for ſale.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, an excellent FARM, containing 222 acres, within a mile of the meeting houſe in Conway, well watered, good buildings, a large proportion of good ſtanding, and a good orchard, wood land and cheſnut timber, ſufficient for ſaid farm.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, Dec. 5, 1795.

ALL Perſons having de

mands on the Eſtate of *Martin Phelps*, late of Northampton, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators, for ſettlement.—Likewiſe, all perſons indebted, are called upon to make immediate ſettlement.

SETH PHELPS,
DANIEL PHELPS,
ANDREW PHELPS, } Adminiſtrators.

N. B. ALL Perſons concerned, are deſired to call on ANDREW PHELPS, who is empowered to ſettle the buſineſs.

Northampton, Jan. 13, 1796.

☞ *Loſt in December laſt, TICKET No. 3 in Newport Long Wharf, Hotel, and Public School Lottery. Whoever has found the ſame is requeſted to leave it with the ſubſcriber.*

JOSEPH COLTON

Cummington, Jan. 1796.

The co-partnerſhip of Sam

uel Cook and Moſes P. Hole, under the firm of COOK and HOLT, being this day diſſolved by mutual agreement—all perſons indebted to the ſaid company, or the late ſaid Samuel Cook, and the ſubſcriber, are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber by the 15th of February next, for ſettlement.

MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. The boating buſineſs will be carried on the enſuing ſeaſon, and all favours duly acknowledged, by

M. P. HOLT.

Hadley, Jan. 11, 1796

Take Notice.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber is determined to quit the practice of Phyſic, as ſoon as he can be,—he therefore, calls on all perſons indebted to him either by book or note, of more than one year ſtanding, to make immediate payment, as they may avoid being called on in the manner of the Court—We will attend on the ſubſcriber for that purpoſe, and receive payment in the afternoons of each day from the 10th to the 20th of February next.

JAMES BRADISH.

Conway, Jan. 13, 1796.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Eleazer Potter, Eſq. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, to examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of Col. *Elijah Dwight*, late of Belchertown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months having been allowed for the creditors to bring and ſupport their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of the widow Diana Dwight, innholder in Belchertown, on the laſt Monday in March and May next, from the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning to ſix in the afternoon.

JOSIAH LYMAN, } Commiſſioners.
ELDAD PARSONS, }

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment to JUSTUS DWIGHT, or DIANA DWIGHT, Admin'rs.

Belchertown, Jan. 6 1796.

Aſhbel Eager,

Has for Sale,

FIVE HUNDRED pounds of *Yorſt's Caldwell's* SNUFF—which he will ſell, for Caſh in hand, at 22 gd. per pound, or 23 per cent. cheaper than the Boſton price.

Weſtfield, Jan. 11, 1796.

SPIRIT *of the* TIMES—LONDON.

The following extract from the proceedings of the London Correſponding Society at a meeting held in a field near Copenhagen Houſe, on the 26th of October laſt, which we find detailed at length in the Telegraphe of the next day, will ſhew the bright, which the ſpirit of oppoſition to the preſent adminiſtration has ariſen to, and the caufe and object of the bills brought forward into the Houſes of Parliament for the ſuppreſſion of freedom of ſpeach and liberty of the preſs. We regret that the length of theſe proceedings is ſuch as would render a publication of them not only tedious to our readers, but could not be effected without excluding from our paper a variety of matter immediately intereſting to Americans. We therefore confine ourſelves with extracting ſuch detached paſſages as are moſt bold and ſtriking.

The firſt object brought forward to the attention of the meeting, which is ſaid to have conſiſted of not leſs than one hundred thouſand People, was an addreſs to the nation, in which we find the following remarkable feuteuces: the addreſs was unanimouſly agreed to.

"Our late addreſs to the King has either been wilfully and precipitately ſuppreſſed or paſſed over with unfeeling contempt; if the former, we believe not to ſay, that his Miniſters have proved themſelves guilty of High Treaſon againſt the Lives and Liberties of the Nation! If the latter, his Majeſty ſhould conſider the ſacred obligations he is bound to fulfil, and the duties he ought to diſcharge; he ſhould recollect that when he ceaſed to conſult the intereſts and happineſs of the people, he will ceaſe to be reſpected; and that whether is a debt which the nation has a right to demand from the Throne!"

"Thoſe whoſe duty it is to watch over the intereſts of the Nation, have either proved themſelves indifferent to its welfare, or unable to reſiſt the preſſure of thoſe intolerable grievances, that threaten the fatal conſequences, which are ſincere friends of peace—we want only reform, becauſe we are firmly and fully convinced, that a thorough reform would effectually remedy thoſe formidable evils; nor we cannot *believe* for the honor and all juſtice-loving ſpirit of neceſſity, not to ſay, *ſhrink* from the aggravated feelings of inſulted human nature! If ever the Britiſh nation ſhould loudly demand ſtrong and deciſive meaſures, we boldly anſwer, "We have lives!" and are ready to devote them, either ſeparately or collectively, for the ſalvation of our country."

The next object offered by the chair to the attention of the meeting was a Remonſtrance to the King, from which we copy the following paragraphs:

After a detail of the events which led the Hanoverian race to the throne the remonſtrance goes on:

"Your Majeſty, in your well known compaſſion for the unfortunate deſcendants of the expatriated King, has ſatisfied your faithful ſubjects how intimately acquainted you are with the ſecret political hiſtory of thoſe times; and it will not, therefore, be neceſſary for us to inſiſt at large on the favors conferred by this country in tranſplanting your princely houſe from the poverty and obſcurity of Hanover, to the dignity and opulence of the then (but not now) moſt reſpectable Sovereignate in Europe."

"Your Majeſty muſt know well this: neither can you be ignorant, that the people of this country—often too ſanguine—too credulous—entertained the well grounded hope, that an eternal gratitude would bind your houſe to ſupport the freedom and happineſs of that nation, which had, under ſuch great difficulties and dangers, conferred ſuch ſignal favours."

"How far that hope and juſt hope has been realized, we leave to your Majeſty's moſt gracious and ſerious conſideration."

"Under all the obligations of law and juſtice, are we then, Sire, to ſuffer and not complain? Have we not to fear, if there ſtands an inſurmountable barrier between the oppreſſed and the magiſtrates? Alas! we hoped to find in the ſolid Sovereignty of the Houſe of Bronſwick line, in theſe critical times, an example of Royal virtue; a proof of Princely gratitude; a powerful, and ſtrong argument, for the ſuperiority of your form of government."

"Liſten, then, Sire! to the voice of a wearied and diſtreſſed people, whoſe grievances are ſo various that they diſtreſs, ſo enormous that they terrify. Think of the ſighs between ſupplication and deſpair! The moans of national ſalvation are in your own hands, and it is our right to adviſe as well as ſupplicate; and we declare it to be our opinion, that a Reform in the Repreſentation of the People, the removal of your preſent Miniſters, and a ſpeedy Peace, are the only means by which the ruined country can be ſaved, or the attachment of the people ſecured."

Sundry reſolutions were laſtly produced, from which we ſelect the following: they were alſo carried unanimouſly.

1ſt. That the enormous load of taxes under which this almoſt ruined country groans, together with the unparalleled national debt, (which has been and will be greatly encreaſed by the preſent war) threatens the Britiſh nation with total ruin.

2d. That the inſolent obſtinacy of Miniſters, in continuing the preſent cruel, unjuſt, and diſgraceful war—a war which has ſtained the earth and ſeas with ſo much human blood, calls aloud for the exertion of every friend of humanity.

3d. That the preſent Government of France, is as capable of maintaining the unreſtrained relations of peace and amity with the King of Great Britain, as with the Elector of Hanover.

4th. That the evaſive conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters reſpecting our late Addreſs, convinces us that our fellow country-men have little to hope from the Executive part of our Government.

5th. That the only hope of the People is in themſelves.

11th. That we believe the period is not far diſtant, when Britons muſt no longer depend on any party of men for the recovery of their liberties.

12th. That ſtrong is the principle of non-intercourſe and the goodneſs of our cauſe, regardleſs of the calumny and threats of our enemies; we again ſolemnly pledge ourſelves to the Britiſh nation never to deſert the ſecret cauſe in which we are engaged, until we have obtained the great object of our purſuit.

The Meeting being expected to be moſt numerous, as it really happened to be, there were three roſtra erected at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, for the better accommodation of every one who might be at too great a diſtance from that in which the Chairman was placed, and the Addreſs and Remonſtrances; and Reſolutions, were alternately read in each, and from the perſons forwarding each received the ſame unanimous aſſent. When brought back to the Chairman, they were ſeverally put to the vote once more by him, and agreed to unanimouſly.

A little after five the meeting broke up, when the immenſe crowd that was preſent ſeparated, and proceeded to their reſpective homes; the utmoſt harmony, regularity, and good order, prevailed during the whole time; not the ſlighteſt interruption happened; and when the hour of parting arrived, and the event of ſeparation took place, each and every individual ſeemed to bear in their countenances the pleaſing reflection of a day well ſpent.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 13.

The bill for eſtabliſhing trading houſes with the Indians was taken up, and, after ſome debate the further conſideration of it was poſtponed till the firſt Monday in February next.* This vote paſſed in the affirmative 45 to 40.

A reſolution was offered by Mr. King on the Preſident for information as to the number of trading houſes which it might be adviſable to eſtabliſh, and of the ſum probably neceſſary to carry the object of the bill into effect. In the courſe of the proceeding the reſolution was modified ſo as to aſk the information from the treaſury department, but the motion was negatived by a large majority on this ground, that though the houſe might ſeek for information as to facts, from the executive branches of the government, that they ſhould not go beyond their own walls for opinions.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States accompanying an account of the contingent expences of the government for the laſt year. Ordered to be printed.

A report was brought in from the committee of elections on the election of Mr. Richards of Pennſylvania. The report is that he is duly elected.

The committee appointed to report a bill for the eſtabliſhment of an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States, Referred to a committee of the whole for Monday week.

A petition was preſented from the Poſt Maſter of the town of Boſton aſking an increaſe of ſalary. Referred to the poſt office committee.

It was reſolved that R. Randal be releaſed from the cuſtody of the Serjeant at arms on his paying the fees.

Whitney's requeſt that the houſe ſhould hear the teſtimony of Col. Silas Pepoon in his behalf was conſidered. A motion was made that the teſtimony ſhould be allowed a place in the journals. After ſome contention, this motion was withdrawn.

Adjourned.

Solidaire of Mr. Livingſton's obſervation in the Federal Houſe of Repreſentatives on the motion for diſcharging Charles Whitney.

As there ſeems to be a great diverſity of ſentiment on the queſtion before the houſe, many members with whom I voted yeſterday finding a diſinclination here to the meaſure, to-day voted with me againſt him. I ſhall vote againſt his diſcharge. Before I ſet down, however, it may be proper to obſerve that my remarks have been made from the neceſſity of examining the queſtion on the charges now before the houſe, that I have not prejudged the caſe, that if any exculpatory proof ſhall be offered I will be at liberty to act with the ſame vote I have laid to allow it.

January 14.

The houſe aſſembled this day at the uſual hour; a letter was received from the Speaker, informing the houſe that by reaſon of indiſpoſition he was unable to attend his duty in the houſe this day—and ſuggeſted the propriety of electing a Speaker *protempore*, or an adjournment.

The houſe adjourned.

January 15.

The reſolution ſome days ſince laid on the table for eſtabliſhing the commerce with this country in foreign bottoms was taken up, and after ſome oppoſition referred to a committee of the whole, for Wednesday next.

The report of the committee of ways and means on the appropriation for the civil liſt of 1796—was taken up and agreed to in committee of the whole and in the houſe, and the committee of ways and means directed to bring in a bill.

Sundry reports of the committee of claims were taken up and conſidered.

Adjourned till Monday.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, NOV. 12.

SUMMARILY.

☞ *This Gazette contains the letters from* C. CRAWFORD, *Adjutant General of the Britiſh forces in* Germany, *to Lord* GRENVILLE. *The firſt dated at* Weilnsauſer, *Oct.* 18, *contains ſpecial accounts of the retreat of Gen.* JOURDAN'S *army, acroſs the* Lhan, *towards the* Rhine—*of the purſuit of the Auſtrians, and of ſeveral engagements between the advance of the one, and the rear of the other army. In theſe the Auſtrians took ſeveral cannon, a great many ammunition waggons, and between five and two thouſand priſoners, beſides killing and wounding many. The French deſtroyed great quantities of powder, &c.*

The ſecond letter, *dated* Oct. 19 *informs, that the French had raiſed the ſiege of* Ehrenbreitſtein, *and were croſſing the* Rhine, *at* Neuwied.

The 3d contains accounts of a ſignal advantage obtained by Gen. WURMSER, *over the French, near* Mannheim. *Gen.* WURMSER *forced all the French poſts in his front to retire with the French into* Manheim, *cut to pieces, made baggage, ſome cannon, &c. before retiring to a leg the Auſtrians could not follow the French into* Manheim, *as Gen.* WURMSER *at firſt intended.* Auſtrian *loſs*—50 *officers, and between* 600 *and* 700 *foreigners, &c. and priſoners. The French loſs*—*General, 21 officers, and between* 500 *and* 600 *foreigners, &c. and priſoners taken priſoners—killed and wounded ſuppoſed to amount to* 2000. Manheim *was inveſted by the Auſtrians.*

The 4th, dated Lisburg, *Oct.* 26. *informs of Gen.* JOURDAN'S *poſt having been forced paſſed the* Rhine *—that the Auſtrians, during the retreat of the French, took in all, about* 4000 *priſoners,* 30 *pieces of cannon, and* 200 *ammunition waggons. The killed and wounded were very conſiderable. The depredations of the French, and their inhumanities are penetrayed in this letter, in very warm colours.*

The 5th letter, dated Oct. 30, *informs, that in the* 26th. *Gen.* WURMSER, *formed* Galyenberg, *an intrenched bright which formed an advanced poſt to the fortreſs of* Manheim—*at the ſame time fort* Necker *was taken, though the aſſailants were ordered only to make a feint upon it; it was immediately abandoned, after ſpiking* 13 *pieces of cannon.*

The 6th letter we give in detail, as follows:

Head Quarters of Marſhal CLAIRFAYE,
Mayence, October 30.

I have the honor to inform your lordſhip that Marſhal Clairfayt attacked the enemy's entrenched camp before Mayence yeſterday, and gained a complete victory. The following is a detail of this very brilliant and important operation:

Your lordſhip will recollect that in the month of November laſt the French took a poſition upon the height in the front of Mayence, with their right to Laubenheim, and their left to Badenheim; both of which villages are on the Rhine the former above, and the latter below the fortreſs. This poſition completely inveſts the place on that ſide; and from the time they firſt occupied it, almoſt the whole of the attack, they were conſtantly employed in conſtructing and perfecting the moſt formidable intrenchments. The firſt was compoſed of large detached works, cloſed in rear, and covered and joined with each other by three diſtinct ranges of trees de loupt. The ſecond was a complete connected entrenchment, covered in the ſame manner. The diſtance of both lines were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is uſual in field works. Every poſſible advantage had been taken of the ground, which is particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp, and the French generals have been known to May from early in ſpring, that they conſider this poſition as wholly impregnable.

Marſhal Clairfayt, after having forced general Jourdey to repaſs the Rhine, returned with part of his army to the camp of Wickert above five Engliſh miles from Mayence; and in conſequence of information received by him that the enemy intended to reinforce their army before that place very conſiderably, he, without waiting for their troops that had advanced beyond the Lhan, determined to attack general Schaal, who occupied the entrenchments above deſcribed with fifty two battalions of infantry and five regiments of cavalry.

The army that was deſtined for this attack, conſiſting of thirty-two regular battalions, ſome light infantry, and 28 ſquadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garriſon of Mayence, was formed into four diviſions; one, of ten battalions and

six squadrons, under general Colloredo; and one, of seven battalions of grenadiers, under general Werneck.

It muſt be obſerved that Marſhal Clairfayt diſcredited his reat attack upon the moſt commanding and far the ſtrongeſt part of the camp, becauſe the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable conſequence of ſucceſs on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour paſt five in the morning. The diſpoſition was executed with the utmoſt accuracy, in a very ſhort time the battle was decided in favor of the Auſtrians, who diſplayed examplary diſcipline and bravery. The general officers finding that they could not advance on horſe back on account of trons de loups, diſmounted and entered the entrenchments on foot, at the head of the troops. The enemy did not in the leaſt expect to be attacked, and although they certainly had ſome to paſſages for their defence from the diffi culties that the Auſtrian troops had to ſurmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the unconmon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that muſt be attributed their having ſhan doned, without more reſiſtance one of the moſt formidable poſitions that ever was occepied.

One hundred and ſix pieces of cannon, two thouſand priſoners (among theſe two generals and ſixty other officers) two hundred ammunition waggons, already brought to Mayence; while great quantities of ſtores, of various kinds, collected for the purpoſe of the ſiege, have likewiſe fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians.

The enemy's killed and wounded are ſuppoſed to amount to about 3000.

The Auſtrians had on this occaſion between 60 and 70 officers, and about 1500 non commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded: amongſt the former were Lieutenant general Schmertzing and major general Wickenhauſen.

General Wurmſer croſſed the Rhine in the afternoon, with part of his troops that had been ſtationed in the neighborhood of Gertz, and took poſſeſſion of Oppenheim.

The Marſhal is now encamped in front of Mayence, and his light troops are purſuing in all directions. I have the honnure to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

From the WESTERN STAR.

To the COUNTRY LAWYER.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to be one of that Claſs of people, of whom, in your eleventh number, you expreſs the following contemptuous opinion; "*I much diſlike a ſingle petit Jury, in any Court of Common Pleas. ſince* 1784, *has been collected, to any three of whom any parties litigating, could have been willing to refer a caſe of five pounds value.*"

This you have declared to be your ſentiment, not in a fudden guſh of paſſion, which is your uſual juſtification; but in a compoſition, which you have deliberately publiſhed and pompouſly requeſted the Printers throughout the Commonwealth to republiſh. It is ſaid your name, as the writer, is ſo far from being a fecret, that you are vain of the performance, and loſe no opportunity of hinting it as your own, and ſolicting comments upon it. You indeed heard it whiſpered that you, one, without knowing, or ſuſpecting it, a mere tool of certain other perſons, who, to gratify perſonal views, or becauſe they "love to ſee fuch a fun," play upon your vanity and tickle you up with an expectation of becoming a great man, by attempting to ſtir up ſtrife and animoſities among mountains: attempting to ſtir up ſtrife and animoſities among mountains: that they poſh you forward, as the forlorn hope of the party, while they themſelves lie ſnug behind their entrenchments, and will finally leave you to regret your temerity when it is too late, and to reproach them with falling off and deſerting you in the hour of trouble.

It behoves you to conſider well this friendly hint, before you advance too far to retreat. Yet whether prompted by others, or ſelf impelled to the quixotick enterpriſe, in either caſe, you ſtand reſponſible for the offenſive aſſertion. You have brought forward the charge, which is now before the public, and we, who feel ourſelves ſtandered and inſulted by it, have a right to call upon the bar of the ſame impartial public, to anſwer for the flanderous reflect, and ſuffer the puniſhment of the inſulted by it, have a right to call upon the bar of the ſame impartial public, to anſwer for the flanderous reflect, and ſuffer the puniſhment of their injuſt indignation, if found guilty.

You cannot believe that the Printers, who have publiſhed the accuſation, will refuſe a publication of the defence. Had they exceeded the former, the latter would have been unneceſſary. Had the falſehood have been detected before the former was publiſhed, it would have been ſuppreſſed. But the falſe aſſertions, ſtanded, and ſtill ſtand uncontradicted, you will always eſcape animadverſion, and be permitted to outrage the public and private characters of men with impunity, as if you had a patent, for the excluſive right of abuſing whom you pleaſe.

If the Judges of the County of Common Pleas, whom you have impudently called a pack of ignorant blunderheads, ſo only to be diſplaced to make room for yourſelf and Co. though you have occaſionally given them a ſugar plum, to keep the poor things from crying and being too much ſpoiled under your ſalutary diſcipline; if they, I ſay, are pleaſed to paſs over the abuſe, as beneath their reſentment, and in conſideration of your youthful inexperience; if Sheriff's overlook what you have laid againſt them, you may be aſſured, it is from other ſentiments than either fear, or reſpect. But the Judges of the Supreme Court, whom you treat with as little ceremony, and the Governour, whom, on all occaſions, you reſpect in proportion, ſuch a "ſet of fellows," and ſo fond are they to oppoſe your favorite innovations, judge it moſt conſiſtent with the dignity of office to treat your aſperſions with ſilent contempt; even their example ſhall not ſereen you from juſtice. We, humble Jurors, deſpicable as we are in your eſteem, have, nevertheleſs, ſome of the feelings of men, and will not fail to feel a manly reſentment, and remember you as our avowed calumniator and enemy.

You are ſenſible, Sir, that the Selectmen of the ſeveral Towns are required by law, once in three years, to make out a liſt of ſuitable perſons for Jurors, ſuch as are conſtitutionally qualified to vote in the choice of Repreſentatives, having good moral character, and not under any infatuation in the judgement of the Selectmen neceſſary for the ſatisfying buſineſs of determining queſtions of right and wrong between man and man. None are to be included in the liſt, but ſuch as are adjudged by the Selectmen to be well qualified to ſerve as Jurors." And, if any one, who is thus approved, and appointed, ſhall afterwards be guilty of any fraudulous immorality, his name is to be withdrawn out of the Box, as unworthy of ſo honorable a diſtinction. Out of this liſt the towns are to ſelect one quarter for the Supreme Court; the remaining three quarters conſtitute the body of Jurors for the Common Pleas. This ſelection for the higher Court being determined by a majority of all preſent, is not commonly formed with a very diſcriminating hand, the greateſt diſcrimination having been previouſly made by the ſelectmen, at their leiſure, between thoſe who are, and thoſe who are not, qualified for Jurors.

I will not vouch for the fidelity of ſelectmen in the diſcharge of this truſt. I know it is a matter of ſome delicacy, and inſtances have probably exiſted where improper perſons have been returned. But in what fafe hands can the authority of appointing Jurors be lodged? Every inſtitution is liable to abuſe.

This neceſſarily reſults from the imperfections of human nature.

But ſtill we, therefore, lay aſide all the inſtitutions of civil ſociety and revert back to a ſtate of ſavage nature? Our mode of collecting Juries has been the ſubject of many encomiums, and has been thought free from moſt of the objections, which have been complained of in the other States.

If there were but one Jury Box, there would be as many unqualified perſons returned to the whole; for they would be preciſely the ſame; but they might be more equally divided between the Courts; and poſſibly that would be the wiſeſt plan, though our Legiſlature have thought there ought to be one quarter ſelected to decide caſes to the laſt reſort. However that is, it is almoſt to believe the ſelectmanility of ſuch ſcandalous miſconduct as you from to ſuppoſe. So far as I have had opportunity to obſerve, they have in general returned the ſubſtantial inhabitants of their towns.

Theſe are the men, Sir, whom you aſſert to deſpiſe, comprehending three quarters of the citizens of the Commonwealth. It is true they are not generally men of ſcience, or refined manners. They are dor verſed in the ſubtleties and chicaneries of law; and happy is it for the Commonwealth that they are not. Were they more compliſant to country Lawyers, and more eaſily duped by their harangues, they would be leſs liable to your ill natured cenſure.

The Jurors of both Courts are moſtly plain, illuſtrious farmers, who have received a common New England education. And can you have the audacity to ſay that the great body of our farmers are ſo weak and ignorant, that a jury cannot be drawn from them, fit to be intruſted with the determination of a ſuit of the firſt pounds value? Are no men capable of deciding matters of faft but Country Lawyers? If ſo, our political writers have vainly boaſted of an enlightened and virtuous Yeomanry, as the glory of the American name.

In vain have they eſtabliſhed the advantages of our common ſchools and various means of inſtruction, if they have not, by theſe means, diffuſed a general knowledge of facts, without one ſimilter native living in your heart, you have publiſhed the important diſcovery, from Dan to Beerſheba, as a remarkable inſtance of your ſuperior wiſdom. You has already been called an age of improvement; but you, Sir, have the honour of bringing to light this glorious truth, unknown to former generations; that no man is to be preſumed to have committed a breach of the Court of Juſtice, unleſs his mind has been *liberalized* by the practice of Law; and that none of *Plebeian* rank ought to be admitted upon a Jury.

A COUNTRY JUROR.

[To be concluded.]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, JAN. 21, 1796.

Ordered, That SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Jun. NATHANIEL WELLS, and JOHN C. JONES, Eſquires, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Governour, with the following

ADDRESS

To His Excellency's ſpeech, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſident.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency.

WHILST we accord with you, in gratefully aſcribing to the bountiful diſpenſations of Divine Providence, the great and manifold bleſſings abundantly experienced by the citizens of this Commonwealth, and of the United States; and in imploring their continuance; our fervent addreſs will not ceaſe to be offered, that the ſame benign influence may ſtill direct the public councils, which has rendered them ſo conſpicuouſly inſtrumental in the extenſion of our national and individual proſperity and happineſs.

In the reviſion of the laws, to accommodate them to the ſecurity and happineſs of the people; to promote civil commutative juſtice; to provide adequate compenſation to thoſe who adminiſter well; to encourage literature, and cherish public inſtitutions for diffuſing and facilitating the means of acquiring it among the people; we ſhall endeavour, with your Excellency, primary and in conſider, the public duties of the Legiſlature. And we truſt, that we ſhall exhibit our acquieſcence in the juſt ſentiments you expreſs, relative to the importance of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, by availing ourſelves of the beſt means of advancing them; and alſo of diminiſhing the diſtreſſes and enterpriſe of our fellow citizens, by talents and induſtry, on objects and purſuits, which, by promoting their intereſt, may enhance the reputation of our government.

That the wiſdom of frequent recurrence to thoſe principles which form a common baſis to the conſtitutions of our ſtate, and of the general government, inſtituted by a enlightened people, for the ſole purpoſe of aſſerting and ſecuring their rights, is duly appreciated by them, is not only evinced as "the citizens of this Commonwealth have lately diſcovered their acquieſcence under their conſtitution as it now ſtands" after ſo long experience of its efficls; but from a diſpoſition manifeſted, to make a fair and full experiment of the operation of the conſtitution of the United States, with a liberal confidence in the adminiſtration of the government it has ordained.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and adopting the opinion of your Excellency, that "the government of the United States is conſtituted ſolely with ſuch powers as regard our ſafety as a nation," we conſider it an interference with the powers enveſted in that government, for this Legiſlature of this Commonwealth to decide on "the treaty lately made with *Great-Britain*," to which you refer—as the conſtitution of the United States expreſly declares, that "THE PRESIDENT ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators preſent concur." And having firm reliance on the Supreme Executive and other conſtituted authorities of the Union, we hope the apprehenſions of danger expreſſed by your Excellency, on this ſubject, will never be realized.

We ſhall eſteem it our peculiar happineſs to concur with you in affording our beſt endeavours for the diſpatch of the buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

The Bill for regulating elections was read a ſecond time, amended, and recommitted for a third reading.

A great variety of private buſineſs paſſed various ſtages.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

Private Bills, petitions and memorials were read, committed, and paſſed upon. A time was aſſigned for coming to the choice of a Member of the Committee on examining the laws of this Commonwealth.

JENNISON, Eſquire, [*of Worceſter*] laſt *ſurviving* ſon of the gallant *Jennison* who *periſh'd in the election ſermon in May laſt, was put up. Among the nominations we obſerve Mr. Oſgood, and Rev. Mr. Bradford.*]

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

The committee on *The Governor's* ſpeech, reported an anſwer thereto. No debate taking place, the queſtion of acceptance was put and paſſed unanimouſly. Meſſrs. STRAGUE, [*of* JARVIS, SEWELL, ELY, and EUSTIS, were choſen to preſent the ſame.—*Here it follows:*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives receive with pleaſure your congratulations on the general proſperity which prevails throughout the Commonwealth. And while we acknowledge the bleſſings of an indulgent Providence on the lot of our fellow-citizens, we alſo obſerve in the political inſtitutions of our country, in the freedom and ſecurity of our ſeveral forms of government, the encouragement and reward to induſtry and enterprize.

The extenſion of our agriculture and commerce, reſulting from the ſober habits and enterpriſe of the citizens, require only from government a ſalutary regulation, and *they* protection to property which is ſo happily ſecured by the laws and conſtitution. Improvements in ſcience and the uſeful arts are no leſs conſpicuous in a young country; in ours, they are at leaſt proportionable to our population and the cultivation of the earth. The inventive genius of our fellow-citizens has carried ſome particular manufactures to a moſt deſirable degree of exact perfection, and leads us to anticipate the happy period when from our own reſources the people of *America* will derive all the neceſſaries and conveniences of life. A *perfect* independence on other nations for their produce and manufactures, cannot be expected ſo long as eaſt trads of a ſertile ſoil yield a higher reward to the huſbandman, than can be derived from the moſt profitable manufactures: we are fully ſenſible, however, that ſuch manufactures as ſupply the neceſſary comforts of life, have a high claim to the protection and encouragement of government.

The people of this Commonwealth on the late ſubject of the revition of their conſtitution have expreſſed its higheſt approbation, by a general acquieſcence in its principles and forms.

More than ſix years have elapſed ſince the adaption of the federal conſtitution by the people of the United States; and the proſperity they have ſo eminently enjoyed under its influence, may be juſtly conſidered a ſtrong evidence of its merits, as well as of the propriety and wiſdom of its adminiſtration.

In every free republic it is of the higheſt importance that the Legiſlative, Executive and Judiciary powers ſhould be preſerved as ſeparate and independent of each other, as the nature of government will admit. Should it be found that their powers, in the conſtitution of the United States, interfere in any inſtance further than is neceſſary to ſecure and maintain the honor and intereſts of the nation, our attention will neceſſarily be arreſted by ſo ſerious an evil, and our endeavours directed to a ſpeedy and effectual remedy.

The buſineſs of making treaties, being expreſſly delegated to the federal government, by the Conſtitution of the United States, we conſider a reſpectful ſubmiſſion on the part of the people to the legal deciſions of the Conſtituted Authorities, to be the ſureſt means of enjoying and perpetuating the invaluable bleſſings of our free and repreſentative government.

The other communications made by your Excellency, ſhall receive our due attention, and we ſhall endeavour to give ſuch diſpatch to the buſineſs of the Seſſion as may comport with your convenience and the juſt intereſts of our conſtituents.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

Private bills, petitions, &c. occupied the attention of the Houſe principally this day. A bill was read and paſſed, for the purpoſe of altering and repairing certain roads in the town of *Glouceſter*, was read and paſſed.

A committee is appointed to conſider the expediency of regulating Hackney coaches and other public carriages.

The Mechanic Incorporation Bill, reſtrerday had a ſecond reading in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, it was oppoſed by Meſſrs. FISK, THATCHER, and others, and advocated by Mr. MARTIN, DEXTER, and ſeveral other Members. Finally, the Bill paſſed to a third reading, and was committed, *ad interim*.

The Bill for regulating elections, was read a third time, and committed for further amendments. [*This is an important Bill, when matured we ſhall give a ſketch of it.*]

Mr. EDWARDS, of the committee on the petitions of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*, praying for an addiincorporation, reparted, that the petitioners be leave to bring in a bill.

Accepted.

EASTINDIES.

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In theſe days, when infidelity is making fatal ground, and religion the beſt gift of Heaven to man, has become unfaſhionable, and is conſidered as unworthy attention, we cannot poſſibly aſſign a part of our paper to better advantage than in tranſcribing the underwritten teſtimony in favour of the ſacred writings, copied from a blank leaf at the end of Sir William Jones's bible, and there written by his own hand:

20 h October, 1785.

"I have regularly and attentively read the Holy ſcriptures, and am of opinion, that this is a large, independently of its Divine Origin, excells more ſublimity and beauty, purer morality, more important hiſtory, and finer ſtrains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been compoſed.

(Signed) "WILLIAM JONES."

Sir William, we may remark, has likewiſe introduced the foregoing opinion of the Scriptures nearly in the ſame words, in his fifteenth anniverſary diſcourſe, delivered before the Aſiatick Society, and publiſhed in the laſt volume of the tranſactions of that body; but from whence he has been originally written in his Bible, from which the above copy was tranſcribed.

When a Jones, the pride of learning and ſcience, gives ſuch a teſtimony, and confirms his opinion, in ſuppoſt of the authenticity of the Scriptures, to that of a Newton, a Boyle, a Locke, an Addiſon, a Johnſon, and many other pillars of learning, well may the leſſer ſtand as well as the unlettered infidel tremble in his wickedneſs.

TROY, [*New York*] Jan. 12.

How pleaſing muſt it be to the ſcholar, the patriot, and the philanthropiſt, to ſee learning flouriſh with our riſing republic! To ſee the wealth of the earth, extracted by the toils of the huſbandman, and collected from every quarter of the globe, by the enterprize of the merchant; ſo expended in injurious luxury and idle ſhow, as to preſerve the ſpot of America in ſuglorious eaſe, but much of it is devoted to the education of our youth. While we are enabled to contemplate this country, brilliantly illuminated by the rays of ſcience, we ſhould not ſure omniſcient the ninety millions of Chriſtians who ſhed her light in the days of Troy. About ſeven years ago in this city, ſtands which ſtacks and herds, and the very ſpot to which a ſchool is now eſtabliſhed, was ſuppoſed impaſſable as a ſheepfold. The ſchool now conſiſts of upwards of one hundred and ſixty ſcholars, directed by three maſters, that do honor to their profeſſion. Here is ſeen the child of poverty with his cloſe cut head and his ſhed hair without influence. The man that has no children of his own to educate, adopts thoſe of indigent neighbours. The Bachelor devotes a ſmall part of his fortune to the raiſing of ſociety, which otherwiſe might be ſpent in corrupting it. The ſtranger finds in his proper character; "The preſident of the college of *America*." Money thus ſhed like the water taken from the Caſpian, and ſuffered to meander through the verdant field, its banks covered with flowers to decorate the laſt, and the glade with grafs, to gladden the heart of the farmer.

Mr. BUTLER,

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed a Committee, to make public the following: requeſt you to publiſh the ſame in your Gazette, and you will thereby oblige a number of your readers, as well as your humble ſervants.

JENNINGS WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT,
CALEB KINGSLEY,
Montague, Dec. 31ſt, 1795.

Committee.

WHEREAS there are a Gang of Knaves in Villains, who have been loitering about in this town ſuppoſed, combining to ſteal and defraud the weak and credulous, by pretending to make good money; and that they were to pay perſons double the value of what property they would advance to the Stockholder of the Club, and have deceived and cheated many. A fa number of ſaid Club, unfortunately have ſuffered in this town, and aſſociated with a number of others, from other towns and ſtates, and frequently collected together here, and for ſome time paſt, have been ſtrongly ſuſpected of dealing in ſaid counterfeit practices, to the great grief, diſtreſs and mortification of the inhabitants of this and the adjacent towns.

To check ſuch iniquitous proceedings, a conſiderable number of the reſpectable Inhabitants of the town of Montague, met together, on the 29th day of this inſtant, and aſſociated by the name of *Friends to Juſtice*.

Chaſe Elitha Root, Eſq. Clerk and Treaſurer.

Subſcribed and advanced a liberal ſum of money to be diſpoſed of, at the diſcretion of the Standing Committee, viz.—Judah Nash, jun. Lieut. Solomon Clapp, Lyman Tait, Jonathan Root, Deacon Iſrael Goun.

They alſo choſe a number of proper perſons to be ready at the ſhortelt notice, to purſue, take and ſecure, all Villains of the above deſcription as occaſion ſhall require.

And as buſineſs has become frequent, it would be very agreeable to the aforeſaid Aſſociators, if Innkeepers would more carefully inſpect horſes and their riders, than they have done.

Take Notice.

THE FISHERMEN in the county of Hampſhire, are hereby requeſted to attend at ASAHEL POMEROY'S, Innholder in Northampton, on the firſt Tueſday of March next, at one o'clock P. M.—then and there to act on matters of importance, concerning the Fiſhery on this River. It is expected that one or more, of every Fiſhing Party, will give their attendance without fail.

February 1, 1796.

Deer Skins,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, well dreſſed, of a ſuperior quality, and on reaſonable terms.

DANIEL NEWHALL, jun.

Conway, Jan. 28, 1796.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

A CARD.

Mr. TREATY aſſures his EXCELLENCY of *Maſſachuſetts* that his inſinuation this day, before a great number of gentlemen, that ſhe is "*pregnant*," ſtiles being incidental, is wholly unfounded; and the expects from his juſtice as a gentleman, as well as his candour as a man, that he will contradict the aſſertion as publickly as he has made it. The laſt child, the laſt by death, the only child (being the 12th) which ever gave her the leaſt inquietude. Since then ſhe has enjoyed perfect health, and aſſures that ſhe has not felt the leaſt pain common to "*pregnant*" ladies. As the is now "*ver and indiviſible*," and has no proſpect for her other children, ſhe cannot think it poſſible, and there written by his own hand:

Holy ſcriptures, and am of opinion, that this is a large, independently of its Divine Origin, excells more ſublimity and beauty, purer morality, more important hiſtory, and finer ſtrains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been compoſed.

(Signed) "WILLIAM JONES."

Sir William, we may remark, has likewiſe introduced the foregoing opinion of the Scriptures nearly in the ſame words, in his fifteenth anniverſary diſcourſe, delivered before the Aſiatick Society, and publiſhed in the laſt volume of the tranſactions of that body; but from whence he has been originally written in his Bible, from which the above copy was tranſcribed.

When a Jones, the pride of learning and ſcience, gives ſuch a teſtimony, and confirms his opinion, in ſuppoſt of the authenticity of the Scriptures, to that of a Newton, a Boyle, a Locke, an Addiſon, a Johnſon, and many other pillars of learning, well may the leſſer ſtand as well as the unlettered infidel tremble in his wickedneſs.

TROY, [*New York*] Jan. 12.

How pleaſing muſt it be to the ſcholar, the patriot, and the philanthropiſt, to ſee learning flouriſh with our riſing republic! To ſee the wealth of the earth, extracted by the toils of the huſbandman, and collected from every quarter of the globe, by the enterprize of the merchant; ſo expended in injurious luxury and idle ſhow, as to preſerve the ſpot of America in ſuglorious eaſe, but much of it is devoted to the education of our youth. While we are enabled to contemplate this country, brilliantly illuminated by the rays of ſcience, we ſhould not ſure omniſcient the ninety millions of Chriſtians who ſhed her light in the days of Troy. About ſeven years ago in this city, ſtands which ſtacks and herds, and the very ſpot to which a ſchool is now eſtabliſhed, was ſuppoſed impaſſable as a ſheepfold. The ſchool now conſiſts of upwards of one hundred and ſixty ſcholars, directed by three maſters, that do honor to their profeſſion. Here is ſeen the child of poverty with his cloſe cut head and his ſhed hair without influence. The man that has no children of his own to educate, adopts thoſe of indigent neighbours. The Bachelor devotes a ſmall part of his fortune to the raiſing of ſociety, which otherwiſe might be ſpent in corrupting it. The ſtranger finds in his proper character; "The preſident of the college of *America*." Money thus ſhed like the water taken from the Caſpian, and ſuffered to meander through the verdant field, its banks covered with flowers to decorate the laſt, and the glade with grafs, to gladden the heart of the farmer.

Mr. BUTLER,

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed a Committee, to make public the following: requeſt you to publiſh the ſame in your Gazette, and you will thereby oblige a number of your readers, as well as your humble ſervants.

JENNINGS WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT,
CALEB KINGSLEY,
Montague, Dec. 31ſt, 1795.

Committee.

WHEREAS there are a Gang of Knaves in Villains, who have been loitering about in this town ſuppoſed, combining to ſteal and defraud the weak and credulous, by pretending to make good money; and that they were to pay perſons double the value of what property they would advance to the Stockholder of the Club, and have deceived and cheated many. A fa number of ſaid Club, unfortunately have ſuffered in this town, and aſſociated with a number of others, from other towns and ſtates, and frequently collected together here, and for ſome time paſt, have been ſtrongly ſuſpected of dealing in ſaid counterfeit practices, to the great grief, diſtreſs and mortification of the inhabitants of this and the adjacent towns.

To check ſuch iniquitous proceedings, a conſiderable number of the reſpectable Inhabitants of the town of Montague, met together, on the 29th day of this inſtant, and aſſociated by the name of *Friends to Juſtice*.

Chaſe Elitha Root, Eſq. Clerk and Treaſurer.

Subſcribed and advanced a liberal ſum of money to be diſpoſed of, at the diſcretion of the Standing Committee, viz.—Judah Nash, jun. Lieut. Solomon Clapp, Lyman Tait, Jonathan Root, Deacon Iſrael Goun.

They alſo choſe a number of proper perſons to be ready at the ſhortelt notice, to purſue, take and ſecure, all Villains of the above deſcription as occaſion ſhall require.

And as buſineſs has become frequent, it would be very agreeable to the aforeſaid Aſſociators, if Innkeepers would more carefully inſpect horſes and their riders, than they have done.

Take Notice.

THE FISHERMEN in the county of Hampſhire, are hereby requeſted to attend at ASAHEL POMEROY'S, Innholder in Northampton, on the firſt Tueſday of March next, at one o'clock P. M.—then and there to act on matters of importance, concerning the Fiſhery on this River. It is expected that one or more, of every Fiſhing Party, will give their attendance without fail.

February 1, 1796.

Deer Skins,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, well dreſſed, of a ſuperior quality, and on reaſonable terms.

DANIEL NEWHALL, jun.

Conway, Jan. 28, 1796.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL,

A CARD.

Mrs. TREATY aſſures his EXCELLENCY of *Maſſachuſetts* that his inſinuation this day, before a great number of gentlemen, that ſhe is "*pregnant*," ſtiles being incidental, is wholly unfounded; and the expects from his juſtice as a gentleman, as well as his candour as a man, that he will contradict the aſſertion as publickly as he has made it. The laſt child, the laſt by death, the only child (being the 12th) which ever gave her the leaſt inquietude. Since then ſhe has enjoyed perfect health, and aſſures that ſhe has not felt the leaſt pain common to "*pregnant*" ladies. As the is now "*ver and indiviſible*," and has no proſpect for her other children, ſhe cannot think it poſſible, and there fore ſubmits ſo injurious a report reſpecting her, to paſs uncontradicted—more eſpecially as the can convince his Excellency of his miſtake, by ocular demonſtration.

Tueſday, 19th Jan.

[From the [London] Courier.]

November 9.

Two pious theft; or, The widow and her orphans, a true ſtory, founded on the late ſcarcity of bread.

WHILE our ſchool books are full of the genuine inſtances of devoting life to principle in an heroic age, and among a people for whom ſcarcity has a day or two to paſs, his ſtory is new indeed, not withſtanding the dearneſs of proviſions, adverſities that be ſtall immediately open a houſe in the *Eating line*. This is a line which muſt *come home to the boſoms and baſons of* every Man, Woman, and Child in his Majeſty's dominions.

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated 5th November, 1795.

"The treaty is ratified, and I hope will be carried into complete effect and execution; the honour and ſtability of the government of the United States depend on it; it will give ſatisfaction to the good people of both countries, and do away things that have by imprudent conduct, been made very unpleaſant. I am thoroughly convinced our government wiſhes for nothing more ardently, than to be upon the beſt terms with yours, and will do every thing that is right and proper for them to do, to eſtabliſh the accuſtomed relations of amity and friendſhip. Be aſſured I am ſaying what is ſtrictly true; and as far as my humble voice (which is ſometimes heard) goes, you may be certain that it is a principle I cherish, because I know it is a juſt one. I am ſorry to ſay that the B. M. has not rendered himſelf more acceptable during his reſidence among you; it is ever unfortunate when men in that public ſtation do not accommodate themſelves with eaſe and pleaſantneſs in their intercourſe and negociations on public buſineſs; where that good ſpirit is in exerciſe, it makes things go on ſmoothly, conciliates and keeps little difficulties from interrupting the harmony that is ſo eſſential in public affairs. People in this country are very attentive to what is doing in America, with reſpect to order and government; and there are ſome that are a little apprehenſive there may be a want of energy to give the conſtitution and laws their full operation; this kind of doubt has been a little diſcouraging to the credit of your funds. It appears to me and many others, that much depends on the Preſident's life and conſtitution at the head of affairs. The language of Mr.——, was ſuch at Charleſton laſt paſſing the treaty, as has ſhocked here every man that has read it, and I am told that Mr. Jay has called upon to take his ſeat at the head of the ſupreme court of juſtice; I ſuppoſe when the Preſident named him for that high and honourable ſtation, he could not poſſibly have been informed of his geeds conduct and behaviour upon a ſubject ſanctioned by the hof of his country, and to which I hope no man ought to owe obedience; and if Americans know their own intereſt, they will ſteadily and faithfully adhere to and ſupport a conſtitution, framed and fined for their future welfare and happineſs. With reſpect to the ſituation of affairs in Europe, they are in a moſt diſtreſſed ſtate; many people are of opinion the war will not continue much longer. I hope they are well founded in their judgment, as peace is much wanted in this and every country in Europe. With reſpect to the treaty between our countries, I have already ſaid what I know to be true, that it is the wiſh of this government to take every meaſure in their power, conſiſtent with honor, which is ſo eſſential to their mutual advantage and happineſs. Our Parliament has met; I if I may venture a conjecture, it is that peace is not very diſtant; my reaſon for this concluſion is, that France finds it is neceſſary to have their country from being totally deſtroyed, that ſhe will agree to ſuch terms as may with dignity and propriety be accepted."

FROM PHILAD.—JAN. 15.

"Every thing remains tranquil, and bolliness in Congreſs, at yet progreſſes ſwimmingly. A queſtion ariſes not wholly ſimilar to that formerly in diſcuſſed by Mr. Madiſon, has been broached in the Houſe; but what it will produce, you can conjecture as well as we can.——From a ſlight acquaintance with ſome of the new Members, I do not entertain the fears which ſome do. Argument and inveſtigation do much to eradicate the ſuſpicion and prejudices, ariſing from the want of juſt information. Thus, I have obſerved, that although at the beginning of a ſeſſion, appearances have been anniſederal, yet at the cloſe the reality has been directly the reverſe. It was ſo the laſt ſeſſion; I think it will be ſo this.——As to Congreſs with the preſident's ſpeech to his conſtituents in *South Carolina*; in which is a very conciſe, candid and manly manner, he gives his reaſons for approving of the treaty with *Great-Britain*. Mr. H. was choſen by that party in *South Carolina* which have ever been inimical to the federal adminiſtration; and he, in this ſpeech, ſays to Congreſs with the moſt unprejudiced manner.——His opinion, therefore, will have the weight which an opinion ought to have, ariſing from a conviction oppoſed by prejudice. I think the following paragraph worthy the Legiſlature of a free country. After a refutation of the objections to the treaty, and the benefits which muſt reſult from it, he concludes, as follows:——

"Such, fellow citizens, are the reaſons which have induced me to believe that the treaty in queſtion is "*proper and expedient.*" It is uncertain whether any queſtion will ariſe upon it this ſeſſion; I do not know or believe that there is any intention in any part of the Houſe, to oppoſe it. The ratification has not yet arrived in this country, though we have heard, through the Engliſh newſpapers, of its having taken place. Whenever it comes before us, I ſhall give my voice for its going fully into effect; convinced that it is conducive to the honor and ſolidarity to the nation, to the intereſt and happineſs of my country; of that country among whoſe citizens, and whoſe ſons it is my boaſt, and my pride to be numbered, and to which it is my highelt ambition to be uſeful. But if I cannot be retained in its ſervice without renouncing my independence, without living on my own eſtabliſhing, on the greateſt of the greateſt magnitude, to the guidance of others, without exerciſing that truſt which the people have repoſed in me, in a manner which, after the fulleſt conſideration, my own mind condemns, let me return to a private ſtation. I know that the opinions of many of you, on this ſubject, differ from mine. I have given them with candour, without diſguiſe or concealment: I have explained my motives and principles; and it is for you to judge whether they entitle a continuation of your confidence. If you deſire a faithful Repreſentative, who will employ all his time and talents, whatever they may be, in finding out the beſt means of promoting your intereſts and happineſs; who will think and act for himſelf, and not by the direction of others; who will go with you at all hazards, when he thinks you in the right, and have courage enough to differ from you and oppoſe you when he thinks you in the wrong, I am bold to declare that I deſerve your confidence. But if you are in queſt of a ſecond character, one who before he gives a vote in Congreſs, will conſider, not how far it may conduce to the public good, but what effect it may have on his own popularity; whoſe object it ſhall be not to ſerve his country, but to keep himſelf in place; who will be willing, with whatever ability he may have, in carrying on the government ſo as to promote and ſecure the public happineſs, ſhall content himſelf with making declamations againſt all its acts, I am not the man: fix your choice on another. I ſhall be grieved at loſing your confidence, but I ſhall not repine or complain; for I ſhall carry with me the conſciouſneſs of having deſerved to retain it. I ſhall retire among you, purſue thoſe occupations to which my life has been devoted, and prepare myſelf to ſerve my country with effect, whenever and in whatever manner, it may think proper to call for my ſervices.

PENNSYLVANIA'S buſineſs is ſtill into elegance and oblivion—and has left the ſtain ſtill viſible on his itching palm. His officiouſneſs has furniſhed a proof that we have inſtead of miniſters, had only incendiaries and priviliged ſpies, amongſt us.—Men who could acquire celebrity or truſt, in no other than revolutionary times; and who, now a peaceful government is eſtabliſhing, with whom to be replaced by ſuch as would be worthy the French nation to ſend; and the American to receive. I know of but two or three which ought to remain, for the honor and intereſt of both nations."

Office Cornwall, returning eaſe from Ireland, was received with great ſhouts of joy. To one of his flatterers who wiſhed this to him, he replied, "A great many more would aſſemble to ſee me hang."

Query, whether the demagogues who headed the late Irish meetings to vote againſt the Treaty, could be ſent to the ſame place?

Wreathed to the neck in Iriſh ſeafoncry! Two millions of people damned to work like laſſes for 6 pence a day to ſupport a fat idle clergy, and an abſent nobility, with their petty tyrants, the farmers and ſtewards; and who cannot aſſemble to ſign a petition for redreſs, or mingle their ſighs, without the ſword and bayonet being ſtuck in their breaſts. Poland itſelf would, in the iron rod of a Ruſſian military, have better than Ireland under the deviation of an Engliſh miniſtry.

What a glorious period will that be when all King craft, prieſt craft, feudal rights, monarchies, ariſtocracies and all other tyrannies ſhall be ſwept from the face of the earth.

The next newſpaper from the Poſt-Office for the laſt year contained to upwards of 20,000 dollars.

It is ſaid the Philadelphia Democratick Society has diſſolved itſelf. If this be true, and that was as has been intimated, the head of all the other Democratick Societies in America, it may be expected they will die with it.

Alfred and Brakan Janes,

HAVE juſt received a very general aſſortment of Engliſh, India, Irifh and Welſh Woollen GOODS——Alſo, a very general aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware, which they will ſell cheap for caſh, and kinds of produce, or houſe ASHES, or an approved credit.

N. B. ALL thoſe whoſe Notes and Accounts are now due, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Buckland, Jan. 21, 1796.

For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, under a licence from the Court of Common Pleas, laſt holden in the county of Hampſhire, on the ſecond Tueſday of January laſt, in ſuit of the real eſtate of the eſtate of Col. *Eliſha Dwight*, late of Belchertown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months being allowed for the creditors to bring and ſupport their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of the widow Sarah Dwight, innholder in Belchertown, on the laſt Mondays of March and May next, from nine o'clock in the morning to ſix in the afternoon.

JOSIAH LYMAN, } Commiſſ.
ELDAD PARSONS, } ioners.

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to JUSTUS DWIGHT, and DIANA DWIGHT, Admin'rs.

Belchertown, Jan. 6, 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the month of Nov. laſt, a black Mare COLT, ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt ſpring; ſaid Colt has ſome white about her, which the owner may eaſily deſcribe her by; who is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ARTEMAS RICE, 2d.

Charlemont, 24th Dec. 1795.

CASH paid for RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Iſaac Gere,

HA

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1796. [—No. 493.—]

POETRY.

FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

PETER HOTHEAD, *Esq. L. L. D forsaketh the responsibleness of* "MATTHEW LION'S MEMORIAL"—*calleth his wardens Congress, and threateneth to worse than Apple cart, Etc.*

WHAT a pox means all this putter,
"Bout our *democratic brother*,
The much redoubted Col. LYON,
Who's tore'd his *modesty* to tyon,
A deed, which all his friends declare,
Is very little *worse for wear*.
But now to fetch a turn no doubt,
He has it on, the *wrong side out*.
LYON's a *Yankee* of spirit,
He says *himself*, that he has merit—
That having carried'd well the matter,
He would not even deem to flatter,
But he is sure he is *assistocrat*,
In *Rutland County* and contiguous—
That he's design'd by God and *Nature*,
For seat in *Federal Legislature*—
That he was chosen last December,
Right HONORABLE CONGRESS MEMBER!
That he had votes a large majority,
And sworn it by his own authority.
His calculations can't deceive him,
Yet folks are fools and won't believe him!!
If you would fee his pithy flory all,
You may consult his self—"MEMORIAL."
Should Congress ever admit his claim,
The year hence will cry "for them!"
Besides, wild and tame like *Balaam's ass*,
Exclaim, "How came this thing to pass?
But *Federalists*, a stubborn pack,
Still grope in *error's* muzzy track,
If we bring truth to open light,
We still make less than nothing by't.
They say that LYON's votes were few,
That half he claims are not his due.
What, cannot common sense be taught them?
The votes were his, because he bought them!
I'll tell you how he paid the cash,
And purchas'd many, which he loft.
To drive his *patriotic* plan on,
From frontier forts, he took the cannon,
And with the *democratic* metal,
Cast many a handsome five pail kettle,
With which, he gain'd great popularity,
And pension'd half *Vermont vulgarity*.
A kettle was a pretty present
To every mountaineer and peasant,
Who would persuade him votes in plenty—
Each kettle-paid, I think for twenty.
Now, Mefficurs Congress folks, I trow,
You'd better let the LYON go,
Or elfe, whenever times are critical,
We'll "*pelt*" ye fire, with fquibs political.

WE, PATRIOTIC JACOBINS,
Whom Heav'n has feut your fafety to fhield,
Will ftout as every member's foe,
With fquibs fublime, whizzing from air gun,
You'll come no doubt, as near being fmitten,
As did his Majefty of Britain,
Nor is this all ye may expect,
If ftill you treat us with neglect,
We'll change our fquibs to carronading—
Each Federal Ship, will then be lading,
Bricks to make one county's plunder,
Enough to build one WASHINGTON *knock under!!*

FROM THE SAME.

"ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE FIRST MONTH—SET IN ORDER THE THINGS THAT ARE TO BE SET IN ORDER."

IT has been remarked by ingenious moralifts, that although the negligence of mankind fuffers minute divifions of *time* to pafs unregarded away, yet, at the clofe of *centuries* or *years*, it is common to paufe, and compute in what manner they have been employed. To juftify the truth of this obfervation, moft of my parifhioners, who have obferved it, will of my parifhioners, who have obferved it, will of my parifhioners, who have obferved it, will

the 10 millions for in 1787 the year when the claim was said to have been lodged.

January 18.

The committee of commerce and manufactures ordered to be discharged from a further consideration of the petition of William Little. They were accordingly discharged; and the petition was referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Sundry private petitions were presented and referred.

The report of the committee of elections, in the case of Mr. Richards was called up, being the order of the day. It was moved to postpone a consideration of it till to-morrow. This motion was preceded on the absence of Mr. Sitgreaves, who it was urged, had, upon leave of absence, gone to Northampton county, whither he might perhaps be gone for information to invalidate the decision of the committee, or at least throw further light on the subject. In answer it was said that time enough had already been allowed for all such information to have been forwarded and the impropriety of delaying decisions on contested elections, was urged.

The motion for a postponement was lost 31 to 34.

It was moved and agreed to, that, Mr. Richards should be heard by himself or by counsel upon the trial of this election, and the report of the committee being taken up he took his seat at the bar accordingly.

Mr. Smith (N. H.) wished to know whether the report was to be regarded in the light of a decision on a contested election; whether it excluded any future examination, should it happen to be hereafter contested? If this was not the light it was to be viewed in, he conceived, there should be some alteration in the wording of the resolutions.

Mr. Venable conceived, that it was not meant to preclude any future application to contest the election; that the committee of elections meant only, that from the evidence laid before them, they were of opinion Mr. Richards was entitled to a seat.

Mr. Smith (N. H.) then moved an amendment to the phraseology of the resolution, which made it after some further modification read as follows:

"Resolved, that John Richards is entitled to take his seat in this house as one of the Representatives from Pensylvania."

Thus placing him in the situation of a member duly returned; but not of the successful member of a contested election.

Mr. Heister was opposed at first, to the substance of the committee's report. The law of Pensylvania concerning elections, he stated, says, that the votes must be duly returned by a certain day: some of the votes taken into account by the committee were delivered in, he understood, subsequent to that period, he could not therefore, for quest to that period, consider them as valid.

Mr. Swift, stated, that even taking away those votes from Mr. Richards, and tolerabling the illegal votes from the return in favour of Mr. Heister, then Mr. Richards would appear duly elected. Mr. Parker upon this explanation withdrew his opposition.

The resolution was accorded and adopted *nem. con.*

Mr. Smith (M.) made the following motion which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury do report to the House a comparative view of the tonnage employed in the trade between the United States and foreign countries in the years '90, '91, '92, '93 and '94; and also the actual tonnage of '92, '93 and '94 employed in the trade between the United States and the British dominions, beginning for each year agreeably to the practice at the Treasury.

Mr. Boarne (R. I.) made also a motion for information, which was modified and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury do lay before the house a statement of the goods, wares and merchandize imported annually into the United States, with their value since the 30th of September '89; discriminating the amount of the articles imported in foreign ships or vessels, from the articles imported in foreign ships or vessels.

Such resolutions tend to bring forward information wanted to elucidate the propriety of Mr. Smith's, (M.) commercial resolution.

The Committee of Elections, report, in the case of the election of Mr. Clopton of Virginia contested by Mr. Bassett; that the former had 432 votes and the latter 421; that 37 unqualified votes for the former given for the first; and 33 for the latter; leaving still a majority of five good votes for Mr. Clopton; whom the committee consequently report to be duly elected. This report was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The appropriation bill for 1795 was brought in, twice read and made the order of the day in the committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

LONDON, November 9.

Sales of Lands in America.

The committee of Merchants trading to North America, think it a duty incumbent on them to lay before the public, the following extract of a letter they have received respecting the state of Lands in that country.

"Numbers of Speculators have lately taken their passage to Great Britain and other parts of Europe, for the purpose of offering for sale lands on this Continent. It will be necessary to represent to the committee that great deception is to be apprehended in these offers, as in many instances the Lands thus proffered for sale have no real existence: the plots of them shewn by the speculators being nothing more than a fabrication of the purchaser; that of many others the lands being unsettled, have been sold fourteen or fifteen times over; and that in several cases where the settlers have refused to dispose of their own rights to certain persons of land, they have no right to settle."

Extracted from the minutes of the Committee,

John Frederick Garland.

To the Printer of the NEW-JERSEY *and* SEDITION BILL.

ATTEMPTS have been made in every country, since the great charter of our rights was extorted from king John, by the barons, to wrest, extorted from king John, by the barons, to wrest, or to usurp, and with it, that of every subsequent concession, which a manful and perseering struggle for their freedom had wrung from the reluctant hands of their oppressors.

But never was an attempt on the hereditary rights of the people undertaken with such violence, enforced with so much audacity, and marked by such designed ambiguity as the present. The writer in my account, is the only one who has yet ventured to call in question the measures of his majesty's ministers. They are stiffled by false terrors, and subdued by the most wicked impositions this country has ever witnessed.

They are told in the first instance, that this is merely a bill "for the punishing, or fine up the liberty of speech, for annihilating the liberty of the press, and for extinguishing the last spark of freedom in this country.

To prove these positions, we have only to refer to the second enacting clause—by which it is proposed that any person who shall expose, declare, or publish any thing, "to excite, or stir up the hatred or ill will of his majesty, his heirs or successors, or to the government or constitution of this realm, shall be liable to be punished for an high misdemeanor, and on a second offence to be liable to transportation."

It has ever been the attempt of Mr. Pitt to identify the government of this country with his own administration. Every condemnation of his measures has been interpreted into an attack on the existing government.

From this ambiguous provision it is therefore evident, that should the present bill pass into a law, every man who dares to speak or write of the bandships of the times, or of the measures from this war of kings, will be regarded as villifying the monarchy, should any man hazard the observation, that Mr. Pitt has been the worst minister that England has ever seen, and that he has brought this country to the verge of ruin:—

If an adverseness to politicians should dare to affirm, that Mr. Windham's exposition of his system was neither to the honour of the monarch, or the sovereign's safety of the conquest of Dankirk was not planned in the conformation of wisdom—such men would undoubtedly be liable to the charge of "exciting the dislike of the people to the existing government."

These dangers are not ideal—they are exaggerated by the knowledge that in this case every man's fortune, his good name or writes on political subjects, will be left either to the report of malignant spies, or the more dangerous misconstruction of crown lawyers.

This is not a convention bill, similar to that passed in Ireland, but it is a bill of much more perilous nature. That bill merely prohibited meetings where petitions were to appear invested with delegated powers. The present is a direct attack on personal and individual power of speech. If any man, in any meeting, for a purpose successfully legal, should reflect on ministers for, what is the same thing, upon government; by a majority of votes, he is guilty of a private bill, if they produce a meeting, are certain to induce this misthief, and the words delivered in a public assembly, however laudable and legal in its object, will be considered a forfeiture to be more dangerous than any discourse delivered in a private room.

There can be therefore nothing left to the people, or to those who wish to be their advocates, but forbearance and suffering, "Curses not loud but deep." They are to witness the gradual advances of the country to ruin, without daring to complain; and to observe the proverbial silence of cool conduct of ministers in unfortunate seasons.—We will not be terrified into it with firmness. There is not a man among us who can possibly conceive his anxious feelings, while engaged in this important business, and what difficulty he found in listing the right courts:—Thank Heaven, he did not let our rage into it. Let us apply for a minister fancy to the offences as opposite conduct in ment fancy to the offences as opposite conduct in this hereafter, who, without full deliberation, had drawn us unnecessarily into all the distresses of a war—would he ever been forgotten?—No! The unanimous voice of his country would have cried aloud against him, and his name execrated forever. It is observed that no man lives without enemies of some kind; this perhaps too true; but I know that the motives which brought Washington into public life and his conduct while there, entitle him to at least fewer than have slept forth. A pure love for his country whose drew him from retirement; he had no other end in view. Happy at home in the enjoyment of public esteem, he was at home in the enjoyment of public esteem, he was invited to public life and his conduct while there, entitle him to at least fewer than have slept forth. A pure love for his country whose drew him from retirement; he had no other end in view. Happy

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1796.

[Vol. X.] [No. 494.]

POETRY.

THE SOCIAL FIRE.

WHEN beating rains and pinching winds
At night attack the lab'ring hinds,
And force them to retire—
How sweet they pass their time away,
In sober talk or rustic play,
Beside the Social Fire.

There many a plaintive tale is told
Of those who, ling'ring in the cold,
With cries and groans expire;
The mournful story strikes the ear,
They heave the sighand drop the tear,
And bless the Social Fire.

The legendary tale comes next,
With many an artful phrase perplext,
That well the tongue might tire;
The windows shake, the shutters crack,
Each thinks the ghost behind his back,
And hitches to the fire.

Or, now perhaps some homely strain,
Who farh'd the lover's flame in vain,
And glow'd with warm desire,
Rates each stargazer he play'd
To win the coy disdainful maid,
And eyes the Social Fire.

To their succeeds the jocund song,
From lungs less musical than strong,
And all to mirth aspire;
The bumble roof returns the sound,
The social can enters briskly round,
And brighter burns the fire.

Oh! grant, kind heav'n, a state like this,
Where'er your lowliest cottage is blest;—
'Tis all that I require;
Then, then—to share the joys of life,
I'd seek a kind indulgent wife,
And bless my Social Fire.

EXTRACT

From a NEW YEAR'S ODE *written for the New Jersey Gazette.*

COLUMBIA now has nought to fear,
But civil discord's mad career,
Licentiousness and wild misrule,
Hatch'd in old *Avarice's* factious school.
Not all Pandora's ill combin'd,
Are forth from out her box to human kind,
As civil discord's fatal train,
As party spirit's furious reign.—
Behold the effects of party rage
In R——'s rancorous land'rous page!
When Sampson, conscious of disgrace, must die,
Thousands in publick ruin round him lie:
And R——d, stiff in his factious caufe,
Of honour and of friendship, spurns the laws:
Rebellant fire'd his office to forego,
Would ruin hurl on all he thinks his foe.
While malice with envenom'd pen,
Attempts—in vain—to blaft the bell of men.
Of Washington, in vain, the name would blaft,
His fame shall live while time and virtue laft.
Like gold it fiery furnace try'd,
Like silver feven times purify'd,
His patriotic virtues brighter rise,
While R——— pierc'd by his own arrow, dies.
To Washington's all watchful care,
Next to our God, we debtors are:
Collected in himself, behold him stand,
The Hero's bulwark of a fav'rite land;
Like Atlas 'midst surrounding waves,
His firm unbroken soul outbraves
The factious storm—patient to meet
The waves which break in murmurs at his feet.

WINCHESTER, Jan. 15.

To the President of the U. S.

Winchester, 2d December, 1795.

SIR,

IT is with real pleasure we comply with the request of our fellow citizens of Frederick county, by forwarding to you the enclosed resolution, which expresses the sentiments they entertain of our conduct in a situation the most delicate, and upon an occasion the most interesting and important that has (perhaps) occurred during your administration.

Permit us, Sir, to seize this opportunity of expressing our sincere and anxious wish, that you may long continue to preside over the interests of these States with that wisdom and firmness which have hitherto attended and supported your official conduct; and that you may, in an eminent degree, partake of that happiness which you have been so instrumental in procuring and preserving to your fellow citizens.

We have the honor to be,

With sentiments of real esteem,

And respect, Sir,

Your humble servants,

DANIEL MORGAN,
CHA. M. THRUSTON,
ROBERT WHITE,
CHARLES MAGILL,
JOSEPH CALDWELL.

The resolutions have been published.

The President's Answer.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

I received with great satisfaction your obliging and affectionate letter, dated the 2d inst. at Winchester, including a resolution of the citizens of Frederick county, which met the preceding day at their court house, expressing their entire approbation of my conduct, in ratifying the treaty lately negociated between the United States and G. Britain.

Next to the approbation of my own mind, arising from a recollection of having uniformly, diligently and sincerely aimed, by doing my duty, to promote the true interests of my country—the approbation of my fellow citizens is dear to my heart. In a free country, such approbation should be a citizen's best reward; and here would be, if truth and candour were always to estimate the conduct of public men. But the reverse is often the case, that he, who, willing to serve his country, is not influenced by higher motives, runs the risk of being miserably disappointed. Under such discouragements, the good citizen will look beyond the applauses and reproaches of men, and, persevering in his duty, stand firm in conscious rectitude, and in the hope of approving Heaven.

I am, Gentlemen,
With much respect,
Your fellow citizen and friend,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

ANECDOTE.

OF all the vices incident to aborigianals of this country, that of lying is not the leaft. Some years since, one Tom Hyde, an Indian famous for his cunning, came into a tavern at Brookfield for a little talk, told the landlord he had been hunting and had killed a fine fat deer, and that if he would give him a quart of rum, he could tell him where it was. The landlord did not with to let flip fo good an opportunity to obtain his venifon, and immediately measured the Indian his rum. Well fays, Tom, do you know where the great meadow is? Yes—Well, do you know the great marked maple-Tree, that ftands in it? Yes—Well, there lies the deer. Away paffed the taverner, with his team, in quift of his purchafe—he found the meadow and the tree, it is true; but his fearchings after the deer were in vain, and he returned no brasier, but in chagrin, than he went. Some days after, he meets the Indian, and violently accufes him of the deception—Tom heard him out—and with the coolneſs of a Philofopher, replied—Sid you not find the meadow, as I faid? Yes—and the tree?—Yes—and the deer? No—Very good, continues he: you found *two truths to one lie, which was very well for an Indian.*

Mr. BUTLER,

WE the unfcribers, being appointed a Committee, to make public the following: requeft you to publifh the fame in your Gazette, and you will thereby oblige a number of your readers, as well as your humble fervants,

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT,
CALEB KINGSLEY, } Committee.

Montague, Dec. 31ft, 1795.

WHEREAS there are a Gang of Knaves and Villains, who have been loitering about and as has been fuppofed, combining to deceive and defraud the weak and credulous, by pretending to make good money: and that they would pay perfons double the value of what property they would advance to the Stockholder of the Club; and have deceived and cheated many. A fmall number of faid Club, unfortunately have refided in this town, and affociated with a number of others, from other towns and ſtates, and have frequently collected together here, and fo far as time paſt, have been ſtrongly ſuſpected of dealing for fee, and other fraudulent practices, to the great grief, diſſatisfaction and mortification of the honeſt Inhabitants of this and the adjacent towns.

To check ſuch diſgraceful proceedings, a conſiderable number of the reſpectable Inhabitants of the town of Montague, met together, on the 29th day of this inſtant, and aſſociated by the name of *Friends to Juſtice.*

Choſe Elitha Root, Eſq. Clerk and Treaſurer.

Subſcribed and aſſociated a liberal ſum of money to be diſpoſed of, at the diſcretion of the following Committee, viz.—Judah Nafh, jun. Lieut Solomon Clapp, Lyman Tait, Jonathan Root and Deacon Ifrael Goan.

They alſo chooſe a number of proper perſons, to be ready at the ſhorteſt notice, to purſue, take and ſecure, all Villains of the above deſcription, as occaſion ſhall require.

And as ſuch dealing has become frequent, it would be very agreeable to the aforeſaid Aſſociators, if Innkeepers would more carefully inſpect ſuches and their riders, than they have uſually done.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of Land lying in the town of Wendel, county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in a ſtate, town, county and high way tax, in the following manner, viz.

	Acres.	L.	ſ.	d.	q.
Thomas Fairweather,	200	1	1	10	2
Mrs. Townſend's heirs,	200	1	1	10	2
George Erving,	634	3	9	3	3
James Bowdoin,	667	3	12	11	0
Duncan Stuart,	623	3	9	10	3
John Erving,	113	0	17	11	0
David Jaffrey,	30	0	4	3	0

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 29th day of February next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be ſold, at public vendue, at the houſe of Phinehas Olcott, innholder in ſaid Wendel, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intereſt and charges.

DAVID WHITTACKER, Collector, for 1795 Wendel, Jan. 11. 1796

Freſh Goods.

Chileab and Windſor Smith,

HAVE juſt received from New York, a large aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in the County, for ready pay or approved credit.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers by Book or Notes, that are more than one year ſtanding, are deſired to call and ſettle them by the firſt of March next.—Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, may expect to ſettle with an Attorney.

Hadley, Jan. 5th, 1796.

Nathaniel Blake,

Near the Ferry at Hartford.

HAS FOR SALE,

FRENCH Brandy by the pipe or leſs quantity. Wines by quarter caſk or retail; Rum, Teaks Iſland, St. Ubes, and fine table Salt; Engliſh hoop I. German, and American Steel, Ruſſia, Sweeds, Philadelphia, and American Iron, of various draughts, by ton or hundred, Rice, Ginger, Pepper, Alſpice and Coffee, Codfiſh and Liver Oil of the firſt quality; and many other articles in the Grocery line, by wholeſale or retail.

Caſh, and many articles of American produce, (if offered) will be thankfully accepted in payment.

Hartford, January, 1796.

Daniel Butler,

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS,

among which are, a variety of ſuperfine Broad Cloths, of a ſuperior quality, which he offers for ſale on the loweſt terms for caſh, or approved credit.

Northampton, Jan. 6. 1796.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE received an additional aſſortment of Window Glaſs, Braſs Kettles & Skillets, all kinds Pewter, Iriſh Linnens, Mades and Sattins, Broad Cloths, Kerſeymeres, Velvets, Ruſſells, Poplin, Crepe, Coatings, Bakes, &c. Crockery Ware of all kinds, Looking Glaſſes, Room Papers with a variety of other articles, which makes a large aſſortment; which will be ſold on advantageous terms, for caſh or approved credit.

ALL Perſons indebted, by Book or Note, are deſired to make payment according to contract.

Northampton, Dec. 27. 1795. 6w.

The Subſcriber has for ſale

at his ſtore in Hadley, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the Hhd. bl. or leſs quantity, as low for caſh as they are ſelling in New-York—Other Goods at uſual rates which he will ſell on terms *and advantages* for the purchaſer.

He deſires to return his moſt ſincere thanks to all thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and have been punctual in their payments; and aſſures them that while they continue their favours, he ſhall feel himſelf under the ſtrongeſt obligations to deal with them upon principles of integrity, and on terms which will be for their advantage.

The Poor who are indebted, are informed that, though *their promiſes* are annually renewed, payment is to the country, at a diſcount of 10 or 12 per cent; they were never known to pay for Goods in Boſton or New-York, unleſs accompanied by punctuality.—He deſires them to conſider, that by withholding his dues, they deprive him of his living; but by paying them, though ſmall, he hopes to be able to ſupply them with a conſtant ſupply of Goods, to their entire ſatisfaction; otherwiſe, his aſſortment muſt be ſmall, and debt to thoſe only who have proved themſelves honeſt and punctual.——Fortune may be as hard next year as this——my hardeſt——therefore pay when you can.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 25th, 1796

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting houſe, upon the main ſtreet, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard upon it; a good convenient dwelling houſe, two ſtories, a large barn, and other convenient outhouſes; the ſituation is pleaſant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Huſbandman, Trader or Mechanic.—Poſſeſſion will be given, if deſired, the firſt week in May next.

For terms, apply to

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30. 1795. 10w.

Wright and Wright,

INFORM their cuſtomers and others, that they ſhall not carry Meat around this winter in a regular way, but ſhall conſtantly keep it for ſale, at their Slaughter Houſe in Market Street.—They alſo have for ſale, TALLOW and CANDLES.

N. B. THOSE indebted to them for Meat, the laſt paſt, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 13. 1796.

A Farm for ſale.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, an excellent FARM, containing 222 acres, within one mile of the meeting houſe in Conway, well watered, good buildings, a large proportion of good orcharding, and a good cyder mill, wood land & cheſnut timber, ſufficient for ſaid farm.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, Dec. 5. 1795.

The Subſcribers being appointed

executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Selah Barnard*, late of Deerfield, Eſq. deceaſed, having accepted the truſt, and given bonds for the faithful performance of their duty—Hereby request all perſons indebted to his eſtate, to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom he died indebted, are deſired to call on us for ſettlement.

EBENEZER BARNARD, jun.
ERASTUS BARNARD.

Deerfield, Jan. 6th, 1796

STRAYED *from Northampton Meadow, in May laſt, two dark 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.

Wanted to hire for 6 months,

to begin the firſt of April next, two good Workmen at NAILING.—Gentlemen from the Caſt (the eaſtward)—Alſo, a good Workman at Cyther and Axes—Apply to

CHURCH and CLARK.

Saunderland, Jan. 9. 1796.

To be ſold at Public Vendue

at the houſe of Mr. *Aſahel Pomeroy*, on Monday the 29th day of February inſt. unleſs ſold at private ſale—ſeveral lots of Land, lying in Northampton, viz.—two acres of the homeſtead, owned by Capt. JOHN BAKER.—alſo a tract of land called Baker's Marſh, and a lot in the meadow. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale—by

ABNER BAKER.

Northampton, Feb. 3 1796

Caſh given for tanned Sheep

SKINS, fuitable for Bookbinding, by

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 20. 1796.

Found in the barn of ISRAEL

Sutliff, in Northfield, on the 19th inſt. 2 HORSES, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen.—The owner or owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

OLIVER WATRISS,
SHAMMAH POMEROY.

N. B. Said Horſes are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by *George White*, now in Northampton jail.

Northfield, 25th Jan. 1796.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS *Paul Rice*, a Pauper, has been gone from Charlemont, with intent not to apply to ſome other town for ſupport; as he has made ample proviſion for ſaid *Rice*, hereby forbid all perſons harbouring or truſting him on the account, from this date.

ABIGAIL RUDE, } Selectmen
JOSEPH NASH, } Charlemont

January 25th. 1796.

Found by the ſubſcriber,

Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with ſome cash, and a number of Papers of conſequence to the owner (not ſo much to any other perſon).—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take his own, by applying to

JONAS LEONARD.

Worthington, Jan. 28, 1796.

Alfred and Bedkar Jane

HAVE juſt received a very general aſſortment of Engliſh, India, Hard Ware, and Wooden GOODS—Alſo, a very general aſſortment of Cyderky and Glaſs Ware, which they will exchange for caſh, moſt kinds of produce, or barter, on approved credit.

N. B. ALL thoſe whoſe Notes and Accounts are now due, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Deerfield, Jan. 21. 1796.

For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, under a license from the Court of Common Pleas, laſt holden in the county of Hampſhire, on the ſecond Tueſday of inſtant January, ſo much of the real eſtate which *Ebenezer Morſe*, late of Hadley, deceaſed, died ſeized, lying in ſaid Hadley as will produce SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The ſale will be holden at the dwelling houſe of *Iſaac Cook*, Innholder in Hadley aforeſaid, on the day the ſeventh day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SETH SMITH, Adm'r.

Hadley, Jan. 29th. 1796.

All Perſons indebted to the

ſubſcriber, by Book or Note, are called upon to make payment by the 12th inſt.—otherwiſe their Notes and Accounts will be put in ſuit without further notice.

JONAH WHITNEY.

Cheſterfield, Feb. 2 1796

Apollos King,

HAS this day received from New-York and Boſton, a freſh ſupply of

GOODS,

ſuitable for any ſeaſon of the year—— Alſo a kind of produce will be received in payment.

Cheſterfield, Feb. 2. 1796.

Cheſterfield in December laſt, TICKET *No. 2, in Newport Long Wharf, Hotel, and Public Stock Lottery, Whoever has found the ſame is requeſted to leave it with the ſubſcriber.*

JOSEPH COLTON.

Cummington, Jan 1796

The co-partnerſhip of Samuel

Cook and Moſes P. Holt, under the firm of COOK and HOLT, being this day diſſolved by mutual agreement—all perſons indebted to ſaid firm, or to ſaid Cook, are requeſted to make immediate payment of SAMUEL COOK, and Co. are deſirous to call on the ſubſcriber by the 15th of February next, for ſettlement.

MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. The boating buſineſs will be continued on the ſame ſeaſon, and all favours done to the knowledgiest, by

M. P. HOLT.

Hadley, Jan. 25. 1796.

Take Notice.

THE FISHERMEN in the county of Hampſhire, are hereby requeſted to attend at ASAHEL POMEROY's, Innholder in Northampton, on the firſt Tueſday of March next, at one o'clock P. M.—then and there to act on matters of importance, concerning the Fiſhery on this River. It is expected that the whole will attend, as Parties will give their attendance without failure.

February 3. 1796.

Deer Skins,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, well dreſſed, at a reaſonable price quality, and on reaſonable terms.

DANIEL NEWHALL, jun.

Conway, Jan. 28, 1796.

Broke into the meloſure of

the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the month of November laſt, a black Mare COLT, ſuppoſed to be 2 years old laſt ſpring, ſaid Colt has ſome white about her, which the owner may eaſily diſcover by; who is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ARTEMAS RICE.

Charlemont, 24th Dec. 1795.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January* 19.

SEVERAL petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the ſupport of Government, for the year 1796, Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

The ſame form for the Department of War was gone through, and the committee then went through the general items.

Mr. Williams, purſuant to notice formerly given, moved to ſtrike out the ſum ſum appropriated for the mint. This motion was oppoſed.

Mr. Williams wiſhed a further inquiry before an item propoſed for the purchaſe of copper was adopted. He confined his motion to that item, which is ten thouſand dollars.

After ſome debate, the queſtion being put, was carried in the affirmative, and the item ſtruck out.

Mr. Nicholas moved to ſtrike out the items for the ſeveral agencies in carrying on the treaties.

The queſtion ſo far as it reſpected ſeveral items negatived.

Mr. Williams moved to ſtrike out the ſum ſtated for deficiencies; the reaſons of theſe deficiencies he remarked were not in poſſeſſion of the committee, which ought to be the firſt previous ſtep for ſuch a ſum as 18,500 dollars.

Mr. J. Smith ſtated that this item was a debt to the United States, and though ſomething had been ſaid about diſcretion, he conceived it to be out of the queſtion in the preſent caſe. The United States owe the ſum, they are able to pay and he ſaw no good reaſon for refuſing to do it.

The motion for ſtriking out was negatived.

The Committee went through the reſt of the bill, without alteration. It was then reported to the houſe, with two amendments.

Mr. Boutne moved to reſtore the item for the purchaſe of Copper; this motion occaſioned a repetal of the debate reſpecting the mint, which continued until paſt three o'clock, when, without taking a vote, the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 20.

A bill received from the Senate yeſterday, entitled an act to ſecond the 28th to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, &c. was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Some petitions were read and referred.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the appropriation bill. The motion before the Houſe was to ſtrike out all the items in the general eſtimate for the mint, excepting the ſalaries of the officers of government, aſked that one Member be added to that committee, as it conſiſted now of four who were equally divided. Mr. Coit was added.

Communications were received from the Treaſury department relative to the exports of the United States. Ordered that it be printed.

A bill to regulate the intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and preſerve the peace of the frontiers, was brought in, read a firſt and ſecond time. Referred to a committee of the whole for Thurſday and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, *January* 21. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January* 26.

Sundry petitions was preſented and diſpoſed of.

A report of the committee of claims on ſundry private petitions were taken up and acted upon.

Reſolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures do conſider whether any and what alterations are neceſſary in the laws of the Union with reſpect to commerce and navigation.

He obſerved, that it was the intereſt of the United States to hold ſuch a conduct with reſpect to foreign nations as to command their good will. Europe is likely ſoon to be at peace, when they will no doubt turn much of their attention to the ſubject of commerce, this therefore was the proper time to place our own on ſuch a footing as not to give advantage or cauſe for diſcontent. He wiſhed the legiſlature to turn their attention to the ſyſtem of protecting duties. He conſidered them as meaſures of commercial warfare againſt foreign nations which might in peaceable provoke retaliation.

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Reſolved, That it ſhall be the duty of the commiſſioners appointed under the act eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government to render every 6 months to the Secretary of the Treaſury an account of the monies expended, of the progreſs made and of the funds remaining in their hands, and an account of their adminiſtration—all to be laid before Congreſs.

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A bill to regulate the intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and preſerve the peace of the frontiers, was brought in, read a firſt and ſecond time. Referred to a committee of the whole for Thurſday and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, *January* 26. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January* 26.

Sundry petitions was preſented and diſpoſed of.

A report of the committee of claims on ſundry private petitions were taken up and acted upon.

Reſolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures do conſider whether any and what alterations are neceſſary in the laws of the Union with reſpect to commerce and navigation.

He obſerved, that it was the intereſt of the United States to hold ſuch a conduct with reſpect to foreign nations as to command their good will. Europe is likely ſoon to be at peace, when they will no doubt turn much of their attention to the ſubject of commerce, this therefore was the proper time to place our own on ſuch a footing as not to give advantage or cauſe for diſcontent. He wiſhed the legiſlature to turn their attention to the ſyſtem of protecting duties. He conſidered them as meaſures of commercial warfare againſt foreign nations which might in peaceable provoke retaliation.

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Reſolved, That the *Preſident* of the United States be authorized to borrow ſuch ſums as, in his judgment he ſhall deem proper not exceeding in the whole 500,000 dollars nor more than 200,000 dollars in one year, to complete the public buildings in the city of Waſhington. The loan to be ſecured on the public property of ſaid city: the rate of intereſt to be by him agreed and the term of payment, which is not however to be before the year 1810. The United States to guarantee the loan, ſhould the property of the city prove inadequate, and they engage to make good any eventual deficiency.

Reſolved, That it ſhall be the duty of the commiſſioners appointed under the act eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government to render every 6 months to the Secretary of the Treaſury an account of the monies expended, of the progreſs made and of the funds remaining in their hands, and an account of their adminiſtration—all to be laid before Congreſs.

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THURSDAY, *January* 26. Adjourned.

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THURSDAY, *January* 26. Adjourned.

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Reſolved, That it ſhall be the duty of the commiſſioners appointed under the act eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſe

even the most trivial reforms by legal and peaceable means. Yet strange to tell, the seven tenths of the placemen, pensioners, and even gentlemen of landed property, will imagine that these strong measures, by threatening the heads of them; and did we wish a revolution in the country, these are the very measures we would recommend to bring it about: the experience of ages and the nature of things, prove that these are the preparatory steps to a confusion.

The Whig Club of England held an extraordinary meeting on the 11th instant, the Duke of Bedford in the chair, for the purpose of taking the bills now before Parliament into consideration. Several strong resolutions were passed, expressive of their abhorrence of these bills as utterly subversive of the genuine principles of the constitution; and they earnestly recommend meetings of the people for the purpose of protesting against them.

A meeting of those concerned in the Printing business was to be held on Thursday last for a similar purpose. The requisition calling this meeting states, that these bills, by abolishing the liberty of the press, will finally put a total stop to the printing trade.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Sketch of the debate in the House of Representatives on the Circuit Common Pleas Court Bill.

January 19.

THE Bill for establishing Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, under debate. The question, *Shall the bill know a third reading?*—

Mr. *SLOCUM* first observed, he had a great respect for the gentleman who brought for ward this bill—yet he could not believe the benefits would result from it which had been flatter'd—that he believed that if something could be done to oblige the Lawyers to lay aside "their special pleadings, demurrers, rejoinders, sursejoinders, and rulers, something good might be expected"—that he believed it a plan to get rid of the old lawyers: that some more benefit might refult to the profession, who he believed, had the "*key of knowledge*."

Mr. *C. WILLIAMS* requested that any person who could date any objection to the bill, would come forward with it—that he was not particularly attached to this mode, that he could not boast the honor of being the inventor of the system, the outlines of it were given to him by a gentleman, who, about 30 years ago, had proposed it to those in power, but was then opposed: that if thole who object to this bill, could propose a substitute more agreeable to the House, he, Mr. W. would give up this bill and join in any other better mode.

Dr. *JARVIS* faid he rose in opposition to the bill; that notwithstanding what Mr. WILLIAMS had faid, he should oppose it; he could not believe in this mode; it went to a "*revolution in stead of a reform*;" that unlawfully as the affection was, he *believed in God*, mankind were more generally governed by their feelings than by either their reason or good sense. That if such were the delay of justice, the Speaker's table would have been covered with petitions for redress; that the administration of justice promptly, and without delay, in his opinion, meant that the debtor should have every legal advantage arising from continuances and appeals; that if we should create a system to enforce a punctual payment of debts, it would greatly lessen the number of petitions for bankrupt laws—that in this system, the fees of office at the expence of the debtor;—and this in his opinion, would make the motion like a term in his profession which "*Dr. Slocum*" well understood, *equal maximum*; That the President, our Senate, and the House of Representatives, had all declared, that we were in a state of tranquility and happiness, which could not be promised, and we had better remain so—that if this system had been proposed on the carpet, and had not made its way through, it must be a bad one; that as to the estimate of expence to be saved, it might be so, and it might not. He did not understand them.

Mr. *FISK* said he doubted if the bill could well be done in the Circuit Courts; that one action in ten would be brought to trial; that the dapping of a pistol would glut that Court, and the lawyers would be great gainers; that if he could be satisfied that the Court could do the business, he should vote for the bill.

Dr. *EUSTIS* said, that unless he could be satisfied that the Supreme Executive could appoint better men than had been heretofore appointed, he should oppose the second clause in the bill; it ought to have been so modified, that the Judges to be appointed, "*should be men learned in the Law*," other-wife we should be worse off under this system, than the old one.

In answer to Dr. EUSTIS, Mr. *TUDOR*, and Mr. *SPRAGUE* observed that the objection went too far, for it would apply to Judges to be appointed for the Supreme Judicial and every other nomination; that the executive must know that this system was intended to bring men of talents on to the bench; that the fee of office would be as an inducement to such men to go there; that in an inducement to such men to go there; that in such, the public would have a right to expect such appointments, and the Judges would know it and qualify themselves accordingly; that from long living so much of their time on the Circuit, they would be continually acquiring knowledge from experience, and although the parties to be appointed, should not all of them be men of law learning, they would continually increase in legal science, they would continually increase in legal science, they would continually increase in legal science, and be able to render service to their country.

Mr. *MARTIN* said, that some of the Judges with whom he was acquainted, knew her very little of the law, and would render no service on the bench.

Mr. *BREW* said the difficulty in his mind was the first of a salary for each of these Circuit Judges—that without an alteration in the fees bon, he was afraid of reviews, and of cutting off appeals.

Col. *HUBBARD* said, the fault was in the lawyers; for they advised their Clients to go to law, until their money was expended, and then would send them to arbitrators."

Mr. *SLOCUM* then said, that the report of the Committee to abolish the Courts of Common Pleas, and enlarge the number of Judges on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, was the thing; he wanted but one rational, and not all this line to subject his Constituents to the drudgery of a Fair, Cunning or a Dance.

Mr. *Lee* declared that he could see no advantage in the reform—that if we could alter the jury box and separate the Courts of Common Pleas from the fessions and from the gentlemen of the law in their long pleadings, things would go very well—that however in this instance he believed the lawyers were really hoped, and meant to introduce a substantially beneficial reform; that he meant not to offend any body by his remarks, and hoped gentlemen would receive them in good sort; he also faid he was afraid of falacies.

Mr. *EDWARDS* advocated the bill—he tho't that it would be productive of great good; it would lessen the number of causes in the Supreme Judicial Court; would lessen the number of continuances there, and would shorten litigation—he hoped too that an alteration would take place, as to the jury boxes, that now the was very free, as "the people would not be willing to refer any of their causes to jurors returned for the Courts of Common Pleas."

Mr. *SEWALL* very ably answered Dather Jarvis, and reprobated his idea respecting the promptitude of legal decisions—he faid that the delays of trials in the courts of pleas where he practised, that no honest attorney could advise his client to go to trial there, that of course all causes were carried through the common pleas by demurrer to the Supreme Judicial Court; the whole expence of which beyond the writ and service was thrown away.

Mr. *FISK* thought that appeals from a Justice should not be restricted, unless the Justice law was altered, and the justice empowered to summon a jury.

Mr. *ELI*, Mr. *BLISS*, Mr. *IVES* and Mr. *BIGELOW* endeavored to demonstrate that the bill was calculated to lessen the expences, and shorten the course of litigation—they were for limiting appeals, and had a full confidence in the Supreme Executive's making good appointments.

Mr. *WILLIAMS* endeavored to answer the objections which had been made which other gentlemen had not answered.

He still that he was not envious to have the bill passed this feli'n: if gentlemen had doubts they ought to withhold their approbation—that the document on which he had made his calculations was handed by the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court—that the house of Representatives last winter thought it a just calculation when they would not make a grant to the clerk of that court because the expences of his document had been decreased that the fees of that office was over £ 353 to each clerk by the year—he faid that the famobjections were made to the plan 30 years ago as had now been made, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor then thought it would not do—and his Excellency Mr. *ADAMS* had proposed two or three fessions of Circuit Courts in the judicial system might have a bad tendency."—Mr. W. faid that this bill struck at the influence of the chair—that it struck at the influence arising from patronage—that it was opposed to the internal ambition and avarice of an immense family connection, and to the selfish attachments and prejudices of the whole state—that he would appeal to Dr. JARVIS, (whom he believed was a man of humanity) and under that appeal not only to his "*feelings, but to his good sense and reason*" and demonstrate that the alteration as to the clerk's office, was a great improvement—that limited appeals would lessen litigation; that appeals and reviews grew out of the old system, and were not allowed of in the Supreme Judicial Court even in capital cases, and that in *Suffolk* alone, they were often under the old system, of 6300 dollars annually—that he would submit those calculations to the severest examination of the opposers of the bill—that their objections were frivolous—that the effect of the bill would be the same to the citizens: That he thought there could be no danger in vesting the Supreme Executive with the appointments; that the objection came with an ill grace from men whose whole influence had been devoted to place Mr. ADAMS in the Chair—that he, from this being there, had nominated a lawyer for a judge, in the county of *Worcester*, another for *Essex*, neither of whom could be induced to go on to the bench of the Court of common Pleas appointed by his Excellency, to a third instance, had acquitted from his ancient prejudices, and had even nominated and appointed a judge, who was an old tory, and a *presbyter*, (who to his free was a very worthy good man) and that merely because he had formerly been in the practice of the law, Mr. WILLIAMS then faid, that he had this from the mouths of the city, and begged leave to add, that he had been informed that Mr. Adams had always been opposed to the appointment of a *certain judge*, to the bench of a *certain court*, which had given so much uneasiness to the public, and done so much injury to that Court; that he had at this time no further to say than that he had not yet voted for him, and did not think that he ever should, yet he firmly believed, Mr. ADAMS out of a regard to his own reputation, and *perhaps* from a love to his country, would make proper nominations—yet if he did not, the Council could reject their advice and consent; and if not, as judges might be made to impeach them: That as to the bill, we ought to do our duty, and submit the event.—However, if the bill was not calculated to place the Judicial Department in a fair, safe, and honorable footing, he hoped it would not pass. If it was calculated to promote the interest of any particular class of men, he hoped it would be thrown, and if the bill and the depend it would be thrown, and if the bill and the dependent it would be thrown, and with a substitute if they would agree to the Circuit system.

Mr. WILLIAMS stated his objection to the plan of adding four more judges to the Supreme Judicial Court—that inconveniencies arose from a mixture of civil and criminal jurisdiction—and nine judges could not do it—that the business that a rival court would create a competition for public emolument, and that checks were as necessary to the Judicial, as in the Legislative department—that danger might in future exist from an influence such a court would acquire with the Senate; and on the whole, that the more that system was contemplated, the more it appeared to him.

Mr. *EUSTIS* then rose, observed, that he was not convinced—and concluded with a Personal reflection on a respectable lawyer, who had in the debate, quoted the practice in *England*.

Mr. MARTIN, in reply to some observations made by Dr. JARVIS, reflecting the new appointments of Judges, whether they might not be expected to be better than the generality of the bench of late, he faid, he had no fears of that sort. The Supreme Bench was sufficient proof to the contrary. The complaints that had been mentioned against the Judges of the Common Pleas, chiefly respected their age; that many of those gentlemen were grown old in the service, and became every day more necessary for the exercise of the clerical judgment. Certainly, if a new arrangement took place, our Supreme Executive would never appoint men upwards of 80, to such an important undertaking. Reports, he faid, had gone forth, injurious to the Courts of Common Pleas. Those reports had taken deep root in the minds of the people, and had led to many experienced the truth of it. The grievances were great and alarming, and required the interposition of the Legislature to rectify them. The sentiments delivered in various parts of the house, proved the truth of the general complaint. Should we endeavour to remedy the evil, or should we not? If we reject the present plan, we in fact reject the whole. If we proceed to consider other parts of the Bill, we may find that it need not be rejected *in toto*; but that which was improper might be expunged—that which was only faulty might be amended—that which was fundamental might be retained.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Private business, as usual.

A bill requiring all actions to be commenced before a Justice of the *Peace*, was read a second time, and the motion, that it have a third reading being negatived,

Mr. *LITHGOW*, after a number of preliminary remarks, moved, that the vote be reconsidered, and that the bill be committed with the subject at large; which obtained, and the bill was finally committed to a committee of five.

A petition, from a number of persons, praying for an Act of incorporation, for carrying on the printing, of cotton and linen, was committed to a committee of three.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

A new Fee bill was read, and a time assigned for a second reading.

A bill for preventing the sale of Lottery Tickets, except of such lotteries as are or may be granted by the United States or this State, was read a first time.

It was opposed by Mr. SLOCUM, as being sufficient to remedy the evil contemplated—and according to introduce collusion in the sale of tickets, detrimental to the people of this State."

Dr. FELLOWS observed, that the gentleman last speaking, had mistook the object of the Bill—it was to grant these States on their own ground; which would intensified the sale of our tickets. He opposed of the Bill, as one step towards the abolition of all lotteries—one of which would be a severe one for.

Dr. FELLOWS was in favor of the Bill—He mentioned instances wherein the people would not have purchased tickets had there been a law preventing their sale in this State.

After a short debate, the Bill was committed for a second reading.

Several private bills, resolves, &c. passed various stages.

TUESDAY, February 2.

The Fee Bill had a second, and a time was assigned for a third reading.

Several Bills of a private nature, also, had various

WEDNESDAY, *February 3.*

VIRGINIA AMENDMENTS.

In a former paper, we mentioned, that the amendments proposed by the Legislature of *Virginia*, to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the power to make treaties, were first by the Executive of the Governor to the Legislature, who, by a vote read in *Senate*, and sent down to the House, without any proceeding thereon.—In the house, it was moved, that they be committed, which was negatived, and they were ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, *February 4.*

Mr. *FISK* moved, that the Resolutions of Virginia, be taken into consideration, or committed. Dr. JARVIS seconded the motion. Considerable conversation ensued; at the close of which, o'clock, P. M. was assigned for taking the motion into consideration. At 4 o'clock, the house being called up, it appeared by Mr. WILLIAMS, that it be further postponed until the next day, at 11 o'clock, on account of the indisposition of Dr. JARVIS. *"He Dropped just 3 o'clock, was taken with convulsive fainting fits, and was so indisposed as not to be able to attend in the House. He has recovered considerably, but has not yet been able to take his seat."* The postponement accordingly took place.

FRIDAY, *February 5.*

Agreeably to assignment, the house took Mr. FISK's motion made yesterday, into consideration. After considerable debate, that gentleman with drew his motion, and asked leave to lay the following on the table—viz.

That the Governor be requested to take into consideration, the expediency of obtaining amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in a constitutional way."

This motion being seconded, a debate ensued. It was advocated by Messrs. Dr. TIMLINSON, Mr. SLOCUM, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. SEWALL, and opposed by Messrs. Mr. STURGIS, Mr. TUDOR, Mr. STRONG, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BIRD, Mr. PARKER, and others—and the question being taken, shall leave be given, passed in the negative. A motion to enter the members on the journal, being also negatived, Mr. FISK moved to reconsider the first vote. This motion renewed the debate, and the question, shall the former vote be reconsidered and leave given to lay the motion on the table? was finally taken by yeas and nays, and were as follow—

YEAS.

Messrs. *Edwards, Hinchman, Stimson, Hildreth, Brooks, Hall, Hunt, Hoar, Jr. Fearnham, Smith, Jun. Goodwin, Cushing, Holland, M'Clellan, Fisk, Pepper, Gushee, Nathaniel Sprague, Nye, Mason, Shaw, Mitchell, White, Fisher, Brewer, Walker, Kinsley, Martin, Perrier, Lithgow, Ludwig, Prescott, Brown, Ist. Hubbard, Bidwell, Pickt, Joshua Beals, Lusk, Steever, Bullard, Randall, Gley, Campbell, Fifter, Adams, Cate, Thrasher.* 46.

NAYS.

Messrs. *Tudor, Mason, Eustis, Little, Nichols, Derby, Wade, Emery, Tuttle, Sewall, Cary, Hale, Wood, Wilson, Gore, Lowe, Tirrifon, Peck, Hill, Bond, Brown, Walker, Fox, Fuller, Peters, Barnes, Jonathan Brewer, Hale, Mann, Dix, Sanderson, Bigelow, Fish, Doughty, I. Bliss, Strong, Robinson, Collier, Reed, Receiving Manger, Pleasant, Wilder, Hancock, Fowler, Coleman, Goldsbury, Record, Langley, Goodwin, Forrest, Wilder, Hinds, Hall, Chandler, Fessenden, Jos. Dillingham, Sears, Ingalsbee, Bullock, Seth Smith, Jun. Fessenden, Jabez Bowers, Flagg, Hale, Butler, Freeland, Thayer, Taft, Kimball, Holman, Reed, Gregory, Town, Gaylord, Stone, Drury, Rice, Raymond, Davis, Washburn, Bridge, Jun. F. C. Williams, Esqrs. Williston, Rice, Wheeler, Jones, Remington, Richardson, Jun. Sprout, Benjamin Beals, Burgess, Fuller.* 93.

So the motion for reconsideration prised in the negative.

It was then moved, that it be entered on the communication of the Virginia Resolves, and seconded, which passed. *[The debate is largely resumed; every half exhaustive to give a block to it in our next.]*

A bill for regulating public stages and stage carriages, passed to be engrossed.

Extract from the Kentucky Legislature,

November 21.

On motion,

Resolved, that a committee ought to be appointed to draught a memorial to Congress, setting forth that Humphry Marshall one of our Senators from this State, has been publicly charged with being guilty of perjury, and requesting that an investigation may be made on the subject, and that if the fact is sufficiently proved, he ought to be expelled from the Senate.

And a committee was appointed of Messrs. Young, Thomas, Davis, Joits, and Calaon.

FROM THE AURORA.

Mr. Bache,

It may be believed, that the resolution of the Kentucky representatives, published in the Aurora of this day, having for its object an important inquiry relative to myself, before a tribunal in which I can confide, and whole decision I shall readily acquiesce to obtain, will do that, which I have done, but yet not how to effect; and therefore I am literal case from a considerable embarrassment. Looking forward to the course, and result, of the proceedings, any nothing of the charge fogether is enough for me, under the present circumstances, to be prepared to defend myself when called upon. Hythe interim it will naturally occur to every one that justice requires a suspension of all

H. MARSHALL.

January, 30. 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, to their correspondents in this City, dated November 19. 1795.

"The select committee appointed by the house of commons to consider of the present high prices and apprehended scarcity of grain and provisions, have, as I mentioned to you in my last, reported that our ministers should not interfere in the purchasing of foreign corn, but trust to the speculations of private adventurers for the procuring of adequate supplies, and that for their encouragement, the following bounties should be granted:

On the first 300,000 quarters of wheat or flour imported into a Europe or Africa 20s.

On the succeeding 500,000 quarters from Europe or Africa, 15s.

On the first 500,000 quarters of wheat or flour imported from America, 15s.

On all subsequent importations till 31st August 1796, 10s.

On the first 300,000 quarters of Indian corn 5s.

On all subsequent importations till 31st August 1796. 3s.

"It is not yet certain that parliament will adopt the recommendation of the select committee, but the general opinion is in favour of it, and indeed conclusion is correct we hope to write further by that day, that we think it proper to give you this early information and as soon as we have a

Note. A quarter contains eight Winchester bushels, or four hundred weight of flour.

Extract of a letter from Mole St. Nicholas, Dec. 18.

We know for certain that considerable force fold to amount to 15 67 9 men have set sail from England on the 8th Nov. and they are hourly expected here, 10,000 British troops have arrived at the leeward Islands. Those forces are sufficient to conquer Guadaloupe, St. Lucia and the whole Island of St. Domingo, which is the plan of the English government. Barracks are built here for 3000 men; magazines are filled and the expence of the British in this place for the three last months amounts to 15 millions [about 1,500,000 dollars.]

From the London Courier of November 13 & 14.

Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty ordered four more ships to be put into commission.

From Madrid it is mentioned, that a special Congress will be shortly held, between the principal ministers of the State and the heads of the church, with a view of diminishing the number of religious orders, and to apply the riches and effects which they possess to establish means of real utility, and reparation of the expences of the war. It is supposed that Augustines, Carthusians, Bernadines and Cattuchins, will be the first that are abolished.

The meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster will on Monday next, be so numerously attended that we much doubt whether the hall will be large enough.

An article from the Hague says, five out of the nine of our first have put to sea from the Texel.

The new taxes at Warsaw have been levied under military execution, and 200 Cossacks are to be quartered into each of the five districts of the city.

The Duke of Northumberland, we understand, has signed a requisition for calling a meeting of the county of Northumberland, to take into consideration the bills introduced into the house of lords and house of commons by lord Grenville and Mr. Pitt.

From the (London) CENTINEL.

AUTHENTIC IMPORTANT.

Much has been said on the subject of *gratitude* to France for their aid in the late Revolution of America. A discovery of the papers of the old cabinet, since the Revolution in France, throws light on the subject. That France was useful to us is uncertain; but it is equally certain that the interest of America never entered into her views. Attend to the following—

Extract from a Memorial of Mess. Gerard, entitled, Reflections occasioned by a Memorial communicated by the Court of Versailles, to the minister in which France and Spain, ought to regard the consequences of the quarrel between Great Britain and the Colonies, dated April, A. D. 1776.

The author makes, at the end of this Memorial, an exact recapitulation of his ideas, as follows—1st. In treating with the Colonies as Sovereigns, the difference with which the quarrel between Great Britain and her Colonies may be supposed to terminate. *It appears to me that the event, the most favorable for the two crowns* (France and Spain) *would be, that England should overcome the resistance of her Colonies, and force them to submit to her yoke*—because, if the Colonies are subjugated only by the aid of all her forces, England will reap all the advantages hitherto derived from them, in peace, by the increase of her commerce in war, by the use she is able to make of their forces.—If, on the contrary, the vanquished Colonies preserve their wealth, and their population, they will retain the courage, and the means of independence, and will compel England to employ part of her forces to prevent them from resulting anew.

The supposition absolute of a separation of the mother country, from the colonies, appears to me infinitely probable. There will result from it, when the independence of the colonies is entire, and acknowledged by the English themselves, a complete revolution in all the political and commercial relations between Europe and America, and I firmly believe, that all countries having colonies, will be forced to abandon all authority over them to encourage, and the entire freedom of commerce with all nations, and content themselves in treating with others of this freedom, and in maintaining with their colonies the bonds of friendship and fraternity. If it is as evil, I believe there exists no means to prevent it—that the only part left us will be to submit to absolute necessity, change to derive our consolation.

2dly. To facilitate to the Colonies the means of conquest, by the way of commerce, ammunition, and also the money which they want; but without departing from neutrality; and without giving them direct succours.

3dly. To establish without noise our maritime forces, to supply our magazines, to refit our vessels, so as to have a respectable fleet, which however there shall be occasion, a squadron at Toulon, and one at Brest, during which, Spain should arm one at Ferrol.

In case we should have well grounded motives to fear a more eminent danger, to arm effectually the squadrons, without suffering them to leave the ports,

In case every thing should be disposed for an immediate war, collect numerous troops on the sea coast, and dispose every thing for an expedition into England, to oblige that power to recall her forces, to profit on the moment to send troops and vessels, either into the Indies, if it is judged necessary, or into the Indies where we shall be provided before hand, with the means of either in forming leagues with the natives of the country, or in perfecting the establishment of our isles of France and Bourbon.

The execution of these precautions would alfo require expences already known, although I believe it essential to precipitate nothing; above all things as relates to the two last objects, unless we should have reason to believe that this power really intends to attack us.

I cannot terminate this memorial without making one observation which I think very important on the manner in which we ought to concert with the court of Spain.—No doubt that the interests being common the confidence ought to be entire and the measures adopted in concert.

But there is too much reason to believe that England has, in the councils of Spain, correspondents who give to her advice of much of their important secrets.

I know that the hostile project concerted between two mi isters, if I do not mistake in the year 1766, in consequence of which Mr. Bucarelli was recalled, in order to drive the English from the Falkland's Isles, which was not even thought of in Spain, was known to the minister of England. This is a danger against which we should guard in communications we make with Spain. Certainly the communication of every thing, which, announcing the firm resolution of the two monarchs to oppose new usurpations, to employ all means to threaten England directly, cannot injure even when the British minister shall have knowledge of them.

But every thing that would lead to enterprizes on Minorca or Gibraltar, to combined measures of terror, appearing precisions leads to be too considered without danger, only to the King of Spain, and to the marquis of Grimaldi, for him alone.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.

On Saturday last, about five o'clock in the afternoon, arrived in this city, after an absence of upon three years, the celebrated General Wayne, from the Western Indians, in which he proved fo happily successful, MAJOR GENERAL WAYNE.—Four miles from the city, he was met by three Troops of Light Horse, and escorted by them to town. On his crossing the Schuylkill, a salute from the cannon was fired by the artillery company, by a party of Artillery. He was ushered into the city by ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy, and thousands of citizens crowded to see and welcome the return of their brave General, whom they attended to the City Tavern, where he alighted. In the evening a display of Fire Works, in honor of the ratification of the Peace lately concluded with the Western Indians, and the Algerines—and also on account of the Peace concluded by France with several European Powers.

NEW YORK, February 6.

We are assured that the brig Jenny Capt. Miller from Lisbon has brot an elegant sword and belt with some other presents from the Dey of Algiers to the President of the United States.

February 11.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated Jan. 29.

"There is arrived in Hampton Roads (in 8 days from Martinique) with accounts of a disturbance in London, which had caused the troops that were to sail for the West Indies, to be disembarked. This news had reached Martinique two days before the sailing of the above vessel."

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 6.

On Thursday the 4th Instant the Honorable General Assembly of this State passed the following Resolutions.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In General Assembly—January Session, A. D. 1796.

Whereas Attempts have been made to diminish the Confidence of the People in the President of the United States, by misrepresenting the Motives which determined him in the Execution of his Official Duties, particularly in his Ratification of the Treaty lately negociated by John Jay with Great Britain, as connected to and subservient to the Views of the United States; which Attempts manifestly tend to deprive the President of that well-earned Esteem and Affection of his Fellow Citizens, which are the only Rewards adequate to the disinterested Patriotism and Exertions of his Character:

Resolved, That as the Opinion of this House, that Attempts to lessen the well-grounded Confidence of the People in the President of the United States, have a tendency to injure the Cause of Liberty, by weakening the Influence of one of its principal defenders; they consequently merit and meet our pointed Disapprobation.

Resolved, That the same disinterested Devotion to his Country which characterized George Washington as Commander in Chief of our Armies, has evidently distinguished him as our Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That, in the Opinion of this House, the President, in ratifying, and the Senate of the United States in consenting to and advising the Ratification of the Treaty lately negociated by John Jay with Great-Britain, were actuated by one common Motive—a Regard to the Peace and Prosperity of their Country.

Resolved, That we conceive it to be our Duty, as the Organ of the People of this State, to declare, that the President of the United States has not ceased to deserve well of his Country.

Voted and passed, *nemine contradicente*.

ELISHA R. POTTER, *Speaker*.

In the House of Assistants,

Read the same day and concurred, *nemine contradicente*.

By Order,

HENRY WARD, *Secretary*.

An act has passed the General Assembly of this state, now sitting here, to incorporate John Brown Esq. and others, by the name of *The Proprietors of the Providence Plantations Canal*, for the purpose of cutting a navigable Canal from this town to the line of this state, towards the town of Worcester, in Massachusetts. A subscription is to be opened immediately to carry it into effect.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.

FROM EUROPE.

Saturday night last, arrived here brig *Fame*, Capt. JORDAN, 68 days from *St. Ubes*. He informs that the fleet arrived in Lisbon 20 days before he sailed, in three days from *England*—he brought the account of the capture of 14 English fail of Indiamen, off Cape Good Hope, by a French squadron. Just before Capt. *Jordan* left *Lisbon*, our Consul there informed him, that they had received accounts of the defeat of the Austrian army—a few days before they had received the account of the defeat of the French, and the court of *Portugal* had ordered rejoicings, but their joy by this reverse of fortune, was turned into mourning. The Austrian army had got the advantage of the French and pursued them across the Rhine, but the French getting out by the ice forenoon, turned upon the Austrians, purfued them across the Rhine, with immense slaughter, and were in full pursuit of them. Great talk of peace at *Lisbon*.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.

GOODS,

which with all kinds W. I. Goods and Groceries from Hollow Ware, Painter's Colours, Oil, &c.—make his assortment well worth their attention—He proposes to sell cheaper than ever, and will take produce as usual, and good House Affes, particularly wanted, for which cash will be paid if desired.

☞ The felicies all indebted to him, whose accounts are of six months standing, and whose notes of hand are due, to make immediate payment—otherwise they will be lodged in the hands of *Simeon Stroog*, Esq. to collect, by the 15th March next.

Amherst, Feb. 4. 1796.

WANTED *immediately*, a *Journeyman Shoemaker*, to whom good encouragement will be given—*Also*, an *Apprentice to the above business*, to whom good encouragement will be given—Enquire of SMITH COPELAND.

N. B. None but good workmen need apply.

Northampton, Feb 27. 1796

ALL *Perfons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book, are once more called upon to make immediate settlement, otherwise they may rest assured something in the name of the Commonwealth.*

JOSEPH CLAP.

Easthampton, Feb. 16. 1796.

STRAYED *from the subscriber, on the 11th inst. a sorrel yearling horse* COLT, *natural trotter, a white streak in his face, all feet white. Whoever will take up said Colt, and bring him to the owner, or give information where he may be found shall be handsomely rewarded.*

SALMON MUNSON.

Westfield, Feb. 13. 1796.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just received a variety of different colored Superfine BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he sells at the retailing price in Boston.

He pays cash for SHIPPING FURS, BEESWAX and FLAX——He wants also, 20 or 30 good fat HOGS.

Northampton, Feb. 12. 1796.

Zebina Montague,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and customers, and the public at large, that he has just received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hind Ware

POETRY.

The following very beautiful LINES are copied from the celebrated new work, entitled "The Looker On."

WINTER.

STERN Winter, though thy rugged reign
Chills the pale bolom of the plain,
And in deep fighs thy hallow blaft,
Tells me the happy hours are paft,
That faw meek Spring her bloffom rear,
And lead along the infant year;
Thy chick'ning glooms, and leaflefs tree,
Have charms for EMMA, and for me.

And tho' the light-wing'd breeze no more
Wafts the rich fweets of Summer's ftore,
Though Autumn's fome no more beguiles,
My Cot is warm, and EMMA fmiles.
Then, Winter, come! thy ftorms and rain
Beat on this happy roof in vain:
The fhivering blaft and leaflefs tree,
Have charms for EMMA, and for me.

Then what avail thy wind and ftorm,
That nature's withering face deform,
If Fancy's fhrill, and fportive lay,
Awake to pleafure's willing fway;
If the quick jeft and lively fong
Bid the flow night move blithe along;
For then thy glooms, and leaflefs tree,
Have charms for EMMA, and for me.

Thus, when the bloom of youth is dead,
And fancy's frolick hours are fled,
Tranquil and free from paffion's rage,
I'll meet the hoary froft of age,
Then, Winter, come thefe bleffings bring,
I figh not for the gaudy fpring:
So fhall thy glooms, and leaflefs tree,
Have charms for EMMA, and for me.

THE END OF ALL.

IN youth, how blithe, how fweet and gay,
Life's fmiling face appears,—
Our pleafures drive, and we obey.
Nor think of chapging years.
In ev'ry flow'ry path we rove,
Nor fpurn the giddy call,
Till thus reminded from above,
'That Death's "the End of All."

Love glides within the tender breaft
With fweet feducing aim;
The dear idea is carefs'd,
And blown into a flame,
But age will mark the furrow'd cheek,
The genius too will fall;
The fauntering tongue will faintly fpeak,
In this "the End of All?"

The Syren call of pleafure draws
With merciles controul;
While vanity invites applaufe,
Ambition warms the foul.
But if pale ficknefs preys around,
Such conforters are fmall;
The fweets of life increafe the load;
Such is "the End of All."

The glare of riches charms the fenfe,
And honour's pulfe beats high!
The, ferious thought is driven hence,
And fhadowy phantoms fly.
While reafon yields to flavith fear,
This thought will take like gall;
Perhaps the next revolving year
May mark "the End of All."

O blend thefe faficinating joys
With thofe of higher fame;
Let Gratitude's melodious voice
Call on its Maker's name.
Religion will her charms difplay,
And fmiles will meet the call;
Terror will yield to hope's bright ray,
Which gilds "the End of All."

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"I perceive that in all things ye are too fuperftitious."

SUPERSTITION is not confined to religious belief? The Apoftle Paul employed it in its broadeft fenfe, and the Lay Preacher, well knowing the extent of its influence, proceeds to exemplify how men of America, as well as of "Athens," may be *in all things*, too fuperftitious.

Having no farm, but only a fmall garden, I cannot be ftiled Huſbandman, the moft honorable of titles, and therefore know but little of Agriculture. But when I fee a ſtrip of ground, with here and there a fpire of very luxuriant grafs growing on its edge, and wheat in the middle, like Joſeph's feven ears of corn, "blafted and thin," I know that the owner dares not think for himſelf. Should you aſk him why he ſows grain, inſtead of planting the potatoe, he tells you "his father and grandfather before him did ſo." Here my readers, is an inſtance of a "ſuperſtitious" farmer; and the example, even of parents, will not juſtify folly, and my neighbor, Lawyer Summons, will tell you that a bad cuſtom ſhould be aboliſhed.—The yeoman who manages a farm erroneouſly, and continues *ſuperſtitiouſly* to ſow *by the way ſide*, becauſe his father did, will ſoon have nothing but an empty garner for the officer to attach.

When a country phyſician talks about ſpecifics to "ſweeten the blood" and points his lancet to the collapſed vein of a coughing and conſumptive patient, whom he drenches with milk inſtead of beef juice, I ſhudder for the meagre wretch, burnt by a hectick, and *drained* by a quack. I compare him to a ſtate criminal in England, ſentenced, not only to be hanged, but to be drawn and quartered, and regret that a uſeful member of ſociety is murdered by a mode of practice in all things too ſuperſtitious.

A *faſhionable* man as the ladies call him, is more *ſuperſtitious* than thoſe Indians who worſhip the Devil. A faſhionable man, who wears ſilk hoſe in winter, and a thick pudding under his chin in ſummer, who riſques a crick in his neck, by wearing the cape of his coat on his ſhoulders, and whoſe dangling knee ſtrings are ſocial with every ragged nail they meet, is in every part and parcel of his dreſs too ſuperſtitious.

A young woman, who thinks that frankneſs in ſpeech is a vice of the heart, who laboriouſly ſhuns meeting the eyes of a man, as though, like a black ſnake he would firſt charm—and then devour her; who never calls breeches by their right name, and ſcolds two hours when a cale of baſtardly is mentioned, I am certain would make a poor profligate wife, being in all things too prudith and ſuperſtitious.

No people under the ſun enjoy ſuch rational liberty as the Americans, protected by a government mild and amiable.—The man who acquired this fair inheritance by his ſword, now maintains it by his prudence.—All of my *curious readers* have heard ſomething of his character, all my *grateful* readers reverence it. Even the old women of my village, after reading his manly and moral ſpeech, lay down their ſpectacles and declare "this WASHINGTON a *clever creature*."—Now could credulity ſuppoſe that there could be found a ſolitary grumbler, in *all things* ſo weakly *ſuperſtitious* and ſo wickedly ungrateful, as to aſſirm that our government was tyrannical and its Preſident ambitious? But ſhame to the "tardy gratitude of mankind," not only individuals but "clubs" and "ſocieties" of Americans, "feeing that by him we enjoy great quietneſs," ſtrive to calumniate our chief governor, to turmoil his government, and to cauſe us in all *political* caſes to be too ſuperſtitious.

The LAY PREACHER.

From Dr. HUNTER'S *Sacred Biography.*

"LET me take occaſion from that inſtitution which God deſigned for the completion of human happineſs in a ſtate of innocence, and for the mutual aſſiſtance and comfort of the ſexes, in their fallen condition, to cenſure and condemn that ſpirit and practice of celibacy, which is one of the crying vices of our own age and country, and which is equally inimical to religion, to good morals, to public ſpirit, and human comfort. He who ſays, or lives as if he thought, that 'it is good for man to be alone,' gives the lie to his Maker: ſins againſt the conſtitution of his nature; dishonours his parents; defrauds another of one of the juſteſt rights of humanity, and in a caſe too where it is impoſſible to complain; and expoſes himſelf to commit offences againſt ſociety which are not to be mentioned in this place. In truth, celibacy, is a vile compound of avarice and ſelfiſhneſs, which would ſain paſs upon the world for prudence and ſelf denial; and the ſtate of our country at preſent in this reſpect, looks as if a ſingle ſtate, as in Roman Catholic countries, were eſtabliſhed by a law, but that the laity, not the clergy, were bound by it. But alas! I am only furniſhing matter for a little converſation. There muſt be more virtue, religion and good ſenſe among the young men of the age, before this crying evil can be remedied."

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting houſe, upon the main ſtreet, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard upon it in a neat and convenient dwelling houſe, two ſtories, a large barn, and other convenient out houſes. The ſituation is pleaſant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Huſbandman, Trader or Mechanic.—Poſſeſſion will be given, if deſired, the firſt week in May next.

For terms, apply to
JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1795. 10w.

Reuben Bangs,
HAS lately received from Boſton, a new ſupply of European and Weſt India
GOODS,
which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for ready pay or ſhort credit.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to him whoſe dues of payment are become due, are requeſted to ſettle immediately, thoſe that neglect will be ſued indiſcriminately, by the firſt of March next.

Williamſburgh, 23d Jan. 1796.

Freſh Goods.

Chileab and Windſor Smith,
HAVE juſt received from New-York, a large aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware
GOODS,
which they are determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in the County, for ready pay or approved credit.

N. B. ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers by Book or Note, that are more than one year ſtanding, are deſired to pall and ſettle them by the firſt of March next——Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, may expect to ſettle with an Attorney.

Hadley, Jan. 5th, 1796.

Wanted to hire for 6 months,
to begin the firſt of April next, two good Workmen at NAILING.—(Gentlemen from the Caſtle excepted)—Alſo, a good Workman at Cythes and Axes——Apply to
CHURCH and CLARK.

Sunderland, Jan. 9, 1796.

Wright and Wright,
INFORM their cuſtomers and others, that they ſhall not carry Mear ſecond this winter in a regular way, but ſhall conſtantly keep it for ſale at their Slaughter Houſe in Market Street—They have alſo for ſale, TALLOW and CANDLES.

N. B. THOSE indebted to them for Meat, the year paſt, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 13th, 1796.

A Farm for ſale.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, an excellent FARM, containing 220 acres, within one mile of the meeting houſe in Conway, well watered, good buildings, a large proportion of good orcharding, and a good cyder mill, wood land & cheſnut timber, ſufficient for ſaid farm.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, Dec. 5. 1795.

The Subſcribers being appointed executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Salah Barnard*, late of Dreſdfield, Eſq. deceaſed, having accepted the truſt, and given bonds for the faithful performance of their duty—Hereby requeſt all perſons indebted to his eſtate, to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom he died indebted, are deſired to call on us for ſettlement.

EBENEZER BARNARD, jun.
ERASTUS BARNARD.

Dreſfield, Jan. 6th, 1796

STRAYED from Northampton Meadow, in Nov. laſt, two dark 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.

Take Notice.

THE FISHERMEN in the county of Hampſhire, are hereby requeſted to attend at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY'S, Innholder in Northampton, on the firſt Tueſday of March next, at one o'clock P. M.—there and there to act on matters of importance, concerning the Fiſhery on this River.

It is requeſted that one or more of every Fiſhing Party, will give their attendance without fail.

February 3. 1796

Deer Skins,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, well dreſſed, of ſuperior quality, and on reaſonable terms.

DANIEL NEWHALL, jun.

Conway, Jan. 28, 1796.

The co-partnerſhip of Samuel Cook and Moſes P. Holt, under the firm of COOK and HOLT, being this day diſſolved by mutual agreement—all perſons indebted to or having demands on ſaid company, or the late company of SAMUEL COOK, and Co. are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber by the 15th of February next, for ſettlement.

MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. The boating buſineſs will be carried on the enſuing ſeaſon, and all favours duly acknowledged, by
MOSES P. HOLT.

Hadley, Jan. 15. 1796

Loſt December laſt, TICKET No. 257, in Newport-Long Wharf. Hotel, and Public School Lottery. Whoever has found the ſame is requeſted to leave it with the ſubſcriber.

JOSEPH COLTON.

Conway ton. Jan. 1796.

Alphred and Bidkar Jones,
HAVE juſt received a very general aſſortment of Engliſh, India, Hard Ware, and Weſt India GOODS—Alſo, a very general aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware, which they will ſell cheap for caſh, moſt kinds of produce, or houſe ASHES, or on approved credit.

N. B. ALL thoſe whoſe Notes and Accounts are now due, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Buckland, Jan. 21. 1796.

All Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, by Book or Note, are called upon to make payment by the 12th inſt.—otherwiſe their Notes and Accounts will be put in ſuit without further notice.

JONAH WHITNEY.

Cheſterfield, Feb. 2, 1796.

For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, under a licence from the Court of Common Pleas, laſt holden in the county of Hampſhire, on the ſecond Tueſday of inſtant January, ſo much of the real eſtate which of *Ebenezer Marſh*, late of Hadley, deceaſed, died ſeized, (lying in ſaid Hadley) as will produce SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The ſale to will be holden at the dwelling houſe of *Elihu Cook*, Innholder in Hadley aforeſaid, on Monday the ſeventh day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SETH SMITH, Adm.

Hadley, Jan. 29th, 1796.

Apollos King,
HAS this day received from New-York and Boſton, a freſh ſupply of
GOODS,
ſuitable for any ſeaſon of the year—— Almoſt any kind of produce will be received in payment.

Cheſterfield, Feb. 2. 1796.

Found by the ſubſcriber,

MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, with ſome caſh, and a number of Papers of conſequence to the owner, (not ſo much to any other perſon).—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take this away, by applying to
JONAS LEONARD.

Worthington, Jan. 28, 1796.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS *Paul Rice*, a Pauper, has lately come from Charlemont, with intent to apply to ſome other town for ſupport; as we have made ample proviſion for ſaid *Rice*, hereby forbid all perſons harbouring or truſting him on our account, from this date.

JERRUS RUDD, } Seleſtmen of
JOSEPH NASH, } Charlemont.

Charlemont, 25th Jan. 1796

Caſh given for tanned Sheep SKINS, ſuitable for Bookbinding, by
SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 20. 1796.

Found in the barn of ISRAEL SMITH, in Northfield, on the 19th inſt. 2 HORSES, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen.—The owner or owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

OLIVER WATRISS,
SHAMMAH POMEROY.

N. B. Said Horſes are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by *George Witt*, now in Northampton jail.

Northfield, 25th Jan. 1796.

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

at the houſe of Mr. *Aſahel Pomeroy*, on Monday the 29th day of February inſt. at 6 o'clock P. M. ſundry lots of private ſale—ſeveral lots of Land lying in Northampton, viz——ten acres of Meadow ſituated, owned by Capt. JOHN BATES,——a tract of Land called Baker's Marſh, and a lot in the meadows——The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale——by

ABNER BAKER.

Northampton, Feb. 3. 1796.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Eſq. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, to examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of Col. *Elijah Dwight*, late of Belcherton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and for that purpoſe being allowed for that purpoſe, hereby give notice that the commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of the widow Diana Dwight, innholder in Belchertown, on the laſt Monday in March and May next, from nine o'clock in the morning to ſix in the afternoon.

JOSIAH LYMAN, } Comm'
ELDAD PARSONS, } ſioners.

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment to JUSTUS DWIGHT, or DIANA DWIGHT, Adminiſtrators.

Belchertown, Jan. 6, 1796.

Seth Dwight,

INFORMS all thoſe indebted to him, that he will receive from this date the firſt day of April next, and hopes them to call on him and ſettle their accounts, (even if the ſum does not exceed ſix pence)—one thouſand ſix pences make fifty pounds; all inſtrumentarily who do not call by the 10th of March, will be ſued, however ſmall their accounts may be—as he is determined to pay all his contracts here, and cannot do it without collecting.

Williamſburgh, Feb. 5. 1796.

The meeting of the Houſe Joiners and Cabinet Makers, in the county of Hampſhire, is adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday in March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Landlord Billings, in Hatfield.

February 10 1796.

The ſubſcriber being duly appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Israel Ames, late of Conway, deceaſed—having accepted that truſt, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, hereby requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make him immediate payment; and thoſe to whom ſaid Israel was indebted at the time of his death, are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber for their dues.

HENRY ARMS.

Conway, Feb. 2, 1796.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE HOME STEAD, lying in *Licking Water*, ſo called, in Northampton within half a mile from the meeting houſe, containing four acres of land, with a good orchard on it in a convenient dwelling-houſe, and other buildings convenient for ſaid Homeſtead—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe the above may know the particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN BARTLETT.

Northampton, Feb. 8, 1796.

CASH paid for RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Hampſhire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1796. [—No. 455.—]

REPORT
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

A Statement of the progreſs in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them.

IF the frigates had been conſtructed with the ſkilful hand, in the ſeveral places where they were deſtined to be built, they might, for this time have been completed. But the deſign of rendering them permanently uſeful, having determined the Executive to have them conſtructed with live oak and cedar, the meaſures deemed neceſſary and adequate to the procuring of thoſe materials were taken during laſt year. The common and eaſy acquiſition of thoſe articles for the ordinary ſervice of the merchant, forbade any apprehenſions of extraordinary difficulties in procuring the ſame for the frigates. But in the experiment, it has been found, that timber of the length and ſize neceſſary for frigates was greatly diſperſed, and grew generally in places difficult of acceſs, and required extraordinary means of tranſportation to the landing. The natural difficulties of the country have been increaſed by the unuſual quantities of rain. Ship carpenters were ſent from the northern ſtates, to the iſlands bordering the live oak, and employed during the laſt winter in cutting and hewing the timber: But the climate deterred them from ſtaying to proſecute their work: ſo that three men only capable of ſelecting the proper timber, and moulding it in the requiſite forms, have been prevailed upon to remain. Thoſe, with negro labourers, have continued the work, and are ſtill employed. With theſe, however, it was judged practicable to procure, the whole of the live oak timber by the month of May, 1796. Such was the report of an inteligent agent employed in *Georgia*, during the laſt winter, and who has now returned thither to ſuperintend, and as far as poſſible, to expedite the operations.

Upon this report, made in June laſt, it was judged eligible to concentrate the efforts that were making to furniſh the yards with live oak timber, and accordingly orders were given to accumulate, at ſize of fifty yards, ſo much of it as would be neceſſary to complete two frigates in the enſuing ſpring. But before theſe orders could reach the manager, ſeveral veſſels were diſpatched to different yards; and one was caſt away and her cargo loſt. Some diſtreſſy occurred in procuring veſſels proper to tranſport the timber: ſeveral of thoſe which had made the voyage, having encountered ſuch hardſhip and wreck as to be deterred from making a ſecond. Nevertheleſs, under all theſe embarraſſments, the work is continued, and with the well grounded expectation, before expired, that all the live oak timber will be cut and tranſported to the different ſhip yards, at faſtheſt, by the next mid ſummer.

Details of the quantities of timber and other materials already provided, and of the progreſs in building, will appear in the annexed ſchedules. The live oak timber mentioned are generally or wholly moulded and dreſſed and ready for raiſing.

Since draughting the foregoing report, a letter has been received from the chief carpenter employed in procuring timber in *Georgia*, preſenting a very favourable account of his progreſs. Two veſſels laden with live oak had recently ſailed for the two yards of *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*, and the reſt of the timber to complete the frames of the frigates building at thoſe places, was cut, and ready to be ſhipped. Thoſe were the two frigates which, as before mentioned, it was propoſed to firſt finiſh. The chief carpenter adds that if he is furniſhed with veſſels for the ſervice, he will undertake all the timber in the ſix yards in the ſouth by May next, excepting the knees, all of which he thinks cannot be got of live oak. The agent who urges the veſſels for tranſporting the timber has the charge of procuring timely all that will be wanted for the ſervice.

Laſt cloth has been provided for one half of the maſts for each of the frigates. It was contracted for and manufactured in the United States, in the year 1794. It has been propoſed to procure one hundred Engliſh cloth, of a ſuperior quality, for the ſecond half; but the purchaſe has been delayed to avoid an expenditure of money until it ſhould be aſcertained at what time the cloth will actually be wanted to equip the frigates. For the like reaſon, no more hemp had been purchaſed, than will be required for the cordage of the two frigates, the building of which, it was intended to advance in preference to the others, and which it was then hoped would be conſtructed by the cloſe of the next ſpring. For the ſame reaſon, the number of anchors which will eventually be required, remains incomplete.

All which is reſpectfully ſubmitted to the conſideration of Repreſentatives of the United States.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Department of War, Dec. 12, 1795.

From the JERSEY CHRONICLE.

The Monmouth Farmer's Political Creed.

I BELIEVE that the produce of our farms never commanded a more generous price—that farmers, mechanicks, and merchants, that country in general never was in a more flouriſhing ſituation than at preſent.

I believe, that certain perſons have ſucceeded in attempts to plunge us into the war which is among the European nations. Indeed if the real proſperity which we enjoy, we ſhould with to be groaning under ten thouſand woes.

I believe that GEORGE WASHINGTON, under Providence, has been the happy means of our having eſcaped the thunder and the flames of war, which terrify and envelope *Europe*.—And conſequently the means of that tranquility and unexampled proſperity to which we are exalted—and from whence we look down with pity on *Europe* flowing with blood, and pale with famine.

2. I believe that it was becauſe the Lord loved *America*, that he gave us a WASHINGTON—a man qualified with wonderful exceſſes for thoſe important ſtations which he has filled—as a general he was a Joſhua—as a lawgiver he is a Moſes; but, *as to great and raging occaſions*, he is a WASHINGTON: puſſeſſing a mind, which, though placid and ſerene as the evening ſun, yet riſing and expanding as the light of the morning, never fails to equal the occaſion.

3. I believe that the vileſt thoſe, dealt out by *Falerius*, and others, have enkindled indignation againſt its authors, but not exalted ſuſpicion againſt our political father.

4. I believe that the unprejudiced and thoughtful, who carefully view our political ſituation, ſee abundant cauſe for gratitude and praiſe to the Supreme Author of good, and under him to thoſe he has made inſtruments of it to us.

5. I believe it to be a matter of humiliation that human nature is ſo depraved, that one can be found, who, like *Falerius*, is loſt to gratitude and goodneſs, and whoſe heart ſeems to be a foil fitted for the growth of hatred and envy, thoſe plants of hell.

6. If the declamation be true, "that he is agitated by the devil," who plunders another of a few ſhillings, as far forth by the indictments in our courts of juſtice; then I believe it will be hard to tell how many legions agitated *Falerius*, when he cryed "havock to millions, and down with the man who oppoſes."

The MONMOUTH FARMER.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, Feb. 1.

THE bill for eſtabliſhing trading houſes for the Indians after undergoing a variety of amendments finally paſſed.

The appropriation bill from the Senate with amendments. None of importance, the moſt material one is a propoſed appropriation of 19,000 dollars inſtead of 10,000 for the purchaſe of copper for the mines. Offered to lie.

Mr. Smith (N. H.) gave notice that to morrow he ſhould call up the report relative to the Federal City.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

The amendments of the Senate to the appropriation bill were agreed to.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, accompanying a letter from Governor Blount, of the 29th December; which informed, that certain perſons, in North Carolina, were about ſeizing on lands ſecured by treaty to the Cherokees. This was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill to regulate intercourſe with the Indians.

This bill was then taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair;

And, after ſundry amendments, the committee reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

In committee of the whole on the report of the ſelect committee relative to the Federal City.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

This report concludes with the following reſolutions.

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed to borrow ſuch ſums as, in his judgment, may be neceſſary (not exceeding the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars in the whole, and not exceeding 200,000 in any one year) for completing the buildings requiſite for the accommodation of the government of the United States, at the city of Waſhington on the Patowmack, and that the ſame be left blank.—Mr. W. Smith ſeconded this motion.

Mr. Craik ſaid he hoped the report would not be altered—No man can ſeriouſly ſuppoſe that the United States will ever be called upon to reimburſe one farthing of this money—The property is now the public property, and every principle of prudence and economy forbids that it ſhould ever be ſold—But if the public faith is ſupported for ſaving the permanent ſeat of government, the property at the period when the inhabitants are due, when the government removes to the federal city, will be enhanced in value as to furniſh a ſum much more than ample ſufficient for the purpoſe of reimburſement.

The term of repayment was finally left blank.

On motion—The committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
HOUSE, *Jan. 25.*

VIRGINIA AMENDMENTS.

Mr. *FISK* moved the order of the day.

Mr. *SEWELL* ſaid, he hoped that the gentleman who made the motion would reflect it to writing, that the houſe might know the ſubject of debate, as much time had been ſpent on the ſubject already, and it was not until ſeverement that the advocates for the diſcuſſion could agree among themſelves what the motion ſhould be.—He could however avoid ſaying that he thought it improper to agitate the queſtion at all at this time; the people found themſelves happy under the federal government, and did not wiſh to have that tranquility interrupted by any diſcuſſions which implied a diſtruſt of that government.

Mr. *SLOCUM* ſaid, that *Virginia* was a great and powerful ſiſter ſtate, had produced one of the greateſt men of the Union, and we ought to pay them ſo much reſpect as to conſider the reſolutions. Before, he thought that we ought to commit them out of reſpect to his Excellency, who had recommended it in his ſpeech—that he was now not ſpeaking to the motion which Mr. FISK had already named, but to one which he was about to move for.

Mr. *FISK* then committed his motion to writing. "That the reſolutions communicated from *Virginia* be committed to a committee of this houſe, together with the ſubject at large;" and aſked leave to lay it on the table, which was refuſed. He then read a written motion in his place, "That a committee be appointed to examine the federal conſtitution and report what amendments are expedient," which he moved to lay on the table—this alſo was refuſed.

Judge *SEDGWICK* ſaid, he hoped the diſcuſſion would not be had at all; and thought at any rate, that the *Virginia* reſolutions ought not to be made the ground of it.—For the Legiſlature of *Virginia* had not in thoſe reſolutions expreſſed a wiſh that the ſubject might be taken into conſideration by this Legiſlature. In faſt, the reſolutions were communicated by the Executive of *Virginia* to the Executive of this Commonwealth *officially* rather than *officially*.

Mr. *FISK* then moved a reconſideration of the laſt vote, and ſaid he was never more at a loſs to know the wiſh of the houſe than on this occaſion, he had varied his motion ſeveral times to meet the ideas of gentlemen, and for this own part he was not tenacious of a form; all he wiſhed for was the diſcuſſion under ſome form or other. And he had now no idea that the Confiſtution of the United States was ſuſpected as not to require amendments, or too ſacred to be handled—Nothing human was perfect, and a Firſt to amend a Conſtitution was a principle only ſo fit for a *monarchial* government. He hoped we ſhould examine the federal Conſtitution like men.

Mr. *SLOCUM* ſaid again, that he hoped the vote would be reconſidered—the ſubject was of great magnitude. The Conſtitution was the publication of our liberties—we had a *right* to examine it, and ſee if we had not granted away too much power—we ought to reſtrict that we over much to thoſe who firſt ſtood forth in the American cauſe; and in thoſe who were more conſpicuous than Mr. ADAMS? Could we diſtruſt that venerable patriot? If any expreſſion to attract his opinion, on this ſubject we ought to take off—for the public mind was agitated, and we ought to do ſomething to ſatisfy them.

Mr. *THORNTON*.—Mr. Speaker. On a ſubject of ſuch importance, I cannot content myſelf to give a ſilent vote—I am not poſitive that this preſent time is the moſt ſuitable to make alteration in the Federal Conſtitution, there is I believe a degree of warmth generated by the late treaty with *Great Britain*, which *may poſſibly* render the precedent not ſo proper in the minds of ſome perſons.

Yes, Sir, if I may be allowed to expreſs my ſentiments, I muſt ſay, that ſome amendment may be made highly beneficial to the public good, but do I believe that the conteinplated amendment would be followed by any public conviction. But, Sir, the Conſtitution is ſaid to be perfect, each department ſtanding without any check or interference with the other. I remember it was ſaid to be conformable when it was handed to the public as a theory, but did not experience prove it the reverſe? It did, was it not amended without the ſmalleſt breach of public tranquility? I think it was. From the ſtability of the States being ſaved under the preſſure of the late general government, many good men in the ſtate convention and many men out of it, were oppoſed to it; they were branded with the opprobrious term of antifederaliſts; but experience did ratify that their anticipations were well grounded.

A gentleman, yeſterday (Mr. WILLIAMS of *Pittsfield*) obſerved, the preſent attempt to alter the Conſtitution was *wicked*; I would aſk that gentleman, if it is unconſtitutional? It is not;—how then can it be *wicked*. It is not even ſtaining againſt the Conſtitution, it therefore cannot be a ſin, unleſs it is wicked to oppoſe that gentleman. We are, alas! in a ſad dilemma, if it is criminal to attempt to alter our Conſtitution. I am, Mr. Speaker, in favour of the motion of Mr. FISK—I am determined to give my vote in its favour. If I am alone, be it ſo; *my conſcience is my guide*. If I involve myſelf in diſgrace (as a gentleman has ſaid that I will who adopte the motion) I am willing to ſubmit to it—I am not to ſhrink from what I think my duty from any mean motion.

No I will not. If my conduct on this occaſion meets the approbation of my conſtituents, I ſhall be at more happy:—If it does not, I ſhall not feel wholly diſtreſſed.

Mr. *BUTLER* roſe to offer his reaſons againſt the reconſideration of the vote on Mr. FISK's motion—He cannot not to contend that the federal conſtitution was ſo perfect as inſtrument as never to require amendment—that if the *preſent time* an amendment was a thing of *neceſſity*, he would not poſh the argument of the agitation of the public mind—but in his opinion no ſuch neceſſity exiſted. He allaged that it was notorious, that a great agitation had taken place; and although gentlemen ſtated the public mind to have attained a degree of tranquility, yet much *reſtleſs* had

risen with the fermentation which had not yet subsided; and he could perceive no sufficient reason to enter at this time, into the discussion of a subject of so much delicacy and importance.

Mr. *STRONG* said, that he did not rise to give his opinion on the merits of the general question, but to observe that he was in the sense of the house had already been repeatedly expressed upon it, as to be entertained, which ought to satisfy the gentleman—That the house ought not to debate this question out of mere complaisance to any State or person, contrary to our own sense of propriety—That their constituents felt themselves at present happy under the operation of the federal government, and therefore did not wish to have this subject agitated—That if any alterations should be taken to expose any difficulties with that government.

Mr. *KINGSLEY* said, that many respectable gentlemen had been of opinion that the powers given by the Constitution to the President and Senate might cause a clashing with those of the House of Representatives—that with respect to the efficacy of opinions, and we ought to attend to our fellow's opinions, and we ought to attend to our fellow's.

Mr. *BLISS* said, that there were two modes pointed out by the Constitution of the United States for the amendment of it. That the motion of the gentleman from *Greenfield* did not comport with either of those modes—that there was no importance in a matter. No this own part he did not think it expedient to attempt to amend the federal constitution in any mode at this time.

Mr. *MARTIN* rose, he said, with great difficulty to express his sentiment on the question, after so much ingenuity and investigation had been offered from the several gentlemen who had already spoken on the subject; but nevertheless he could not satisfy himself to give a silent vote on so important a matter. So important, that he hoped it would supercede every party connexion and predilection of every kind whatsoever. He thought that as many persons abroad as in this house were of opinion one part of the Legislature of the United States had intended upon the other, and the equilibrium of power that was designed by the framers of the Constitution to be its support was thereby frustrated, consequently the Constitution could no longer be considered the Constitution entered into by the people, but became a different one. He quoted Mr. Locke's on government, who says that when once the independence of either of the Legislature powers is lost, an entire dissolution of the band of that government is the consequence.—He thought, however, that Mr. Locke went too far—for he said, when we look at the guards pointed out by our Constitution, and the methods prescribed in that safe for the people to act, so as to remedy such as evil, why should we be averse to give leave to lay a motion on the table, tending to bring the grand question before the Legislature—whether one part of the Legislature of the United States had infringed upon the power of the other or not, if it had, whether it was not their duty constitutionally to proceed to obtain the remedy which the collective body of the people had determined should be the path on such occasions? If on investigation it should be found there was no occasion for an alteration, what harm can ensue? If there should be an occasion for an alteration, then surely it could never be thought too early to embrace the means put into our hands—he therefore should vote for the motion to be laid on the table.

Mr. *PARKER* said, that the two principal reasons which gentlemen seemed to urge in favour of the discussion, were first, that if we did not attend to it, we should affront the Executive of *Virginia*, and if we did, we should please the Executive of this Commonwealth. For himself, he thought neither of these reasons sufficient, unless our own sense of propriety concurred: And that this was a very unfit time to enter upon the difficulties of War in all probability, Congress were already, or soon would be in debate on the same subjects; and upon which possibly embarrass or impede their determination.

Mr. *EDWARDS* said he hoped the vote would be reconsidered. That it was a matter of vital consequence—yet the mode of doing it was not essential—He thought it a duty to take the Constitution up and discuss it—he thought we were bound by oath to do it—that no men were more friendly to the Constitution of the United States, than he was—he knew it had its beauties, and one of its greatest beauties was that chapter which provided for its amendment—that he was not apprehensive of the matters ending in the disgrace of any body—He had no idea of calling in question—however, he could not conceive of why gentlemen were opposed to referring a committee.

Mr. *SEWALL* said, he was sorry to trouble the House again on this subject; but could not content himself with a silent vote. He supposed the motion was aimed principally at the treaty making powers of the Federal Government. He thought that there was no necessity for any alteration in those powers at this time, and that therefore it was inexpedient to attempt it. The United States have already existing treaties with every nation except a few Indian tribes perhaps, with whom they have subsisted one three many years. The House of Representatives of the United States, would probably discuss the subject to the course of the greatest Sessions; and if they should not, why should we doubt that a future General Court of this Commonwealth, would be equally attentive to the public interest as ourselves, and adopt such measures as circumstances might render necessary. And if the government of the United States gained the treaty with Great Britain—that treaty determined of by the Federal House of Representatives, who would in that case, refuse the necessary pecuniary grants. Why should we then at this time, enter into an examination of the Federal Constitution. We are at present happy under its operation. If we had got into our powers, should on every moment run to an alley matter, to be ascertained of its purity. As little reason was there to make an examination of the Federal Constitution, as common place business, to fill up our vacant time, as some gentlemen seemed to with. He therefore hoped, the subject would be no further agitated.

Mr. *GUSTIS* then said, he differed from Mr. SEWALL, and yet had not voted for either of the motions which had been made, and that he should not vote for a reconsideration; that he had not voted for the first, because he thought we ought not to ground our proceedings on the Virginia resolutions; nor for the second, because he went to a revision of the whole of the Federal Constitution government. He thought that gentleman ought to consider whether by the treaty making powers, given by that Constitution, there was no danger of an interference which may be attended with evil. For his part he was not afraid to look over that question—That if we really had gold in our pockets, we should not continually ask it; but if we suspected that gold to have *a little tinge* of alloy, we should with to be afterwards of that fact. That the late treaty with England, was now the supreme law of the land; and it was our duty as good citizens to abide by it. If the Legislature of the United States, in making this treaty, had exceeded their Constitutional powers, and if the House of Representatives, should be of that opinion and refuse to make the necessary appropriations, would there not, the ensuing senses be disagreeable. Gentlemen had different sentiments on this part of the Constitution—Yet for his own part he wished an amendment to it in this respect—There was no danger in raising a committee, they could do no hurt, they could effect nothing unless the House approved of their report; yet he wished a discussion of the abstract question. As to what had been thrown out yesterday, about diligence, he spoke himself that the gentleman who made that observation, thought differently on the subject at this time. Mr. EDWARDS further said, that although Congress had a power to regulate commerce—yet he believed the treaty making powers, enabled the Executive to make treaties which would not be the hands of Congress.

Mr. *TUDOR* said, he differed from the gentleman last up. He hoped nothing would be done to cause an instability in the government of the United States—that he hoped on that account no alteration would take place in the Constitution—that he thought it our expedient at this time to take the matter up—That the powers of the treaty making were sufficiently the subject of the treaty; that there was danger of such interference as had been intimated, could agitate the question and propose amendments.

Mr. *WILLIAMS* said, he should not have risen, had it not been for the observations of Mr. EDWARDS—Mr. W. said he had been misled in the day before—He came to have conveyed an idea, that a party in this country had wished to involve us in European war—that that party opposed the appointment of Mr. JAY and he believed that had determined to oppose any treaty which should be made; and that he could if we were into the investigation of the subject, it would end in a declaration of "undiminished confidence in the Confirated Authorities of our country, to the diligence of that party," in which sentiment he said the day before, that he felt that he was supported by a great majority of the gentlemen present—many of the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire.

The decision after this debate, was in our last.

LONDON, November 17.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

YESTERDAY pursuant to the friends of freedom a fresh check, perhaps the most singular that has ever occurred in the history of public meetings.—At an early hour in the morning, the streets in the vicinity of Westminster-Hall, were crowded with persons, the anxiety of whose countenances bespoke the deep interests they took in the fate of the day—Numerous detachments of cavalry that had been stationed between ten and eleven o'clock, were removed to Palace Yard. About a quarter past twelve, Mr. FOX, accompanied by the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, Mr. Wainbridge, Mr. Bygg, General Fitzpatrick, and several other gentlemen and respectable gentlemen, of opposition, entered his appearance on the Hustings, and was received with the loudest acclamations from all quarters. Lord Hood accompanied by Lord Belgrave, the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Canning, and two or three other ministerial gentlemen, appeared on the Hustings a few minutes after, and was received in silence, interrupted only occasionally by a few slight murmurs of disapprobation. The crowd by this time had encreased to such a number, as completely to occupy the whole space from the eastern extremity of the Palace Yard to the end of Parliament Street; silence being obtained, Mr. Fox began speaking to the meeting on the present highly interesting nature of the question which they were now called upon to consider. It was a question more important in itself, and more serious in its consequences than any that had ever occupied their attention. On other occasions they had been called upon to consider the misconduct of a minister, or some particular influence of state, but this was a question before Parliament, carried into effect, would give a mortal stab to the Constitution, and destroy at once the whole system of British liberties. The question now was not, whether they should effect a change of hands, but whether they should be for ever done away. It was urged, that even if the bill was passed, the subjects would still retain the right of petitioning. I will tell you, Mr. Fox said, what your right of petitioning will then be: Before you meet to consider of any public grievance, you must get permission for a Magistrate, he, accompanied by his followers, must be present in order to watch your proceedings, and overlook your deliberations; for if he should chance to take exception at any thing that may be said, he will immediately call you to order, and if confident of the rectitude of your intentions, and the justice of your cause, you persist in adhering to the same resolute manner of arguement, and to maintain the same ground of arguement, he will dissolve the meeting as illegal: and if any reluctance be shewn, or resistance made, he will then have the power to enforce his mandate with military execution. Good God! exclaimed Mr. Fox, is this the freedom of English men? to deliberate under the control of an Executive Magistrate! Is this the boasted privilege of the subjects of England? We have taken place, and that a Ministerial here orderer should be offended at the occasion on which we are met, or the terms on which I now address you, he would then have the power to arrest me, and to disperse you. Mr. Fox adverted to the outrage which had been committed against his Majesty, on the evening of the 29th of October last, when the carriage which all good subjects equally lamented, and on which Ministers had founded a pretext to destroy the Constitution. He was convinced there was none present who did not execrate the most thorough desertion and abhorrence at that daring and outrageous attack against the Sovereign; that there was none who would not have undergone every exertion to have averted the fatalled dangers of intide or danger from the sacred person of his Majesty, and who would not be disposed to second every measure for bringing the offender to justice. Such he knew to be the general sense of the meeting, for he was sure that there was none so ignorant or so misguided, as to allow the unfounded fate of the servant of the crown to interfere with the respect and affection which they owed to the crown itself. They knew, experience had afforded too many fatal proofs, that they had the word of ministers, but they all felt with one common sentiment of exultation, that they had not their hearts. Mr. Fox concluded with calling their attention to the purpose of the meeting, in order to petition Parliament against the infringement now attempted on their rights; and to express to his Majesty their sentiments of regret at the late outrage offered to his person; and exhorted them while they did so, to express their sentiments in the unconstitutional proceedings of ministers, to reliff at the same time, their attachment to the Sovereign, and their submission to the laws. Thus would they approve the oldest friends of every branch of the Constitution, and give the lie to those calumnies which had been so industriously propagated respecting their principles and views.

The Duke of Bedford then rose, and in a lengthy and animated speech entertained at large on the evils which Ministers would draw upon the country, if the pending bills finally passed. He concluded by moving the following; which was seconded formally by the Earl of Derby, and addressing its large an Assembly, warmed by Mr. Grey.

[The Petition has been Published.]

Lord Hood then rose and said that he and many respectable inhabitants of Westminster came forward to difturb the meeting or demonstrate their disapprobation of it, but that they protest against every thing in question, from the manner in which the meeting had been called together, to the present proceedings. That he, and those who agreed with him in thinking, that those bills were absolutely necessary for the preservation of public tranquillity and of the constitution itself, warmed lead as anxious as those who opposed it could be that the bills should be fairly taken upon it. That the groffeft misrepresentations of the bill had been industriously circulated, which he did not think it necessary on that occasion to reply to as this that he earnestly recommended to the inhabitants public, the holders of Westminster to have no part in the meeting, but to repair at their respective vestries, where their opinions might be fairly and legally taken, and where they might respectively sign their names to write down their place of residence.

His Lordship was listened to without tumult.

Mr. Sheridan then made a lengthy and eloquent Speech in answer to Lord Hood and in support of the question.

Lord Mountmorris said a few words expressing his concurrence in the object of the meeting, and his marked detestation of the measures which ministers were adopting, with a view to subvert the Constitution and Liberties of the Country.

The Duke of Bedford then propofed an address to the King, to which he hoped that the two gentlemen individuals who had differed from the motion of the petition, would not preferve in their opposition. The address was chiefly congratulatory on the happy escape of his Majesty from the outrage committed against his person, in which the most grateful acknowledgments was expressed. It also prayed for the prolongation of his Majesty's reign, and contained the most spirited assurances of a determination to support the ancient and free Constitution of Great-Britain. The Address was voted *nem. dif.* and Mr. Fox was appointed to present it to the King. Mr. Fox then moved the following resolution which was unanimously agreed to, and passed as has already been stated upon him, and passed as has already been stated upon him, and passed as at any other time, to obey their commands. He knew that when he came to present the Petition to the House of Commons it would be fair and the contempt of the Petition and the contempt of the sentiments of the people. That the proceedings of this day would give the lie to an assertion which he considered in a other view than as a libel upon the sentiments of the people of England. Mr. Fox then contrasted the public conduct of Mr. Pitt with that of the late Administration, and appealed to the meeting if ever at any period when popular opinion was against him, he had incroached on the liberties of the people, or imposed oppressive burdens on the people. (An universal call of No, No.) He concluded with assuring the inhabitants of Westminster of his folicitous concern for their interests, which he would at all times be ambitious to difcharge. A general call of Peace! Peace! ascending from the crowd, Mr. Fox said, that whenever a meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was called for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for that purpose he would confider it as his duty to attend and give it all the support in his power.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Fox for his prudent and dignified conduct; which was hailed with shouts of concurrence.

Mr. Fox moved this meeting to adjourn, and after many of them had figned the Petition, they departed. The inhabitants present amounted, on a moderate calculation to 30,000, and among them we noticed the following friends of administration:—Lords Gower, Morbeth, Belgrave, Hood, Grenville Gower; Right Hon. Thomas Steele, Hon. Mr. Jenkinson—Hon.—Mr. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Ryder, Sir. W. W. Wynne, Mr. Canning, Mr. Dempster, &c.

Different parties of Military are still in town on Sunday and yesterday morning, in order to be at hand in case of any public disturbance—The Prince of Wales' Regiment took its dinner in the Yard at Carlton House; the 2d regiment of Dragoons came from Romford, and was quartered with fighting at the Horse Guards, the 15th Light Dragoons were in St. George's fields, and several other regiments surrounded the metropolis. The different encampments were also occupied, but fortunately there was no occasion for calling them out.

The peaceable and orderly conduct of the populace, defeated every attempt at creating a disturbance—Lord Belgrave held up his hand against the Petition. Never was the *sense of the people* more manifestly and fairly taken, for those who rejected it, failed to bring down a single *shout* from the crowd, and all drawn home, as if the people knew the greatest defire to testify their love for the freedom of their liberties.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"The heart of the fool is like a Cart Wheel."

IF this be the fact and the wise men, are not in this multitude, why what a *Wheel* roll in this our *rolling world!*

As it is the privilege of preachers, to remark the times, and call upon their hearers to follow readily into the train of their own sentiments, I shall choose to understand the word *Fool* as not only intended to indicate *weak*, but *wilful* and *wicked* men. This definition being granted, add it is not so far fetched, as many wish at fellow laborers, James Harris, and Matthew Lyon, have been framed, who genuine will of the people. I found between two things, apparently unlike, than a hypochondriac writer and a cart wheel. Such a fyllogistic author as the *Lay Preacher*, for instance, reflects, and whose laws are in opposition, views things in the *round* of life, creaking and complaining of *affliction* in the way, as often the daily duties of man, as it lets his head of mankind without a shutter, or fall into a *slough*.

A *cart wheel* in miniature, which would find his way in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the *round* where in his works, as used here, compare the chief subject of his days, and the *Fool* of his days, and the *Fool* of his nativity, the object of his disposition, the difference of *Fools*, by which we have been led, that his darling should *affect* to be a foreigner, so, as it is expressed it in the *Lay Preacher*, "*see her fortunes to a man of this age*," and which is not to be considered against it, he of that age, "*yet her fortunes to a man of no consequence and who cling stranger*."—I cannot determine, continually flying in search of a *fastening*, and pulled to the ground by the weight of many a spoke; and, like the dove of Noah, returning after seeking and never finding a *settlement*, and probably deficient in that conformity of character necessary to the happiness of marriage. But I must guard, therefore ye parents, whose daughters are disposed to be *wedlock*, by those who are called *nobody men*, *left* body pay for finding them *wheeling*. The *heart of a fool* is like a *cart wheel*, will, in some of its concentrical circles and solid rotations, be turned away from its duty, or affections to the *soft*.

Admitting the *Lay Preacher* to be himself well interested in the *Lay Preachers*. The reason is obvious, he has, in a former sermon, hinted that he was full of years, and, moreover, term'd by gravity, and reflexion of his profession, was to preach, even, the female sex, but with the fear of a faint, on the kiss of charity. He, therefore contracts the natural *fools* of his age, and *wheels* prudery with virtue, and to fall in, with the general obfervance; the changes of fashion, nor to the ambitions of the artifice of popularity, for all things assimilate a woman to a wheel, abiding a prodigious rate.

There is more hope of a fool, than of the wise man, especially called a natural *fool*, for instance, commonly called a natural *fool*, for instance, Right Honorable, and Reverend, &c. &c. &c. Reverence, he goes on from one project to another, from art to art, and from wheel to wheel, round and round, like a cart wheel, a younger part of my life, I was a man of the house difciplined, I believe, to the use of arms. It happened to hear a veteran Colonel, the late Captain of Louisburg, he would buy pullets, hocks, and dream of drums and trumpets. In the midst of these warlike preparations, he received a letter, from his brother, a lawyer, informing him that he had gain'd his great cause, and had left his profession, and his law for—two days. Jaded with the severity of his duty, his restless mind dreamed something new, and he listened with delight, to the tale of an East India captain, who painted in the most advanced guard of the enemy encamped on the approach of our troops. Major Pratt and guard, &c. &c. &c. Upon the retreat of the Major, would cire, even the long-winded Jeremy Taylor, he spent his life in coaxfes chasing the Chaffe, which will only under arms.

The enemy had on this occasion more than 200 men killed; 2 officers and 70 soldiers were made prisoners, and fifteen horses were brought off.

The whole battalion of the enemy, and the children of carabineers which forfeited it were driven back, and a great part destroyed. Count Wurmser still immediately occupied Oberdamm again, and pushed as far as Trim.

The whole army advances to day to Cassano d'Adda, to close with the advanced guards of the enemy, who continue to retire.

November 4.

This morning the Imperial army, which marched yesterday, continues to advance. General of Artillery Count Ward advanced with a corps in the neighbourhood of Adda, and General Liptay immediately marched against Crema and Cremona. It is generally believed a bridge will be thrown across the Adda at Pizzighitone, and that a considerable body of the army of Wurmser, particularly cavalry, is to pass that river in order to join the army of Clairfayt.

Fifteen thousand Austrians have arrived from Austria, to reinforce the troops of the Archduke Charles.

The Minister of war to the Ministers of the Interior, dated Paris, 26 Brumaire, Nov. 17.

Citizen Colleague,

The reports publicly spread by the enemies of the Republican Government, are false in the extreme: I believe, therefore; to remove your uneasiness by communicating to you our present position on the Rhine. An attack of which, combined in offensive operations, was brought to a yesterday. We find at these that a detached corps of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by General Hatry, returning its position on the right bank of the Rhine, proceeded as far as the Sieg. The troops conducted themselves with a boldness and intrepidity which produced their wanted effect.

The terror which was manifested in the Austrian lines stationed in that part was such, that the Hussars of Barco, in their precipitate flight, abandoned their horses, and the whole of their Magazines of forage fell into our hands. This bold manoeuvre of worthy of the high reputation of General Jourdan, as well as of the officer who first proceeded to the back of the Lahn, covering the territories of Treves and Luxemburg, will produce we trust a powerful diversion, and still add to the strength of Gen. Pichegru's army.

With respect to La Vendee, it has been so often said that war was terminated, that I can easily conceive the scepticism of the public with respect to all the news from that quarter. I can, however, assure you that I have received a letter dated 19th Brumaire, Nov. 19, From gen. Hoche, in which he states that he hoped to be able in the space of a month to disarm the whole of La Vendee, and that the then state of affairs will enable him to obtain for weeks leave of absence.

AUBERT-DUBAYET.

28 Brumaire, Nov. 19.

The army of the Rhine has at length effected a junction with the army of the Sambre and Meuse—Cavezeaux's the division of the Ardenne, army, which occupied the Rhine, is at Alcery, with the two armies, which are placed between it and the Rhine close on its rear. We expect every moment advice of a decisive action.

"Merin of Thionville to the Editor of the Moniteur.

Bern.

"Notwithstanding what I have said, the banks of brokers continue to talk of the success of the enemy on the Rhine in a manner alarming to the Republic.

"The affair of which these Meffieurs — — — have taken place on the 29th Oct.; I entreat you to answer them by inferring the following letter.

Rieger to his colleague, Merlin of Thionville.

"Head Quarters at Grunstadt, Nov. 2.

"My dear colleague,

"I wished to tell you of the regrets your guilting ex has occasioned. The division of Carlin or rather Custine alone, has misbehaved; its stupidity, his incapacity, his want of vigilance are inconceivable; 1500 or 200 men, whom he left to oft disembark in the rear of his right, and whom it would have been easy for him to repulse, as we had done another time eight days before, on the left, compelled the retreat of his division. He fled as far Kirnickham Palatine; St. Cyr, Davergne, and Sandos, maintained their ground at Oneschen.

"Pichegru is here and we are in a good position.

"The figuring continues at Mayence with the same battery. It is said that the enemy is bringing troops from Italy, it muft be late before they arrive.

"Yesterday and the day before I visited the whole of the line; all was in a good position.

"RIVAUX."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.

We understand there is a letter in town from a respectable gentleman in Norfolk, which mentions the arrival of a schooner in 22 days from Martinique the Captain of which informs, that no troops had arrived from England at the time he failed, and the blacks had been ordered back from Martinique. On his passage he spoke a vessel from England, from the Captain he learned, that the troops destined for the West-Indies had been rendezvoused, and reviewed by the king, who on his return was attacked by the mob and narrowly escaped with his life, the Captain of the guards which attended on him was killed; that the mob then assembled round the palace, the gates of which they forced with sledges and crowbars.

Extract of a letter from Ballenderry (North of Ireland) dated November 8th.

"We have been kept in continual alarm for some time in consequence of the defenders having encamped in lord Hertford's deer park, a remarkably strong hold from whence it will be difficult to dislodge them.—We hope this is but a prelude to something more important, indeed we think a revolution cannot be far distant, as it seems the only step which can possibly alleviate the distresses of a much injured and long oppressed people."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

We are credibly informed that a packet arrived at Barbadoes two or three days before the Grace Ann failed, which took place on the 13th January the left England on the 9th Dec. when the fleet had not yet failed for Barbadoes. The Leda a forty gun frigate, one of this fleet, was upset and loft:—a few of her seamen were saved and arrived in Barbadoes, as also two transport ships, part of the fleet, which parted from them the latter part of Nov. without observing the signals of the Commodore to return to port. Three thousand negroes and upwards of 30 vessels are now under pay in Barbadoes, to accompany this fleet on its expedition, as pioneers to the army. The Captain of the Packet related in conversation with a respectable character that an Envoy from the Court of Sweden had arrived in London, offering the mediation of that Power towards closing the war.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The legislature have before them bills for erecting a new County from the County of Ontario, by the name of *Steuben*; and also one by the name of *Delaware*, to be formed by a part of Ulster and Otsego. The present number of members in the house of Assembly was formed on the Census of 1790, which gave 65—The late Census will give 113 members—increase 48. On these principles, the inhabitants of the state double in less than ten years, which is unquestionably a fact.

February 12.

A brig just arrived from Bourdeaux brings letters dated Nov. 28, stating that authentic news had been received at Bourdeaux, that general Pichegru had totally defeated the Austrian army on the Rhine. Particulars not known.

A great uproar is made in Norfolk about a cargo of horses which the British are said to be shipping to the West Indies. It is pretended by the *patriots* that the British have no right to purchase contraband articles in our country. This is a novel doctrine indeed.

That neutrals cannot convey contraband articles to either power at war, without liability to seizure is clear; but the parties themselves have a right to purchase and export from a neutral country, what articles they please, not being contrary to the laws of that country.

SPRINGFIELD, February 2.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY!

To a person from the western part of New-York, we are indebted for the following particulars, of a fingular attempt at Highway Robbery—the source from whence we receive the information, induces us to rely upon the authenticity of the fact.

A gentleman travelling through the north western counties of the state of New York, at night, procured entertainment, as we learn, somewhere in the vicinity of Whitestown; he committed to the care of his hoft, for the night, his pistols, &c. The next morning, on his preparing for his journey, and after riding a short distance his horse was suddenly seized with a lameness, which increasing, finally compelled him to stop at the shop of a blacksmith living near at hand, and proceed to the center of it to examine the difficulty which presented itself; and, upon a strict and deliberate investigation as quite ominous, however, as further examination, the horse's lameness was found to proceed from a wire, which had been twisted round one of the 4 ales of the horse, under the hair immediately above the hoof, in a degree, it might, so reflect, to stop the circulation of the blood. This excited the curiosity of the blacksmith, and induced him to inquire of the traveller, whether he lodged the preceding night; and on being informed, asked whether he had money with him; the reply was in the affirmative, and to a considerable amount. The blacksmith, as fully possessed, as from circumstances he had said to rob him, communicated the grounds of his suspicions, and strenuously entreated our traveller to secure; who finding at the stability of the blacksmith, and afraid that he he left perfectly safe, guarded, as he imagined himself, by a brace of concealed pistols, reluctantly, however, complied, begged the liberty, in case he was refused to proceed, to advise him to examine his pistols; these fufpicions the traveller, at first, alls treated with a degree of levity, but the candour, which accompanied this admonition, at length induced him to listen to it. On loading the pistols, the balls were found plentifully, particularly, but one example with the cartridge, the contents of both were missing. The pistols were again loaded, and the traveller refumed his journey; before he proceeded any considerable way, he had to pass through a long copfe of wood; he had not progressed far into it, ere he was accosted by a person, emerging from a thicket, painted in the height of savage ferocity, demanding his money; the reply was, that he should have his money only with his life; and further informed him, that in case he attempted he might be affured of the contents of his pistol to the former, and bullet, where they found the highwayman fell prier, and on fpying his face, he proved to be the identical person, who the preceding night had acted as his host. He was conveyed to his own house, and when our informant passed through the place, three days after, was, he was just recovering.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Six.

An Act, granting to the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, a further time to complete the Canal and Locks by Pawtucket Falls.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the term of three years, from and after the passing this Act, be, and hereby is allowed them to complete the Canal and Locks by the Great Falls of Pawtucket: and that all the rights and authorities vested in the said Proprietors by the Act incorporating them, intitled, "An Act incorporating *Dudley Atkins Tyng*, Esq. and others, for the purpose of rendering Merrimack river paffable with Boats, Rafts, and Masts, from the dividual line of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts to the tide waters of said River, by the name of The proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River," or which would by the said Act be vested in them, if the said Canal and Locks should be completed by the time in the said Act limited, shall vest in, and appertain to the said Proprietors, and upon the like conditions, for the said additional term hereby granted, but not limited and granted in and by the said Act; any thing in the same to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives, January 21, 1796.

This Bill having had three several readings paffed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In Senate Jan. 21, 1796.

This Bill having read twice and three several readings paffed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Presid.

By the Governour } approved, Jan. 22. }

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 six.

An Act to alter the times of holding the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties of Middlesex, Hampshire, Bristol, Worcester and Berkshire.

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 feveral Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, by law to be holden within and for the counties of Middlesex, Hampshire, Bristol, Worcester, and Berkshire in the Commonwealth, and respectively to begin, and commenced on Monday next preceding the Tuesday in which fall Courts are now by law required to be holden; and all writs and processes for the said Courts, shall be made returnable, and shall be taken and have day by conformity, and otherwise, indeed to rely upon the authenticity of the fact.

A gentleman travelling through the north western counties of the state of New York, at night, procured entertainment, as we learn, somewhere in the vicinity of Whitestown; he committed to the care of his hoft, for the night, his pistols, &c. The next morning, on his preparing for his journey, and after riding a short distance his horse was suddenly seized with a lameness, which increasing, finally compelled him to stop at the shop of a blacksmith living near at hand, and proceed to the center of it to examine the difficulty which presented itself; and, upon a strict and deliberate investigation as quite ominous, however, as further examination, the horse's lameness was found to proceed from a wire, which had been twisted round one of the 4 ales of the horse, under the hair immediately above the hoof, in a degree, it might, so reflect, to stop the circulation of the blood. This excited the curiosity of the blacksmith, and induced him to inquire of the traveller, whether he lodged the preceding night; and on being informed, asked whether he had money with him; the reply was in the affirmative, and to a considerable amount. The blacksmith, as fully possessed, as from circumstances he had said to rob him, communicated the grounds of his suspicions, and strenuously entreated our traveller to secure; who finding at the stability of the blacksmith, and afraid that he he left perfectly safe, guarded, as he imagined himself, by a brace of concealed pistols, reluctantly, however, complied, begged the liberty, in case he was refused to proceed, to advise him to examine his pistols; these fufpicions the traveller, at first, alls treated with a degree of levity, but the candour, which accompanied this admonition, at length induced him to listen to it. On loading the pistols, the balls were found plentifully, particularly, but one example with the cartridge, the contents of both were missing. The pistols were again loaded, and the traveller refumed his journey; before he proceeded any considerable way, he had to pass through a long copfe of wood; he had not progressed far into it, ere he was accosted by a person, emerging from a thicket, painted in the height of savage ferocity, demanding his money; the reply was, that he should have his money only with his life; and further informed him, that in case he attempted he might be affured of the contents of his pistol to the former, and bullet, where they found the highwayman fell prier, and on fpying his face, he proved to be the identical person, who the preceding night had acted as his host. He was conveyed to his own house, and when our informant passed through the place, three days after, was, he was just recovering.

Hartford, Feb. 12, 1796.

WANTED, *an Apprentice to the Mason and Wooden Chair business, of BOY, 14 15 or 16 years of age—Enquire of*

JUSTIN PARSONS.

Westhampton, February 18, 1796.

Masonic Installation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Installation of the Officers of the Federal Lodge in Chester, did not take place as heretofore advertised, by reason of Col. *Jonathan Remington*, (who was deputed to act as Grand Master) being obliged to attend the General Court at said time—All, to, that the Installation will be attended, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of March next—Business to be transacted in the morning hours, by the Brethren of the Federal Lodge—and in the afternoon by the Brethren of the Select Lodge—The Procession will commence from Federal Hall, at eleven of the clock A. M. and arrive to begin at twelve of the clock.—The members of said Lodge are desired, and also the Brethren from the town of Sterling, to attend at said Federal Hall, at ten of the clock A. M.

N. B. It is expected the Installation will be public.

By Order of the Worshipful Master,

SAMUEL STILES, *Sec'y.*

Chester, Feb. 22, A. D. 1796. Anno Lucis, 5796.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Connecticut Land Company, that their adjourned meeting is to be held in the City of Hartford on the first Tuesday of April next, at which time the sale of making partition of the Western Reserve, will be taken into consideration, also a proposal of amendment of the Constitution of the Company. Each proprietor is requested to bring with him the first payment of the sum of Ten Dollars, as there agreed on in the Constitution of the Company, until after the first Tuesday of April next.*

By order of the Board of Directors.

EPHRAIM ROBT. CLARK.

Hartford, Feb. 12, 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

WANTS to purchase 100 cords of WOOD, for which he will pay half CASH.

Northampton, Feb 17th.

POETRY.

Advice from a YOUNG LADY to her Female Acquaintance, lately married.

HEAR, Eliza, flave the fingle ftate
You've left and chofe yourfelf a mate,
Since metamorphos'd to a wife,
And bliss or woe infer'd for life;
A friendly Mufe the way would fhew,
To gain the bliss, and miss the woe;
But ftrift of all I muft fuppofe
You've with mature reflection chofe;
And this premis'd I think you may
Have find to married bliss the way.
Small is the province of a Wife,
And narrow is the fphere of life;
Within that fphere to move aright,
Should be her principal delight;
To guide the houfe with prudent care,
And properly to fpend and fave;
To make her husband bleis the day
He gave his liberty away;
To form the infant's tender mind;
Thefe are the tafks to wives affign'd
Then never think domeftic care
Beneath the province of the Fair,
But daily thofe affairs infpect,
That nought be waifted thro' neglect;
Be frugal, plenty round you feen,
And always keep the golden mean.
Be always clean but feldom fine.
Let decent neatnefs round you fhine,
If once fair decency be fled,
Love foon defcrts the genial bed.
The early days of wedded life
Are oft o'ercaft with childifh ftrife;
But be it your peculiar care
To keep that feafon bright and fair;
For then's the time, by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart;
With kind obliging earriage ftrive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For fhould it through neglect expire,
No art again can light the fire.
To charm this reafon drefs your mind,
'Till love fhall be with friendfhip join'd
Rais'd on that bafis (with endure,
From time and death infirm, fecure.
Be free you ne'er for power contend,
Nor feek by tears to gain your end;
Moft times thofe tears which cloud our eyes,
From pride and obftinacy rife:
Heaven gave to man fuperior fway;
Then Heaven, and him, at once, obey.
Let fudden frowns your brows never cloud,
Be always cheerful, never loud:
Let trifles never difcompofe
Your features, temper, or repofe.
Abroad for happinefs ne'er roam,
True happinefs exifts at home;
Still make your partner eafy there,
Make him find a domeftic fufficient care,)
If ev'ry thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converfe he'll prefer to all
Thofe treats the world do pleafure call.
With chearful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a fmile.
Should paffion e'er his foul defame,
Serenely meet the ftarfling ftorm:
Never in wordy war engage,
Nor even meet his rage with rage;
With all our fex's fatt'ning art,
Recall loft reafon to his heart;
Then footh the tempeft in his breaft,
And fweetly footh his foul to reft.
Be fure you ne'er arraign his fenfe,
(Few husbands pardon that offence)
'Twill difcord raife, difguft it breeds,
And hatred certainly fucceeds;
Then ftun, O ftun, the fatal fhelf,
Still think him wifer than yourfelf;
Or, if you otherwife believe,
Never let him fuch a thought perceive.
When care invades your partner's heart,
Bear you a fympathizing part,
And kindly claim your fhare of pain,
And half his trouble ftill fuftain;
From village mom to fetting night,
To fee him pleafed, your fole delight.
But now methinks I hear you cry,
Shall fhe pretend, O vacity!
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herfelf a wife?
I own, you've ample caufe, to chide,
And blufhing, throw my pen afide.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.

At no former period was fo great a quantity of provifion wanted by the Britifh government. In addition to their own fleets and armies, they have now to fupply the mouths of many thoufands of troops not only on the coaft of France, but in the interior, fhould their projects fucceed. So preffing are the calls of this fervice that the ordinary mode would be too tedious to refort to and they have actually contracted for the export of live cattle from Cork to the French coaft, which, by the by is no bad fchool for butchery, and their orders are now executing with all poffible expedition.

In addition to the fupply of live cattle, contracted for with the houfe of Jordaine and Shaw, the latter of whom is actually employed to fee them expeditioufly fhipped, they have entered into contracts for no lefs a quantity of beef than 40,000 tierces, and have agreed to fo high a price as 76s. and 6d. per cwt.

Should the live cattle contracted for as above, reach the Ifle de Dieu, the place of its deftination, there can be no doubt at whofe expence the Carmagnols, as the court papers ufe cleverly to call the French, will cut in time to come. Indeed the miniiter has been fo commonly provident of late to pour in fupplies of beef, pork, porter, and fpirits, to the enemy, while at home the people are literally ftarving for bread!

A CLERICAL JOKE.

A CLERGYMAN in Eflex, who had long *formed his tythes* alternately among his parifhioners, began at laft to fufpect that the rogues endeavoured to make the income of his fmall living ftill lefs, and fo determined this year at leaft to take his *tythes in kind*. "To cheat the *parfon*," is one of the oldeft jokes in the hiftory of agriculture, and ftands on the fame authority with the *cuttier malevolence of diftreffing* him. Thefe gentlemen, determined not to be behind hand with their predeceffors; in the laft harveft, fent for the parfon to take away his *hay* the moment it was cut down, alledging, that as foon as it was cut into *fwathes*, it was no longer grafs, and that he might *turn it and cock it himfelf*.

Rather than "go to law" the parfon fubmitted, and took his next Sunday's text on *brotherly kindnefs*, beginning thus —"Brotherly kindnefs may be divided into *three* parts—domeftic affection—focial love, and charity; from all which proper inferences may be drawn for inftruction. Brethren, I give you a fermon in *fwathes, you may turn it and cock it yourfelves.*" The plan fucceeded; his parifhioners doubled the income, acknowledging it even then lefs than it fhould be; thus what *juftice* and *law* might have kept from him for years, was given up to a *clerical joke*.

ANECDOTE.

AT the town-meeting in Plymouth, Maffachufetts, held the laft fummer to condemn the Treaty, a poor man who had not attended a town-meeting for many years before, appeared there, to the great furprife of his neighbors. Being afked the reafon of his attendance, he replied, "that he underftood there was one Mr. Treaty that intended to put us under Great Britain again, and he came to vote againft him. Befides he was to have Nine pounds of fugar for his attendance."

Levi Shepherd,

HAS juft received a variety of different colored Superfine BROAD CLOTHS and CASIMERES, which he fells at the retailing price in Bofton.

He pays cafh for SHIPPING FURS, BEES WAX and FLAX——He wants alfo, 20 or 30 good fat HOGS.

Northampton, Feb. 15. 1796.

Zebina Montague,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and cuftomers, and the public at large, that he has juft received a frefh aflortment of Englifh, India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which with all kinds W. I. Goods and Groceries—Iron Hollow Ware, Painter's Colours, Oil, &c.—make his aflortment well worth their attention—He propofes to fell cheaper than ever, and will take produce as ufual, and good Houfe Affes, particularly wanted, for which cafh will be paid if defired.

☞ All fuch as are indebted to him, whofe accounts are of fix months ftanding, and whofe notes of hand are due, to make immediate payment—otherwife they will be lodged in the hands of *Simeon Strong*, Efq. to collect, by the 15th March next.

Amherft, Feb. 4, 1796.

WANTED *immediately, a journeyman Shoemaker, to whom the firft wages will be given——Alfo, an Apprentice to the above bufinefs, to whom good encouragement will be given.* Enquire of SMITH COPELAND.

N. B. None but a good workman need apply.

Northampton, Feb. 17. 1796.

ALL *Perfons indebted to the fubfcriber, either by Note or Book, are once more called upon to make immediate fettlement, otherwife they may expect fomething in the name of the Commonwealth.*

JOSEPH CLAP.

Eaftampton, Feb. 16. 1796.

STRAYED *from the fubfcriber, on the 11th inft. a forrel yearling bull* COLT, *natural tretter, a white ftreak in his face, all feet white. Whoever will take up faid Colt, and bring him to the owner, or give information where he may be found fhall be handfomely rewarded.*

SALMON MUNSON.

Wheatly, Feb. 15. 1796.

For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, under a licence from the Court of Common Pleas, laft holden in the county of Hampfhire, on the fecond Tuefday of inftant January, fo much of the real eftate where of *Ebenezer Marfh*, late of Hadley, deceafed, died *ſeized*, (lying in faid Hadley) as will produce SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The vendue will be holden at the dwelling houfe of *Elifha Cooke*, Innholder in Hadley aforefaid, on Monday the feventh day of March next, at 1 o'clock P.M. SETH SMITH, Adm.

Hadley, Jan 20th, 1796.

CASH paid for RAGS,

Apollos King,

HAS this day received from New-York and Boſton, a freſh ſupply of

GOODS,

ſuitable for any ſeaſon of the year—Almoſt any kind of produce will be received in payment.

Cheſterfield, Feb. 2. 1796.

Found by the ſubſcriber, a

Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with ſome cafh, and a number of Papers of conſequence to the owner, (not ſo much to any other perſon).—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take his own, by applying to

JONAS LEONARD.

Worthington, Jan. 26. 1796.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS *Paul Rice*, a Pauper, has lately gone from Charlemont, with intent to apply to ſome other town for ſupport; as we have made ample proviſion for ſaid *Rice*, hereby forbid all perſons harbouring or truſting him on our account, from this date.

LEBBEUS RUDD, } Selectmen of
JOSEPH NASH, } Charlemont.

January 25th. 1796.

Found in the barn of ISRAEL

SMITH, in Northfield, on the 19th inſt. 2 HORSES, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen.—The owner or owners are deſired to prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away.

OLIVER WATRISS,
SHUBAHAL BOMEROY.

N. B. Said Horſes are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by *George Weitt*, now in Northampton jail.

Northfield, 25th Jan. 1796.

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

at the houſe of Mr. *Aſahel Pomeroy*, on Monday the 29th day of February inſt. at ſix o'clock P. M. ſundry valuable parcels of land, lying in Northampton, viz.——two acres of wood-land, owned by Capt. JOHN BAKER,—alſo, a tract of Land called Baker's Marſh, and a lot in the meadows——The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale—by

ABNER BAKER.

Northampton, Feb. 3. 1796.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Ebenezer Porter, Eſq. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, to examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of Col. *Elijah Dwight*, late of Belchertown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months being allowed for the creditors to bring and ſettle their claims, notice is hereby given, that the Commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of the widow Diana Dwight, innholder in Belchertown, on the laſt Mondays of March and May next, from nine o'clock in the morning to ſix in the afternoon.

JOSIAH LYMAN, } Commiſ.
ELDAD PARSONS, } ſioners.

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment to JUSTUS DWIGHT, and DIANA DWIGHT, Admin'rs.

Belchertown, Jan. 6. 1796.

Seth Dwight,

INFORMS all thoſe indebted to him, that he ſhall remove from this State the firſt day of April next, and begs them to call on him and ſettle their accounts, (even if the ſum does not exceed ſix pence)—one thouſand ſix pences makes fifty pounds; all indiſcriminately who do not call by the 10th of March, will be ſued, for he finally intends to ſettle accounts by—as he is determined to pay all his contracts here, and cannot do it without collection.

N. B. ALL perſons who has loſt BOOKS, belonging to ſaid Dwight, are deſired to return them by the 10th of March, and oblige their humble ſervant.

Northampton, Feb. 5. 1796.

The meeting of the Houſe-

Joiners and Cabinet-Makers, in the county of Hampſhire, is adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday in March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Landlord Billings, in Hatfield.

February 10. 1796.

The ſubſcriber being duly

appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of ISRAEL ARMS, late of Conway, deceaſed—having accepted that truſt, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, hereby requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make him immediate payment; and thoſe to whom ſaid ISRAEL was indebted at the time of his death, are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber for their dues.

HENRY ARMS.

Conway, Feb. 2, 1796.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE HOME STEAD, lying in *Licking Water*, ſo called, in Northampton, within half a mile from the meeting houſe, containing four acres of land, with a good orchard—on it is a convenient dwelling houſe, and other outbuildings convenient for ſaid Homeſtead—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe the above may know the particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN BARTLETT.

Northampton, Feb. 8. 1796.

Reuben Bangs,

HAS lately received from Boſton, a new ſupply of European and Weſt India

GOODS,

which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for ready pay or ſhort credit.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to him whoſe times of payment are become due, are requeſted to ſettle immediately, thoſe that neglect will be ſued indiſcriminately, by the firſt of March next.

Williamſburgh, 23d Jan. 1796.

The Printer hereof, requeſts

all perſons indebted to him for Papers & Advertiſements, to make payment.

Freſh Goods.

Chileab and Windſor Smith

HAVE juſt received from New York, a large aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in the County, for ready pay or approved credit.

N. B. ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers by Book or Note, that are more than one year ſtanding, are deſired to call and ſettle them by the firſt of March next——Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, may expect to ſettle with an Attorney.

Hadley, Jan. 5th. 1796.

Wanted to hire for 6 months

to begin the firſt of April next, two good Workmen at NAILING.——(Gentlemens from the Country, if deſired to call and ſettle them by the firſt of March next)——Alſo, a good Workman at Cyder and Axes——Apply to

CHURCH and CLARK.

Sunderland, Jan. 9. 1796.

Wright and Wright,

INFORM their cuſtomers and others, that they ſhall not carry on Barrooſhd this winter in the regular way, but ſhall conſtantly keep it for ſale at their Slaughter Houſe in Market Street—They have alſo for ſale, TALLOW and CANDLES.

N. B. THOSE indebted to them for Meat, of a year paſt, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 15th. 1796.

A Farm for ſale.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, an excellent FARM, containing 222 acres, within a mile of the meeting houſe in Conway, well watered, good building, a large proportion of good orcharding, and a good cyder mill, would faſt chefnut timber, ſuffiicient for ſaid farm.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, Dec. 5. 1795.

The Subſcribers being appointed

executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Salah Barnard*, late of Deerfield, Eſq. deceaſed, having accepted the truſt, and given bonds for the faithful performance of their duty—hereby requeſt all perſons indebted to his eſtate, to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom he was indebted, are deſired to call on us for ſettlement.

EBENEZER BARNARD, jun.
ELISHA BARNARD.

Deerfield, Jan. 6th. 1796.

STRAYED *from Northampton Meadows, in Mr. Laſt, two dark red Heifers, ſome more than one year old, no artificial mark. Whoever will take ſaid heifers, and give information to the ſubſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded.*

SOLOMON WRIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 16. 1795.

Take Notice.

THE FISHERMEN in the county of Hampſhire, are hereby requeſted to attend at ASAHEL POSSESSOR'S, Innholder in Northampton on the firſt Tueſday of March next, at one o'clock P. M. in order to act on matters of importance, concerning the Fiſhery on this River.

It is requeſted that one or more, of every Fiſhing Party, will give their attendance without fail.

February 8. 1796.

Deer Skins,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, well dreſſed, of a ſuperior quality, and on reaſonable terms.

DANIEL NEWHALL, jun.

Conway, Jan. 28, 1795.

The co-partnerſhip of San-

uel Cook and Moſes P. Holt, under the firm of COOK and HOLT, being this day diſſolved by mutual agreement—all perſons indebted will make payment—and thoſe having demands on ſaid company, or the late company of SAMUEL COOK, and Co. are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber by the 15th of February next, for ſettlement.

MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. The bearing buſineſs will be carried on as uſual this ſeaſon, and all favours thankfully acknowledged, by

M. P. HOLT.

Hadley, Jan. 15. 1796

*** *Loſt in December laſt, TICKET No. 2 in Newport Long Wharf, Hotel, and Public Lottery, Whoever has found the ſame is requeſted to leave it with the ſubſcriber.*

JOSEPH COLTON.

Cummington, Jan. 1796.

Alphred and Bidkar-Jones

HAVE juſt received a very general aſſortment of Engliſh, India, Hard Ware, and Weſt India GOODS—Alſo, a very general aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware, which they will ſell cheap for cafh, moſt kinds of produce, or bank Aſſigns, or on approved credit.

N. B. ALL thoſe whoſe Notes and Accounts are now due, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Rockland, Jan. 21. 1796.

All Perſons indebted to the

ſubſcriber, by Book or Note, are called upon to make payment by the 12th inſt.—otherwiſe their Notes and Accounts will be put in ſuit without further notice.

JONAH WHITNEY.

Cheſterfield, Feb. 2. 1796.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield lying a mile north of the meeting houſe, on the main ſtreet, and adjoining to Connecticut river. It contains three acres, with a good orchard upon it is a neat and convenient dwelling houſe two ſtories, a large barn, and other convenient houſes; the ſituation is pleaſant, and well commanded for a ſchool, the reception of an Hotel, a ſtore, Trader or Mechanic.——Poſſeſſion will be given, if deſired, the firſt week in May next.

For terms, apply to

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1795.

Hampſhire Gazette.

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[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1796. [No. 456.]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY Feb. 4.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Select Committee relative to the Federal City.

The motion for ſtriking out the ſums of 500,000 and 200,000 before the word dollars in the firſt reſolution, under conſideration.

After ſome debate the motion for ſtriking out 500,000 and 200,000 was carried, there is a blank conſequently, before the word "dollars;" no amendment was made to the ſecond reſolution.

The Committee roſe and reported the two reſolutions with the amendments to the firſt.

The amendments were taken into conſideration by the houſe and agreed to.

The queſtion then was, on the firſt reſolution as amended.

The debate was renewed on the general policy and expediency of the meaſure. But the reſolution was agreed to, 57 members riſing in the affirmative.

The ſecond reſolution was alſo adopted. They were then referred to the ſelect committee, who brought in the report, to prepare and bring in a bill or bills.

Mr. Harper, after a conſiderable preparatory addreſs relative to the exciſe laws, in which he recited the difficulties, embarraſſments and perplexities attending the execution of thoſe laws; offered three reſolutions, the objects of which are,

1ſt. To tranſfer the duties from the commodities to the inſtruments or machines uſed.

2d. To tranſfer the collection to the collectors of the ſtate taxes.

3d. To give the ſtate courts cognizance of caſes ariſing under thoſe laws; laid on the table.

Mr. W. Smith, of the committee of ways and means, brought in a report relative to reimbarſing the exiſting proviſions for reducing the public debt.

This report contains ſeveral reſolutions on the ſubject; they were twice read and committed for Monday next. Interim to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Swift the Houſe took up the report of the committee of the conteſted election of Iſrael Smith, one of the members from the State of Vermont. The report was read—which concludes thus—, That they are of opinion that Iſrael Smith is entitled to take his ſeat in this Houſe."

Mr. Tracy moved that the report ſhould be recommitted.

This motion occaſioned a long debate on converſation.

Mr. Tracy finally withdrew his motion for recommitment, and moved that the report be poſtponed; this was agreed to, and Monday aſſigned.

A report of the committee of claims on the petition of John Griffin, was taken up in committee of the whole. This report contains a reſolution for placing on the penſion liſt ſuch non-commiſſioned officers, muſicians, privates and volunteers of the militia, as may be wounded or diſabled when in actual ſervice, called out by any law of the United States.

The report was agreed to—and reported to the Houſe. The Houſe adopted the ſame—and the committee of claims was directed to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. New, of the Committee of Enrolment, informed the Houſe that the Committee had yeſterday laid before the Preſident of the United States, the bill making appropriations for the ſupport of Government for the year 1796. Ad journed.

FRIDAY, February 5.

A report of the committee of claims on the petition of Jeremiah Benjamin Smith, was taken into conſideration. This report refers the ſettlement of the claim of the petitioner to the accounting officers of the treaſury.

It occaſioned ſome converſation, but was finally accepted, and a bill ordered purſuant thereto.

The report of the United States' account of receipts and expenditures for the War Department was read, and the uſual number of copies ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on a report of the committee of claims, to whom had been referred a reſolution reſpecting a bill of arrearages of pay to other emoluments, which may appear by the books of the Treaſury, to be due to the officers and ſoldiers of the late army of the United States for ſervices performed during the late war. The report is lengthy, and ſtates various reaſons for not inſtituting the inquiry propoſed by the reſolution.

Conſiderable debate raiſed: But the report was finally agreed to.

A report was received from the Secretary of War, containing a ſtatement of applications of perſons to be placed on the penſion liſt, ſince March 1793; read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. W. Smith reported a bill, regulating the grant of lands appropriated for military ſervices, and for the Society of United Brethren incorporated for the purpoſe of propagating the goſpel among the Indians. This was twice read, and committed.

Mr. S. Smith called up a reſolution which he laid on the table ſome time ago, and moved that ſhould be referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures. The purport of the reſolution is that the Committee be inſtructed to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what alterations may be proper to be made in the laws of the United States relative to Commerce and Navigation. The reſolution was referred purſuant to the motion.

Mr. Maddiſon, after ſome general remarks on the ſubject, offered a reſolution, the purport of which is to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States to cauſe a ſurvey of the main poſt road, from Maine to Georgia; the expenſe to be defrayed out of the ſurplus revenue of the poſt office; laid on the table.

The report of the Committee of Claims on the petition of Silas Clark was taken into conſideration by the Committee of the whole.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

The report is againſt the prayer of the petition, which was for full half pay. The petitioner was a Captain in the Maſſachuſetts' line, had returned his commutation, but was not allowed any intereſt on the certificates returned, ſo that he never derived any advantage from them; he is an invalid from wounds and diſabilities incurred in the public ſervice during the late war, his penſion is only one third of a Captain's pay.

Some debate took place. But, without coming to a deciſion, the Committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the Committee of Claims. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, *February* 8.

The bill for the compenſation of the members of the Legiſlature, &c. was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The firſt ſection of the bill provides, that they ſhall have an annual, inſtead of a *per diem* allowance.

Mr. Giles moved to ſtrike out the word annually, which brought the principle of the bill freſh before the committee. He wiſhed to know, what reaſons had induced the ſpecial committee to propoſe this innovation upon the former practice of the government.

Mr. Goodhue of the committee, ſtated, that they conceived, this alteration in the mode of allowance would tend to ſhorten the ſeſſions; the allowance *per diem* had produced diſagreeable impreſſions which it was wiſhed might be avoided. It was not in the idea of the committee, that this alteration ſhould put the public to a greater expence, than they had hereafore incurred. No one he ſaid, would think 7000 dollars too much to be paid to the members of the Legiſlature: the clerks in ſome offices get a greater ſalary than that.

Mr. Giles conſidered, that the propoſed bill would be nothing leſs than a premium to the Legiſlature for neglecting their duty. It was highly improper he conceived, to attempt to regulate by an act the length of the ſeſſions of the Legiſlature; each Legiſlature ſhould judge for itſelf. If a rife of ſalary was the object he wiſhed the buſineſs ſhould be propoſed in an open manner; he was willing to give it a conſideration if gentlemen judged it proper to bring ſuch a queſtion before the houſe. An annual ſalary, he ſaid, would hold out a conſtant inducement to the Legiſlature to go home, and a temptation to refer over to the executive buſineſs which they ſhould attend to. This 7000 dollars for paying all the ſums paid, and he ſaw no good to counter balance it.

Mr. Maddiſon was againſt the principle of the ſection, and therefore in favor of the amendment. He conceived this the firſt inſtance of an attempt to compenſate a Legiſlature by an annual ſalary. Such a principle ſeems to give a new aſpect to the ſituation of the conſtitution. The Legiſlature were at certain periods, and the length of time they are in the public ſervice cannot be calculated beforehand.

He feared this new principle if eſtabliſhed would embarraſs and ſhorten deliberations; if, ſaid he, Congreſs ſhould attempt to reviſe 7000 dollars for their annual ſervices, as far as intereſt prevailed this muſt certainly act as a premium to ſhorten the ſeſſion. The compenſation of the legiſlature ſhould be ſo low as to offer no inducement to ſpin out the ſeſſion and ſo fixed as to be no temptation to cut it ſhort. The more gentlemen revolved the ſubject in their minds, the more, he believed, they would be convinced of the miſchievous tendency of the new principle attempted to be introduced.

Mr. Swanwick was alſo in favour of ſtriking out. An annual ſalary would operate as a powerful bounty to riſe ſeſſions. To be ſure in that caſe, the new arrangement might promote the object of a number from Connecticut—leſs miſchief, ſo much apprehended on the part of the houſe—there had better then be no Houſe of Repreſentatives—expence will be ſaved—no bounty will be required to produce ſhort ſeſſions and no miſchief need be apprehended. The Conſtitution ſays the Legiſlature ſhall meet on a certain day; but now a law is propoſed, that ſhall operate to drive them away as ſoon after they have met as poſſible. The doctrine of checks was a favourite one with the gentlemen: yet now the check of the Houſe of Repreſentatives is to be got rid of in a great meaſure. He concluded by obſerving, that he ſaw many objections to the innovation propoſed, and not a ſingle good reaſon to balance them.

Mr. Hillhouſe was in favour of the new principle. The duty of a member of the Federal Legiſlature was ſuch, he ſaid, as to deſerve all attempts at following up that principle, while in that branch of the public ſervice. The members of Congreſs now ſpend as much time in buſineſs as the judges of courts; they receive annual compenſation and it is not alledged againſt them, that they hurry over their buſineſs to get done with it, on the contrary it had been found, they had done their duty, and why ſhould the Legiſlature be worſe thought of? An impreſſion had gone among the people, he ſaid, that the *per diem* allowance induced Congreſs to lengthen their ſeſſions: the alteration propoſed muſt remove it, and it was of ſome conſequence it ſhould be removed——He did not think the new plan would tend to hurry buſineſs; an annual allowance could not have that influence on any man worthy of a ſeat in the houſe. It was not a good reaſon for reſiſting the propoſition, that it was new; this might be brought forward againſt all improvement; many regulations which other countries have not thought proper to adopt are found to anſwer here well, from the difference in circumſtances. He allowed that the plan propoſed might ſhorten the ſeſſions a little by rendering members more attentive; but not ſo as to prevent deliberation. The Legiſlature had already been two months in ſeſſion and had paſſed but one law and that was the appropriation law, while in the ſame time a ſtate legiſlature would have paſſed 40—but much buſineſs had been matured in committee; but this was too little looked to by the people, and he repeated, they are impreſſed with no idea that Congreſs ſpin out their ſeſſions to an unneceſſary length. He did not, however, conſider the queſtion of any very great importance; but if the alterations went to remove objections to preſſions, it was deſirable the experiment ſhould be tried.

Mr. Findley regretted, that any portion of the People ſhould have taken up wrong impreſſions, but it was not always poſſible to avoid them, eſpecially if groundleſs. The houſe in his opinion, ſhould ſteadily purſue the public good. He tho't that the amount of compenſation was not what produced long ſeſſions; he had known very long ones to take place when members received but 10s. of depreciated paper. If it was wiſhed to ſhorten ſeſſions, the houſe ſhould impoſe penalties upon abſentees during the hours of buſineſs and from the time which each member ſhall be in it. He hoped to take up in ſpeaking, but ſuch regulations would infringe on the liberties of the houſe, that liberty muſt be eſtabliſhed, and we ſhould bear with its partial inconveniences.——As to impreſſions abroad, though the bill as brought in by the committee might be as they ſay the idea, the Congreſs, upon this plauſible footing begin then their plan to increaſe their pay; yet upon the propoſed plan it might on the other hand be ſaid, that they ſhortened their ſeſſions to enjoy their ſalaries at home.

Mr. Nicholas one of the committee who brot in the bill, ſaid that he oppoſed the principle now under conſideration when it was agitated in committee. He preferred a *per diem* compenſation; for, when a citizen is elected member of the legiſlature it cannot be known whether he will be wanted to legiſlate for two weeks during the whole time, there was no calculating upon what had hitherto paſſed. For buying at leaſt the ſpirit of compenſation; it can be aſcertained whether their perſons for them; not ſo with the legiſlature, there may be periods when to forbear legiſlating may be wiſdom. Self-intereſt may have its effect in the houſe as well as out, an annual compenſation will hold out a premium to members to abandon their duty, to the officers of the treaſury to receive on loan old continental bills. In favour of this it was urged, that the laſt law on this ſubject was meant to admit no leſs thoſe bills, but that the officers of the treaſury had given ſuch a conſtruction to it as to exclude thoſe bills; that they are of the nature of a liquidated claim, and therefore could be admitted with ſafety;——that the bills was beſides inſiſted had an equitable claim to the attention of the Legiſlature; as they, when the funding ſyſtem was eſtabliſhed, were particularly ill uſed, by fixing their depreciation at 100 to 1 inſtead of 40 to 1.

Againſt the principle of the new ſection, it was argued, that the conſtruction put upon the law adverted to, was proper and agreeable to the intention of the Legiſlature that paſſed it; that many claims foreclaſed by limitation laws of the United States, ſtood upon higher ground, for example thoſe of wounded ſoldiers, &c. &c. that counterfeits could with difficulty be guarded againſt, if they were to be let in at this time of day.

The ſection was loſt by a very great majority.

The bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The report of the committee of ways and means on the propriety of reinforcing the ſinking proviſions for the redemption of the public debt, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Some converſation took place on the mode of redeeming the 2 per cent, per annum of the capital of the debt. A little variation is propoſed by the committee in the payments of the quarterly intereſt combined with the 2 per cent of the principal—a variation to avoid the trouble of fractions and in favour of the creditor. Some doubts aroſe as to propriety of the variation; which was made to amount, on calculation, to a very large ſum againſt the public.

A petition of A. St. Clair, praying for the price of three horſes killed in the public ſervice, was called up and referred to the Committee of Claims.

The report of the Committee of Claims on the petitions of Iſrael Loring and others, was taken up in Committee of the whole.——The report was agreed to.

Mr. Ames appeared, was qualified and took his ſeat. Adjourned.

FEBRUARY 10.

At twelve there not being a quorum met, the

ant at arms was directed to compel the attendance of absent members. Immediately after a quorum appeared.

Some private petitions were read.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.
HOUSE, &c. FEB. 8.

A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of referring the report of the Committee of the Sale of Eastern Lands to the Attorney General; and of directing him to institute *Inquests of Office*, against all the Grantees named in said report, who have not fulfilled the conditions of their grants which respect the settlement of their land.

February 9.

Private business.

February 10.

Agreeable to assignment the House came to the choice, by ballot, of two persons as Commissioners to treat with the Penobscot tribe of Indians—and the votes being taken, it appeared that the Hon. William Sheplard, and Daniel Davis, Esq'rs. were chosen, to be joined by such as the Hon. Senate may appoint.

February 11, and 12.

The reform of the Judiciary was the principal topic of discussion in the House. The Committee for reviling the Laws having reported a complete system of Judicial proceedings, the same was taken into consideration. A variety of private business was reported on, and finished.

February 13.

The Hon. Thomas Dawes, is chosen President of the Senate, *pro tem.* during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Phillips, who has been called home to attend the funeral of a son.

February 15, 16, and 17.

No public bills of importance were before the House. But a great number of local Acts and Resolves were passed. Among others, a Bill to incorporate Henry Prentiss, and others, by the name of the *Calico Printing Manufacture*, passed to a third reading.

On Tuesday, Col. Fisher, of Westborough, laid the following motion on the table, which was made the order of the day for Tuesday:

That a Committee be appointed, to take into consideration the expediency of providing that the members of the General Court be paid by the Government for their attendance, in the same way that the Constitution provides for the payment of the expenses of travelling to the General Court and returning home.

February 18.

The order of the day, on Col. Fisher's motion, laid on the table on Tuesday, was called for, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Tudor in the chair, to consider the same.

After much debate, the question to adopt the motion, was put and negatived: The Committee, then rose, the House was resumed; the Chairman reported the decision, and the question, to accept the report, that it was not expedient to adopt the motion, was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays; yeas 90, nays 42.

February 19.

A great number of bills passed through various readings; and occupied the unremitted attention of the House.

Mr. Smith *(Norton)* moved for a committee to consider the expediency of revising the laws regulating the manufacture of nails; Messrs. Ashley, Ely, Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Widder were chosen.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE ELECTOR. No. 1.

THE time for the choice of a GOVERNOR for the ensuing year is now drawing nigh, and the people begin to enquire who shall we choose? It is supposed, if what we hear from the Eastern parts of the Commonwealth be true, that Mr. *Adams* our present Governor will not be elected. I believe that Mr. Adams is not a good man in the late Revolution, that he was a great instrument in destroying the haughty power of Great Britain, when she endeavored to enslave us, and that he did essential service to his country in those troublesome times. So far I think he merits the gratitude and respect of his country, and I should be willing to be numbered with his handsome person to vote him for life for those services. But if fifty characters has adopted such principles, as render it necessary that he should no longer fill the chair of Government and which has detached from him so many of the worthy citizens of this Commonwealth. Notwithstanding he has manifested his principles very fully in opposition to the Federal Constitution, the President, and the whole band of patriots who have these three years past protected the United States from the dangers which have threatened them, yet I am ready to think that he means well at heart, but that his great age, being nearly eighty years old, and his bodily infirmities, being covered with the Shaking Palsy for several years, has weakened the mind to such a degree as has made him a dupe to the ambitious designs of a *Party* who will ruin the country, and exalt themselves upon its ruins. Jarvis, Austin and Vinal, with several others as unprincipled as themselves, who have been at the head of every faction ever since the establishment of the Federal Constitution, and who rebuke none of the rivals of their country, envious to prey upon the vitals of their country, will strictly rule his conduct. They are his confidents, and these unprincipled characters are confided in every measure of Government. Under the garb of patriotism, these hypocrites have stolen upon the affections of the good old man, who has been for fifty years a faithful servant to his country, to the fidelity of which he has ever been attached, and has experienced with every one who calls himself a real patriot, all who pretends that he is a friend to liberty, equality and the rights of man. He has been frequently warned of his danger, but his blended credulity, cannot think that these men, who pretend so much love for their country, can be hypocrites. It is true, that in the course of his two years administration, nothing very prejudicial to the interests of the Commonwealth has taken place; but we must remember, that the first two years of our infant nation, under the new Government, were years of peace with all the world, our agriculture, commerce and manufactures have flourished to a degree beyond what the most sanguine imagination could have expected. This prosperity must be undoubtedly owing to the wise measures of our national Government, as every State in the Union has experienced the same good fortune. We have been prevented from entering into the wars of Europe which have for three several years past set ages on fire almost all parts of the globe in a manner beyond any former period; and have profited by our neutrality. But can we always expect such prosperity? Will there never an opportunity offer for the ambitious and designing, when they have the management of our public affairs, as these privy councillors of the Governor have, to effect their wicked purposes? Certainly to all human probability there will.

Let us examine the views, principles, and projects of those who retain Mr. Adams under their control; for I think that it is necessary that the people should know the character of their rulers. It is well known, that from the first establishment of the Federal Constitution there has been a party in the United States who have done every thing in their power to overthrow that most excellent system of Government; because they preferred the uncertain state of anarchy and a fashionless revolutionary system to the more firm and stable condition of a well regulated republican form of government, properly furnished with the different powers and balances. In the former system, which is the native fruit for villains, hypocrites and demagogues they might, by chance, in the confusion of the times, obtain some public office, or plunder their neighbors property, to satisfy the cravings of an insatiable ambition or the gripings of avarice, while the settled system of government, where independent merit is the only recommendation for public favor, the villain, the hypocrite and the demagogue would have no hopes of preferment. This party furnished with these motives, were determined to leave no stone unturned to overthrow the Federal Constitution, a Government so contrary to their selfish designs. A combination was formed between the leading members of the party, among whom were Mr. Adams' particular friends and privy counsellors, over the whole continent, to act in unison in their attempts. Several newspapers were devoted to their intent, being edited by some of the party. They began the campaign as soon as the Federal Government began its operations, by attacking every important measure which it adopted, and every consequential person which administered it, except the President, who for universally known integrity, shielded him for a time, from the malignity of the enemies of order and good government. This attack continued without intermission upon the constituted author until the President issued his Proclamation, declaring the United States to be neutral in the present European contest. He had forefeen that the only effectual method of rendering affiliance to France was to preserve our neutrality and supply her with the produce of our country, and avoid entailing her debts upon the nation with greater vigor which we should not been able to have done if we had entered into the war ourselves.—Our distance likewise from the seat of war could not have afforded her any powerful assistance.—Besides our own situation demanded a neutrality. Legislature almost totally defenceless and open to the enemy of the enemy in case of an attack. Our navigation would have been totally destroyed, as we had not a single armed vessel to protect it, our national debt would have encreased, and the country would have remained by them joined.—This was the situation into which the Party wished to involve us, that the resources of the enemies which supports the Federal Government, and decreases the National Debt, and which is almost entirely derived from navigation might be dried up and fail; which would reduce Congress to the necessity of laying a Land Tax for the support of government and to easy on the war, which we have always seen, they would have excited an odium against government, and perhaps produced insurrections, which might afford an opportunity of overthrowing the Constitution. The President, who is ever watchful for the interests of the country, perceiving what effect a war would have, enjoined upon the citizens of the United States to observe a strict neutrality towards the belligerent powers. The Proclamation was then under the dominion of the Jacobins, a society which originally was composed of real patriots, whose views were only to pull down the overgrown power of the French Monarch, and establish a government on the rights of the people. It erected upon its ruins the rights of the people. This society in progress of time was extended over all France and divided into innumerable smaller societies. Almost every district had one or more. These was a conflux of the people together between them. But the faciety of Paris was considered as the mother of the whole. It was very numerous and composed of people of all descriptions. Every measure proposed by that faciety was sure to be acquiesced in by the others.—The unanimity and resolution which prevailed throughout the whole affociation, gave fuch a terror to the enemies of liberty, that they first breath-ed, a fanguine aftendancy over the politics of France. When an opinion was adopted by that faciety, it was difpatched to the others, and foon became the opinion of the nation. And as the intention of the founders was gradually to undermine the throne of the King, it took no meaſures that there never could have been a more fuitable inſtrument erected for that purpoſe. Into the national mind was prepared for the change, and the monarchy was overthrown. Here the views of the founders were accompliſhed. Had the club ſtoped here and diſſolved itſelf, it would have been for the intereſt of France and the hopes of humanity. But alas! the beſt with of the virtuous founders, but they were overruled by ſome ambitious demagogues who had acquired in thoſe turbulent times, an undue influence in the club (the natural conſequence of ſuch aſſociations) and had formed the plan of climbing into power and aggrandizing themſelves by its means. The Jacobins were then maſters of the whole nation from their conduct in depoſing the King, and in proportion as their reputation encreaſed ſo did their power. When the Aſſembly was diſſolved and a Convention was called, the leaders of the Jacobins procured themſelves to be elected into that body. Their extenſive power and influence with the people gave them a great command in the Convention for a time. Having overthrown the King, and having no nothing to apprehend from him, they directed their attention towards the treaſtation of the Republic and ſoon became the inſtrument of intrigue in the hands of thoſe of their chiefs who were members of the Convention, and their power and influence encreaſed in proportion as the depoſition of thoſe members. Almoſt every meaſure was diſcuſſed in the club and received its ſanction before it was adopted by the Convention. They aſſumed the inquiſitorial power and denounced as traitors to their country every one who oppoſed their plans. The Convention was ſoon divided into two parties, the Jacobins and thoſe who were called, becauſe they oppoſed the violent meaſures of the oppoſite party, the Jacobines.—Robeſpierre who was the moſt popular member of the whole faciety, became the head of the latter. He had been appointed by the Convention, to be one of their Committee of Public Safety, which was entruſted with the executive government of France. His extenſive capacity, his profound hypocriſy, and great popularity with the Jacobins, having them always at his beels to ſecond every motion, rendered him ſuperior to any of his rivals, and they all, one after another, fell beneath his power. And the Jacobins remained ſole maſters of the Republic. The horrors and calamities which deſolated and laid waſte the moſt beautiful and fertile country in Europe, during the reign of the Jacobins, led by this hypocritical demagogue, I ſhall not pretend here to deſcribe; the annals of the world cannot produce a more ſtriking inſtance of the effects of anarchy and the rage of faction.—They were, I preſume, remembered by every American who has read the deſcription of them. But I think heaven the power of the Jacobins in France has ſince been ſuppreſſed, a Conſtitution of civil government has been adopted, which is the adamantine of every philoſophic mind, and which ſtatutes the pride of Americans as it is nearly aſſimilated to their glorious Conſtitution. In the French Conſtitution there is this important article which ſtrikes the abhorrance that France now has to popular ſocieties. "The citizens have the liberty to aſſemble peaceably and without arms; they are then under the ſuperintendance of the police; and cannot form corporations, nor affiliations contrary to public order. Any aſſembly of citizens ſhall not have power to qualify itſelf as a popular ſociety. No particular ſociete ought to act on political queſtions, can correſpond with any other, nor affociate itſelf to it, nor hold public fittings, compoſed of members and ſpectators unqualified from one another, nor impoſe conditions of admiſſion and of eligibility, nor allume the rights of exclufion, nor cauſe to be worn by its members any exterior mark of their aſſociation." It is true, that ſocieties like the Jacobins are excellent inſtruments in ſeditious hands to overthrow any eſtabliſhed deſpotiſm or government, but they ought not to be tolerated in free States, being the natural enemy of all kinds of government whether arbitrary or free, monarchical or Republican. And if there was a clauſe in the Conſtitution of the United States ſimilar to that in the French Conſtitution, it might prove, perhaps, the ſalvation of our moſt excellent ſyſtem, for ſcarcities longer than otherwiſe it would.

County of Hampſhire.

BY AUTHORITY.

By his Excellency JOHN JAY, Esq. Governor of the State of New York &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable the Legiſlature of this ſtate, now in ſeſſion, have by a concurrent reſolution of both houſes, been pleaſed to reſolve in the words following viz.

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of the Legiſlature, that the land warrs this ſtate, lately ſold by the ſtate of Connecticut, has been long ſince held under grants from this ſtate, and the late colony of New York, and great part thereof is actually ſettled under ſuch grants; and therefore that the late colony of New York and this ſtate have exerciſed juriſdiction and dominion over the ſaid tract of country, from the firſt ſettlement thereof, without any interruption, and without any claim by or on the part of the ſtate of Connecticut, until the late ſale made by that ſtate, ſince the laſt ceſſion of the legiſlature of this ſtate. That this ſtate will at all times ſubmit the deciſion of the national conſtitutional court of juriſdiction, reſpecting any controverſy with any ſtate, or any perſon claiming under any ſtate in the union: and is determined, until ſuch deciſion be had, to maintain the ancient juriſdiction thereof, and to protect all the citizens and inhabitants of this ſtate in their rights and poſſeſſion, againſt all claims and attempts whatſoever; and therefore his Excellency the Governor is hereby requeſted, to direct the Attorney General to inſtitute proper ſuits and proſecutions againſt every perſon, who ſhall make any intruſion or enter upon, or take poſſeſſion of, any land in either of the counties of Onego, Tioga or Gotarius, or elſewhere within the undiſputable ſtate of Connecticut, or who ſhall ſell or buy any ſuch pretended title; and to defend at the expence of this ſtate, all ſuits to be brought by, or under the ſtate of Connecticut, againſt any perſon for the recovery of, or occaſioning any land in either of the ſaid counties held under this ſtate, or any improvement herein made, and the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts. And his Excellency the governor is alſo hereby requeſted, to iſſue a proclamation, commanding all magiſtrates and other citizens of this ſtate, to oppoſe and preſent, by all legal means in their power, any ſuch intruſion, entry, ſale or purchaſe; and to give due notice to all ſuch perſons as may concern in their knowledge."

Now therefore, I do expreſſly charge and command all the Magiſtrates and other citizens of this ſtate, to oppoſe and preſent by all legal means in their power, any ſuch intruſion, entry, ſale or purchaſe as are mentioned in the above reſolution, and to give due notice of all ſuch proceedings as may come to their knowledge; to the end that proper meaſures may thereupon be immediately taken to maintain the authority of the laws, and to bring the offenders to exemplary puniſhment.

Given under my hand and private ſeal of the ſtate, at the Government houſe in the city of New-York, the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, and in the twenty-ſixth year of the Independence of this United States.

JOHN JAY.

By His Excellency's command,
JOHN H. REMSEN, Private Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety Six.

An Act, relating to the place of trial, ſtanding mute, and challenges, in certain capital caſes.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame.* That whoever any perſon hereafter ſhall be felonioufly ſtricken, poiſoned, or injured in one County in this Commonwealth, and die of the ſame ſtroke, poiſoning, or injury in another County thereof, that then an Indictment ſhall be found by the Grand Inqueſt of the County where the death ſhall happen, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court, there held, ſhall be as good and effectual in law, as if the ſtroke had been given, or poiſoning or injury done in the ſame County where the party ſhall die, or where the ſaid indictment ſhall be found.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That when any perſon hereafter, ſhall be felonioufly ſtricken, poiſoned, or injured on the high ſeas and without the limits of this Commonwealth, and die of the ſame ſtroke, poiſoning, or injury in any County thereof, that then an indictment thereof found by the Grand Inqueſt of the County where the death ſhall happen, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court there held, ſhall be as good and effectual in law as if the ſtroke had been given, or poiſoning or injury done to the ſame County where the party ſhall die.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any perſon ſhall be indicted of any offence, except treaſon, againſt this Commonwealth, for which the puniſhment is or ſhall be declared to be death, and ſhall ſtand mute or refuſe to plead; the Court ſhall proceed to the trial of the perſon ſo ſtanding mute in the ſame manner as if he or ſhe had pleaded but guilty, and render judgement accordingly: And no perſon who ſhall be indicted of any ſuch offence ſhall be allowed to challenge peremptorily above the number of *twenty* perſons of the Jury.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives February 13, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be ena&ted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Sek'r.

In Senate Feb. 13, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

THO. DAWES *Preſt pro tem.*

By the Governor ap-
proved, Feb. 15. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Atteſt,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

SENATE of PENNSYLVANIA,

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Committee of the whole, having had under conſideration the Reſolutions of the Legiſlature of the State of Virginia propoſing amendments to the Federal Conſtitution, reported a reſolution touching the ſame, as follows, to wit:

WHEREAS the eſtabliſhment and operation of the preſent Federal Conſtitution, by providing the extenſion of commerce, manufactures and navigation, by enabling the United States, and ſeveral States, to provide for the payment of their reſpective public debts, by contributing to eſtabliſh public and private credit, by increaſing the general proſperity in the eſtimation of foreign nations, and, by preſerving the bleſſings of peace have diffuſed a general proſperity throughout the United States.

And whereas, amidſt the eminent advantages derived from the preſent ſyſtem, and before an ſubſtantial inconveniences are felt, therefore, it makes important alterations in the Conſtitution would be to relinquiſh principles eſtabliſhed by experience, in order to follow opinions founded only in theory, and to expoſe the welfare of the people to hazard:

And whereas, frequent alterations to the Conſtitution, would have a tendency to excite a ſpirit of unreaſonable oppoſition, to bring on the reproach of national levity, and to diminiſh as well the confidence of the people, as of foreign nations, in the exiſting government: and therefore, ought not to be reſorted to without cogent motives for doing.

And whereas, if it were proper, at this time, for this houſe to join to an application to Congreſs for calling a Convention to alter the Conſtitution of the United States, the amendments, to be propoſed, ſhould be ſuch as would promote private juſtice, by rendering real property liable for payment of juſt debts; and would eſtabliſh the Legiſlature of Virginia, on the true principles of representation, by enabling *freemen*, as well as *freeholders*, to vote; and, by apportioning the Repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, according to the *number of thoſe freemen*: But this is not the period for experiment:

And whereas, the amendments ſuggeſted by the Legiſlature of Virginia, have not been propoſed in the manner preſcribed by the Conſtitution, which authorizes the Legiſlatures of two thirds of the ſeveral States, by application to Congreſs, to cauſe a Convention to be called for propoſing amendments; but does not impower the Legiſlatures to aſk influence to obtain amendments in the manner propoſed:

Therefore—

Reſolved, That the Senate do not concur in the amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, propoſed by the Legiſlature of Virginia, in their reſolution paſſed on the fifteenth of December laſt, and tranſmitted by the Governor of Virginia for the conſideration and concurrence of the Congreſs of the United States.

LOUISVILLE (GEORGIA)

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
Jan. 15, 1796.

Reſolved, That a committee, conſiſting of nine members be appointed to examine and report to this houſe reſpecting the conſtitutionality and validity of an act of the laſt General Aſſembly, entitled "An act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this ſtate for the payment of the late ſtate troops and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; declaring the right of this ſtate to the unappropriated territory thereof; for the protection and ſupport of the frontiers of this ſtate; and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," and paſſed for that purpoſe, and that they have power to call for ſuch perſons, papers, and documents, as may be likely to give information relative thereto; and this houſe will provide for the expences which may be incurred by their Committee in diſcharge of this duty.

Reſolved, That the petitions, remonſtrances, and proteſtations, addreſſed to the late Convention, and the preſent legiſlature, on that ſubject, be referred, that the houſe do ballot for the appointment of the committee, the ballots were taken, and being examined it appeared that the greateſt number of votes was in favour of Mr. James Jackſon, Mr. Few, Mr. James Jones, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Daniel Jones, Mr. Frazier, Mr. John Moore, and Mr. Franklin.

Friday, the 22d of Jan. 1796.

Mr. James Jackſon, from the committee to whom were referred the conſideration of the conſtitutionality and validity of a certain act of the Legiſlature paſſed at Auguſta the 7th day of January, 1795, and divers petitions referred to the late Convention, and to the preſent Legiſlature, touching the act for appropriating a part of the weſtern territory of this ſtate, made a report, which being read was agreed to by the houſe, and is as follows, to wit:

The committee to whom the conſideration of the conſtitutionality and validity of a certain act of the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature, paſſed at Auguſta, on the 7th day of Jan. 1795, entitled "An act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this ſtate for the payment of the late ſtate troops, &c." as well the various petitions and remonſtrances of the good people of this ſtate againſt all their acts) with great reſpect and eſteem for them, and with the warmeſt wiſhes for the ultimate ſucceſs and perfection of the Conſtitution and government which they eſtabliſhed.

The ſucceſſors of that memorable aſſembly produced another Revolution. They abolished the Conſtitution and government which had been juſt eſtabliſhed, and brought the King to the ſcaffold.

This Revolution did not give me pleaſure. I derived no ſatisfaction from the diſaſtrous fate of a Prince, who (from whatever motives) had done every thing in his power to aſſiſt the people of my country in their conteſt againſt a tyranny, which, after having abſolished the monarchy, declared France a Republic and rendered the general concurrence of the nation, a new Conſtitution became indiſpenſable; and as, to ſafe this Revolution ſhould be overthrown, by the combined powers of three deſpotic ſtates, and the whole new Conſtitution ſhould be, (an interference not to be ſubmitted to) I wiſhed ſucceſs to the Revolution, ſo far, as it had for its object, not the diſorganizing and managing of other ſtates which ought neither to be attempted nor permitted, but the exclusive ordering of all internal affairs, and the eſtabliſhment of our Conſtitution which the nation ſhould prefer. It gives me pleaſure to find that one has lately been ſo eſtabliſhed; and I ſincerely wiſh it may be the means of giving permanent peace, liberty and good government to France.

As to the iſſue of the war—I am far from deſiring that either France, Britain, or Germany or any other power ſhould acquire a decided preponderancy in Europe. In my opinion, it would conduce more to the welfare and peace of thoſe nations, and alſo of the United States, that they ſhould remain in exiſtence to limit and repreſs the ambition of each other.

I will conclude this letter with an extract from one which I wrote to the late Secretary of State, dated at London on the 27th of November 1794. viz.

"I daily become more and more convinced of the general friendly diſpoſition of this country towards us.—I am chearfully ſubmitting to their unfriendly inſults with all its evils.—By treating them all with polite and kindneſs, and by preſerving that ſelf reſpect which forbids our yielding to the influence or policy of any of them, we ſhall with the divine bleſſing, ſecure peace, union and reſpectable billow."

With ſentiments of eſteem and regard, I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN JAY.

Robert Goodloe Harper, Eſq.

February 19.

Tranſlated from the Courier de la France.

Extract of a letter dated Pondichae, river of Boardeaux, December 2.

"The new Legiſlature is ſeriouſly engaged on the ſubject of finances. A plan is laid before it for continuing in circulation ten millions of aſſignats, ſpecially bottomed on the unſold national domains, and to the purchaſe of which thoſe aſſignats are to be aſſigned. As to the ſurplus of the paper money, it is to be progreſſively reimbarked at the rate of three livres, five ſous, eight deniers for the hundred livres.

Peace is now more talked of than ever; and we may believe thoſe who have opportunities of being well informed on this point, the preliminaries have been already agreed on; we count on the enſuing ſpring as the epoch of that happy event.

February 21.

By the ſhip Peggy, captain Elliot, from Rochfort arrived here on Saturday after a paſſage of 70 days. we are favored with Paris Papers to the 18 of December from which the following articles are tranſlated.

Borders of the Rhine, Nov. 18.

There are yet cheagrin on the diſpoſition of the French army. The diviſions of French troops commanded by gen. Lefebvre, Hatry, d'Herville, who were advanced on the other ſide of the river Seig, and which were thought to be deſtined to march before to the Lahn, in order to operate ad vigen gerely to the ſpeedy of gen. Pichegru, are ſaſten back again. We begin that they are about to take an excellent poſition behind the Seig.

This has been a movement of neceſſity occaſioned by the approach of a large body of Auſtrian troops, who advanced to attack thoſe republicans, and eſpecially by the failure of ſupplies in a deſolate and impoveriſhed country.

The Auſtrians ſeeing this retreat, immediately advanced oppoſite to Bonn, with a view of ſeizing a bridge of boats placed between that place and the right bank; but Gen. Bmorf, feeing that ſuch a movement might give them great advantage, paſſed the Rhine at the head of 200 greandiers & ſome dragoons, and whilſt his ſmall troops ſkirmiſhed with the enemy, he drew away the bridge to the left bank.

By the movements of the Auſtrians, it is perceived that they have received reinforcements, and that their end is to march in force to the lower Rhine in order to make an attempt on Dorſeldorf, and diſpoſſeſs the French beyond the Rhine.

Whilſt a body of the army inclined theſe to direct their operations, another body commanded by gen. Baroot, made all the neceſſary diſpoſitions to the valley of Ehrenbreitſtein, to hazard the paſſage of the Rhine, and to favor the paſſage of the army of gen. Jourdan, which was proceeding to Hundſruck; but all the projects of the enemy have been defeated by the generous republicans; by means of the combinations taken by them, they appear to be entirely thwarted. Already the French have obtained many advantages, which augur favourable for their future operations.

General Marceau has obtained a conſiderable ſucceſs near the Nahe, behind which a body of Auſtrians were entrenched. Theſe were beaten and a numberwas priſoners, among whom are ſome officers of conſequence. While this was paſſing on the ſide, another part of the Republicans, have taken poſſeſſion in the large iſles ſituated oppoſite Neuwied, from which the Auſtrians have been totally expulſed.

BONN, Nov. 26.

From Adjutant General Cachoux, to the General of the Brigade commanding at Leige and its environs.

"It is malevolence that ſpreads alarm on account of our armies. This malevolence will be defeated by our ſucceſs, when we learn that Gen. Marceau, commanding the right wing of our army has completely beaten Clairfayt, that from 4 to 500 of his men are killed, many made priſoners (amongſt whom are his firſt aid de-camp and 7 or 8 officers of his etat major) when we learn that the left wing of our army, under the orders of Gen. Hatry, has equally beaten the enemy, and forced it to paſs the Seig, that this laſt wing is ready to paſs this river to chaſe the enemy, and clear entirely the right bſnoch of the Rhine, eſpecially the part occupied by the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

"I am in excellent manner, by which to ſilence the reports of miſcarriages. I deſire you to make known this news."

"COULANGE."

November 20.

"At this moment (nine o'clock in the evening) I haſten to announce to you that the ſiege of Manheim is raiſed, after a very ſerious action, in which the Auſtrians have been completely beaten."

NEW-YORK February 20.

A letter from Norfolk mentions that the horſes purchaſed by the Britiſh government had been embargoed by order of the Preſident, till the "Stars" could conſider the propriety of the ſhipment.

[We do not underſtand what the Letter writer means by the word *ſtars*.]

The French have taken many of the Engliſh Newfoundland ſhips bound up the Mediterranean. The opening of the Spaniſh ports to the French, in conſequence of the treaty, gives them a good opportunity to annoy the Britiſh trade to that Sea.

February 22.

It is ſaid by a gentleman from the Iſle of France, that the governor of Trincomale in Ceylon was contemplating to tender the iſland to the Engliſh; but afterwards meeting with their cold and contemptuous treatment from the Engliſh which traitors always receive and deſerve, he ſhot himſelf.

Some time ago, one of the ſociety of Friends, in Philadelphia, took a ſuſpicion that his wood heap was diminiſhing with unuſual rapidity. In conſequence of this conjecture, he began to watch at night, and ſoon diſcovered the nocturnal plunderer, whom he knew to be one of his neighbours. Next morning he went to a wheat ſtack, and ſtuffed a bag full of wheat. He ſtuffed the carter to caſt it down before the door of the child. The man, ſurpriſed by ſuch a circumſtance, enquired, with ſome warmth, what was the deſign of doing ſo. "Friend" replyed his benefactor. "I do not with thee to break thy neck, from the top of my wood heap." While this road laſts, thee will have no occaſion for ſtealing." The preſent of wood was accepted.

The multiplication of people in this State exceeds all former calculations. The city and county of New-York, in 1786, contained but 23,000 inhabitants—the preſent numberis 50,000. The multiplication of people in the whole ſtate for the laſt nine years, is in the following ratio.

In 1806	100,000
1816	200,000
1826	400,000

That is, in 30 years, at the preſent rate of progreſſion, New-York will contain more inhabitants than any city in Europe, except London, Paris & Conſtantinople. In 70 years the number will equal that of either of thoſe cities.

This idea is not viſionary. The two circumſtances that make great towns, are commerce and manufactures, and in this city is to riſe on commerce

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines were written by a young gentleman in Paris, to his mistress, on the night before he suffered under the guillotine.

THE hour that calls to death is near,
It brings to me no throb of fear;
The breath that honour arms, can brave
The murd'rer's steel, th' untimely grave;
But thou, to whom I gave my heart,
From thee forever must I part,
And leave my mourning love to sigh?
Ah, what a cruel talk to die!

To morrow, my clos'd eyes no more
Shall gaze on beauty I adore:
To-morrow fadd'ning every grace,
Unceasing tears shall bathe thy face;
To-morrow, child'd by death's cold grasp,
This hand no longer thine shall clasp;
From thee forever I shall fly—
Ah, 'tis a cruel talk to die!

BOSTON, Feb 12

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

A short time since a small boy, the son of Mr. Hatter, of this town, about thirteen months old, being accidentally left alone by his parents crawled into the fire, and immediately a calico frock, which he wore, was caught on fire and the poor infant was burned to the most shocking manner. It was supposed to be nearly three quarters of an hour from the flames first catching the garment of the child, before it was discovered by the family—all which time the child was consuming. Some days of life however, still remained—the most skilful being directly summoned, every exertion was used: and the life of the child was preserved a few days.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"*My head, my head,*"

THIS is an exclamation, which Authors may make with as much propriety as the son of the Shunammite.

Bitter complaints have been uttered by saints of yore, against that lawless member, the tongue. But it has fared with the engine of speech, as with any other mean tool, it has frequently suffered for the faults of its principals. The tongue is an active agent, but quite harmless unless set in motion, or instigated to evil by the head.

When David had been maltreated by some *Jacobin* of Jerusalem perhaps, who wished for a revolution in favour of Absalom, that insinuating democrat, the wife of the King "O, that my enemy had written a book," though apparently enigmatical, is one of the most pertinent and least absurd wishes recorded in history. Profound knowledge of the world, taught the son of Jesse not to pray that his foe, by some sudden impulse, or some sanguinary passion might render himself obnoxious to justice. He knew, that in many cases there was perpetually a saving clause in favour of the errors of the *heart*, but that for the deliberate effusions of the *head* there was no proviso. He knew, that to pronounce his enemy a knave, though it might put the wary Jews on their guard, when he proffered a pledge or proposed a bargain, would, among an usurious tribe, noted for the *spirit* of trade, render him an object of respect, rather than of contempt. The irritated King therefore, with singular sagacity, implores that he *might write* a book. The vanity of Authorship, the King probably argued, will induce him to publish ideas, crude or absurd, and criticize Israelites will then ridicule the *fool*. His neglected volume, not even "waste, fawing man" shall perufe; and its leaves shall curl the hair, or cool the "crisping pins," of Queen Bathsheba and her maidens.

From the above history of what probably passed in David's mind it will appear, that it was his decided opinion nothing could be so injurious to his enemy as a *bad head*, if its owner should hazard a publick exposure of its thoughts. So few heads are capable of framing useful books, that the chance was that a foolish one be produced by that author, who, in opposition to all Israel, was preëminently wise and depraved enough to be the avowed "enemy" of a popular prince. Such an arrogant scribbler would either commit *himself* by dogmatical assertion, or alarm *others* by libertine argument, his book would be too trite for the wise, or too obscure for the simple.

Thomas Paine, could he survey that numerous head, transformed from credulous christians to infidels, by his "Age of Reason," and from good subjects to revolters, by his "Common Sense," would sigh for the mischief he had wrought, and even *at the ninth hour*, before he was *drunken*, would exclaim, "my head, my head."

Were not the subject almost too serious to allow the sportive stile, we might indulge, and hint that some of the Legislators of France, sensible of the many evils of *beads*, invented a summary mode of lopping those excrescences. King, noble and priest have been visited by a malady, similar to that, which vexed the Shunammite's son, and each has ascended a sanguinary scaffold, ejaculating "my head, my head."

Daring and impudent as it may appear in this levelling age, to avow respect for birth or talents, I confess, as a little of the aristocratical leaven has possibly leavened the whole lump, that my notions on this subject are very old fashioned. My own head is so weak, that I cannot help fancying some difference, in the capacity of those of other men. I shall not, therefore, say a word to the prejudice of the ancient and honourable families of *Longheads* or *Wifeheads*, but shall wish them a quiet repose on their ancient foundations, and that neither a Frenchman nor a Virginian should abridge their immunities, nor disturb the possession. For the head of genius, whose ancestry can be traced beyond William the Conqueror, and whose talents are so confessedly brilliant, I feel peculiarly solicitous. I at first thought of wishing it a place in the museum of Cambridge, but am apprehensive lest it should sustain a rude kick from some of the *animals* of the place, or have its fine features marred by the sogginess of the atmosphere. I therefore consign it to the charge of PHILENIA, and already behold it crowned with chaplets of immortal verdure.

The LAY PREACHER.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A circumstance lately took place, which ought to be a caution to the female sex not to put pins in their mouths. A young woman about twenty five years of age, a servant to a tradesman in Oxford street, about six weeks ago, having put a pretty large pin in her mouth, accidentally swallowed it. She was in great agony for several days. It was supposed that the pin had lodged about the middle of her ribs, as the part appeared very black, and was in extreme pain. She was let blood and took several emetics, which did not produce the desired effect. Being however a good deal better, she pursued her business as a servant till a few days since, she felt a violent pain in her breast. A drawing plaster was speedily applied, and there being a small aperture visible in the upper part of her breast the pin was discoverable, and soon extracted, but without the head. By proper surgical operations the head was afterwards taken out, but the girl continues very poorly and complains of an acute pain in her breast and stomach.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Connecticut Land Company, that there *adjourned meeting is to be held in the City of Hartford on the first Tuesday of April next; at which time the midst of sitting of the Assembly of the Western Reserve, will be taken into consideration, also a proposal for a settlement of the Contention of the Company. The proprietors are likewise requested to make some distinct payment of the tax of ten Dollars on each of their shares to the clerk of the Directors.*

They are also further notified, that, by a vote of three quarters of the Company of said company, it was determined, that the Directors should not proceed to sell any part of the shares in said Company on account of the non payment of the tax of Ten Dollars as above agreed to in the Constitution of the Company, until after the first Tuesday of April next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EPHRAIM KOOT, *Clerk.*

Hartford, Feb. 11, 1796.

Masonic Installation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Installation of the Officers of the Federal Lodge in Chester, did not take place in heretofore advertised, by reason of Col. *Jonathan Remington*, (who was deputed to act as Grand Master) being oaliged to attend the General Court at said time—And, that the Installation will be attended, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of March next—a Sermon is to be preached at the meeting house, by the Rev. Brother Preferved Smith of Roxbury. Procession will commence from Federal Hall, at eleven of the clock A. M. and service to begin at twelve of the clock. The members of said Lodge are desired, and visiting brethren requested to attend at Federal Hall, at Brother Edward Wright's, at ten of the clock A. M.

☞ IT is expected the Installation will be public.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.
SAMUEL STILES, *Sec'y.*

Chester, Feb. 22, A. D. 1796. Anno Lucis, 5796.

Deer Skins,

FOR sale by the subscriber, well dressed, of superior quality, and on reasonable terms.
DANIEL NEWHALL, jun.

Conway, Jan. 28, 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

WANTS to purchase 100 cords of WOOD, for which he will pay half CASH.

Northampton, Feb. 1796.

Take Notice.

THE FISHERMEN in the county of Hampshire, are hereby requested to attend at Mr. ASAHEL PORTER'S, Innholder in Northampton, on the first Tuesday of March next, at one o'clock P. M.—then and there to act on matters of importance, concerning the Fishery on this River. It is requested that one or more of every Fishing Party, will give their attendance without fail.

February 3, 1796.

The Subscribers being appointed executors of the last Will and Testament of *Saloh Barnard*, late of Deerfield, Esq. deceased, having accepted the trust, and given bonds for the faithful performance of their duty—Hereby request all persons indebted to his estate, to make immediate payment; and those to whom he died indebted, are desired to call on us for settlement.

EBENEZER BARNARD, jun.
ERASTUS BARNARD.

Deerfield, Jan. 6th, 1796.

A Farm for sale.

TO be sold by the subscriber, an excellent FARM, containing 222 acres, within one mile of the meeting house in Conway, well watered, good buildings, a large proportion of good orcharding, and a good cyder mill, wood land & chestnut timber, sufficient for said farm.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, Dec. 5, 1795.

Wright and Wright,

INFORM their customers and others, that they shall not carry Meat around this winter in a regular way, but shall constantly keep it for sale at their Slaughter House in Market Street—They have also for sale, TALLOW and CANDLES.

N. B. Those indebted to them for Meat, the past fall, are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 15th, 1796.

The co-partnership of Samuel Cook and Moses P. Holt,

under the firm of COOK and HOLT, being this day dissolved by mutual agreement—all persons indebted to the said concern, or the late company of SAMUEL COOK, and Co. are desired to call on the subscriber by the 15th of February next for settlement.

MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. The boating business will be carried on the ensuing season, and all favours duly acknowledged, by

M. P. HOLT.

Hadley, Jan. 15, 1796.

Left in December last, TICKET No. 257, in Newport Long Wharf. Hotel, and Public School Lottery, Whoever has found the same is requested to leave it with the subscriber.

JOSEPH COLTON.

Cummington, Jan. 1795.

Alpheid and Bidkar Jones,

HAVE just received a very general assortment of English, India, Hard Ware, and West-India GOODS—Also, a very general assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, which they will sell cheap for cash, small kinds of produce, or boards ASHES, on approved credit.

N. B. ALL those whose Notes and Accounts are now due, are requested to make immediate payment.

Bockland, Jan. 21, 1796.

All Persons indebted to the

subscriber, by Book or Note, are called upon to make payment by the 12th inst.—otherwise their Notes and Accounts will be put in fuit without further notice.

JONAH WHITNEY

Chesterfield, Feb. 2, 1796.

To be sold.

A VALUABLE House LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting house, upon the main street, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—upon it is a neat and convenient dwelling house, two stories, a large barn, and other convenient out houses; the situation is pleasant, and will accommodated for the reception of a Husbandman, Trader or Mechanick. Possession will be given, if desired, the first week in May next.

For terms, apply to
JOSEPH LYMAN. 107.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1795.

STRAYED from Northampton Meadows, in November last, two dark 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.

Reuben Bangs,

HAS lately received from Boston, a new supply of European and West India

GOODS,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for ready pay, or short credit.

ALL Persons who are indebted to him whose times of payment are become due, are requested to settle immediately, that the neglect will be fined indiscriminately, by the first of March next.

Williamsburgh, 23d Jan. 1796.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE HOME STEAD, lying in *Licking Water*, so called, in Northampton, within half a mile from the meeting house, containing four acres of land, with a good orchard on it in a convenient dwelling house, and other out houses convenient for the Homestead—Any person wishing to purchase the above may know the particulars, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BENJAMIN BARTLETT.

Northampton, Feb. 8, 1796.

The subscriber being duly appointed Administrator on the estate of ISRAEL ARMS, late of Conway, deceased—desiring accepted that trust, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make him immediate payment; and those to whom said ISRAEL was indebted at the time of his death, are desired to call on the subscriber for their dues.

HENRY ARMS.

Conway, Feb. 2, 1796.

The meeting of the House-

Joiners and Cabinet Makers, in the county of Hampshire, is adjourned to the first Wednesday in March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Landlord Billings, in Hatfield.

February 10 1796.

Seth Dwight,

INFORMS all those indebted to him, that he shall remove from this State the first day of April next, and hopes them to call on him and settle their accounts, (even if the sum does not exceed six pence)—one thousand six pences makes fifty pounds; all indiscriminately who do not call by the 10th of March, will be fued, however small their accounts may be—as he is determined to pay all his contracts here, and cannot do it without collection.

N. B. ALL persons who has lent BOOKS belonging to said Dwight, are desired to return them by the 10th of March, and oblige their humble servant.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 1. 1796.

THE fubscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Col. *Elijah Dwight*, late of Belchertown, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months allowed for the creditors to bring and finish their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the commissioners will attend said business at the dwelling house of the widow Diana Dwight, innholder in Belchertown, on the last Mondays of March and May next, from nine o'clock in the morning to six in the afternoon.

JOSIAH LYMAN, } Commissioners.
ELDAD PARSONS, }

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make payment to JUSTUS DWIGHT, or

DIANA DWIGHT, Admin'rs.

Belchertown, Jan. 6 1796.

To be sold at Public Vendue

at the House of Mr. *Alpheid Pomeroy*, on Monday the 29th day of February inst. at six o'clock P. M. such lots of private sale—several lots of land lying in Northampton, viz.—two acres of the homestead, owned by Capt. JOHN BAKER,—also a tract of land called Baker's Marsh, and a lot in the meadows—The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and by

ABNER BAKER.

Northampton, Feb. 5. 1796

Found in the barn of ISRAEL

SMITH, in Northfield, on the 19th inst. 2 HORSES, supposed to be stolen,—the owner is desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

OLIVER WATRISS,
SHAMMAH POMEROY.

N. B. Said Horses are supposed to have been stolen by *George White*, now in Northampton jail.

Northfield, 27th Jan 1796.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS *Paul Rice*, a Pauper, has impugned from Charlemont, with intent to apply to fome other town for support; as we have made ample provision for said *Rice*, hereby notify all persons harbouring or trusting him on our accounts, from this date.

JESSE US RUDD, } Selectmen
JOSEPH NASH, } Charlemont.

January 25th, 1796

Found by the subscriber,

Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with some cash, a number of Papers of consequence to the owner, (not to much to any other person)—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, & take him away, by applying to

JONAS LEONARD.

Worthington, Jan. 28, 1796

Levi Shephard,

HAS just received a variety of different articles and Superfine BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he sells at the reculing prices in Boston.

He pays cash for SHIPPING FURS, BEES WAX and FLAX—He wants also, 10 or 15 good fat HOGS.

Northampton, Feb. 15. 1796

Zebina Montague,

TAKES this method to inform his friends & customers, and the public at large, that he has just received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which with all kinds W. I. Goods and Groceries, Iron Hollow Ware, Painter's Colours, Oil, &c. make his assortment well worth their attention. He proposes to sell cheaper than ever, and will take produce as usual, and good Horse Ashes particularly wanted, for which cash will be paid if desired.

☞ THE follicits all indebted to him, whose accounts are of six months standing, and whose notes are due, to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be lodged in the hands of *Simeon Strong*, Esq. to collect, by the 15th March next.

Amherst, Feb. 4, 1796.

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman Shoemaker, to whom the first wages and good encouragement will be given. Also, an Apprentice to the above business, to whom good encouragement will be given.

SMITH COPELAND.

Enquire of
N. B. None but a good workman need apply.
Northampton, Feb. 17. 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1796. [—No. 457.—]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

SECT. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenditure of the civil list of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, together with incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof, there be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding five hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and ninety two dollars and eighty five cents; that is to say:

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For the like compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance, one hundred and ninety three thousand, four hundred and sixty dollars.

For the expenses of firewood, stationary, printing, stationary, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the compensations granted by law to the Chief Justice, affociate Judges, district Judges, and Attorney General, forty three thousand six hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of Clerks of courts, Jurors and Witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties; and likewise for defraying the expenses of profecutions for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, twenty thousand dollars.

For making good deficiencies in the last mentioned fund, in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, his clerks and persons employed in that department, seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twenty three thousand, three hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, eighty thousand and four hundred dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, thirty thousand, nine hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing and all other contingent expenses in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, Clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand, four hundred dollars.

For expense of firewood, stationary, printing, rent, and other contingencies in the Treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensations to the Auditor of the Treasury, Clerks, and persons employed in his office, fifteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, Clerks, and persons employed in his office, five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses in the office of the commissioner, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, & all other contingent expenses in the Register's Office, including books for the public stocks) two thousand, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of public buildings, including his salary from the time of his appointment to the thirty first day of December, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety five, three thousand, six hundred and ninety four dollars, and sixty four cents.

For the payment of rent for the several houses occupied in the Treasury department, (except the Treasurer's office,) one thousand, nine hundred and eighty six dollars, and sixty four cents.

For expense of firewood and candles in the several offices of the Treasury department, (except the Treasurer's office) three thousand dollars.

For defraying the expence incident to the stationary and printing the public accounts, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of certain incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury department in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, beyond the sum which was appropriated, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of Clerks allowed to several of the loan offices, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five by an act of the last session of Congress, ten thousand, one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, Clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For expense of firewood, stationary, printing, rent, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, (including the rent of the General Post Office which is kept under the same roof) one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant to the War Department, Clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant to the War Department, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the following officers of the Mint,—The director, two thousand dollars;—The Treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars;—The Assayer, one thousand, five hundred dollars;—The Chief Coiner, one thousand, five hundred dollars;—The Melter and Refiner, one thousand, five hundred;—The Engraver, one thousand, two hundred dollars;—Three Clerks, at five hundred dollars each, one thousand, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of copper for the use of the Mint, thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of labourers in the different branches of refining, melting and coining at the Mint, eight thousand dollars.

For the pay of mechanics employed in repairing and making machinery for the Mint, three thousand, two hundred and fifty four dollars.

For the purchase of ironmongery, lead, wood, coals, stationary, office furniture, and for other contingencies of the establishment of the Mint, eight thousand, seven hundred dollars, and including the payment of clerks, and registering the judgements and recording the fines, *fifty two cents*. The trial of an iffue, *fifty cents*. Copy of every evidence, original paper, or record, if under a page, *ten cents*; if upwards of a page, at the rate of *twelve cents* per page. Writ of execution, *twenty five cents*. A conveyance to profecute an appeal, including principal and fureties, *twenty cents*. Taking affidavits out of Court to be used in the trial of any cause actually depending, *twenty cents*; for the Justices' travel therefor, both going and returning home, at the rate of *fifty cents* for every ten miles; for writing the deposition, caption, and subscription, at the rate of *twelve cents* per page: And the Justice who shall take any deposition, shall certify his own and the deponent's fees. Taking affidavits, to perpetual remembrance of the thing, to each Justice, *twenty cents*; and for his travel and the writing, the fame as of the last mentioned. Administering an oath to persons appointed to appraise eftates, or to appraise and divide real eftates, together with certificates of the same, *twenty cents*. Administering an oath to one or more witnesses at the same time, before Referees of Arbitrators, *twenty cents*; and for travel for that purpose the same as in the case of taking affidavits. Taking the acknowledgement of a deed with one or more seals, provided it be at one and the same time and certifying the same, *seventeen cents*. Granting a warrant, swearing appraisers returning to them, and entering the same, *thirty cents*. Administering oaths in all other cases, with certificates, except oaths to town, district, or parish Officers, *twenty cents*. Receiving a complaint and issuing a warrant in criminal cases, *fifty cents*. Entering a complaint in criminal profecutions, rendering judgement and recording the same, issuing, affixing, and taking the oaths and filing the papers, *seventy five cents*. Recognizing persons charged with crimes, for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or at the Supreme Judicial Court, and for certifying and returning the same with or without fureties, *twenty five cents*, to be paid by the perfon fo recognizing. For a mittimus for the commitment of any perfon on a criminal accufation, *twenty five cents*.

Coroner's Fees.

FOR ferving a writ, fummons, or execution, and for collecting the monies due thereon, and for travel in returning precepts and inquifitions, the fame allowance as is by this Act allowed to Sheriffs for fimilar fervices. For a Bail-bond, *twenty five cents*. Every trial where the Sheriff is concerned, *twenty-five cents*; and the fame for attending the jury therein. Granting a warrant and taking an inquifition on a dead body, *one dollar*; for travel in returning the fame to the Court, and there to their death by the fame means, *twenty cents* for each one after the firft. Travel and expence for taking an inquifition, *one dollar* a day, each of the Jurymen for their travel, if above four miles out, *three cents* a mile each way, and for their fervices *feventy five cents* per day, including time and expences. The Conftable, for his attendance and expences in fummoning a Jury, *ninety cents* a day. And all the aforefaid charges of the inquifition, fhall be paid out of the County Treafury, except fuch as are taken upon bodies of ftrangers, not belonging to this Commonwealth; and in fuch cafes, the expences fhall be paid out of the Treafury of this Commonwealth, an account of fuch expences being firft examined and allowed by the Court of General Seffions of the Peace, in the County in which fuch inquifition fhall be taken.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the feveral appropriations herein before made, fhall be paid and difcharged out of the fund of fix hundred thoufand dollars, referred by the act "making provifions for the debt of the United States."

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the Houfe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved—Feb. the }
fifth. 1796. }
GO. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Depofited among the Rolls, in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our LORD, one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety Six.

An *Act*, eſtablifhing and regulating the Fees of the feveral Officers, and other perſons, hereafter mentioned, and for repealing the Laws 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 firft of April next, the Fees of the feveral perſons hereafter mentioned, for the ſervices reſpectively annexed to their names, ſhall be as follows, viz.

Juſtices' Fees.

FOR every blank writ of attachment and fummons thereon, or original fummons, *ſeventeen cents*. For the declaration in fuch writ of attachment and fummons thereon, or original fummons triable before a Juſtice, *forty cents*. Every fubpœna, for one or more witneſſes, *ten cents*. For the entry of an action, or filing a complaint in civil cauſes, including filing of papers, examining, ſtating and adjuſting the bill of coſts, and entering up the judgement and recording the fame, *fifty two cents*. The trial of an iſſue, *fifty cents*. Copy of every evidence, original paper, or record, if under a page, *ten cents*; if upwards of a page, at the rate of *twelve cents* per page. Writ of execution, *twenty five cents*. A citation, *fifteen cents*. A ſummons for a witneſs or witneſſes, *ten cents*. Proportioning an inſolvent eſtate among the creditors thereto, at the rate of *fifty cents* for every twelve creditors, every creditor's proportion being ſtating and allowed. Recording *eight cents*; and at the rate of *twelve cents* each page, and the ſame for a copy of any paper. A bond of appeal, *twenty cents*. And no fee ſhall be demanded by the Register of Probate, for taking from the Juſtice his office, or tranſporting to the place of the ſitting of the Probate Court, ſuch papers as are neceſſary in the adjustment of any eſtate or account in the ſaid Court.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Juſtice's Fees.

For the entry of any action including the taxing of the bill of coſts, *eighty cents*. And in every action where an iſſue in law or fact is joined, *ten dollars*, in addition to the fee for entry. Granting an appeal and taking a recognizance of the principal and two ſureties, *twenty cents*. Taking a deed, *twenty cents*. Surrender of a principal into Court, by his bail, *twenty cents*. Granting a writ of protection, *twenty five cents*. Entering a petition and making an order thereon for the ſale or partition of a real eſtate, *ſeventy cents*. Accepting partition of real eſtate, *forty cents*. Adminiſtering an oath in all other cafes, with certificates, except oaths to town, diſtrict, or parifh Officers, *twenty cents*. Receiving a complaint and iſſuing a warrant in criminal caſes, *fifty cents*. Entering a complaint in criminal profecutions, rendering judgement and recording the ſame, taking, affixing, and taking the oaths and filing the papers, *ſeventy five cents*. Recognizing perſons charged with crimes, for their appearance at the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, or at the Supreme Judicial Court, and for certifying and returning the ſame with or without ſureties, *twenty five cents*, to be paid by the perſon ſo recognizing. For a mittimus for the commitment of any perſon on a criminal accuſation, *twenty five cents*.

Fees of Judges of Probate.

FOR granting adminiſtration where there is no litigation, *fifty cents*; and in other caſes, *one dollar*. Approving or allowing guardians to minors, *forty cents* to each caſe, except in caſes where one guard an is appointed for more than one minor, when the Judge ſhall be entitled to *five cents* each, for all more than one minor. A decree reſpecting the probate of a Will of Colonial, here the ſame is not controlled, *fifty cents*; and in all other caſes, *one dollar*. Examining and allowing an inventory, ſwearing the executor or executors, adminiſtrator or adminiſtrators, *twenty cents*. Swearing appriſers of an eſtate, *fifteen cents*. Entering, and allowing or rejecting the claims of creditors, when an eſtate is repreſented inſolvent, *twenty cents*. An order of diſtribution, *twenty cents*. Granting an appeal to the Supreme Court, *twenty cents*.

Register of Probate's Fees.

FOR writing a bond and letter of adminiſtration, *forty cents*. Writing a bond and letter of guardianſhip, and making record thereof, for one minor, *forty cents*, and if for more than one minor, for whom the faid guardian is appointed at the ſame time, *ten cents*, for each minor more than one. Drawing a decree reſpecting the Probate of a Will or Codicil, *forty cents*. Writing a bond for the executor, *twenty cents*. Writing a warrant to appraiſe the eſtate of a perſon deceaſed, *twenty cents*. A warrant to divide an inteſtate eſtate among the heirs; writing a warrant to ſet off a widow's dower, or a warrant to receive and examine the claims of an inſolvent eſtate, *twenty cents*. Entering the account of an executor, adminiſtrator, or guardian, and an allowance thereof, or for entering on an inventory the oath of an executor or adminiſtrator, *fifteen cents*. Drawing up a decree on the ſettlement or partition of an eſtate, *twenty cents*. For drawing an order of diſtribution, *twenty cents*. A citation, *fifteen cents*. A ſummons for a witneſs or witneſſes, *ten cents*. Proportioning an inſolvent eſtate among the creditors thereto, at the rate of *fifty cents* for every twelve creditors, every creditor's proportion being eſtimated and allowed. Recording *eight cents*; and at the rate of *twelve cents* each page, and the ſame for a copy of any paper. A bond of appeal, *twenty cents*. And no fee ſhall be demanded by the Register of Probate, for taking from the ſaid his office, or tranſporting to the place of the ſitting of the Probate Court, ſuch papers as are neceſſary in the adjustment of any eſtate or account in the ſaid Court.

In the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace.

To each Juſtice,

For each day's conſtant attendance in Court, one dollar. And no Juſtice ſhall be allowed pay for more than two day's attendance at any one

term. To each Justice who shall travel more than ten miles to the Court House or place where the Court sits, at the rate of one dollar for every twenty miles travel, computing the first and last days of travel and attendance to be paid out of the County Treasury, except such Justices as are sworn Attorneys at law, or Clerks of the several Courts of Sessions, who shall not be allowed for travel or attendance; the Clerk of said Court shall keep an account of their attendance as aforesaid: And all fines that shall be assessed by said Court and are not otherwise appropriated by law, shall be paid into the County Treasury, for the use of the County.

Fees of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Entering an indictment, presentment, complaint, or information, including the recording of the judgment of the Court therein, examining and establishing bill of costs, and filing the papers, fifty five cents. Discharging a recognizance, ten cents. Each warrant for a criminal, twenty cents. Each subpœna for witness or witnesses, ten cents. Each recognizance for an innholder or retailer, including principal and sureties and for transmitting the name of the licensed person to the Selectmen, and recording the license, fifteen cents. A warrant for County Tax, twenty cents. Warrant to lay out or alter a road, twenty cents. Examining and calling the Grand Juror's account yearly, and the order thereon, thirty cents. Examining any other account, eight cents. Recording the reports of high ways and other matters by order of the Court, twelve cents a page. Copies of all papers or records, twelve cents a page. Entering an appeal and recognizing principal and sureties, twenty cents. Keeping an account of the attendance of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions each term, to be paid out of the County Treasury, seventy five cents.

(Remainder in our next.)

(From Charleston Papers of the 9th inst. received at Baltimore.)

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.

We have been favored with a copy of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, as ratified by the President and the British King. From it we have extracted the Forms of Ratification by the Parties, together with the Additional Article required by the President, and acceded to by the British King:

By
His Majesty's RATIFICATION.

GEORGE R.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman Empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting :—Whereas our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, our principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, &c. &c. did on our part, together with the plenipotentiary of our good friends the United States of America, did conclude and sign at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between us and our said good friends : and whereas a certain additional article, on the part of the said United States, been proposed to be annexed to the said treaty as a part thereof, to which addition we are willing to consent ; the said treaty and additional article being in the words following :

[Here follows the Treaty.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is further agreed between the said contracting parties, that the operation of so much of the twelfth article of the said treaty as respects the trade which his 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, shall be suspended.

We therefore, by virtue of these presents, do approve and ratify the said treaty, together with the said additional article, as the same are respectively set forth in this instrument ; promising faithfully and religiously perform and observe all and singular the matters agreed upon in this treaty, and that we will not suffer the same to be violated by any one, as far as lies in our power. For the greater testimony and validity whereof, we have caused our great seal to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand.

Given at our court of St. James's the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

G. R.

Ratification of the United States.

George Washington, President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, *Greeting.*

WHEREAS a certain treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiary the honourable John Jay, chief justice of the United States, and their envoy extraordinary to his said majesty, and the plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, the right hon. William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his majesty's privy council, and his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, &c. on the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four ; which treaty is word for word as follows, to wit :

[Here follows the Treaty.]

And whereas the Senate of the United States did, by their resolution on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1795, (all the members of the United States being present, and two thirds thereof concurring) " consent and advise to 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 day of November, 1794, on conditions that there be added to the first 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 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 whereas it will satisfy and be conformable with the said advice and consent of the Senate, to receive the said additional article, as in the following words, that is to say :

[Here follows the additional article.]

Now, therefore, I George Washington, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the treaty and additional article aforesaid, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate of the United States of America as by their presents, ratify and accept and confirm the said treaty and the said additional article, as the same are herein before set forth.

And I do moreover hereby declare, that the said treaty and the said additional article form together one instrument, and are a treaty between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, made by the consent of the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

For the greater Testimony and Validity of all which, I have caused the Great Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand.

(Seal.)

Given at the city of Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

[Signed]

GEO: WASHINGTON.

By the President of the United States of America,
EDM. RANDOLPH.
Secretary of State for the United States of America.

His May. B's full power.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas, for the perfecting, confirming and rendering perpetual, the peace, friendship, and good understanding between us and our good friends the United States of America, for adjusting and terminating all subsisting differences and disputes from whatever cause the same may have arisen between us and the said United States, or between our subjects and the people or inhabitants of the said states; for removing on the grounds of future differences and for promoting and extending the mutual intercourse of trade and commerce, between our dominions and the territories of the said United States, we have thought fit to invest some person, with full power to confer, treat and conclude with John Jay, Esq. the envoy extraordinary of the said United States to our court, and duly authorised in that behalf, on the part of the said United States,

Now know ye, that we, reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence, and circumspection of our right trusty and well beloved councellor William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, and our principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint our true and undoubted commissioner, procurator certain and undoubted commissioner, procurator and plenipotentiary : Giving and granting to him all and all manner of faculty, power and authority, together with general as well as special ordonnance, (so as the general do not derogate from the special nor on the contrary) for us and in our name, to meet, confer, treat and communicate with the said minister, furnished with sufficient power on the part of our good friends the United States of America, of and concerning all such matters and things as may be requisite and necessary for accomplishing and completing the several ends and purposes herein before mentioned ; and also for us and in our name to sign such treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, or other instruments of friendship, as may be agreed upon in the premises, and mutually to deliver and receive the same in exchange ; and to do and perform all such other acts, matters and things as may be any way proper and conducive to the purposes above mentioned, in as full and ample manner, to all intents, and with the like validity and effect, as we ourselves, were present, could do and perform the same ; engaging and promising on our royal word, that we will accept, ratify and confirm, in the most effectual manner, all such acts, matters and things as shall be transacted and concluded by our said commissioner, and observe and fulfil punctually, and that we will never suffer any person to violate the same, in the whole or in part, or to act contrary thereto.

In testimony and confirmation of all which we have caused our seal of Great Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand.

Given at our palace at St. James's the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and in the thirty fifth year of our reign.

[FULL POWER OF THE U. STATES.]

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States of America.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall concern, greeting :

KNOW ye that, for the purpose of confirming between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, perfect harmony and good correspondence, and of removing all grounds of dissatisfaction, and from a special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and abilities of John Jay, chief justice of the United States, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed the said John Jay, envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic majesty, hereby giving and granting to him full and all manner of power and authority, as a general and special command at the court of his said majesty, for and in the name of the United States, to meet and confer with the ministers, commissioners or deputies of his majesty, being furnished with the sufficient authority, jointly, and with them to agree, treat, consult and negociate of and concerning all matters and causes of difference subsisting between the United States and his said majesty, whether the same respect the interpretation or infraction of the articles of the treaty of peace between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, at Versailles, on the 20th day of January, '83, or the definitive treaty of peace made between the United States and his said majesty on the 3d day of Sept. '83, or the infractions of his said majesty to his ships of war and privateers, of whatever date, but especially on the 4th of January, '95 : and to enter into and make a treaty, convention or compensation in the cases of capture or seizure made of the property of the citizens of the U. States ; and also of and concerning the general commerce between the United States and the Kingdoms and dominions of his Britannic majesty, wherefore they may be ; and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, touching the premises ; transmitting the same to the President of the United States of America for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, [L. S.] Given under my hand, in the city of Philadelphia, the 9th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

Edmond Randolph, Secretary of State.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE ELECTOR. No. II.

IN the midst of the factions which disturbed France and about the time that the Jacobins began to have the ascendancy, Citizen Genet was dispatched to this country to found our inclinations with respect to the war and engage us in it if possible. A man who coming warm from the hot bed of faction, and who had himself contributed largely to the nourishment of the plant, would not remain long idle in a field so inviting as that which the party in America offered him, in which there was so much ready fruit at his hands. He found upon his arrival that the President was already so fixed upon a neutral line of conduct towards the belligerent powers, that there were no hopes of engaging him in his views, and that to effect his purpose he must have recourse to some other means. He perceived that there was a considerable *party* in the United States inimical to the government, and who had already expressed their opinion in favor of war.—To this *party* the Citizen his hopes were directed. A confederation took place between him and the principal leaders. It was represented to him that no hopes of success could be entertained under the present government, that the President and majority of Congress were opposed to a war ; therefore to effect their purpose, these obstacles must be removed. This being soon resolved on by Genet and the *party*, the principal question was then, what plan should be adopted to gain the people to their views, as they were generally attached to the government and had remained unaltered in their opinion, notwithstanding the *party* had used every effort to excite a change in society. Society, like that of the Jacobins of France, which had so well succeeded in undermining the monarchy, to be formed in the United States *under the pretence of watching the conduct of the officers of government, and from preventing it from degenerating into ariffocracy*, was thought by the *party* to be the most effectual engine for overturning our Republican Constitution as it has had in France in destroying the despotism. The excesses of the Jacobins in France were not then generally known here. The Club was popular in America, as it was considered the means by which the King had been dethroned. The people had not then learned that despotism which they were to be exercised, and which has since ever whelmed France, at the relation of the shocking barbarities of which, would cause even the ghost of Nero to shudder with horror ; and compared with which, the government of the most bloody Roman Emperor would be perfect. Genet's plan was adopted, and the *party* : Jacobins, as they were called, Democratic Societies, were to be established in all parts of the United States. People of all descriptions, were to be admitted as soon as they had given proofs of their benevolence. Several more new powers were to be employed, and it is supposed the Government was to find employment for the people. There was to be a strict union between the different clubs and a constant correspondence held ; what one club denounced, the others were likewise to do the same. But the Philadelphia club was to be considered as the chief ; they were all to act in subordination to that ; and that again was to receive her instructions from the Jacobin Club of France, through the medium of Genet. This last was a master piece of policy in Genet, for had the plan succeeded, it would have reduced this country completely under the influence of the Jacobins of France, and we should have been little better than a French province with Genet for a governor.

A portion of the concerted project began to be put in execution. Clubs were established in several of the principal towns and other places on the continent. That at Boston was headed by Mr. ADAMS' *privy-counsellors*, Jarvis, Austin, Vinal, &c ; but it was thought advisable by some of them, that the plan should not unfold itself before the time of the birth, but should wait until it should be known whether the project succeeded. For if he should join, and the plot should be discovered or should fail, he would loose his election, and the Jacobins would not have a Governor for a time. Therefore he did not join.

The manner in which it was pretended, published a declaration of the principles of the *Society, was organized for the purpose of watching the conduct of government, to prevent the confirmation from being violated and to guard the sacred privileges of the people, and inviting the people to join them, the friends of their rights.* Genet deceived hundred of the citizens of Boston, being deceived by these specious pretences, became members of this Society ; but they were of that class of citizens, who, though honest, and wishing well of the United States, to meet and confer with the ministers, commissioners or deputies of his majesty, their country, yet, their advantages of education and information, rendered them proper subjects for imposition. But, the good sense of the country prevented all but few, from joining it. It is a fact, that the common people of the populous towns in America are not so well informed as the yeomanry of the country. The winter season is a term of more leisure in the country than in town, for the inhabitants being scattered, cannot keep in much company, and the countryman for his amusement is obliged to employ his winter evenings either in reading or in contemplation, while the Boston mechanic employs his, either in company, or at the tavern, theatre or some place of public entertainment, which leaves with his mind more than they improve his intellects. To a man it more awkward and learned, while the other is more genteel and ignorant. The one is more volatile and fastious, while the other is more judicious and orderly. A designing intriguing demagogue can make more converts in the town of Boston in one month than he could in the country in six. There are, however, some people, in all places, which can be led away by every puff of wind ; and it is not pretended but that there are many such in the country. It is upon the floaters of the substantial yeomanry of the country, joined with the enlightened citizens of populous towns, that the fabric of republicanism will rest. It is impossible for a Republic to stand in a country where the people are ignorant, and where they are torned by every fashion demagogue. Knowledge is the element in which alone a Republic can exist. The great body of the yeomanry of America are more enlightened than the same class of people are in any other part of the world. And it is upon this, that the true advocates for republicanism found their greatest hopes of success in the experiment of the constitution of the United States.

Clubs being organized in several places in the Union, soon commenced their operations. And a more violent opposition began to be manifested. Opinions and facts are ascertained in all parts of the continent, to the Jacobin papers, about the same time. The first subject which occupied the attention of the combined clubs was the President's Proclamation. The Faction had got as yet dared openly to attack the President, but embodied by the influence of Genet, who had set fire to the war and insulted him grossly, they presumed to level the shafts of their malignity to that great and good man, whole only crime was his being a friend to his country. A torrent of abuse was poured forth against him and the supporters of the neutrality, and all the friends to the constitution ; they were represented in the most odious manner, and the President was insulted by Genet, and deputed to the Jacobins, as acting under British influence, and bribed by British gold ;—they were denounced as traitors to their country while the leaders of the Jacobins complimented themselves with the title of lovers of their country, true patriots, and champions of the rights of man. A specimen of this and such as many other titles as the Jacobins have the particular confidence, and are countenanced by Governor Allen, and the late influence which they possess over his mind, grown weak and debilitated by disease and age, govern the great and extensive Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

County of Hampshire, Feb. 29th.

From the HERALD—printed at New York.

To the Printer.

I AM by profession a Lawyer, and by custom have obtained the title of Esquire. I am sick of all patriots with the title, whether placed before or after my name. The city name, (I hope the Squire is well. And every lady who writes a letter to me, tacks on an Esquire to my name. I hate the sight of it, Mr. Printer, not because every lathberly Justice in the country, every Merchant, Trader, Militia Field Officer, Clerk, and Deputy Office has the same title ; not because our Democratical Patriots think it would savour of too an imitation from Great Britain, and tending to turn that defpotism and tyranny—but because I think the word has no meaning in this country, and derived from the Knights Arrant of former countries in Europe. It's equally applied to almost all officers, Majesty's and dignitaries in our land ; in fact it's applies written to almost every one who is entitled ; it neither expresses any thing which belongs to a man, nor makes him more respectable. I leave to any man to decide whether is the difference between You Noodle Esquire, and You Noodle.

As I must wait a Legislative Aid in the cafe ; but shall wish to be informed all my correspondents, that I hate the title, and wish it never may be tacked to my name again on any occasion, and my board neighbours that Squire M——— being so often boarded in my house, makes me almost mad. Do print this request and send a few copies extra to Boston—Small you will find my every lady's numbers, please to forward them to Hartford. I. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 25th, A. D. 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith, a letter from the commissioner of the revenue, dated the 23d inftant, with the statement of the exports of the United States, therein mentioned.

I have the honor to be,
with perfect respect,
Sir,
your obedient servant,
OLIV. WOLCOTT, jun.
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Honorable
the Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

Treasury Department,
Revenue Office, Jan. 23, 1796.

Sir,

The returns of exports being received from the several Custom Houses, with a few exceptions of very small amount, you will find in this inclosure a copy of a statement thereof, exhibiting the value which has been shipped out of each port of the United States, between the first day of October 1790, and the 30th day of September, 1795.

This document has been so formed as to shew at one view the annual exportations from each state and from the United States, in order to afford a more complete view of this part of our foreign commerce. One of the great and numerous interchanges of domestic and foreign commodities, which occur by water among the states appear in part, nor could that part of the produce of the United States have any place in it, which is sold to foreign countries, without a previous importation to our ports.

In revising the custom house returns for the years preceding the last, a few corrections and additions have been made, which occasion some inconsiderable variations from the former statements. These however, are upon the whole in favor of the United States.

I am, Sir,
with great respect,
your most obedient servant,
ALEXR. HAMILTON,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

The Secretary
of the Treasury.

Summary of the value of the exports from the several states for five years.

	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1790 and ending Sept. 30, 1791.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1791 and ending Sept. 30, 1792.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1792 and ending Sept. 30, 1793.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1793 and ending Sept. 30, 1794.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1794 and ending Sept. 30, 1795.
New Hampshire,	376,564	470,131	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168
Massachusetts,	7,705,606	8,158,824	8,158,824	8,158,824	8,158,824
Rhode Island,	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168
Connecticut,	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168
New York,	3,264,504	3,264,504	3,264,504	3,264,504	3,264,504
New Jersey,	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168
Pennsylvania,	6,529,008	6,529,008	6,529,008	6,529,008	6,529,008
Delaware,	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168
Maryland,	3,264,504	3,264,504	3,264,504	3,264,504	3,264,504
Virginia,	5,440,840	5,440,840	5,440,840	5,440,840	5,440,840
North Carolina,	2,176,336	2,176,336	2,176,336	2,176,336	2,176,336
South Carolina,	5,440,840	5,440,840	5,440,840	5,440,840	5,440,840
Georgia,	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168	1,088,168
	43,700,000	44,000,000	44,000,000	44,000,000	44,000,000

TENCH COXE,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

Treasury Department,
Revenue Office, Jan. 28, 1796.

LONDON, November 27.

Lieut. Bird failed on Tuesday from Dover in the two fifters, Capt. Schoosted, for Calais ; commissioned to negociate, if possible, an exchange of prisoners for the unfortunate duc de Choiseul, and his family, who are lately shipwrecked on the coast of France with their equipages.

To-day an address was read by commissioner Proby, at his office in Chatham dock yard, to all clafles of workmen of that dock yard, intended to be sent to his majesty, congratulating him on his late escape from assassination, and to be signed by all belonging to the yard ; but from some cause, the greatest part of the above workmen, to number about 1200 or 1200, assembled, on Wednesday morning, in the rope house, and refused signing it. The commissioner and officer of the yard acquainted them there was no occasion for them to act contrary to their inclination, but wished them to go about their respective duties, which they did not ; and in the afternoon nearly the whole absented themselves and went to Rochester, to sign the petition against the bills now depending in parliament.

PROTEST.

Against the passing the bill for the safety of his Majesty's person and government.

DISSENTIENT,

1. Because we conceive this bill to be founded on a falfe pretence. It recites a daring outrage on his Majesty's person (which we feel with the utmost horror), and purports to provide further remedies against such practices ; whilst in reality it affords no additional security whatever to his Majesty's person, and leaves us to regret a deep and irreparable injury to the laws and constitution of our country, by making the compelling, imagining, inventing and devising the traytrous way, a substantial treason ; thereby departing from and unprecedentedly and unjustifiable manner from the statute of the 25th of Edward the third, the salutary provision of which we cannot be tempted to abandon, by the example of temporary fluctuations, whose doubtful policy stands in opposition to a law, in which the wisdom of our ancestors has been so repeatedly recognized by the legislature, and so strongly confirmed by the permanent experience of its benefits.

2. Because the free discussion of the administration of government, in all its branches, by writing, printing, and publishing, for the purpose of preventing grievances to any of the three branches of the legislature, has afforded the best protection to the liberties of the people, and is the undoubted inherent right of Englishmen. Yet this bill reflects into a high misdemeanor, the exercise of this most valuable privilege, and subjects its genial cause the pains and penalties of proscription for the offences which it creates ; a punishment in the case of misdemeanor, thus generally constituted, as unprecedented in the history of our laws, as it is unnecessary and unconstitutional.

3. Because the extension of the treason laws, and thus creating new misdemeanors is an alarming encroachment on the security of the subject, and affords no additional protection to his Majesty's person and government : For the fate of every king, ruler and governour, of any realm, dominion, or commonalty, standeth and consisteth more assured by the love and favour of the subjects, towards their sovereign, ruler and governour, than in the dread and fear of statute law, with the rigorous pains and extreme punishments which have at all times disgraced our code. History, however, shews us, that by succeeding legislatures, our statute book has, with every mark of generous indignation, been uniformly cleared of these tem pestuous and unconstitutional interferences ; excepting in the instance which we now regard as a solemn warning against creating new and unheard of misdemeanours, or altering the treason of our country.

BEDFORD,
DERBY,
LAUDERDALE.

Plan for the Reduction of the Price of Bread.

Let the sums which the converts to the minister have received on account of their apostacy from the principles of Wilkites, be converted into a fund for bounties on the importation of grain. Surely neither the Duke of Portland, nor the Earl of Mansfield, will hesitate to forfeit their honours in a moment of such ferority. What has been paid under the head of bounties upon conversion, would have secured to the nation five hundred thousand quarters of wheat, on a bounty of ten shillings only. This would have done as much for the war as the firmness of a third secretary ship, or the wisdom of making so infant keeper of the great seal !

Accounts from Madrid mention, that the Queen of Spain had recovered from an indisposition. The gratitude of the people towards this Majesty, for her blessings of peace, is described as beyond all bounds. Don Velarde, the President of the council, having finished his visits to the prisons, had liberated 69 men and 344 women, confined for small debts, and relieved many others.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

Yesterday the following Resolution, with the Preamble, passed the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania :

Whereas the people of the United States have, under their present Constitution, enjoyed many eminent advantages, in as much as they have thereby been secured in the blessings of liberty and domestic tranquility, and experienced from its influence and equalled degree of prosperity, especially in their agricultural and commercial pursuits : And whereas, it would be highly improper to risque a continuance of these inestimable blessings and advantages, by making any alterations in the said Constitution, by the operation of which we are thus prosperously situated, until some disadvantages are found to result therefrom ; therefore,

Resolved, That it is unnecessary and improper for this House to take any measures in reference to the Confirmation of the United States the alterations proposed by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

	Years.	Days.
On the Resolution,	46	30
On the Preamble,	42	32

SALEM, March 3.

Capt. Willis, who arrived on Sunday in 26 days from Martinique, informs that no troops had arrived there when he sailed, nor did he hear of any having arrived in any of the Windward Islands, excepting one regiment at Barbadoes. People at Martinique had generally given up the idea of any arriving this season. From 25 to 30 sail sailing sloops and schooners, from the Southern parts of the U. States had been purchased by the Paymaster there, for the purpose of landing the expected troops in the Bays and out ports of Guadaloupe.

25,000			DOLLARS

To the loft Lottery Tickets, in addition to what may be drawn against it.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNELAND,
Boston, Oct. 22, 1795.

} MANAGERS.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, are for sale by *Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, Enoch Lyman, and Samuel Clarke, jun.* Northampton.

New Goods.

I HAVE lately received and an opening NEW GOODS, in addition to a large assortment of fashionable light and dark Calicoes, superfine Scarlet Broadcloths, fine Calimeres, Velvets, Cordurays, Thickletts, Shalloons, Durants, Calamancoes, Everets, Lutings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Sarting, &c. &c.

Old and New Rum, Brandy, Wines, Loaf Sugar, Coppers, Allum, Indigo, Upper and Sole Leather, Cheese, Tallow, Flax Seed, and Onions for sale.

SELAH NORTON.

NORTHAMPTON, March 9.

LA FAYETTE.

Late accounts from Paris, assert, that Madame DE LA FAYETTA, has obtained leave to go to her husband ; and also, that the MARQUIS himself, has been released from his confinement, and is coming to America. Though we have frequently been amused with similar reports, which have proved premature ; yet, the friendship which the American politicks towards this brave Champion of *Liberty*, in the wise as well as in the old world, induces them to credit every account which speaks of his release from an imprisonment no less disagreeable than unjust, in hope, one day or another, to realize the pleasing anticipation.

FIRE.

The Ball Vermont Journal, informs us, that on 23d ultimo, an elegant stove of goods, the property of Major *Josiah Curtis* was entirely consumed by fire, together with his books notes, and other valuable papers. The fire caught while the people were at breakfast. The loss is computed at NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS !

A member of Congress writes to a gentleman in Springfield, the JUDGE CUSHING has declined the appointment of *Chief Justice of the United States*, but will act *pro. tem.* until another appointment.

MR. BUTLER

As in all cases of the Commonwealth there appears to be an opinion, that the present Governor is a person fo old and infirm, and fo liable to be loped by the wicked, that it is no longer safe to commit the reins of government to his charge. I think that it is necessary that the people in this county should have some will the generally voted for in the other part of the Commonwealth, that there might be an exact knowledge of it possible in the choice. Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, Esq. is the candidate propofed for Governor. The citizens of this Commonwealth generally know Judge Sumner, and they know him to be a man of profit and of integrity. His knowledge of the fituation of the Commonwealth—his republican principles, and his firm and steady conduct, will entitle him to the confidence of his fellow citizens. The present Lieut. Governor will be continued, it is fuppofed.

PUBLIUS.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Died of a Legislative stroke, Miss *Georgia Percelass*, aged one Year only.—Yet fo extravagant were her Notions, her Drafts, Bonds and Notes, to near one Million of Dollars, have been given and accepted, and muft be paid by the Child's friends in this town.—The Child was very feeble from its birth—being born of *depraved* Parents.

By particular Desire, the Relations will be permitted to bring the Corpfe down the Miffifippi Defert—there more to go—by Land.

[Boston Paper.]

SISTER GORE deplores the prayers of all Speculators, that she may avoid the shocking fate of Miss PORCHASE, and that her left end may not be like her's.

DIED, at Leyfellver Stocks, Miss Georgia Percelass, aged 32 years—Mr. Allen came to his end by a bruise he received in falling timber on the 10th of February laft—he has left a widow and three small children to lament their lofs.

Harvard College Lottery.

THE Managers of *Harvard College Lottery*, present the Public with a *SCHEME* of the Fourth Class of said Lottery—which will commence Drawing on, or before the firft Tuesday in April next, in the REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER, in *Boston*.

The firft publication which the Managers have hitherto observed, as to the time fixed for Drawing, still in the payment of the Prizes. They flatter themselves that fo established the credit of the Lottery, that the Tickets will meet with a rapid sale, both in this and the neighbouring States.

SCHEME

of the 4th Class *Harvard College Lottery*.
Not less than Blanks to a Prize.

25,000 TICKETS, at Ten Dollars each, are 250,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a Deduction of *twelve and a half per Cent.* for the Purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		*Dols.*	*Dollars.*
1	of	20,000 is	20,000
2		10,000	20,000
2		5,000	10,000
2		2,000	10,000
10		500	10,000
20		200	4,000
150		100	15,200
200		50	10,000
300		30	9,000
400		20	8,000
7,302		16	116,800
1422 *Prizes*,			245,000
16,578 *Blanks*,		*Left for our Nat.*	5,000
25,000			DOLLARS

To the loft Lottery Tickets, in addition to what may be drawn against it.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNELAND,
Boston, Oct. 22, 1795.

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Old and New Rum, Brandy, Wines, Loaf Sugar, Coppers, Allum, Indigo, Upper and Sole Leather, Cheese, Tallow, Flax Seed, and Onions for sale.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. It is now Spring, those who have not settled their Notes and Accounts for laft years, fupplies of Goods and for the use of Studd Horfes, will fave cost and trouble by settling forthwith, as I have put a number into the hands of an Attorney already. S. N.

Afhfield, March 4, 1796

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting house, open be main ftreet, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—there is a good and convenient dwelling house, two ftories, large barn, and other convenient outhouses ; the ftation is pleafant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Husbandman, Trader or Mechanic.—Poffeffion will be given, if defired, the firft week in May next.

For terms apply to
JOSEPH LYMAN, 10w.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1795.

STRAYED from the *fubfcriber*, on the 11th inft. a *fmall yearling bare* COLT, *natural trotter, a white ftreak in his face, all feet white. Whoever will take up faid Colt, and bring him to the owner, or give information where he may be found fhall be handfomely rewarded.* SALMON MUNSON.

Whately, Feb. 15, 1796.

POETRY.

The SCOLD and the PARROT.

THE husband thus reprov'd his wife;
Who deals in slander, lives in strife.
Art thou the herald of disgrace,
Denouncing war to all thy race?
Can nothing quell thy thunder's rage,
Which spares not friend, nor foe, nor age?
That vixen tongue of your's my dear,
Alarms our neighbors far and near:
Good gods! 'tis like a rolling river,
That murmuring flows, and flows for ever!
Ne'er ti'd, perpetual discords fowing!
Like fame, it gathers strength by going.

Hold-day! the flippant tongue replies,
How solemn is the fool! how wise!
Is nature's choicest gift debarr'd?
Nay, frown not; for I will be heard.
Women of late are finely ridden.
A Parrot's privilege is forbidden!
You praise his talk, his flutt'ring song;
But wives are always in the wrong.

Now reputation flew in pieces.
Of mothers, daughters, aunts, and nieces;
She ran the parrot's language o'er,
Bow'd, laughed, drunkard, flut and whore:
O! all the fin the vents her fury,
Tries and condemns without a jury.

At once the torrent of her words,
Alarmed cat, monkey, dogs, and birds.
All join their forces to confound her.
Puss spits, the monkey chatters round her;
The yelping cur her teeth affails;
The magpye blabs out all her faults;
Poll in the uproar, from his cage,
With this rebuke our fcream'd her rage;

A parrot is for talking priz'd,
But prattling women are disprii'd.
She who attacks another's honor,
Draws on'y living things upon her.
Think, Madam, when you ftretch your lungs
That all your neighbours too have tongues;
One flander muft ten thouland get,
The world with in'reft pays the debt.

From Miss Williams's Letters.

"BUT if France, during the unrelenting tyranny of Robespierre, exhibited unexampled crimes, it was alfo the fcene of extraordinary virtue; of the moft affecting inftances of magnanimity and kindneft. Of this nature was the conduct of a young man, who being a prifoner with his brother, happened to be prefent once with his brother, when the names of the victims were called when the names of the victims were called over, who were fummoned to appear the next day before the fanguinary Tribunal. The young man found the name of his brother when at that moment was abfent upon the mortal lift. He paffed only a minute to reflect that the life of his brother of a large family was of more value than his own; he inftantly refolved the call, furrendered himfelf to the officer, and was executed in his brother's ftead. A father made a facrafice for his fon; for the tribunal was fo negligent of forms that it was not difficult to deceive its vigilance.

The increafing horrors which every day produced, had, at length, the effect of extinguifhing in every breaft the love of life, that fentiment which clings fo faft to our nature. To die, and get beyond the reach of tyranny, appeared a privilege; and perhaps many regretted the fouls of fo many as were deftroyed by the fury with which their victims went to the fcaffold. The page of hiftory had held out to the inhabitation of fucceeding ages, thofe philofophers who have met death with fortitude—But had they been led among the victims of Robefpierre to execution, they would have feen perfons of each fex of all ages, and all conditions look upon death with contempt equal to their own. Socrates expiring furrounded by his friends, or Seneca and Lucan, finking gently to the death they have, perhaps, lefs claim to admiration, than thofe blooming beauties, who, in all the frift freftneft of youth, in every fpring of life fubmitted to the ftroke of the executioner, with placid fmiles on their countenances, and looked like angels in their flights to Heaven!

Among the victims of the tyrant, the women have been particularly diftinguifhed for their admirable firmnefs in death. Perhaps this arofe from the fuperior fenfibility which belongs to the female mind, and which made it feel that it was lefs terrible to die, than to furvive the object of its tendereft affections. When the General who commanded at Longway, on its furrender to the Pruffians, was condemned to die, his wife, a beautiful young woman, of about 24 years of age, who heard the fentence pronounced, cried out in the tone of defpair, "Vive la Rei." The inhuman tribunal, inftead of attributing her conduct to diftraction, condemned her to die. Her hufband when he was placed in the cart, was filled with aftonifhment and anguifh when he faw his beloved wife led towards the fcaffold.—The people fhocked at the fpectacle, followed her to the fcaffold crying "She did not deferve death."—"My friends," faid fhe, "it is my own fault; I was refolved to perifh with my husband."

The fury of thofe implacable monfters feemed directed with peculiar virulence againft that fex, whofe weaknefs in man was deftined by nature to fupport. The fcaffold was every day bathed with the blood of women. Some who had been condemned to die, but had been reprieved on account of their pregnancy, were dragged to death immediately after their delivery in the ftate of weaknefs which favages would have refpected. One woman, the wife of a peafant, had been brought to Paris with nineteen other women of the fame clafs, and condemned to die with her companions. She heard her fentence without emotion, but when they came to carry her to execution, and take away the infant who was hanging to its breaft, and receiving that nourifhment, fo of which death was foon to dry up the fource, fhe rent the air with her cries, with the ftrong ftrokes of indanctive affection, the piercing throes of maternal tendernefs.—But in vain! the infant was torn from the bofom which it refreshed, and expired in the arms of the unfortunate mother fo fuddenly deprived of it.

Fourteen young girls of Verdun who had danced at a ball given by the Pruffians, were led to the fcaffold together, and looked like nymphs adorned for a feftival. Sometimes whole generations were fwept away at one meeting, and the following inftance exhibited many a fimilar piece, which has broken the heart of humanity. Mafclethere, the council of Louis XVI. was condemned to die, at eighty years of age, with his daughter, and fon in law, his grand daughter and grand fon.

His daughter feemed to have loft fight of every earthly object, but her venerable parent; fhe embraced him a thoufand times on the way to execution: bathed his face with tears; and when the minifter of death dragged her from him, forgetting that the next moment put an end to her own life, fhe exclaimed, "Wretch, are you going to murder my father?"

The profcribed families feemed to find the fweeteft fource of conftolation in dying together, and to conſider the momentary paſſage which they were going to make, as fo much the leſs painful, fince they fhould undergo no ſeparation but enter at the ſame inſtant into another ſtate of exiſtence. A young lady, the former Marchioneſs Louis Berenger, was impriſoned in Luxemburg, with her whole family. When her father, mother, and youngeſt ſiſter received their act of acculation, and the found herſelf alone exempted, ſhe ſhed a flood of tears; her heart was overwhelmed with anguiſh; "you will die without me," ſhe cried: "I am condemned to ſurvive you; we ſhall not perith together!" While ſhe bandaged her mother's eyes, the ſaw into the arms of her parents and embraced them, "we ſhall die together!" When the unfortunate family was tranſferred to the Conciergerie, ſhe never left her mother a moment, but watched over her with unwearied attention; and while ſhe tried to ſooth her ſufferings, by her filial endearments, ſhe endeavoured to inſpire her with courage by the example of her own heroic fortitude. It was the picture of a fort of Roman charity. The unfortunate mother was mute, and her whole ſoul ſeemed petrified with horror. Her admirable daughter died with the moſt noble reſignation.

Mademoiſelle Malet, her youngeſt ſiſter when condemned to die, ſaid to her father with naiveté, "I will cling ſo faſt to you my dear father, you, who are ſo good, that God will ſuffer me to riſe in ſpite of my tranſgreſſions." In the priſon of the Force, the moſt ample allowed to friendſhip was to a great degree reparated by a wall from the habitation of the women.

A common fewer was the only means of communication. At that ſpot an unhappy ſon preſented himſelf every morning and every evening, to enquire after his mother, who was condemned to die but reprieved becauſe ſhe was pregnant, and of her daughter detained. That pious child, in his early age, already the victim of misfortune, knelt down before the inſenſible fewer, and with his mouth placed upon the hole pouted forth the feelings of his filial tenderneſs. His younger brother, a lovely child of three years of age, who was ſuffered to remain with his mother till her fall by the ſcaffold, was often placed at the opposite end of the fewer and anſwered for his mother, when ſhe was too ill to undertake the talk herſelf. A perſon of my acquaintance heard him ſay, "mama has not cried ſo much to night, ſhe has ſlept a little, and wiſhes you a good morning—and you," who ſpoke to years, "are not very well much." At length this unfortunate mother, when going to execution, tranſmitted to her ſon, by the fewer, her long and graceful treſſes, as the only inheritance ſhe had to give. She then bade her infant a laſt farewell and was led to the ſcaffold, where her huſband had periſhed ſome months before."

AUGUSTA, Jan. 21.

On Saturday and Sunday laſt this town experienced the ſeverеſt flood ever known here. In conſequence of ſeveral days rain, and the quantity of water pouring down from the upper country, the river Savannah on Thurſday began to riſe with unuſual rapidity, and ſoon continued to riſe until Saturday morning, when it had reached an alarming height, and ran with amazing impetuoſity ſweeping all before it.

The large bridge over Savannah river oppoſite Auguſta, was then carried away, and the river breaking over its banks, ſwept with violence into the town, and continuing to riſe till Sunday morning, cauſed the place at that time to exhibit an awful and diſtreſſing ſcene. The water then appeared to cover the face of the earth—a ſtrong current ran through the principal ſtreets, and large boats on Sunday and Monday were rowed in all directions through the town. Several families were obliged to leave their habitations, the waters running through their houſes; many chimnies were thrown down—nearly all the cellars in the place were filled, moſt of the buildings on the banks of the river on both ſides were carried away by the irreſiſtable force of the torrent, and the principal part of the Back Creek bridge in this city was drowned. No eſtimate has yet been made of the injury done by this unexpected flood—happily, however, much leſs damage was done in this town than might have been expected from ſuch an event, and much leſs than the plantations above and below this place experienced, where the beſt buildings, horſes, cattle, hogs, and corn has been intirely waſhed away—we ſhould be far within bounds in ſtating the damage done by this unerring flood at 200,000 dollars.

BOSTON, February 17.

TREAT WITH SPAIN!

On Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Ruby, Capt. Cole, in 40 days from Spain, bringing with him as expected, a Treaty of Commerce, &c. between the United States, and the Court of Spain; concluded at Madrid, between his Excellency Thomas Pinkney, on the one part, and the Duke d'Alcudia, on the other. It went in the mail on Monday, for Philadelphia. In two days the particulars are unknown to us:—The commiſſion report at Cadiz, was, that the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi was granted to the United States.—It will ſpeedily be laid before the Senate of the United States, and its contents, when ratified, will be publiſhed by authority.

The Engliſh Treaty is ſaid to have been on its paſſage; as Capt. Cole learnt from the Captain of the Pinkney, which he ſpoke at ſea, the 19th ult. that he had it on board.

It is ſuppoſed the Treaty with Algiers came under the ſame cover, with the Spaniſh treaty.

Among the bleſſings attending the tranquil ſituation of the United States, we muſt not let it eſcape unnoticed, that is the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, preſented the 16th ult. we find an article mentioning that on the 22d July, 1795, the entire balance due to the Republic of France, on loans of money and other ſupplies obtained by the United States of the government of France, during the late war, was paid at the Treaſury, to James Swan, Eſq. agent duly authoriſed by the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, to receive the ſame. ☞ Previous to this, Mr. Swan had ſubſcribed to the loan opened for the foreign debt, and for which certificates of dateſ he were iſſued in his favor, to the amount of 2,000,000 dollars—1,828,900 dollars of which, bear intereſt at 5, and 176,000 at 4 per cent, per annum. Thus the French loans are finally liquidated, and fully reimburſed.

From the FARMERS CHRONICLE.

" Is he rich?"

HOW often this queſtion is aſked! Juſt as if riches make a worthy man: How often do we ſee young men juſt entering on the ſtage of life, poſſeſſed of honor, economy, ingenuity, honeſty, and induſtry, ſlighted and ſcoffed at by the wealthy fool? And how often do we ſee young men entering the ſtage of life poſſeſſed of large intereſt, which their parents have left them ſeeking nothing but pleaſure, careſſed and praiſed by every body? When they have neither induſtry, ingenuity economy or any other than a falſe idea of honor—Mark theſe different characters and when they arrive at the age of fifty years ſee which has performed the moſt worthy action.—A young man poſſeſſed of induſtry and frugality, at leaſt, rate the two poſſeſſions at £60. per ann. income—While the wealthy man diveſted of thoſe accompliſhments may calculate upon having his intereſt waſte at the rate of £120. per ann.

How often do we ſee the wealthy man ſpending his property and vending his ſpite, in order to redreſs a ſuppoſed inſult? while a poor man patiently ſubmits to real inſults; becauſe the inſulter is wealthy.

A rich man is not the better man for his riches; but a rich man is better able to do good on account of his riches; and wealth will help an evil doer in his wickedneſs.—While the poor man's good or evil deeds are ſmall.

Once acknowledge that riches cannot make men virtuous; and you make a poor man equal to a rich one with reſpect to real worth, and equally as honorable.

Yet, after all, if we were to judge from the conduct of people in general, we ſhould be led to think that riches were the moſt eſſential part. If a man, on account of his buſineſs, moves into a ſtrange place, the neighbors (after aſking his name) are continually queſtioning one another about his wealth—and if he is rich he is ſure to meet with ſmiles and encouragement—while the poor man is left to help himſelf. When a gentleman pays his addreſſes to a lady, and it begins to be whiſpered about, how ſoon it is aſked, "*Is he rich?*"

" When poverty enters the door, love flies out at the window"—This I deny—*When ſloth and intemperance enter the door, love and the common comforts of life flee through every cattle.* But where pure misfortune brings poverty, induſtry and economy will have love and cheerfulneſs for attendants.

Ben Reaſon.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety Six.

AN ACT, relating to the place of trial, ſtanding mute, and challenges, in certain capital caſes.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame*, That where any perſon hereafter ſhall be feloniouſly ſtricken, poiſoned, or injured in one County in this Commonwealth, and die of the ſame ſtroke, poiſoning, or injury in another County thereof, that then an Indictment thereof found by the Grand Jurors of the County where the death ſhall happen, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court, there held, ſhall be as good and effectual in law, as if the ſtroke had been given, or poiſoning or injury done in the ſame County where the party ſhall die, or where the ſaid indictment ſhall be found.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That where any perſon hereafter, ſhall be feloniouſly ſtricken, poiſoned, or injured on the high ſeas and without the limits of this Commonwealth, and die of the ſame ſtroke, poiſoning, or injury in any County thereof, that then an indictment thereof, found by the Grand Jurors of the county where the death ſhall happen, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court there held, ſhall be as good and effectual in law, as if the ſtroke had been given, or poiſoning or injury done in the ſame County where the party ſhall die.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any perſon ſhall be indicted of any offence, except treaſon, againſt this Commonwealth, for which the puniſhment is or ſhall be declared to be Death, and ſhall ſtand mute or refuſe to plead; the Court ſhall proceed to the trial of the perſon ſo ſtanding mute, in the ſame manner as if he or ſhe had pleaded not guilty, and render judgement accordingly. And no perſon who ſhall be indicted of any ſuch offence, ſhall be allowed to challenge peremptorily above the number of *twenty perſons* of the Jury.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives February 13, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate Feb. 13, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

THO. DAWES *Preſt pro tem.*

By the Governor appproved, Feb. 15.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Atteſt,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Whereſo. Feb. 24, 1796

The ſubſcribers being appointed adminiſtrators on the eſtate of *Zerah White* of *Goſhen*, deceaſed, and having given bonds purſuant to law, deſires all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom ſaid eſtate is indebted, are deſired to exhibit their demands for ſettlement.

LOIS WHITE,
CHENY TAFT, } Adminiſtrators.

Goſhen, Feb. 25. 1796.

Ambroſe Keith, and Co.

WISH to inform their cuſtomers and the public, that they have for ſale, befides a good aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Hard Ware

GOODS

A quantity of Muſkets, of a good quality, as a ſhipment of Iron Hollow Ware, and Iron Shovels.

Alſo,

Nos. 21, 102, and 202. Nails, of their own manufacture, which they can recommend to be of the beſt quality; all of which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and will wait for payment, only to thoſe for payment.

Not meaning to deſpiſe Cash.

Amherſt, Feb. 28, 1796.

A perſon wiſhes to purchaſe three likely SHOATS, of the ſmall breed of Hampſhire.

Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 29th, 1796.

For Sale,

A NEW Houſe, part'y finiſhed, with Land convenient for a Barn, Out-Houſes and Garden, about 75 rods S. W. of the Meeting-Houſe in Aſhfield, a lot of timber fitting for ſhingles, and containing upwards of two acres—alſo, two lots of land containing wood land, mowing and paſturing.—For further particulars, enquire of

AARON COOK, jun. Living on the Premiſes.

Northampton, March 2. 1796.

Levi Shephard,

HAS juſt received a variety of different colored Superfine BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he ſells at the ſtanding price in Boſton.

He pays cash for SHIPPING FURS, BEES WAX and FLAX—He wants alſo, 20 or 30 good fat HOGS.

Northampton, Feb. 15. 1796.

Zebina Montague,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and cuſtomers, and the public at large, that he has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which with all kinds W. I. Goods and Groceries. Iron Hollow Ware, Painter's Colours, Oil, &c. make his aſſortment well worth their attention. He propoſes to ſell cheaper than ever, and will take produce as uſual, and good Houſe Aſhes particularly wanted, for which caſh will be paid if deſired.

☞ HE ſolicits all indebted to him, whoſe accounts are of ſix months ſtanding, and whoſe notes of hand are due, to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be lodged in the hands of *Simeon Strong*, Eſq. to collect, by the 15th March next.

Amherſt, Feb. 4. 1796.

WANTED *immediately*, a *Journeyman Taylor*, to whom the *higheſt wages* will be given.—*Alſo, an Apprentice to the above buſineſs, to whom good encouragement will be given.*

Enquire of SMITH COFFLIN.

N. B. None but a good workman need apply.

Northampton, Feb. 17. 1796.

To be ſold at public vendue by license of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hampſhire, on Monday the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at the houſe of *Walter*, innholder in *Greenwich*, a lot of LAND, in ſaid Greenwich, containing about 100 acres, late the property of *Darius Rice*, late of Belchertown, deceaſed.—Alſo, on the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Maj. Amaſa Smith, of ſaid Belchertown, to ſuch of the Real Eſtate of *Darius Rice*, deceaſed, lying in ſaid Belchertown, as with the former mentioned lot in Greenwich, will produce the ſum of One Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars.

DANIEL SMITH, jun. Adm'r.

Feb. 24, 1796.

Hampſhire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1796. [—No. 458.—]

(FEE BILL,—concluded)
In the Supreme Judicial Court.

Juſtice's Fees.

ENTERING an action or complaint, including the taxing of a bill of coſts, one dollar and twenty cents. Taking ſpecial bail, forty cents. Allowing a writ of error, granting certificate, habeas corpus or other writ, one dollar forty cents. Granting a writ of proteſtion, thirty cents. Proving a deed, twenty cents. Entering a petition and making an order thereon, for the ſale or partition of real eſtate, one dollar. Accepting partition of real eſtate, forty cents. The foregoing fees to be paid to the Clerk of ſaid Court, who ſhall ſometime in the month of December annually, certify to the Governor and Council the ſums by him ſo taken and received and paid over to the ſaid Juſtices, that the ſame may be deducted from the ſaid Juſtices ſalary; and the Governor and Council are hereby empowered to deduct the ſame accordingly.

Fees of the Clerk in the Supreme Judicial Court.

Entering each action for trial, ſeventy cents. Entering each complaint, thirty five cents. Receiving and recording a verdict, forty cents. A writ of review, ſeventy cents. A writ of ſcire facias, forty cents. An original writ of execution, including the taxing of the coſts and filing of the papers, five-ſixteenths. An original writ of habere facias poſſeſſionem, including the taxing of the coſts and filing of the papers, eighty cents. An alias writ of execution, thirty-five cents. An alias writ of poſſeſſion, fifteen cents. Copies of all papers containing leſs than one page, ten cents each; of all papers containing more than a page, at the rate of twelve cents a page. Entering a rule of Court, fifteen cents. Conſenting judgment or default, twenty cents. Every action withdrawn or non-ſuit, twenty cents. Entering an appearance, ten cents. Acknowledging ſatisfaction of a judgment, ten cents. Twelve cents. Continuing each cauſe and entering the ſame next term, twenty cents. Proving a deed in Court, and certifying the ſame, twenty cents. Entering up a judgment and recording the ſame at large in caſes where judgment is rendered on verdict, demurrer, or ſtate of facts fifty cents, and in all other caſes, thirty cents. For each entire facias for Jurymen, to be paid out of the County Treaſuries reſpectively, on the Juſtices certificate, ſix cents. Every writ and ſeal, other than before mentioned, forty cents. Every ſubpœna, for one or more witneſſes, ten cents. Each recognizance, including principal and ſureties, twenty cents. Recording judgment in every criminal caſe, forty cents. A writ of proteſtion, twenty cents. Entering a diſcharge of a recognizance by proclamation, fifteen cents. For opening and filing a depoſition, ten cents.

Allowance to Parties and Witneſſes.

To parties recovering coſts for an attorney in all caſes where an iſſue in law or fact is joined in the Supreme Judicial Court, two dollars fifty cents, and in all other caſes in ſaid Court, one dollar twenty five cents. And in all caſes in the Courts of Common Pleas, and Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, where an iſſue in law or fact is joined, one dollar and fifty cents; and in all other caſes in ſaid Court one dollar. For the declaration in each writ, fifty cents. For parties recovering coſts, whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Seſſions of the Peace, or before a Juſtice of the Peace thirty-three cents for each day attendance and travel, ten miles to be accounted as one day; no allowance ſhall be made for travel to or from the Clerks office to take out a writ or ſummons, or carry the ſame to an Officer, and no Plaintiff ſhall be allowed for more than three days attendance when the Defendant is defaulted, unleſs the Defendant appear in Court and makes anſwer to the Plaintiff's ſuit, in which caſe if the Defendant is defaulted after the expiration of three days, no Attendance ſhall be taxed for the Plaintiff after the day when the default ſhall happen: *Provided nevertheleſs*, that when the party recovering coſts lives any diſtance, ſtill more than forty miles from the place of holding ſuch Court, and ſuch party ſhall not actually travel to attend the ſame Court in ſuch caſe, there ſhall not be allowed for travel in taxing the bill of coſts, more than forty miles diſtance, unleſs ſuch party ſhall employ ſome Lawyer or Attorney, who ſhall in fact travel more than forty miles for the ſpecial purpoſe of attending ſuch Court in ſuch caſe. In a criminal caſe, where one or more Defendants are tried by the Jury at the ſame time in the Supreme Judicial Court, or where the cauſe is determined by an iſſue in law, for the Attorney General, or perſon proſecuting for the Commonwealth, two dollars and forty cents: And if there be no trial by the Jury, and the cauſe be not determined by an iſſue in law, one dollar twenty-five cents; and in all cauſes in the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, one dollar and twenty-five cents.—Diſcontinuance in the Supreme Judicial Court, one dollar and twenty five cents; and in the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, fifty-five cents. Witneſſes in civil or criminal cauſes whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions of the Peace, ſeventy-five cents for each days attendance, and four cents for each mile's travel going out and returning home: And before a Juſtice of the Peace, Referees or Arbitrators, thirty-three cents per day, and for their travel the ſame as at other Courts; verified ſuch witneſſes do perſonally attend ſaid Courts reſpectively, and certify in writing their time and travel.

Sheriff's and Conſtable's Fees.

For the ſervice of an original ſummons or ſcire facias, either by reading the ſame, or by copy, on one Defendant, thirty cents, if on more than one Defendant, then for each other Defendant ſo ſerved, thirty cents.—For the ſervice of a capias, or attachment on one Defendant with ſummons, thirty cents; if ſerved on more than one Defendant, then thirty cents for each Defendant ſo ſerved: And if the Officer by the written direction of the Plaintiff or Plaintiff's, his or their Agent or Attorney ſhall make a ſpecial ſervice of any ſuch writ, either by attaching property or taking the body therefor, ſuch ſpecial ſervice on each Defendant on whom ſuch writ ſhall be ſo ſerved, the Sheriff ſhall be allowed fifty cents. And where the Officer is by law directed to leave a copy in order to compleat the ſervice, or ſhall give a copy of any precept upon demand therefor, the like charge at the rate of twelve cents a page. For a bail bond and writing the ſame including principal and ſureties to be paid by the perſon admitted to bail, and taxed for him if he ſhall prevail, twenty cents.—Serving a writ of poſſeſſion or order of fees for collecting on the coſts, one dollar and ten cents; if on more than one piece of land, ſeventy-five cents for each piece of land after the firſt. The fees for collecting the coſts on a writ of poſſeſſion, the ſame as on executions in perſonal actions. Serving a Warrant thirty cents. Sheriff's and his conſtables, to each perſon for every twelve hours attendance, including expreſs, one dollar, and in proportion for a greater or leſs time, and four cents for each mile's travel going out and returning home.—Summoning Witneſſes in criminal caſes, ten cents for each witneſs, and travel as in civil cauſes, unleſs in ſpecial caſes when the Court may increaſe the fee to what they may judge reaſonable. For the Sheriff's or Conſtable's attending the Court, and keeping the priſoner in criminal caſes, ſeventy-five cents for every twelve hours; and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſs time. Levying Executions in perſonal actions, for the firſt one hundred dollars, ſeventy cents; every dollar above that, two cents; for the next two hundred dollars, two cents for every dollar; and for all above two hundred dollars, one cent for every dollar; travel for the ſervice of ſuch Executions, and alſo of mean proceſſes or Warrants as him directed, four cents a mile. The travel to be computed from the place of ſervice to the Court or place of return by the neareſt way, only one travel ſhall be allowed for one Writ, Execution or Warrant, and if the ſame be ſerved on more than one perſon, then the travel ſhall be computed from the place of ſervice to the Court or place of return by the moſt reaſonable rout. Serving a writ of poſſeſſion, ſeventy cents. Returning a writ of poſſeſſion, twenty cents. Entering a diſcharge of a recognizance by proclamation, fifteen cents. For opening and filing a depoſition, ten cents.

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Allowance to Parties and Witneſſes.

To parties recovering coſts for an attorney in all caſes where an iſſue in law or fact is joined in the Supreme Judicial Court, two dollars fifty cents, and in all other caſes in ſaid Court, one dollar twenty five cents. And in all caſes in the Courts of Common Pleas, and Courts of

is specie, they did not in fact, on an average since a higher rate than 6/8 in the pound—for generally, they issued to pay the militia, and others in the service of the State, who, at the close of the war had the actual depreciation of their bills made equivalent to them by a great number of extra and additional pay—for instance, large bodies of militia in the summer and fall of 1781, were employed, who nominally received their pay at 40/. a month, in these bills, and soon afterwards 3 6 a month extra pay, in the same bills, to make good the depreciation of the 40/. first paid. And the 3 6 thus paid, was the depreciation of the 40/. first paid. And the 3 6 thus paid, was reduced by said scale to 5/. so that the 3 6 only was charged by this State to the United States, for that the State in fact, issued the bills, and charged them at 5/. on the pound to the United States, as stated in the 4th paragraph in this case. And 4thly, by these scales it appears that paper bills fall circulated and credited to the estate at a low depreciation rate by law.

5thly, It appears that Congress funded the said Old Emission Bills at 100 for one in specie, which was taking their real value when they ceased to circulate. And allowing an equitable interest to this State has provided for funding the said Old Emission Bills at 4 per cent. which was taking their real value when they ceased to circulate, and allowing interest 5/8 per cent. per annum interest, in addition, 5/8 per cent. per annum interest—hence the holder will receive rather more than one dollar in specie securities, for two dollars and an half, principal of the said New Emission Bills, on terms in full, about 4 per cent better than the holders of the old money received from the United States.

6thly, It should be all-deged that the state received on issuing the said New Emission Bills, a full consideration for them—that they were not considered as money, but as obligations or securities against the state—that certain other States have reduced like bills at par—that this State promised to redeem them at par, with interest, and that the United States guaranteed this promise; and hence it is concluded that this state is now bound to redeem the bills according to the face of them.

If these premises be not good, the conclusion will not follow.—And 1st, the fact, as before mentioned, did not receive a full consideration, nor did the original receivers pay a full consideration in general—sadly. These bills issued as money—and as money, and not as obligations or securities—sadly. The conduct of any other state can be no rule for this, because this state issued these bills at different rates, in fact paid them at different rates—and in each state's dealings with the Old Emission Bills—and in each state as well as to the Old Emission Bills—ghly. After legal permission was made for issuing the said New Emission Bills, they in the same manner as the Old Emission Bills, depreciated in fact; and that depreciation was recognized by law, and the people at large; and the promise on the new was on the same footing with the promise on the Old Emission Bills, and in like manner as the Old Emission Bills, and in like manner and therefore, in like manner, the letter of the engagement ought, on every sound principle yield to the justice and equity of the case. Wherefore, from these, and many other considerations that might be mentioned, the Committee are fully of opinion that no good reasons now exist for the alteration of the funding system of this Commonwealth.

In Senate, February 13th, 1796.

Read and accepted, and ordered to be entered at large on the journals of the Senate.

THOMAS DAWES, *President, pro. tem.*

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE ELECTOR. No. III.

AS soon as Mr. Jay was appointed by the President to demand satisfaction of the Court of Great-Britain for the depredations upon our commerce in the West Indies, the Jacobins rallied a great clamour against the measure. Objections were advanced for and against the appointment. That set themself only with observing, that these objections were calculated merely to mislead the people, and have been amply refuted to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind. During the negociation, every method was used to prepare the minds of the people against the issue of it, whatever it should be. Mr. Jay had a very arduous task in accomplishing the business. The dispute was of great moment on both sides, and were contradictory to the reasoning. America chased Great-Britain with detaining the *Western Posts* from her, which she was bound by the Treaty of Peace to relinquish; with carrying away from New-York at her *own request* to that treaty; and for seizing our *own provision vessels* in the West Indies contrary to the *express words* in the New Treaty. Britain charged us with bad faith in not breaking the Treaty of Peace by hindering her subjects from recovering their *just debts* of American citizens, contracted before the war, and upon which she justified the detention of the *Western Posts*; Negroes carried away from New-York, the alleged were lawful prizes taken by them during the war, and by the law of arms had become their property, therefore, could not come under the meaning of the treaty; and the fairest construction of the latter article, was, that the vessels of our *own provision vessels* was authorized, the fair, but the late of nations.

This was the situation of the two nations when Mr. Jay was sent to conciliate the contending interests. How far he has succeeded in so doing is not my object at this time to enquire. The public having long been in possession of the subject and consequently are to possession of the subject and consequently are to this have generally formed a judgment of the negociation, if we had had the full dictating of it, without the interference of the opposite power, is not doubted, but when we consider that it is *a compromise of differences, where mutual complaints have rendered mutual concessions necessary to establish a good understanding*, on a survey of the whole, we on both sides have conceded and received much obtained as we could reasonably expect.

And this is certain, that one great national calamity, a war has been avoided by it, or should have actually submitted to the insolence of Britain, which *at that time gave them a power of a dollar a piece to have* the spirit of Americans never could suffer. *Mr. Jay. Doubtless this was from part of the dif-* Treaty arrived here in March 1795. but the Senate did not confent to it until June. During this time it was not publicly known what the contents of it were. Altho' a little before the rising of the Senate its decision was made in appearance, but it was so deformed and mutilated, that when afterwards the original was published, scarcely any resemblance could be perceived between them.—This was a plan calculated by the Jacobins, to exhibit it in its worst point of view, and to inflame the minds of the people with unfavourable sentiments of its advantages. The Jacobins ever since the news had arrived in this country that a Treaty had been concluded by Mr. Jay, had determined to make that an instrument to overthrow the government of the Union; for they knew from the reasonableness of the thing, that Mr. Jay must make some concessions to the British, that they might not continue in our teeth, and thefe concessions, by magnifying them, they intended to take advantage of, and make the people believe that the Federal Government had been seduced by gold into the measures of Britain. This being concluded upon, they only waited to have the Treas. published to begin attacks. In the mean time, some of the principal leaders, by fame means or other, got a peak at it, and as it is supposed, through the medium of Secretary Randolph, in whose custody it had been lodged from the time of its first arrival in March until it was laid before the Senate. Randolph himself was devoted to their views, and in the time he was devoted to their views, and in the time he was in their possession effected the dividing of the intimacy and correspondence between him and citizen Banchet, the fuccessor of Genet, by the interception of letter; which partially accounts for the zeal of many of our pretended patriots; for it appears that citizen Randolph was citizen Fauchet's *adviser general*, and it is also probable that in the letter the same important *office* under citizen Genet.—This intercepted letter, together with Randolph's subsequent conduct, which I shall not here pretend to enter into, is as convincing evidence, without taking the other conduct of the Jacobins into view, that there was a plan to disarm the government, as any person would with the law of any one fact.—

an easy opportunity of being acquainted with the Treaty, and to equip themselves with every material, especially with combustibles, for the enfuing campaign, and to take the people by surprise.—For as soon as the treaty was disclosed, fuch a shower of arguments and abuse was poured forth against it, that it was almost impossible to with-

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From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Thoughts on imprisonment; and particularly for Debt.

PRISONS are fatal to health, liberty, and morals of men.

To preserve health, man has need of pure air, frequent exercise, and wholesome food. In a prison the air is infected. There is no space for exercise; and the food is often detestable. A man is unhealth, only, when he is with beings whom he loves, and by whom he is beloved. In a prison he is with strangers, and with criminals; there can exist no society between them: or if it does, he must be obliged to struggle without ceasing against the horrid principles of those wicked men, which is a torment to him: Or he adopts their principles, and becomes like them. A man by living constantly with fools, becomes a fool himself: Every thing in life is complex and corruption.

By imprisonment, you snatch a man from his family, his friends, and every thing endearing; you deprive him of their succour and consolation; you plunge him into grief and mortification; you cut him off from all those conditions and connections, which render his existence of any importance. He is like a plant torn up by the roots, and severed from its natural soil; and how will you expect it to exist?

The man who has for a long time languished in a prison, who has experienced frequent convulsions of rage and despair, is no longer the same being on quitting this abode, that he was when he entered it. He returns to his family from whom he has been long separated; he no more meets from them, or experiences in himself, the fame attachments, and the same tenderness. The first feelings of the soul are blunted, alienated, enfeebled or destroyed.

In putting a man into prison, you subject him to the power of the jailor, the person who keeps him there, and to all the ministers of oppression. Before all and each of these cruel men he is obliged to abase himself; to disguise his sentiments; to conform his passions: in order that his misery may not be increased.—This state of humiliation and constraint is horrible to him; and besides it furnishes matters imperious, unjust, vexatious and wicked.

To oblige a freeman, to any supplication, to obtain justice, is to him a lasting injury; it is an injury to society. It is thus men are preparing to crouch and obey the mandates of a tyrant. The time that is once beat from its natural form never acquires it again.

The laws which ordain the habeas corpus are wise and natural: but they do not obtain it in all cases. A prisoner for debt, who cannot obtain bail, must remain a prisoner: Insome cases he is obliged to be released from confinement and support himself by the cession of his effects, rather than the payment of his debts: That being the satisfaction due by constitution of fame laws to the unfeeling creditor.

A man accused of a capital offence, who will probably be acquitted on trial, cannot obtain the benefit of this law. Such a man, should he wish it—is not so much more simple to imitate the Indian, to grant every man the privilege of his own hand for a prison, though you are obliged to put sentinels at his door: And for those that have not hands of their own, or may not be relied on, establish a public house, where they can perform any other occupation; work, or be made to work.

The increase in the quantity of useful labor in a society, will be considered by all wise legislators, as an object of far more importance than the gratification of any local temper of passion; that the seemingly generous and humane practice of wasting hands by idleness, *while the fraud of creditors, exhaust unhappy debtors*, are wholly left out of sight.

If any such regulations as are here suggested, are necessary for any society, it is surely for one which has good morals, and settles its opinions upon them. If they are not very practicable, it is among people where great crimes are rare. It is to be hoped then, that the United States of America in Congress assembled, will disengage themselves from all foreign precedents and give a world another great example of justice, humanity and policy.

It may not be amiss to recollect, that the republick of Rome was often convulsed by the insolations of miserable debtors and slaves; to which state debtors were configned. It may be recollected also, that such frequently composed the greater number of the armies of profligate leaders who turned their arms against the country, in search of plunder and revenge.

It is a question, whether it would not be productive of more morality, of more industry, of more faithfulness, and of more security to bad creditors, in a society, to leffen the artificial wickedness of debts; to leffen the temptations, and the facility of becoming desperately reprehensible from them. Punishments—Nations who treated with lenity and confidence the worst of criminals, have found that lenity productive of order and obedience are fields as productive of good, to those who exercise them.

A CALM OBSERVER.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his late merciful preservation of the king's majesty from the contrivance and detestable attempts against his person, as he passed to the Parliament house, on Thursday the 29th Oct.

To be used at morning and evening service, and the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels, on Sunday the 22d of December, and to be continued to every day afterwards.

O ALMIGHTY GOD, who in all ages of the world, haft manifested thy power and goodness in thy providential protection of good and godly kings, ruling in justice, and preferring and cherishing thy true religion; and in the deliverance of thy people from all their enemies, do now vouchsafe, we pray thee, to look down in mercy from heaven upon us thy unworthy servants, the humble subjects of our most gracious king and sovereign lord, and upon the whole people of this land, and all the dominions thereof.

We acknowledge, that we have been of thy fearful nature, O Lord, that he was not cut off, for the sins of the nation, and that our land was not filled with violence and blood. Continue we beseech thee thy mercies to us, that the Machinations, fays, " confeious of the purity of his intentions, he had treated with silent contempt those base and malicious reports, and defies the blackest and most perfevering malice, aided by *disappointed avarice*, to produce one single evidence of his having betrayed, deserted in the least, the smallest of a single duty. But if they still bar *that were a similar occasion to occur, he should feel himself perfectly justified in pursuing a similar conduct.*" The conclusion this bargain made amongst those who were disappointed in a share of the business, has occasioned a renovation of the Legislature; and they have displaced the Governor, and all the other officers. So zealous were these people to effect the nullifying of the contract, by *another Legislative act*, that a Senator of the United States was prevailed upon to resign his seat in the Councils of the Union, and accept a seat in the House of Representatives of *Georgia*; and we may judge of the spirit which he has produced in that state, by the following resolutions, which were passed in the House of Representatives on the 7th of November; and such certificate may be in the form following, viz.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—County of

Pursuant to a law of this Commonwealth, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of , qualified according to the Conftitution, having been duly warned in due manner to meet, on the day of May current, for the choice of Representatives in the Legislature of this Commonwealth, did then and there elect A. B. being an inhabitant of said town, to represent them in the General Court, to be convened and holden on the 2d Wednesday of the same month. Dated at the day of in the year of our LORD, 179 , and in the year of the Independence of the United States.—

Selectmen of The person chosen as aforesaid, was notified thereof and summoned to attend by me Constable of

And where the Selectmen of any town entitled to choose a Representative as aforesaid, shall neglect to notify a meeting, or to preside or proceed therein as by this Act is required; and where any Town Clerk shall refuse or neglect his duty therein to the prejudice of the rights of the electors, such Selectmen and Town Clerk, for every such neglect or refusing therein, shall respectively forfeit a sum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor less than *forty dollars*, according to the aggravation of the offence, upon conviction thereof.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Selectmen of any corporate town or district, and the assessors of any unincorporated plantation in the several counties of this Commonwealth, who shall neglect to call meetings of the inhabitants and others privileged there to vote for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Councellors and Senators, and to give due warning of the time and place of such meetings as required by the Conftitution of this Commonwealth, or who shall refuse or neglect to preside in any such meetings, or to receive the votes of the qualified electors present, or who shall neglect to ascertain, declare and certify the number of votes, or who shall wilfully make a false declaration of the result of such votes, to the prejudice of the rights of the Electors, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor less than *forty dollars*, to be recovered from each Selectman or Assessor who shall offend in the premises, according to the aggravation of such offence, to be sued for by any Town Clerk, and the Clerk or Assessors of any unincorporated plantation, present at any such meeting, who shall neglect or refuse to make a fair record of the votes, or a fair copy of such record, or to attest the same, or who shall refuse or neglect to make due and reasonable return thereof to the Secretary's Office, or to the Secretary's Office as required by the Conftitution of this Commonwealth, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor less than *forty dollars*, for each offence.

Sect. 3 *And be it further enacted*, that the fees to each and all the officers authorized and required to act by virtue of this Act, or by virtue of any other which shall be conveyed for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Councellors and Senators, Electors of the President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, or Representatives in the Legislature of this Commonwealth, shall be the same which are established by legally settled Moderator of town meetings for the regulation thereof. And in such meetings the Selectmen or Assessors presiding shall have power, and it shall be their duty to prevent and refuse the vote of any person not qualified to be an elector, whose qualifications shall be determined according to the Conftitution of this Commonwealth or the Constitution of the United States as the case may be.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any Elector who shall give more than one vote in any one election, for any person who shall not, falsely to his best knowledge and belief, fix a sum not exceeding *twenty dollars* nor less than *ten dollars* according to the difference and aggravation of each offence.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that if any Sheriff, when required by law to make return to the Secretary's Office of the votes of the Senators and Representatives, or Diftrict in their several precincts for any election as aforesaid, shall neglect to make such return within the time prescribed, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding *five hundred dollars*, but less than *fifty dollars* for each offence.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred by any breach in this Act, may be recovered by indictment or by action of debt, in the name and to the use of the Commonwealth, to be found or brought in any Court proper to try the same.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That an Act passed in April, in the year of our LORD, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty one, entitled, "An Act empowering the Selectmen to call town meetings for the choice of Representatives;" and an Act, passed March eighteen, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight, entitled, "An Act to prevent neglect in Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town Clerks respectively, in not calling and presiding at town meetings, receiving and returning the votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Councellors, as is pointed out by the Conftitution of this Commonwealth, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, that the repeal of said Acts shall continue and be in force for the recovery of any penalties or forfeitures already incurred by any person for the breach thereof.

In the House of Representatives Feb. 23. 1796

This Bill having had three several readings paffed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS Speaker.

In Senate, Feb. 24. 1796

This Bill having had two several readings paffed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Presid't.

By Governor approved, Feb. 24 } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest, JOHN AVERRY. jun. Sec'ry.

Take Notice.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcriber, on Book, (however small their accounts) are called upon to settle immediately; as my Books will be in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without diferiminations, after the 15th of April next.

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, March 14. 1796

Conway Geneſe Company.

THE Members of the *Conway Geneſe Company*, are hereby notified to meet at the house of Maj. *Samuel Belcrosd*, in Conway, on Monday the 21st day of March current, at one of the clock in the afternoon—for the whether they will make any further attempts, in regard to making purchases of Lands, in the Geneſe Country, or else where; and in general to act upon any matters whatever, in which the faid Company may be interested.

JOHN BANISTER,
SAMUEL FIELD,
MOSES HAYDEN,
OLIVER ROOT, } Committee.

N. B. It is expected, there will be Lands offered upon sale, at the time abovementioned, upon advantageous terms to the purchafers.

Conway, March 9. 1796.

Lands for Sale.

THE fubfcriber has 150,000 acres of Geneſe Lands for Sale, upon different terms, for ready pay or fhare credit; or one, two, three, four or five years, and upon twenty years credit. He purposes to be at Conway the 21ſt inſt. and will be happy to accommodate any perſon who ſhould be diſpoſed to purchaſe.

OTHNIEL TAYLOR.

March 9. 1796.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate in Williamſburgh, two miles and an half from the meeting houſe, containing one hundred acres of land, about 60 acres improvement, well fenced and watered, a plenty of firewood, a delightful ſituation in diſcovering many towns in the eaſterly part of the county—ſaid farm has an orchard containing about two hundred apple trees, greater part of which bear—alſo, a number of other fruit trees—alſo, a convenient dwelling houſe, about finiſhed, a wood-houſe and corn houſe, a good barn, with convenient ſheds—alſo, two living ſprings, which accommodates the houſe and barn yard with water,—Said farm is excellent for mowing and paſturing, ſeven miles from Northampton—for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamſburgh, March 16. 1796

LOST, ſuppoſed between

Southampton and Northampton, a black POCKET-BOOK, with ſome Notes and Accounts, of conſiderable conſequence to owner—Whoever has, or ſhall find the ſaid Pocket-Book, and return the ſame to the owner, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

LEMUEL STRONG.

Weſtampton, March 16. 1796.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber,

on the 18th inſt. my apprentice, named *Remembrance Curtis*, about fourteen years old, black ſhort hair, black eyes, had on a new hat, a light land ſkin great coat, and lambskin pair trowſers—Whoever will take up ſaid boy and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have ten dollars reward and no charges paid.

JUSTUS CLARK.

Whately, Feb. 24. 1796

The ſubſcribers being appointed adminiſtrators on the eſtate of *Parmen White* of Goſhen, deceaſed, and having given bonds purſuant to law, deſires all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom ſaid eſtate is indebted, are deſired to exhibit their demands for ſettlement.

LUTHER WHITE,
CHENY TAFT, } Adminiſtrators.

Goſhen, Feb. 25. 1796.

Ambroſe Keith, and Co.

WISH to inform their cuſtomers and the public, that they have for ſale, before a good aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Hard Ware

GOODS—

A quantity of Muſkets, of a good quality, an aſſortment of Iron Hollow Ware, and Iron Shovels.

Alſo,

3d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, of their own manufacture, which they can accommodate to be of the beſt quality; all of which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and moſt kinds of produce received in payment.

Northampton, Feb. 29. 1796.

A perſon wiſhes to purchaſe

three likely SHOATS, of the ſmall breed of Hogs —Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 29. 1796.

The Printer hereof, requeſts

all perſons indebted to him for Papers & Advertiſements, to make payment.

The French have laid an embargo on all the ſhipping in the port of Odend.

Letter from Vienna of the 31ſt ult. ſtates, that the Imperial Miniſter, Baron Degelmann, is appointed to receive at Baſle the Daughter of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and that ſeveral Ladies, appointed to wait on that Princeſs, have already ſet out from Vienna to meet her on the confines of Auſtria, from whence ſhe will be conducted to the metropolis of France. On the part of the French Republic, Citizen Bacher is appointed to receive the French Deputies, Camps, Lemarque, Dinner, &c. who are to be exchanged for the Princeſs.

MONTREAL, February 1.

On Thurſday the 28th ult. Mr. J. B. Grize, Notary Public of Chambly arrived at Mr. Cuſh ing's in this Town, and ordered a bed room to be prepared for himſelf and ſervant; on retiring to reſt he procured a pan of burning Charcoal and placing it at the foot of his bed, he faſtened the door, and went to bed,—the ſervant lay on his Cariole Skins which he ſpread on the floor. The baneful vapour of the Charcoal very ſoon produced its uſual effect and ſuffocated the two unfortunate men, who were diſcovered by a maid ſervant at eight o'clock the next morning perfectly cold and lifeleſs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.

How grateful to the feelings of every honeſt republican muſt it be, to behold the name of WASHINGTON riſing from unmerited contuſion, to be higher pitch of glory than it ever attained before. That wonderful great and good man, ſteadily purſued his duty in the midſt of tumultuous oppoſitions, exhibits to the world one of thoſe characters of which we ſometimes read in hiſtory, but, unfortunately for mankind, they ſeldom appear. The Preſident of the people of the United States is now univerſally and honorably treated have become uſeful members of ſociety. Few or none were able to ſtand the ſhock; but become perfect ſociety: "Almoſt all who have been called to act after, have at leaſt, affected good morals, and to duſky. Vindictive blind or ſavage paſſions of their own property, and of their character.

It has been good policy to relax the puniſhment of felons, as more productive of reformation. The commiſſion of crimes has been found to leſſen wherever the experiment has been fairly made. We have a recent inſtance announced by the preſent authority of a neighbouring ſtate eminent for its wiſdom.

Where can an inſtance be ſhown, that notwithſtanding the ſeverity of credit, or any other advantage was produced by unreaſonable ſeverity? Men if inſpired with juſt and generous ſentiments, when treated with lenity and confidence will be more productive of ſafety and obedience are fields as productive of good, to thoſe who exerciſe them.

A CALM OBSERVER.

BOSTON, March 7.

From CADIZ.

"We hope the diſtreſſed event of a general peace in Europe, is now very near at hand, when we may expect to receive our communications with America greatly increaſed."

The Election of Mr. Varnum, is diſputed in Congreſs. Mr Sedgwick has preſented four memorials, complaining of undue practices by the partizans of Mr. V—Votes had been received from perſons not qualified to vote. The memorials are referred to the committee of elections. We hope, for the honor of the yeomanry of Maſſachuſetts, that no charge of corruption can be proved againſt the integrity of their ſuffrages. But for the Tallies and Counſellors, the miſerable inſtruments of theſe dark caballers ſhould be chaſely fitted, *"that none may hence preſume to waver an undeſerved dignity."*

Georgia Land Speculation.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety Six.

An Act for regulating Elections.

Sect. 1. BE it *enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame*, That the inhabitants of every corporate town having a right to chooſe a Repreſentatives or Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, ſhall be convened for that purpoſe annually in the month of May, ten days at leaſt before the laſt Wedneſday of the ſame month, by the Selectmen of ſuch town, or the major part of them: And it ſhall be the duty of ſuch Selectmen, to ſummon and ſatisfy ſuch meeting, in the manner there legally eſtabliſhed for calling other town meetings; and the Selectmen preſent ſhall preſide in ſuch meeting, and ſhall regulate the ſame, and ſhall openly receive, ſort and count the written votes which ſhall there be given by the inhabitants preſent, qualified to vote for Repreſentatives; and ſhall forthwith publicly declare who or are the perſon or perſons elected by the greateſt number of votes, and ſuch election to be recorded in the town records, together with the whole number of votes given in, and for whom they were given; and ſhall cauſe the perſon or perſons ſo elected, to be notified thereof, by a Conſtable of the town, or any other perſon ſpecially authorized for that purpoſe by Selectmen within three days next afterward, and the Selectmens preſent, or the major part of them, ſhall make and ſign a certificate and return of ſuch election, and ſhall cauſe the ſame to be delivered into the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the laſt Wedneſday of the ſame month; or ſuch election ſhall be conſtrued to be the ſpirit which he has produced in that country, and ſuch certificate may be in the form following, viz.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.—County of

Pursuant to a law of this Commonwealth, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of , qualified according to the Conſtitution, having been duly warned in due manner to meet, on the day of May current, for the choice of Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, did then and there elect A. B. being an inhabitant of ſaid town, to repreſent them in the General Court, to be convened and holden on the 2d Wedneſday of the ſame month. Dated at the day of in the year of our LORD, 179 , and in the year of the Independence of the United States.—

Selectmen of The perſon choſen as aforeſaid, was notified thereof and ſummoned to attend by me Conſtable of

And where the Selectmen of any town entitled to chooſe a Repreſentative as aforeſaid, ſhall neglect to notify a meeting, or to preſide or proceed therein as by this Act is required; and where any Town Clerk ſhall refuſe or neglect his duty therein to the prejudice of the rights of the electors, ſuch Selectmen and Town Clerk, for every ſuch neglect or refuſing therein, ſhall reſpectively forfeit a ſum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor leſs than *forty dollars*, according to the aggravation of the offence, upon conviction thereof.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Selectmen of any corporate town or diſtrict, and the aſſeſſors of any unincorporated plantation in the ſeveral counties of this Commonwealth, who ſhall neglect to call meetings of the inhabitants and others privileged there to vote for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counſellors and Senators, and to give due warning of the time and place of ſuch meetings as required by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, or who ſhall refuſe or neglect to preſide in any ſuch meetings, or to receive the votes of the qualified electors preſent, or who ſhall neglect to aſcertain, declare and certify the number of votes, or who ſhall wilfully make a falſe declaration of the reſult of ſuch votes, to the prejudice of the rights of the Electors, ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor leſs than *forty dollars*, to be recovered from each Selectman or Aſſeſſor who ſhall offend in the premiſes, according to the aggravation of ſuch offence, to be ſued for by any Town Clerk, and the Clerk or Aſſeſſors of any unincorporated plantation, preſent at any ſuch meeting, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to make a fair record of the votes, or a fair copy of ſuch record, or to attеſt the ſame, or who ſhall refuſe or neglect to make due and reaſonable return thereof to the Secretary's Office, or to the Secretary's Office as required by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor leſs than *forty dollars*, for each offence.

Sect. 3 *And be it further enacted*, that the fees to each and all the officers authorized and required to act by virtue of this Act, or by virtue of any other which ſhall be conveyed for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counſellors and Senators, Electors of the Preſident of the United States, Repreſentatives in Congreſs, or Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, ſhall be the ſame which are eſtabliſhed by legally ſettled Moderator of town meetings for the regulation thereof. And in ſuch meetings the Selectmen or Aſſeſſors preſiding ſhall have power, and it ſhall be their duty to prevent and refuſe the vote of any perſon not qualified to be an elector, whoſe qualifications ſhall be determined according to the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth or the Conſtitution of the United States as the caſe may be.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any Elector who ſhall give more than one vote in any one election, for any perſon who ſhall not, falſely to his beſt knowledge and belief, fix a ſum not exceeding *twenty dollars* nor leſs than *ten dollars* according to the difference and aggravation of each offence.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that if any Sheriff, when required by law to make return to the Secretary's Office of the votes of the Senators and Repreſentatives, or Diſtrict in their ſeveral precincts for any election as aforeſaid, ſhall neglect to make ſuch return within the time preſcribed, he ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding *five hundred dollars*, but leſs than *fifty dollars* for each offence.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred by any breach in this Act, may be recovered by indictment or by action of debt, in the name and to the uſe of the Commonwealth, to be found or brought in any Court proper to try the ſame.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That an Act paſſed in April, in the year of our LORD, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and eighty one, entitled, "An Act empowering the Selectmen to call town meetings for the choice of Repreſentatives;" and an Act, paſſed March eighteen, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, entitled, "An Act to prevent neglect in Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town Clerks reſpectively, in not calling and preſiding at town meetings, receiving and returning the votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Counſellors, as is pointed out by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, that the repeal of ſaid Acts ſhall continue and be in force

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For the particular hiſtory of theſe riots ſee Bif ton Centinel of laſt Weſt, where ſeveral numbers were publiſhed on the ſubject. Some of thoſe boys were caught after the riot ſaid that Mr. Jay

POETRY.

An ELEGY;

Occasioned to be rehearsed at General *Jockey's* procession, to burn up the Records of the State of Georgia, embodying the sale of its Lands. Occasioned by the death of Miss GEORGIA PURCHASE.

DEAR Maid, farewell! thy sad untimely fate
By sorrowing thousands will be deeply mourn'd,
The primal curse describes thy various state—
For Dust thou wert—to Dust thou hast return'd.

Conceiv'd in sin, and fram'd of fragile earth,
Thy hours were evil, and thy days but few,
Thy parents' guilt enslamp'd thee at thy birth,
And round thy footsteps thorns and brambles grew.

Fell on thy brow appear'd that sooty spot,
Which Heaven in mercy gives the villain's face,
To skulk and wander was thy righteous lot,
Outcast from pity, lab'ring with disgrace.

But yet, to Fate ordains, the weak and vain,
Prodigious'd victims of its iron rod,
With eager flens pursued this female Cain,
Thro' swamps and quagmires to the land of Nod.

And now they that's the phantom was their own,
Which thus had led their footsteps long astray,
But She, alas! too old and wife had grown,
She knew the country better far than they.

Swift from their grasping hands, her wildering form
Like lightening vanish'd—fear & night profound,
Proclaim'd the approaches of a sweeping storm,
And ten fold thunder rock'd the trembled ground.

Amaz'd, aghaft, the weak deluded band,
Now curs'd their folly, & now groan'd their fears,
While all resolv'd to quit a fatal land,
Like Eden water'd, but by floods of tears.

Backward they turn'd, but backward turn'd in vain;
No chance retreat remain'd their hearts to cheer,
One frightful waste pervaded all the plain,
The path was gloomy, and the prospect drear.

Deep in their pockets thrust they either hand,
But all was empty, not a Cent was there,
Their Cash was all laid out in Georgia Land,
Their title vanish'd into fleeting air.

Down dropp'd each chin, a wondrous length of face
Fatigu'd poor *Sade*, the price of shaving rose,
While all agreed the speculating race,
Were plomp fix inches from the chin to nose.

Health was of old prepar'd with active wings,
Full fledg'd the Bird has now her flight begun,
In Georgian climes she seeks for genial springs,
A purer atmosphere, a kinder sun.

Her votaries here, of hope and joy bereft,
Amaz'd, behold *the effect and cause* reviv'd by;
By curse, by peace, by land, by fam'ine's left,
Were on thole noble lately turn'd so high?

All drooping down ward—see their hafy feet,
Preparing now the walks of men to shun,
Each man is deem'd a foe they chance to meet,
Each rap a bailiff, and each voice a dun.

GREAT JACKSON'S SELF from Congress has re-
Haslett the Treaty for itself to shift, [ceiv'd,
And mid his kindred state, with justice griev'd,
Prepares to give his country's cause a lift.

What, tho' her Lands have once been firmly sold!
What tho the sovereign power has sign'd the deed!
Her plaints may bring a second crop of gold,
And Jackson reap the patriotic meed.

Shall States be just? away the idle theme!
The power shall can regulate like clay;
States dread no more than democratic dream,
No more their necks shall bend to legal sway.

States can make laws, and laws again revoke,
Can measure right by long or shorter yard,
Can put off honour like a whiff of smoke,
And cancel contracts which themselves regard.

Who would be cheated, if his single arm
Could strike off bargains which himself, had made?
Who would be honest if fecure from harm?
Or practice justice if a losing trade;

Proved great State, from loss and honour freed,
The real, the avenging rod is in thine hand,
Burn up thy records, cancel every Deed,
Lock up thy Treasury, and hold thy Land.

A bright procession shall thy hero lead,
Like Indian Pawaw to the kindled fire;
While Sachem Jackson bids thy honour bleed,
Thy justice perish, and thy laws expire.

BOSTON, March 2.

The whole number of Acts paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of the General Court amount to 50—the heads of the moſt public of them follow:—

An Act to alter the times of holding the Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Middlesex, Hampſhire, Briſtol, Worceſter, and Berkſhire.

An act in addition to an act, paſſed in the year of our Lord 1783, incorporating the Proprietors of South-Brimfield into a diſtrict by the name of Brimfield.

An act relating to the place of holding Judicial and maritime cauſes in certain caſes.

An act eſtabliſhing and regulating the Fees of the Judicial Officers and other perſons hereafter employed in and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpoſe.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for regulating and governing the Militia of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpoſe, excepting an act entitled "an act for eſtabliſhing rules and articles for governing troops ſtationed in forts and garriſons within this Commonwealth;—and alſo the militia when called into actual ſervice."

An act for regulating elections.

An act for extending the time for receiving on loan the debt of this Commonwealth.

An Act to incorporate Henry Prentis and others therein after named with their aſſociates by the name of—The proprietors of the Calico Printing Manufactory.

An act directing the proceedings in actions of debt on judgements.

An act for appointing commiſſioners of Sewers, and making proviſion for the better improvement of low lands in certain caſes.

An act to enable ſheriffs, deputy ſheriffs and conſtables to require aid in the execution of their reſpective offices in criminal caſes.

An act in addition to an act, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh a college in the county of Hampſhire within this commonwealth by the name of William's College.

An act recording births and deaths by the Clerks of towns and diſtricts.

An act relating to actions of Ejectment and Diſſeiſin and for preventing ſtrip and waſte pending ſuch actions.

An act in further addition to an act, entitled, "An act for regulating the manufacture of Nails within this Commonwealth, made and paſſed the 10th of March, A. D. 1791."

An act in addition to an act, entitled, "An act for rendering proceſſes in law leſs expenſive. An act to repeal all the exiſting exciſe acts, and to proviſie for the expences of Juſtice in the ſeveral counties.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

AMONG real neighbours and friends this is not an empty compliment. The wiſh is dictated by benevolence; and whenever uttered by an intelligent mind, it comprehends much. Unmingled happineſs cannot be found in the moſt proſperous year, nor the moſt pleaſant ſtage of man's life; for it is not a ſublunary production. Unmingled happineſs is the golden harveſt, that will be reaped in heaven, but the ſeeds muſt be planted on earth. Happineſs, that is ſolid and permanent, will grow on no ſtock but virtue and religion; and a happy eternity, is the reſult only of time well improved. For no time is ſo well employed, which is waſted in idleneſs, or ſquandered in vain and unintereſſing amuſements; much leſs that, which is killed by criminal indulgencies.

When people with one another a happy new year, they generally mean a year free from trouble; a year of health, eaſe and proſperity. Theſe ingredients of happineſs depends chiefly on the will of Providence. And theſe wiſhes, when ſincere, may be conſidered as prayers to heaven, for the life, health, and welfare of thoſe, to whom we with a happy new year. But as outward proſperity is a precarious good, it behoves every one ſo to regulate his paſſions, appetites, and conduct, as to ſecure the tranquility of his mind, and the applauſe of his conſcience. Whoever keeps a conſcience void of offence towards God and man, has, in all exigencies, and adverſities a friend and comforter on high. For, in order to this inward peace, and his ſuperior ſupport, there muſt be purity, piety, and unfeignedneſs. No life is not pleaſing to God that is not profitable to men, and perfective of our natures. If we are ſincere, when we with others a happy new year, we feel obliged to contribute to their happineſs; and, therefore, to be helpful, on all proper occaſions, and exemplary in all the ſocial virtues; for, in this way, to be helpers of their joy. The indulgence of envy, revenge, ill will, or ſordid ſelfiſhneſs, is inconſiſtent with heartily wiſhing them a happy new year; and, indeed, it renders us manifeſtly bad and unfriendly.

Time well ſpent, may be reflected on with ſatiſfaction, when paſt, as well as enjoyed, when preſent. And in the happieſt year, which is blended with the feweſt deficiencies and faults, and filled up with the brighteſt and moſt uſeful virtues. And though it lies not with us to order out for ourſelves or others a long and uninterrupted ſeries of halcyon years, or even days; yet it is in our power to render the preſent, and every ſucceeding year, happier than the preceding, by correcting the errors, amending the faults, and making up the deficiencies, of the time paſt, and doubling our guard, and our diligence, for the time to come. This is the way to the moſt pleaſing exerciſe of our faculties; this is the way to the moſt agreeable paſſing of our times; this is the way to the moſt peaceful reflections; and this is the way to the happieſt termination of our probationary exiſtence.

SKETCH of the MILITIA BILL, now before Congreſs.

THE militia to be divided into two claſſes. The firſt to be denominated the ſelect corps, the other the reſerved corps.

The ſelect corps to be compoſed of all able bodied white male citizens of twenty years of age, and under twenty five.—The reſerved corps of all thoſe between twenty five and forty. In the choice of officers, no reſpect to be had to the limitation of age aforeſaid.

The ſelect corps to be armed at the expenſe of the United States. The captain of companies to be reſponſible for the arms and accoutrements delivered to their care.

The ſelect corps ſhall be called out to be trained for days at any one time in every year, at ſuch ſeaſons and places as the legiſlatures of each ſtate ſhall direct. Whenever they ſhall be called out to be trained in the manner preſcribed or ſhall be called out into the actual ſervice of the United States, to be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as troops of the United States.

Whenever the ſelect corps ſhall be called into the field to be trained, the officers and privates ſhall be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States, from the time of their arrival at the place of rendezvous, with the like rations which are allowed to thoſe of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States; alſo, to be furniſhed with camp equipage.—And on the enrolment of every noncommiſſioned officer and private of the ſelect corps, he ſhall be furniſhed with one ſhort coat of uniform, at the expenſe of the United States.

Every noncommiſſioned officer and private of the ſelect corps, who ſhall fail or refuſe to attend at the place of rendezvous, when duly warned, ſhall pay a fine of dollars. "All duly licenſed clergymen, of every denomination whatever ſhall be exempted from enrolment in the ſelect corps."

Every able bodied white male citizen conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, ſhall alſo be exempted from ſaid enrolment and duties on paying a fine of dollars per annum, notwithſtanding ſuch citizen may be above 20, and under 25.

The reſerved corps ſhall be called out to be trained at leaſt one day in every year at ſuch times and places as the legiſlatures of each ſtate ſhall direct.

All duly licenſed clergymen, of every denomination, exempted from enrolment and duties of ſaid reſerved corps, without paying fine.

Every noncommiſſioned officer of the reſerved corps, who ſhall fail or refuſe to attend at the place of rendezvous, ſhall pay a fine equal to pay, to which he would be entitled if in the ſervice of the United States.

Every noncommiſſioned officer and private, for every refuſal or neglect to attend, ſhall pay a fine of dollars.

Every citizen enroled in the reſerved corps, may be exempted from the duties thereof on paying in every year dollars.

All fines (other than thoſe for not appearing when called into actual ſervice of the United States) ſhall be aſcertained by the court martial; to be collected by a ſerjeant of each company, to be choſen by the officers.

"I will pay you in a few days."

IF we rank the troubles which we every day experience, among the evils to which we are inevitably doomed in our preſent ſtate of imperfection; I believe that on examination of our conduct we ſhould find, that procraſtination was as great an evil as any which ariſes from our imperfection. The indifcreet man procraſtinates many things, and he who procraſtinates many things, is certainly indiſcreet. But this is too obvious to need repeating: Example, ſays my uncle Charley, is better than precept.

Mr. *Sickly*, when he employs people to work for him, tells them he *will pay them in a few days.* When he trades at the merchants's ſtore, tho' the merchant keep no book, and truſts no perſon; or when he is at any other expenſe whatever, it is juſt the ſame. He was once called the flower of the family;—as he wore his hair club'd, ear-locks crap'd, nankeen veſt in the winter, holland ſhirt ruffled with the ſame, a dirty cravat or handanno, old boots well blacken'd, and ſlip'd down in imitation of bootees;—this dreſs, together with a tall, ſtooping figure, comely countenance, but rather large lips, you may readily apprehend conſtitute a gentleman. Any thing is wanting to give you an idea of him, it is his principles. He pretends to gallantry,—ſays he is a Democrat, and violently oppoſed to the late Treaty. He was always very anxious to be a Lawyer; but his father (a man of ſome ſenſe) would not let him ſtudy that profeſſion.—I have given you this deſcription of Mr. *Sickly*, leſt he ſhould tell you, when pay-day comes, as he has done me,—*I'll pay you in a few days.*

Charles Chatterbox' Nephew.

From the VILLAGE MESSENGER.

A convenient way to pay for Newſpapers.

SAYS neighbour, Redneſe to neighbour Chatterbox, "I'll tell you what now, I want to take this Newſpaper, but, faſs, I can't pay for it." Oh, friend, ſays Chatterbox, I'll put you in a way to pay for it, and not feel it. "Ay, how," There is going to be a ſhooting match to morrow.—Now, inſtead of going there and firing away three ſhillings and huſſling away ſix, do you go and fell wood enough to the printers to pay for a year's paper. "Oh I muſt go to ſhooting, I wiſh to ſee a man, who has promiſed to meet me there."

Well, if you muſt go, I'll put you in another way. You ſpend at the tavern on an average the price of one mug of ſling every week. Reduce that to three buttons, & you will have enough to pay for your paper, and purchaſe Mary Rowlandſon into the bargain. "Well 'pon honor I'll try it," ſays Rednoſe.

Harvard College Lottery.

THE Managers of *Harvard College Lottery*, preſent the Public with a SCHEME of the Fourth Claſs of ſaid Lottery—which will commence Drawing on, or before the firſt THURSDAY in April next, in the REPRESENTATIVES Chamber, in *Boſton*.

The ſtrict punctuality which the Managers have hitherto obſerved, as to the time fixed for Drawing, and in the payment of the Prizes—They flatter themſelves has ſo eſtabliſhed the credit of the Lottery, that the Tickets will meet with a rapid ſale, both in this and the neighboring States.

SCHEME

of the 4th Claſs *Harvard College Lottery.*
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

25,000 TICKETS, at Ten Dollars each, are 250,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a Deduction of *ſeven and an half per Cent.* for the Purpoſes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		Dols.	Dols.
1	of	20,000	is 20,000
2		10,000	20,000
5		5,000	25,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
30		200	6,000
150		100	15,000
300		50	15,000
420		30	12,600
1320		15	19,800
Prizes.			215,400
1	of	Laſt drawn No.	5,000
25,000			230,400

5300 DOLLARS

To the laſt drawn Number, in addition to the above Prize drawn against it.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Boſton, Oct. 22, 1795. } MANAGERS.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, are for ſale at *Dr. Ebenezer Hunt's, Prentiſs Lyman, and Stoddard Clarke, jun.* Northampton.

New Goods.

I HAVE lately received and am opening NEW GOODS, in addition to a large aſſortment of faſhionable light and dark Chintzes, ſuperfine Scarlet Broadcloths, fine Caſſimers, Velverets, Corduroys, Thickſetts, Shalloons, Durants, Calamancoes, Muſterns, Laſtings, Ladies and Gentlemens Sattins, &c. &c.

Old and New Rum, Brandy, Wines, Loaf Sugar, Coppers, Allum, Indigo, Copperas, Leather, Cheeſe, Tallow, Flax Seed, and Oats for ſale.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. It is now Spring, thoſe who have not ſettled their Notes and Accounts for laſt year's ſupplies of Goods and for the uſe of Seed Rye, will ſave coſt and trouble by ſettling forthwith as I have put a number into the hands of an Attorney.

S. N.

Aſhfield, March 4 1796

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, a mile north of the meeting houſe, on the main Street, and adjoining to Connecticut river. It contains three acres, with a good orchard upon it in a neat and convenient dwelling houſe two ſtories, a large barn, and other convenient houſes; ſituation is pleaſant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Innholder, Trader or Mechanic.—Poſſeſſion will be given, if deſired, the firſt week in May next.

For terms, apply to

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1795.

To be ſold at public vendue,

By licence of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hampſhire, on Monday the 5th day of April next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at the houſe of

Walker, in Holden in Greenwich, in ſaid County,

A FARM, in ſaid Greenwich, containing about 200 acres, late the property of *Daniel Rice*, late of Belchertown, deceaſed.—Alſo, on the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Maj. Amaſa Smith, of ſaid Belchertown, a lot of the Real Eſtate of *Daniel Rice*, late of ſaid Belchertown, deceaſed, lying in ſaid Belchertown, and ſituated on the Eaſterly ſide of the Connecticut River, with the improvements thereon.

Poſſeſſion and Forty-nine Dollars.

DANIEL SMITH, jun. Admin.

Feb. 22, 1796.

For Sale,

A NEW Houſe, partly finiſhed, with Iot convenient for a Barn, on Houſes and Iot in Eaſton, about 3 miles S. W. of the Meeting-Houſe in Eaſton.—Alſo, a Lot of Land lying in the meadow, containing upwards of two acres—alſo, two lots in the town, containing wood land, moſtly paſturing.—For further particulars, enquire of

AARON COOK, jun. Eaſton.

Northampton, March 2, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1796. [—No. 459.—]

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety-Six.

An Act, in addition to an Act paſſed in the year of our Lord, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and eighty three, incorporating the Eaſt Parish of *South Brimfield*, into a DISTRICT by the name of *Holland*.

WHEREAS difficulties have ariſen reſpecting ſuppoſting the Public Road which is by ſaid Act the dividing line between South Brimfield and the Diſtrict of Holland;—for the remedy of which

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 paſſing this Act, one mile, two hundred and ten rods of the before mentioned Road, beginning at Brimfield ſouth line, and running ſoutherly, ſhall forever hereafter belong to and become a part of the Diſtrict of Holland.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives Feb. 6, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS Spk'er.

In Senate, Feb. 8, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

THOMAS DAWES, *Preſt pro tem.*

By the Governour approved, Feb. 8. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Atteſt, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

In the year of our LORD, one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety Six.

An Act, to annex *Allen Dwyer*, and others, in the Town of *Weſt Stockbridge*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, to the Firſt Baptiſt Religious Society in ſaid Town.

BE it *enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame*, That Allen Dwyer, Nathaniel Willcox, Jonathan Gilbert, Sylvanus Pattingale, Edward Weſt, Sarah Hendrick, Hubbell Weſt, Lewis Allen, Chriſtopher Branch, John Chapin, Aſa Carlton, Thomas Benedict, Calvin Hooper, Elisha Hooper, John Lane, Hannah Warner, Lombard Haſt, Chester Goodale, Sarah Jacobs, John Newell, jun. James Murray, Luther Hooper, John Fitch, jun. and Jonas Allen, all of the Town of Weſt Stockbridge, in the County of Berkſhire, with their eſtates real and perſonal, be, and they hereby are annexed to the ſaid Religious Society.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb. 13, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate, Feb. 13, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

THOMAS DAWES, *Preſt pro. tem.*

By the Governor approved, Feb. 13. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Atteſt, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

IN SENATE, Feb. 27, 1796.

RESOLVED, That the Overſeers of the Poor, or the Selectmen, of the ſeveral Towns within this Commonwealth, when they make application for the payment of any expenſes they have been at for ſupporting any poor perſon, ſhall make a certificate ſetting forth the County, or place from whence ſuch perſon came, and the time of his or her coming from ſuch County or place; alſo where ſuch perſon has reſided from time to time ſince he or ſhe came in as aforeſaid—like wiſe that they have no eſtabliſhed by law obliged to ſupport them of ſufficient ability;—and in caſe ſuch perſon came into the Common-wealth before the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix, whether they have been warned according to law to depart from the town or towns where they have lived. And if ſuch application be for the ſupport of a woman who married a foreigner, or for the child or children of ſuch woman, if on the Overſeers ſhall certify that ſuch woman, or children, have no legal ſettlement in any town or place within this Commonwealth agreeable to the preſent law for determining the queſtion of inhabitancy, which certificate ſhall be made by the Overſeers of the Poor, or the Selectmen, upon the beſt evidence they can obtain.——And the Secretary is hereby directed to cauſe this Reſolve to be publiſhed in the ſeveral Newſpapers printed within this Commonwealth.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb. 29, 1796.

Read and concurred,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

Approved Feb. 29, 1796. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Atteſt, JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

The Printer hereof, requeſts all perſons indebted to him for Papers & Advertiſements, to make payment.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

By the GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation,

FOR A DAY OF SOLEMN FASTING AND PRAYER.

THing our indiſpenſible duty by Prayer and Supplication to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God, and in a Public and Solemn manner, to implore the Divine Bleſſing upon all the concerns and intereſts of our Nation and the Seaſon of the Year now approaching, wherein from the Days of our pious Forefathers, it has been the Practice to make United Supplications to Heaven for Direction and Succeſs:

I HAVE therefore thought fit, to appoint: And do by and with the advice of the COUNCIL, appoint THURSDAY, the *thirty firſt* Day of MARCH next, to be obſerved throughout this Commonwealth, as a DAY of PUBLIC FASTING AND PRAYER.—And I do exhort the People of all Religious Denominations, to aſſemble in their reſpective Congregations on that Day, and with true contrition of Heart, to confeſs their Sins to God, and implore forgiveneſs through the Merits and Mediation of JESUS CHRIST our SAVIOUR; and to ſeek to him, by fervent and humble Prayer—That it would pleaſe him to guide and prepare the Adminiſtrations of the Government of this Commonwealth—That he would bleſs the Public Councils and Determinations of the Federal Government of theſe States, giving them Wiſdom, Firmneſs and Unanimity, and directing them to the beſt meaſures for the Public Good.—That he would be pleaſed to purſue and Evangelize the Union of theſe States, and that no deſigns againſt them may proſper.—That our Allies and reader the Connection formoſt with them mutually beneficial.—That he would give a Public Spirit to all Perſons whatſoever, eſpecially to ſuch as are in Civil Authority, and endue the People with the Spirit of Piety, Truth, Humanity and Concord, and with a juſt ſenſe of the value of the Liberties and Privileges they enjoy under Conſtitutions founded on the legitimate Principle or the Rights of Man.—That he would be pleaſed to bleſs our Huſbandry, and ſo order the Seaſons, as that this Year may be crowned with a plentiful Harveſt.—That he would bleſs the Trade, Navigation and Fiſhery, and give ſucceſs to all our lawful undertakings both Public and Private.—That he would continue Health to us, and prevent the ſpreading of any mortal or contagious Sickneſs.—That we would put away the progreſs of—a Spirit of Profaneneſs and Impiety, and that great diſſolveneſs of Manners which threaten us with heavy Judgements, unleſs we ſpeedily Repent and Reform.—That the rod of Tyrants may be broken in pieces and all oppreſſion ceaſe.—And that the glorious reign of the Prince of Peace, may be eſtabliſhed through the Earth; ſo that Man may no longer be the Enemy of Man.

AND it is earneſtly recommended to all Citizens throughout this Commonwealth to obſerve the ſaid Day, as for a part for Religious Worſhip, and to abſtain from all ſervile Labour and Recreation thereof.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, in *Boſton*, the twenty ninth Day of *February*, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety Six, and in the Twenteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of *America*.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

ATTEST,—

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD ſave the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

From the (HIGH) CONTINEL.

[We having mentioned in a late paper, the tragical end of a foreigner, named BECKEEN, who ſhot himſelf at *Hingham*, and that he had left papers directed to one of the Peſſeſſors at *Cambridge*, we have obtained a copy of a letter from the gentleman directed to, in anſwer to one from a phyſician in *Hingham*.]

"SIR,

"DAY before yeſterday your letter came to hand. I waited for more information reſpecting the unfortunate ſtranger, who is the ſubject of it, or you would have had an anſwer by the perſon who brought it. I knew not the name of the gentleman you enquire after, until I heard he had ſhot himſelf at Hingham, and that he had left a letter and ſome papers directed to me. All I know of him I ſhall relate.

"About ten weeks ſince, he came to my houſe alone, and introduced himſelf with ſaying, that he was a foreigner, and wiſhed an acquaintance with ſome friendly man; that he underſtood I had travelled much in foreign countries, and ſuch and ſuch reaſons, which he mentioned, he choſe to introduce himſelf to me, in order to converſe on a ſubject which had long been the object of his contemplation. The ſubject was *pneumatics* and *mechanics*. On theſe he talked fluently and learnedly. Sometimes he ſpoke French, ſometimes Dutch, and frequently expreſſed himſelf in Latin: But what gave the whole rather a light and whimſical air, was his making application, with which neither more nor leſs than *flying like a bird*. I endeavoured to convince him, that the ſtructure or anatomy of a bird was very different even in their bones, from animals that do not fly; and that among other peculiarities, I would remind him, that there was no inſtance in the whole tribe of animated nature, where there was ſuch an *extent of ſurface*, and ſuch *ſtrength*, united with ſuch *levity*, as are found in the body of a bird; and that I could not believe that any ſcheme could be contrived, whether like a bird's or a *bat's* (which laſt was his favorite idea) that could raiſe the human body from the ground by muſcular long hold of the air.—He then ſaid he would ſay no more on the ſubject.

"In the courſe of his diſcourſe, he ſaid he was born in three days. He accordingly came, and explained himſelf further on his favorite ſcheme: I liſtened to him with attention, becauſe he ſeem ed to think me a man of ſenſe, and ſpeak like a gentleman; and becauſe I recollected he had read Engliſh & Dutch, had ſtudied himſelf and the world with a ſmaller project. I could, however, diſcern that his Carteſian philoſophy had not been ſufficiently corrected by later demonſtration.

"From his good figure, polite and eaſy manners, I concluded he was ſome unfortunate emigrant from the confuſion of Europe, probably an officer in the ſervice of the monarchy, who, deficient of money and friends, choſe to apply ſome of the principles he had learnt at College, to the purpoſe of procuring ſubſiſtance by a novel exhibition. On this account, I never aſked him his name, or nation.

"So far as or I ſuppoſe he was inſane any time before he committed this ſhocking deed?—The writings and drawings, which he left behind to me, are ſo far from exciting a deranged mind, that they indicate a cool and vigorous intellect, being executed not merely with eaſe, but with mathematical exactneſs. Nevertheleſs, had I been on the Jury, I ſhould have given my verdict *inſanity*, for he ſent himſelf in a paroxiſm of *deſpair*, which implies a *ſuſpenſion of reaſon*.

"I have been told, that this unfortunate man, quitted his home in conſequence of his father's inſiſting on his purſuing the profeſſion of divinity. I have never heard any thing againſt him elſewhere, but what fairly ſeem evidences of his humanity in giving freedom to his ſlave, after binding him to a trade by which he might get his living.

"On the whole, I take him to have been one of thoſe unfortunate young men, who having ſeen but the ſuperficies of life, believe every thing to be poſſible, and whoſe rapid imagination, conceived certain *ends*, without puſſeſſing fortitude or patience to purſue the *means*.

"He expreſs himſelf to the following effect in the melancholly letter which he wrote to me. *All my plans having failed, my money gone, my friends few, and my hopes none, I chuſe to end my life at leaſt when I have it in my power, to leave you the diſpoſition of my machines. My death will make us even ourſelves, I ſhall be in a better world, where I expect to enjoy more happineſs than I have experienced in this.*

"With the honor ſuch a deed naturally inſpires, we cannot but mix a portion of conſideration, eſpecially when we recollect that the gifts of a vivid imagination bring the heavieſt talk on the vigilence of reaſon, and that ſuch endowments require a degree of diſcretion which ſeldom attends the higher gifts of the mind; clearly proving, to us, that *nature*, without the *commanding voice of religion*, has left the noblell of her works imperfect!

With eſteem, &c. B. W."

Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1796

To Dr. B——, *Hingham.*

AUGUSTA, Feb. 18.

ON Thurſday laſt his excellency the Governor made the following communication to the Legiſlature.

The honourable the Preſident of the Senate and the honourable the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

State Houſe, Louiſville,
Feb. 10, 1796

Yeſterday evening I received by expreſs a letter from Major Bluſſ (a copy of which I do myſelf the honor to incloſe you herewith) in conſequence of the information it contains, I have directed a detachment of Houſe-to be put in motion, and Gen. Twigg has received my orders to make further arrangements for the immediate protection of the frontier ſettlements.

I muſt beg leave to ſuggeſt the neceſſity of proviſion being made for the removal of the magazine in Augeſta to this place.

JARED IRWIN.

(A Copy from the Original.)
February 8, 1796.

Honoured Sir,

About two hours ago, myſelf with a party of 17 men, was on the trail of ſome horſes that the Indians had ſtolen from our neighbourhood, about one mile above Carr's Bluff, was ambuſcaded by a party of Indians, ſuppoſed to be 100 in number, at leaſt; their ſavage yells ſtruck the two parties at once. Their number being ſo far ſuperior to our's we ſuppoſed ourſelves not to be able to drive them, but found till they began to ſurround us, at which time we moved off in order, and made a ſale retreat with the loſs of 4 men killed: I am ſorry to report that the loſs of 4 men killed: I am ſorry to report that the loſs of 4 men killed: I am ſorry to report that

tents thereof, or bring within the same, to execute and observe the said treaty accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America, to be (L. S.) affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 29th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twentieth.

Go: WASHINGTON.

By the President.
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
Secretary of State.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, *March 7.*

MR. Livingston withed his motion, calling on the executive for papers relative to the British Treaty, to be taken up.

After some conversation, the opposition to Mr. Tracy's with was withdrawn; the house went into committee on the invalid bufinefs.

Mr. Livingston faid he withed to modify the resolution he had laid on the table, requesting the President to lay before the house fundry documents respecting the treaty. It had been fuggefted to him by fome gentlemen, for whom he had a great regard, that on account of the unfinished ftate of fome negociations it might embarrafs the executive to call for the whole. He withed therefore, at the end of his former motion, the following words: "Excepting fuch of faid papers, as any exifting negociation may render improper to be difclofed."

The houfe then went into committee of the whole on the invalid bufinefs. The committee reported without amendment, and the refolutions making provifions for fundry invalids, was agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Livingfton, calling on the executive for information, relative to the Treaty, was then taken up.

Mr. Tracy requefted gentlemen in favour of the refolution to give their reafons, why the application for papers was to be made? The member from New-York, he faid, when he laid the refolution on the table had intimated, that probably the conftitutionality of the Treaty might be queftioned, and predicated his refolution upon that fuppofition. It was well underftood, he remarked, that the treaty had excited great fenfibility, the people had formed various opinions on the fubject; he conceived it therefore, a fubject of great delicacy and magnitude, and was of opinion, that members fhould explain fully their meanings and intentions with refpect to it at an early ftage of the bufinefs, to prevent any bitternefs from taking place in the courfe of the difcuffion, and to preferve the harmony and dignity of the houfe. He aftted the motives that influenced the friends of the refolution, becaufe, if the conftitutionality of the inftrument was to be queftioned, and the papers were called for on that ground, he thought it a bad one. This queftion he conceived fhould be difcuffed in examining the inftrument with the conftitution, and that a reference to any thing elfe, in deciding the queftion, could not be proper.

If the papers are called for to ground an impeachment againft any officer, he withed the intention declared; he withed to know whether the negociator was to be impeached, or the Prefident, who had certainly had a principal agency in the bufinefs. He withed to be poffeffed of the reafons which urged to the motion, that he might be enabled to determine on its propriety. This was a delicate fubject, he faid: the calling for papers appeared to bear evidence of fome retrofpective intention; he defired to be appriftd, what that intention was? He conceded the right of the houfe to call for the refolution, but they could not do it without good caufe. He did not accufe the gentleman who made the motion, of making it without good caufe, but was anxious to know what he would do with them. Was it intended to afcertain, he aftted, whether a better treaty might be made? He concluded by obferving, that the queftion was of great importance, and by reminding the houfe that they acted for a great people and for pofterity.

Mr. Livingfton faid, he had no with to conceal his intentions. The motives that impelled him to make the motion, were not fuchas to make him with to conceal them, or fuch as he ought to blufh at when difcovered. The greateft part of the community withed to know why he had brought this refolution before the houfe? He did it for the fake of information. That gentleman withed to know to what point this refolution was to apply? Poffibly to all the points he had enumerated. It was impoffible, however, to fay to which or how many of thefe points, without a knowledge of the papers. He could not determine now, he faid, that an impeachment would be deemed advifable; yet when the papers are obtained, they may make fuch a ftep advifable. It was impoffible to declare an impeachment advifable, without feeing the neceffary lights as to the conduct of officers. The houfe were, on every occafion, the guardians of their country's rights; they are, by the conftitution, the accufing organ of the officers employed; the information called for, they ought to poffefs, as it would tend to elucidate the conduct of the officers. He believed the houfe had, befides, a difcretionary power to carry into execution the treaty or not. To guide them in an enlightened determination as to that point, the papers are neceffary: they would certainly throw light upon the fubject, and enable the houfe to determine whether the treaty was fuch as that it ought to be carried into effect. This had been called a delicate queftion. He did not view it in that light; the houfe had a right to call for information. If the Prefident had any reafons to ftate, that would make the information improper, he would fay fo.

Mr. Lyman was in favor of the refolution. The gentleman from Connecticut withed to know the motives that influenced the friends of the refolution; but he had not ftated his objections to it. One queftion occurred to his mind, Mr. L. faid, that made him in favor of the refolution. The treaty had excited a great fenfibility among the people, and perhaps the information requefted might tend to allay it; perhaps they might throw fome light upon the fubject as to produce a great unanimity; they might difclofe fuch circumftances as to reconcile thofe who were oppofed to it; or they might fhew it to be irreconcilable to the ideas of thofe who now thought ill of it, and prevent things to be fubmitted to which ought not to be fubmitted to. He faw no objection to the motion: If it only tended to information of the ftate of affairs of the country, that would be a valuable object. The firft queftion that would arife naturally out of the treaty is, whether the powers exercifed by it did not encroach on the authority of other branches of government; as to that, the papers called for would not throw much light on it: if the houfe conceived their conftitutionality extended to a conideration of the fubject, then it was important that they fhould have every information before them. Unlefs fome valid objection could be brought forward againft the refolution, he fhould vote for it, he faid. Much good might arife from it, and he could anticipate no evil.

Mr. Giles acknowledged, that it was a fubject that had excited much fenfibility, and for this reafon conceived it claimed every light that could be thrown upon it. He believed that that fenfibility would be increafed if information was denied and allayed, if obtained. If the refolution paffed, the grounds of the proceeding would then become known, and if they were found incompatible with the intereft of the United States, the diflike to the treaty would fubfide. On this ground he fhould give the refolution his vote, unlefs weighter objections than thofe already adduced could be brought forward. If the treaty is to be judged by advertifing to the inftrument alone, there was great caufe for diflike, if it is poffible to throw light on it, that fhall be its apology, why refufe the information? He did not with to paft judgment on it without knowing the circumftances under which it was made. Impeachment had been mentioned: fuch an event was not a needlefs confequence of the enquiry, though a painful one; he did not contemplate it as the probable iffue. If on the information might tend perhaps to reconcile thofe now averfe to the inftrument. On this ground, he hoped, gentlemen would not object to the information being called for. A member conceived the friends of the refolution ought to declare what they intended to do in the bufinefs; he believed this would be a rapid courfe of proceeding: for his own part, if he was to make up his judgement definitively upon the face of the inftrument alone, he was prepared to give his opinion; but he wifhed further information, which he hoped would not be refufed by negativing the prefent refolution.

Mr. Murray faid, that had gentlemen ftated the object for which they withed the information called for by the prefent refolution, the fubject would prefent a different afpect from what it now does: But they were not explicit. A treaty has been negociated and concluded by the Prefident and Senate, which has become the Supreme Law of the Land. This was prohibited by all the rules accompanied by a Proclamation from the Prefident, which declared it obligatory on the citizens of the United States. If the houfe were to go into the merits of that inftrument, and the information was called for with this view, he fhould, he faid, give it his decided negative. If the Prefident and Senate, by the conftitution, have the right to make treaties, the houfe has no right to enquire into the particular grounds on which the treaty was made, for it was the Supreme Law of the Land—Powers are given to the Prefident and Senate diftinct from the Houfe; as long as they act agreeably to the conftitution, the houfe cannot be compelled by the houfe; for it would be a falacifm to fay, that two branches have exclufively certain powers, and that they may be controuled in the exercife of them by the other. He conidered the refolution moft forward as unconftitutional—It is predicated in a ftate of the houfe to meddle with proceedings of other departments, of which it has no conftitutional. The refolution fhould be barren and upon the conftitutionality of the treaty, which then, indeed, would not be the Law of the Land; but unlefs that is aflerted and proved, he fhould vote againft the refolution.

He infifted on the danger, as our foreign relations are concerned, of entering into the fecrets of the prefent negociation; for if foreign nations would become fhy of us. There might be in fome tranfactions, circumftances which it would be a violation of good faith to bring to light. He did not believe there were any in the cafe of the Britifh Treaty.

He even doubted whether the Senate had a right, when conficlering a treaty, to call for information of any perfon; for a

POETRY.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ODE,
ON THE BIRTH DAY OF
His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ENNIUS Dian rose bright Sol his Thetis leaves,
And fleecy clouds prepare his ambient way;
Wade mildly rising from the refluent waves,
He smiles propitious on his natal day.

Apollo come, with all the graefe train
Of peace, and love, and harmony, and grace,
Affix thy votive's garnishing strain,
And aid the joy, in numbers to express.

Sweet Clio bring the timbrel and the lute,
The trumpet loud, the organ's deep tou'd sound,
Join'd with the melting melick of the flute,
And let the air the dulcet notes rebound.

For Oh this day to us so jostly dear,
Should fill our hearts with pleasure's noblest thrill:
The sweet oblivion wipe away each tear,
And draw a veil o'er every human ill.

And fare if nations ever homage owe
To that blest power that rules the universe,
Our hearts this day with gratitude should glow,
While we the bounty Heaven bestows rehearse.

First war, with all her horrid train of woes,
Fierce conflagration, encompass'd us around;
Fresh'd with unbridled alternative compose,
And hope itself in anxious care was drown'd.

Then Washington was sent, whose temp'rate zeal
Could all the storms of the chaos quell:
Was form'd himself by more than human skill,
The buds of martial prowess to unfold.

The contest long and arduous he sustain'd,
And peace once more illum'd our hemispheres:
Then commerce, plenty, all their blessings gain'd,
We fully hop'd we had no more to fear.

But ah too well his penetrating soul
Saw the foul monster the land o'erwhelm;
Pierc'd thro' the cloud, and heard the thunder roll,
To wreck the barque and part it from its helm.

But ever watchful of his country's weal,
He pointed out the means to save the state;
Strook home that union would the ill expel,
And wisdom gave the word, CONFEDERATE!

Then dawn'd our day, our prospects brighter far
Than e'er was fabled of the golden age;
While peaceful harvests crown each rising year,
Fell war and famine thun'all Europe rage.

Elate with joy our tongues lift his name;
Our virgins hail him in the mazy dance:
Our lords extol him on the lift of fame,
And FACTION runs her angry brow advance.

Ex'e-mazative old age his worth proclaims,
And tells the deeds that WASHINGTON hath done;
The mother listens to the much lov'd themes,
And, pleas'd repeats it to her daughter's son.

Long live GREAT GEORGE to blefs this happy land,
May all thy foes to jull contempt be hurl'd;
And all the States cemented in a band—
Whose strength united may defy the world.

New-Jerfey, February 22, 1796.

The following is said to be quite mild to what the Georgia papers filled with abuse against the President—it is ordered to painefully feature for publication in the calm latitude of New England.

A FEW QUESTIONS,
proposed to Gen. JAMES JACKSON, leader of a faction in the State of Georgia, for repealing the famous Lind-Act of that State.

1st. WERE you not brought to America, fome years fince, a little orphan boy, under the protection of a gentleman now in Savannah, whom you have since treated with ingratitude and injuftice?

2d. Did you not get about among the ftaling fhops of Savannah, in the meanit company, a fhort of drunken, contemptible wretch for feveral years fince the war?

3d. Did you not force yourfelf into notice by oppoling the prejudice of the ignorant and unwary multitude, againft the wifhes of the bleed and enlightned?

4th. Did you not obtain your election to the Senate of the United States, by firft employing the paffions of the people againft a certain judge, and then directing them, before they got cool, to a full forfeiture of your own purpofes?

5th. Did you not diigrace the annals of the State, in the fame legiflature, by electing a man to the appointment of a judge, and then immediately and unconftitutionally deprive him of his office the very next morning?

6th. What was your conduct when you found your politics in the Senate of the United States unfuccefsful, and yourfelf covered and baffled as a little fearlefs factious cafiff?

7th. Did you not return to Savannah, and feed your confiderates through all parts of the ftate, to infame the minds of the people againft the proceedings of the laft Legiflature; that they might elect a new fet of men, who fhould be bound from the terms of their election, to do a thing difgraceful to human nature, namely, to commit a flagrant violation of their facred oaths?

8th. Did you not fend out fome humble, paltry friend to the mechanics in Savannah, inducing them to requeft you to refign your appointment in the Senate of the United States and go into the Legiflature of Georgia, there to do away the falfe of their territory?

9th. Did you not in the language of a little Jackass write a pompous declaration of the motives which induced your refignation, in which you were falfe and villainous enough to fay that your fervices to the State Legiflature were followed by almoft every county in the State, when in truth, you had not an addrefs on the fubject from any being in the ftate, except about a dozen of the loweft mechanics in Savannah?

You got elected to the Legiflature, and what has been your conduct there?

10th. Did you not take an oath to maintain in all proceedings the Conftitution of the State and of the United States?

Have you not violated that oath by giving your faction to a law impairing the obligation of contracts?

Did you not get yourfelf appointed to a committee who declared in their report that a majority of the laft Legiflature were corrupt and your fworn villains?

Will you come out like a man for once in your life, and fay what are your motives and who you intend to injure by this proceeding? General Gun and yourfelf have long lived in a ftate of open hoftility; Gun was a purchafer and fuppofed to be greatly benefited by the meafure.

Now, Sir, did you not intend to commit the dignity of the State, by calling on the public to aid you in a matter of private revenge?

But have you, Sir, or thofe whom you have made dupes to your wifhes, conlidered the conlequences of fuch conduct? Did you ever for one moment a repeal fought it be accomplifh'd might entail ruin on hundreds of families, one drop of whofe blood is of more value in the fcale of human means, than your whole exiftence?

Did you conlider that the original purchafes had divided themfelves of thofe lands, and that they had fallen into the hands of fair bona fide purchafers in high credit, who, if they have any reprifals in the firft tranfaction were ftrangers to it?

Did you not know that an act of that kind would fix an odium on republican government, that fifty years of quiet and honeft adminiftration will fcarcely be fufficient to wipe away?

Did you not know that fuch an act would mediately affect the title of the purchafers, but would only ferve to depreft it, and embarrafs them for a time?

Did you not know that by this property getting into market, its current price will be fo enhanced, that the one fourth part referved for the ftate will in a few years be worth more than the whole would have been, had no part of it been fold?

If you did not conlider all thefe things, you are a fool and a madman. If you did, then I would not take the riches of Crefus to take your head?

Can you lay down to fleep contentedly under the impreffion and conviction, that by your exertions, the honour, honefty, and government of the State of Georgia are proftituted, that liberty is wounded, and republicanifm every where degraded? Name but a bofom like yours, filled with all the malice, poifon, and revenge, which beft itfelf only could fatisfy, I am fure, could fleep.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

"Little children, keep yourfelves from idols."

THIS precept, of the Evangelift, was not intended for the moping infants of the largeft growth, we know have their rattles and "idols," and the "little children," whom John meant to keep fafe, were men and women, who had reached the full meafure of their ftature, but who, from levity, might prove too attached to object "earthly" or "de vilifh."

A learned commentator upon this paffage, might here exclaim, O blind Lay Preacher, worthy to be claffed with the foolifh Galatian, cannot you perceive that your text was defigned, merely as a warning againft the worfhip of images, fet up by the fuperftition of Pagans, and that the Gentiles were the little children? This is too partial and narrow an explanation.—I am willing to fuppofe that John, like other zealous chriftians of that age, was anxious to ftrip each Roman temple, of its falfe God. But the evangelift well knew that there were idols, the object of fond adoration, befides brazen or ivory ftatues, of Jupiter and Mercury. In this enlightened period, when altars are no more, and the fmoke of heathen facrifice no longer aftends, numerous idols are reverenced; and when the Lay Preacher enumerates their names, all his readers will agree with him, that thofe, who how the knee to thefe *modern* Baal, are "Little children," always weak, and fometimes wicked.

A number of pretty women, of my acquaintance, have and will, in fpite of my admonitions, fet up a certain fimonia faced toy, on the top of their toilets. They call it a looking glafs, and worfhip it hourly. This is a moft pernicious idol; a great cheat of their time, and an artful flatterer of their beauty. They ftraightway retire, and forget what manner of perfons they fhould prove. They forget the fond hufband, and are deaf to the pathetic wailings of the child. They become impatient of every domeftic duty, and are careful alone, with much care, to be decked, in purple, and perfumed with all powders of the merchant.—*Little* Miffes, liften to a friend, break your idol, it is brittle! affure you, read inftructive books, and fometimes, on a Sunday, fermons, much better ones I mean, than thofe of the Lay Preacher

Another fpecies of glafs, is a more fafhionable idol, than the one recently defcribed. Its name, ye topers, haunting the temple of excefs, is drinking glafs. In devotion to this bewitching idol, I have feen whole companies fo abforbed, with elevated eyes, and our ftretched hands, that, until I heard execration, I could almoft fancy them penitent and pious. Reeling, hiccupping, and lifping, what nearer refemblance to "Little children," who ftammer and fprawl, can be difcovered than thofe fottifh worfhippers of wine, who have all the imbecility of infancy without its innocence.

The fons of Sloth might be fuppofed fo funken in fleep, as to be incapable of that decree of activity, neceffary for proftration to an idol. But the ingenuity of the ftuggard's mind feems to fuppiy, in this inftance, the want of *bodily* exertion. Like thofe torpid monks, who have contrived, not to court piety abroad, but to preclude long journeys, keep their ftomach in their cell, the ftuggard, if I may fo expreft it, has domefticated his idol. He does not even wake to bow himfelf before it, but fupine in bed, fondly hugs his pillow! Could fnorers be rouzed from this dream, and put away this ftrange God, how, in the beautiful phrafe of Dr. Young, "would it blefs mankind, and refcue me."

Popularity is a great idol, fought with more affiduity than ever Dagon was by the Philiftines. What facrifices are daily offered it by the feekers of office, and by the demagogues of faction. To the idol contented, the delighting at Bofton and Philadelphia, might not a fober man, whether cloathed with the divine authority of the author of my text, or with the crow colored coat of the Lay Preacher, exclaim ye little patriots, keep yourfelves from this idol! With whit wind eagaries does it agitate your plaining heads, and your beating hearts. How your pretended love of your county, caufe you to forget Waftington, guardian of liberty, your firft love! How does it cauie care to fit on your fafed cheeks! How it detains you inglorioufly in the dirty lanes and *green dragons* of fedition, fcribbling faucy teafts, and vamping rath refolves againft *treaties* and laws of your land, which fmiling in peace, feems to fcorn your impotency. Forfake, therefore, thofe *French* fafhions, which fit fo awkwardly upon the fedate American. Be no longer the irrigular fectaries of revolt, but join the venerable and *eftabliftied church* of government

THE LAY PREACHER.

ADVICE to YOUNG TRADESMEN.

REMEMBER that TIME is money. He that can earn ten fhillings a day by his labor, and goes abroad, or fits idle one half of that day, though he fpends but fix pence during his diverfion or idlenefs, ought not to reckon *that* the only expence, he has really fpent, or rather thrown away, five fhilling befides.

Remember that *credit* is money. If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, he gives me the intereft, or fo much as I can make of it during that time. This amounts to a conliderable fum where a man has good and large credit, and makes good ufe of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific generating nature. Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more, and fo on. Five fhillings turned is fix; turned again, it is feven and three pence; and fo on till it becomes an hundred pounds; the more there is of it, the more it produces, every turning, fo that the profits rife quicke and quicker. He that kills a breeding fow, deftroys all ther offspring to the thoufandth generation. He that murders a crown, deftroys all that it might have produced, even fcores of pounds.

Remember that fix pounds a year, is but a groats day. For this little fum, which may be daily wafted either in time or expence, unperceived, a man of credit may, on his own fecurity, have the conftant poffeffion and ufe of an hundred pounds. So much in ftock, briskly turned by an induftrious man, produces great advantages.

Remember this faying, "The good pay-maker is lord of another man's purfe." He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promifes, may at any time, and on any occafion, raife all the money his friends can fpare. This is fometimes of great ufe. After induftry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raiiing of a young man in the world, than punctuality and juftice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time you promifed, leaft a difpointment ftut your friends purfe for ever.

The moft trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The found of a hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him eafy fix months longer; but if he fees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you fhould be at work, he fends for his money the next day, demands it before he can receive it in a lump.

It fhews, befides, that you are mindful of what you owe; it makes you appear a careful, as well as an honeft man, and that ftill encreafes your credit.

Beware of thinking all your own that you poffefs, and of living accordingly. It is a miftake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for fome time both of your expences and your income. If you take the pains at firft to mention particulars, it will have this good effect, you will difcover how wonderful fmall trifling expenies mount up to large fums, and will difcern what might be fpared without occafioning any great inconvenience.

In fhort, the way to wealth, if you defire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, *induftry* and *frugality*; that is, wafte neither *time* nor *money*, but make the beft ufe of both.

Harvard College Lottery.

THE Managers of *Harvard College Lottery* prefent the Public with a SCHEME of the Fourth Clafs of faid Lottery—which will commence drawing on, or before the firft TUESDAY of April next, in the REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER in BOSTON.

Mr. Adams, punctuality which the Managers have hitherto obferved, as to the time fixed for Drawing, and the payment of the Prizes—The Gentlemen themfelves his fo eftablifhed the credit of the Lottery, that the Tickets will meet with a rapid fale, both in this and the neighbouring States.

SCHEME

of the 4th Clafs *Harvard College Lottery.*
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

5000 TICKETS, at Two Dollars each, are 250,000 Dollars, to be paid in cafh, Thirty Prizes, fubject to a Deduction of *ten and a half per Cent.* for the Purpofes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		*Dol.*	*Dol.*
1	of	20,000	is 20,000
2		10,000	20,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
30		200	6,000
150		100	15,000
200		50	10,000
300		30	9,000
400		20	8,000
7300		16	117,000
1422 *Prizes.*			253,000
16,578 *Blanks.*			*Left Grand No.* 247,000
25,000			250,000

TWO DOLLARS

Is the laft Grand Number, in addition to the Prizes, which may be claimed by each ticket.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Boston, Oct. 22, 1795.
} MANAGERS.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, are for Sale by *Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, Enoch Lyman,* and *Seth Clarke,* for Northampton.

New Goods.

I HAVE lately received and am now opening NEW GOODS, in addition to a large aflortment of fafhionable light and dark Colotans, fuperfine Scarlet Broadcloth's, fine Caffimeres, Velvet Corduroys, Thickfets, Shalloons, Durants, Cambrick muslins, Muslins, Lullings, Ladies and Gentlemens Sattins, &c. &c.

Alfo, Rum, Brandy, Wines, Loaf Sugar, Coppers, Allum, Ladage, Copperas, Indigo, Leather, Cheefe, Tallow, Flax Seed, and Oats for fale.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. It is now Spring, thofe who have Settled their Notes and Accounts for laft year's Supplies of Goods and for the ufe of Stock Hire, will fave cofl and trouble by fending further as I have put a number into the hands of an Attorney already.

Amherft, March 4, 1796.

A perfon wifhes to purchafe three likely SHOATS, of the fmall breed of Hogs—Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 29th, 1796.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1796. [—No. 500.—]

DEBATE in Mr. LIVINGSTON's Motion, calling on the Executive for papers relative to the Treaty.—Continued.

MONDAY March 7.

MR. BUCK next rofe, and declared himfelf againft the refolution; not becaufe he fuppofed the papers called for could produce any unfavorable impreffion, nor from fear that the Executive would refufe them; but he was oppofed to it from principle. They could only be called for to gratify curiofity or refentment. To take a clear view of the queftion, it was neceffary to conlider the prefent ftuation of the treaty alluded to.—That inftrument has been negociated under the fanction of the Prefident, it had been aflented to by the Senate, ratified by the two contracting parties, the ratifications exchanged, promulgated and communicated to the Houfe by the Prefident, who had iffued his Proclamation, enjoining on all the fubjects of the United States obedience to it. If the proclamation had been that of George Waftington as a private individual, it would have exacted real obedience; if it had been that of a prince or defpot, it would have given rife to contempt; if the proclamation of the Prefident of the United States, acting without authority, then indignation, but if it was the voice of the great body of the people, through him, as their executive organ, it would be treafon to diffuade. What, he afked, were we concerned with Great Britain for, in the laft war—for what purpofe facrificed thoufand of our citizens—for what purpofe had many honourable members, now within the walls of Congrefs, dimmed the rage of war? To call on the oppofite authority of a nation attempting to affume to herfelf laws to us, and to join to ourfelves the important right of felf-government. All muft agree in this principle. Our forces was equal to our wifhes, and we gained the glorious peace—and, in 1787, the American people, fenfible of the impoffibility of governing their affairs without a form of government, aflembled by their Repreientatives and eftablifhed the prefent conftitution, by which they wifely feparated the three great powers of government, and placed them in different departments, each in its proper fphere to be the organ of the people's will. As long as this wifely organized government was preferved, fo long fhall we enjoy the great felf-creation, a reign of laws and not of men. If it be deviated from—if any department of government aflumes powers not given, there defpotifm is gotten. The conftitution he conlidered as the exercifion of the will of the people, and then proceeded to conlider what powers that inftrument gives to the Executive. He quoted the conftitution and that head. From it he deduced that the Prefident had the fole power of originating treaties, the Senate to approve them, and that if thefe powers had been exercifed within the bounds of the conftitution, what had been done in purfuance of both was the fupreme law of the land: and if fo, it was rebellion to deviate from it. What then, he afked, had the houfe to do with the papers, which the refolution called for? To determine the conftitutionality of the treaty, it fhould be compared with the conftitution without reference to any papers; thefe papers could only be of ufe to influence the judgment of the houfe in what part of the conftitution, he afked, did the houfe find a fyllable granting them authority to enter into fuch an inveftigation?

If the power to inftitute this inveftigation is not to be found in the conftitution, where fhall it be looked for, but in the fuppofition of fome citizens as the expreffion of the will of the people, and muft they make the enquiry becaufe lolicited by a few difcontented perfons ftimulated by ambitious men? If this is a proper principle, the numbers of thefe difcontented perfons muft firft be difcovered, to know whether they are the will of the people, or only a few people in the idea of their number to be taken from publications in inflammatory newfpapers; or from the fignatures to the anti-treaty petitions on the table? Thefe figners did not compofe the thoufandth part of the nation.

He then adverted to the explanation of the Bentzingon convention on the fubject of the treaty, which had been tranfmitted to the Vermont reprefentatives by way of inftruction. They only went to the conftitutionality of the treaty, and do not even furnifh an expectation that the houfe was poffeffed of its merits. This was, alfo, he faid, his opinion.

He wifhed ever to oppofe every ufurpation of the powers delegated by the conftitution; for it muft an encroachment is fuffered, the will of the people, as expreft in their conftitution, is no longer the guide; there can be no ftop put to the ufurpation. If the houfe aflumed to it the right of calling for papers lodged in the fecret depofites of confidential communication with foreign nations, why not declare the treaty incapedient, and refufe the neceffary aid to carry it into effect. If the houfe take that ground, it is to be expected, that they will not only not carry into effect another; but will refort to the houfe to negotiate. But even further, in the road of ufurpation may not the houfe declare, as there may be a popular clamour againft the appointment of the judiciary, that the Prefident is wrong, and take the appointment into their own hands? He reminded the houfe, that they were only conlervators of the people's rights for certain purpofes, they might arrogate to themfelves in all cafes, as well as the prefent, a power tantamount to the Prefident's, declare themfelves better judges than the Prefident, for that they fhould adjourn or not, declare their fittings perpetual, and grafp at all powers, legiflative, judicial and executive—conftitute themfelves accufers, judges, and executioners of the fubjects of America.

Supposing for a moment, that the conftitution had veiled in the houfe the powers now given to the Prefident, and had granted to the Prefident thofe belonging to the houfe—fuppofe then, that the houfe had negociated this treaty, and by a proclamation enjoined its obfervance on all the fubjects of America, and then fent it to the Prefident to make laws to carry it into full effect, and fuppofe the Prefident inftead of this fhould fend for the papers now intended to be called for of him; we fhould be as much furprifed as when the contagious breath of Randall, aflailed our virtue. The infolence of the Prefident would be reached far and wide, and be wafted to foreign climes. We fhould fay, that he was afluming powers, that he was aiming at arbitrary power, that he was endeavouring to fathionable topics of debate, and he would go further and fay, that as the Conftitution expreffly gave us the power to make treaties, we muft of courfe have the neceffary concomitant powers of doing every thing neceffary to carry them into effect; that as the Conftitution made us judges in thefe matters, the Prefident could not fet up his judgment in oppofition, without implicating that we had violated our oath. All this would be falfe on falid ground, as it would have been the will of the people that we poffeffed the treaty making power. If thefe would be the feelings and fentiments of the houfe in that fuppofed cafe, what muft thofe of the Prefident be in the matter now before us?

He concluded by declaring his fenfe of the importance of the preient queftion. He conceived it was now at iffue to determine whether a free people were capable of felf government. If the experiment fhould fail here, it muft hold out but poor encouragement to thofe nations now ftruggling for a free government. If it failed now one muft be content to live in a ftate of anarchy, or under a defpotifm. In this point of view he faw the fubject and under this conviction, if he deviated from the principles he had endeavored to lay down, the blood that fhall in the caufe of freedom, and his mutilated frame, would reproach him. [Mr. Buck loft an arm in the late war.]

Mr. Baldwin th't the refolution fo unexceptionable, that he had expected it would have been agreed to without debate. The doctrine of publicity, he faid, had been daily gaining ground, in public tranfactions in general, and he conlidered his opinion had every day more and more a greater tendency that way. The paffion for myftery was exploded, and what experience he had had in public matters, confirmed him in the opinion, that the greater the publicity of meafures, the greater the ftrength. He had feen the doors of the houfe frequently fhut, and had never known any good to arife from. In a free government he wifhed the arguments for and againft meafures to be known to the people; this would reconcile them to thofe founded on found reafon and policy. This he had ever fought for on the part of the country he reprefented;—whenever he had had an opportunity of ftating the reafons that had influenced his vote on any particular queftion, he found thofe reafons had weight, and reconciled his conftituents to the meafure.

The Prefident has fent the houfe the treaty, petitions have come from the people on the fubject, the houfe muft act in the duftpects. It is yet unaccommodated with any documents to throw light upon it. No perfon concerned in the negociation has a feat on the floor of the houfe, fo that no real information can be expected; implicit faith was not to be required, be imagined, in public officers; it would be unfair, falfe to take up the fubject naked and unexplained.

He believed the refolution, far from looking like hoftility towards the executive, was a meaiure which the executive muft with for, as it affords him an opportunity of fatisfying to the houfe his grounds of proceeding in the bufinefs, which he muft wifh to obviate it, except by wondering himfelf ftaddle to the other meafures purfued.

He again dwelt on the importance of accompanying the law with the motives of it; upon this principle the houfe publifh their journals, and he had always found publicity produced a good effect. He fhould vote for the refolution unleis more valid objections to it than thofe hitherto brought forward againft it could be adduced.

Mr. Gallatin faid no member had a higher opinion than himfelf of the talent and patriotifm of a member from Vermont, but he called not help expreffing his aftonifhment at what had dropt from that gentleman. From what he had faid no one could have imagined that the motion before the houfe was merely to call for papers, but would have fuppofed that it was in contemplation to difcuss the government, and to enroll the houfe into a National Convention. It was too much to be feared, that on a difcuffion of the Treaty the alarm would be founded; we are fcarcely on the threfhold, and the cry of confufion and anarchy is already raifed.

He ftrife expreffed to hear this in a debate on the prefent motion, which involved no conftitutional queftions. If he thought the conftitutional right of the Treaty could be the queftion with propriety be brought into view, he fhould have efpoufed the motion to withdraw it, for when that is to be difcuffed, he wifhed it done in a direct way. What, he afked, is the ftate of the prefent queftion? The Prefident tells the houfe that he has concluded a Treaty; and lays it before them, it is fubmitted to a committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union for fome purpofe. What fhape the difcuffion may take to that committee, cannot now be decided; but whatever fhape it may take, information will be neceffary, and that is the fole object of the prefent refolution.

When the conftitutionality of the treaty is not to be conlidered, it appeared to him that it might be done on one of thefe two grounds, viz. whether the houfe had an agency in carrying it into effect, and whether it fhould be made the foundation of a declaratory act. There might be other grounds, but on either the information called for would be ufeful, and would fhew the grounds on which the treaty was adopted. It had been aflawed that the treaty had excited much diffentient, but it was fuppofed the Prefident and Senate were the beft judges, becaufe they poffeffed the beft information; to render this information public, muft then anfwer a valuable purpofe. The exception annexed to the refolution rendered it, in his mind, totally unexceptionable. The motion does not lay claim to the fecrets of the Executive, but only aks. If the Prefident thinks proper not to give the information, he will tell the houfe fo; then a queftion may arife whether they fhall get at thofe fecrets whether he will or no; but that is not the queftion now.

In another view information would be of ufe, it would enable the houfe to form a juft opinion of the conduct of our diplomatick agents in the Treaty. A member had expreffed the opinion, that the houfe had no diferetionary power relative to the treaty; this was taking for granted; what remained to be proved? this would be a point to be difcuffed.

Mr. Murray explained, that what he aflerted was, that if the Treaty was the fupreme law of the land, then there was no difcretionary power in the houfe, except on the queftion of its conftitutionality.

Mr. Gallatin faid he fhould not now enter in to the merits of the queftion; but merely ftate that certain powers are delegated by the conftitution to Congrefs; they poffefs the authority of regulating trade, the treaty making power delegated to the Executive may be conlidered as involving that; this clafhing muft be reconciled, difputes will arife about the proper conftruction. He did not conlide, that the deliberation would take this turn, it might take another. The queftion may arife, whether a treaty made by the Prefident and Senate, containing regulations touching objects delegated to Congrefs, can be conlidered binding without Congrefs paffing laws to carry it into effect. But he again faid, the prefent queftion was a queftion on expediency. All thofe queftions would occur in future difcuffions; what is now wanted is information on the fubject to elucidate the different views which may be taken of the Treaty; it muft do good to obtain it, and could do no harm to aik for it. If it would be improper in the committee to call for that information on the fubject, the Prefident will fay fo. He had hoped, he faid, that the refolution would have paffed without objection. He concluded by obferving that the houfe were the grand inqueft of the nation, and that they had the right to call for papers on a fubject in which the country he reprefented;—whenever he had had an opportunity of ftating the reafons that had influenced his vote on any particular queftion, he found thofe reafons had weight, and reconciled his conftituents to the meafure.

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He again dwelt on the importance of accompanying the law with the motives of it; upon this principle the houfe publifh their journals, and he had always found publicity produced a good effect. He fhould vote for the refolution unleis more valid objections to it than thofe hitherto brought forward againft it could be adduced.

Mr. Gallatin faid no member had a higher opinion than himfelf of the talent and patriotifm of a member from Vermont, but he called not help expreffing his aftonifhment at what had dropt from that gentleman. From what he had faid no one could have imagined that the motion before the houfe was merely to call for papers, but would have fuppofed that it was in contemplation to difcuss the government, and to enroll the houfe into a National Convention. It was too much to be feared, that on a difcuffion of the Treaty the alarm would be founded; we are fcarcely on the threfhold, and the cry of confufion and anarchy is already raifed.

He ftrife expreffed to hear this in a debate on the prefent motion, which involved no conftitutional queftions. If he thought the conftitutional right of the Treaty could be the queftion with propriety be brought into view, he fhould have efpoufed the motion to withdraw it, for when that is to be difcuffed, he wifhed it done in a direct way. What, he afked, is the ftate of the prefent queftion? The Prefident tells the houfe that he has concluded a Treaty; and lays it before them, it is fubmitted to a committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union for fome purpofe. What fhape the difcuffion may take to that committee, cannot now be decided; but whatever fhape it may take, information will be neceffary, and that is the fole object of the prefent refolution.

From SALEM, March 15.

BY CAPT. JAMES PUTNAM, FROM JERSEY.

[The following is believed to be as an authentic account of an attempt to impreft American feamen on board Englifh veffels, and of their brave refiftance, under the conduct of the Englifh Adminiftration in the affair.]

JERSEY, FEB 12, 1796.

ON the 9th inftant the commander of a privateer ship, called "the Harriot," between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, manned his long boat and armed the men with cut flas, and went on board the Nymph, of Philadelphia, and took away 5 Seamen belonging to the veffel. The boat then proceeded to the Richard and James, belonging to the fame American port, and took two men, both Americans. They then went to the Jenny, of Philadelphia, and took a man who was born in England. They then paffed to the North Carolina, of Baltimore, and took another man. He feemed a protection from a Norway public of Baltimore, but it was not in the leaft regarded.

Early on the next morning, Captains Luther, Alexander, Weeb and Adams, applied to Capt. Reynolds, who was the *Refugee Hero*, in command of the fhip, for the relcafe of their leamen, repreienting that they were in a diftreffed ftate abroad, and might be diftreffed by the lofs of any part of their crew. In return to this civil addreis, Reynolds, with an unfeeling fneer, told them, "*That he don't trouble himfelf very little about the matter, excepting to get three ranges, which were due to them,*" and then added, "*What I laft night is nothing compared to what I fhall do this—I mean to go through the fleet this night, and to take three this night for one I took laft*"

Such threats could not be heard by Americans without indignation, and fome bitter imprecations were uttered againft fo vile a wretch as dared to juftify fuch national infults. But he was affured the American feamen would be ready to receive him; if he dared to impreft any one of their number that night. This refolution to oppofe him greatly enraged him, and at leaft he ordered his boats, which were on fhore, to go immediately on board the fhip, and take ten men, "*would ferved, and then I waft for subs will dare to oppofe me,*" fwaggering and toffing his arms in a moft infolent and threatening manner, after the moft outrageous expreffions, which the paffions of a Bally can command.

By o'clock in the evening, the Britifh murderers came from the fhip to the Landing, and took in their Hero, and went with a determination to have two feamen from every American veffel in the port. They firft rowed to a fchooner belonging to Baltimore—Capt. D. Porter. When they came on board, they were invited to ftep off at their poft, as they could have no bufinefs at that time of night on board the veffel, nor would a man be fuffered to enter. When they found that they fhould be oppofed, they fired 4 piftols upon the Americans, and then the action commenced.

The American feamen being very much enraged, pulled out their ballaft ftones and billets of wood in fuch plenty, that thefe murderers were obliged to leave the fchooner and proceed to their fhip, to remove the dead, drefs the wounded, and obtain a reinforcement, among the load hooves from the American fhore. After an hour, they again made their appearance on the fchooner, with every inftrument of death they could bring, determined to maffacre every man on board.—But the feamen in their abfence had gained a fmall fupply of ammunition, and were in good order to receive them. The boat came under the ftern, and hailed the fchooner, but received no anfwer. They then began their infults, "*Yankee-land Yankees! we will conquer money! You dam'd rebellious rafcals,*" &c.

As ftone as they had gotten along aide, the American feamen falated them with ballaftftones and billets of wood, and at the fame time received a volley of fmall arms, and of piftol fhot from the fhip. The fire proved fatal to one brave American, who was inftantly killed. And one was wounded, but not dangerouffy. This did not intimidate the Americans, and they engaged with fo much fury, as to oblige the boat to leave them in 15 minutes.—They were then driven off the fecond time.—But whether they had no more men on board, or not, inftead of returning to the fhip, they rowed to the wharf, put their wounded in a fmall boat, and fent it on board the fhip, and then manned the long boat with foldiers and officers. The Americans finding they were to be attacked by foldiers, and not thinking ballaft ftones fufficient againft mufket balls, left the fchooner, and retired on board other veffels for fafety.—The boat rowed very cautiouffy along fide of the fchooner, and after hailing, and firing for fome minutes, they ventured to enter, and found all the Americans on board. Greatly enraged, they inftantly began to pour all their vengeance upon the veffel. And with the true courage of their heart, began to cut and ftab every thing they could find. Shrouds, falls, cabin furniture, and every thing within reach of a ftroke, was mangled, as in the fury of Savages. They then returned to their fhip, and then rowed on fhore, landed the men they had taken from fhore, and then returned to the fhip taking care to keep a convenient diftance from every American veffel. Early next morning, on the 11th, the American matters met at the cuftom houfe, and drew up a ftatement, which they prefented to the commanders of

on shore, in which they informed him, that Capt. Reynolds, of the Ship Harriot had insulted audaciously the American flag, and had villainously murdered a Citizen of Baltimore in the U. S. that they conceived their lives and property in eminent and constant danger: and as they came with provisions for the Island, they claimed protection, and as their duty were not under protection, they hoped they should be ordered to quit the port immediately. Col. Murray, the Commandant, offered them that he would neither sanction nor permit an insult to the American Flag; that he would present any British naval officer from insulting any American Citizen; and that they might rely upon it he would do their business without molestation. It was reported that the ship lost 3 men killed, and 6 wounded.

Capt. PUTNAM adds, that his vessel lay between the ship of war, and the Baltimore schooner, and that they fired several muskets from the ship at the schooner, two shots struck the top of the quarter deck rail, and passed over the quarter deck way, against which he was leaning. The American, who was killed, was interred with every honour that could be paid to his remains. On the coffin was this inscription, "This man was murdered by Capt. John Reynolds, commander of the British ship Harriot." Copies of the inscription were posted in all parts of the town. The affair which this business occasioned was very general and serious, but many a British heart despised the refugees, who perpetrated the villainy.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

SOME body, who stiles himself "*the Elector*," has attempted to edify the public, by certain productions, inserted in your paper, for the express purpose of affecting the approaching election of Governor. Whatever others may think, I have never been disposed to place much confidence in incubrations of this sort—they are generally the effusions of interested persons—such as are easily disposed to promote the gain of party—promote schemes enfavourable to the general happiness, and finally terminate in their own personal agrandizement. This is their ultimate object, or they would not attempt by unfounded suggestions and misstatements, to impose on the electors, and thereby mislead them. Another circumstance of much importance in my view is, that these productions are always in disguise—that is, the author never affixes his true name. This is a pretty secure mode of doing mischief with impunity. The author remains undiscovered, and altho' his *errors* and *falsehood* may be detected and exposed, yet he silently retires from the public indignation and contempt. I will not suppose the publication before me to be of that kind. I with my fellow citizens to give the subject a candid consideration—and then put the question. Whether any of you would consider yourselves fairly or justly treated, to have your conduct and character misrepresented and slandered to such a degree? On such an occasion would it not be more proper for the author to come forward with his real name? The public would then at once determine the propriety of placing confidence in the publication. However, men who are really desirous of knowing the truth, will examine with caution and candour, and suspend judgment until they have reasonable evidence—A different line of conduct would be offensive to every honest mind.

With reference to the present subject, "*the Elector*" has commenced a regular and mischievous attack on that venerable patriot, Gov. ADAMS. The plan of attack is artfully combined, and the attempt to give the assassinating stab is made with deep dissimulation. But my fellow citizens, read him with care and be cautious how you adopt his ideas and statements, which I conceive are unsupported by evidence and against all experienced probability.—He begins by informing you that the choice of Governor draws nigh, and "people begin to enquire who shall be chosen?" He replies, "it is supposed, if what we hear from the eastern parts of the Commonwealth be true, that Mr. Adams, your present Governor, will not be elected."—Pray Mr. *Elector*, what authority have you for that *supposition?*—Rather, Mr. *Elector*, have you not substituted your own wishes instead of the supposition grounded on what you have heard from the eastward.—Is it fact that you have heard any thing from that quarter which warranted your supposition?—If so, disclose the source of information.—He then proceeds to lay several decent and soothing things respecting the Governor's former conduct, which I take it is done merely to preserve an appearance of candour, & to pave the way for the severity and falsity of the after-personal remarks. The greater part of the publication is nothing more than a repetition of what was disgorged at the last season under the artful description of "A brief history of the Rise and Progress of the recent Mobs and Riots" in Boston. I shall therefore spare myself the trouble and the public the pain of reading things so disgraceful to the morals and patriotism of our country, and so flagrantly inconsistent with the gracefulness of truth. The public attention has been disgusted with the everlasting declamations about Genet and Jacobins; yet the *Elector* still works over these hackneyed threadbare topics, and after giving them a new painting (displaying to most people) he attempts to fix a stigma on Governor Adams, for affixing him a conspicuous station among those unrigarded, deceived men. To this incredible information I do not with to oppose any thing, but the knowledge of his fellow citizens, and a long life spent in the service of his country, in which he has sacrificed all personal concerns, and invariably fought the general prosperity and happiness.

The Governor has always been attached to order and good government, and has laboured uniformly for a due exaction of the laws. He never joined himself to any party, or subjected himself to the designs of any party. Mr. *Elector*, he never subjoined the character of *a tool*—He was always *a conspicuous chief*—He has always paid a sacred regard to the rights of men and the government which rests on that basis he has endeavoured to administer with fidelity. Thirty years of eminent services, devoted to these glorious purposes, have rendered his exalted character venerable and worthy of all possible respect and confidence.

What can be further to be charged on him, being under the influence of Mess. Jarvis, Austin and Vinal; a greater violation of truth and decency has not been heard in modern times. It is *the false trick of a mere cunning writer*, to create a belief, that Gov. Adams is overpowered with the weight of years, and has lost his known independency and decisiveness of character. I challenge the *Elector* to exhibit the least evidence of his declaration. And I appeal to those who best know the Governor, whether they have any reason to credit this ingenuous assertion. The charge, however, is the most new,—it was made against the late Governor Hancock and the late Governor Bowdoin, and it will continue to be a common topic of conversation among those who have purposes to serve, other than the common good. That all those who have been elevated to the rank of Governor, should have their friends and confidential acquaintance, is nothing strange or improper. If it arises from party prejudice, it goes to calumniate the best of their actions—even our beloved President. He too has his friends and confidential acquaintance; yet none but men of the *Elector's* cast have dared to call in question his independence and patriotism. However, this is only a pretence to fave a despicable purpose. Gov. Adams is the same upright, candid, independent man, that he was twenty years ago, when animated by all the inspiring motives of a glorious cause. He displayed a power of understanding, a firmness of temper and decifiveness of character that astonished one late royal British adversary and his faculties, and even exact all the wonder and envy of the *Elector*. To this appeal to all those who have been conversant with Gov. Adams for two years past, whether he has not carefully, wisely and justly discharged the duties of his office.—Has he not been industrious, laborious and attentive—Has any business been neglected or forgotten—Has he done any thing unbecoming his station—Has he not been attentive to the welfare and happiness?—The answer is eafy; and I have it in the *Elector's* own words—He says in his first number—"It is true that in the course of his two years administration, nothing very prejudicial to the interest of the Commonwealth has taken place." But is there no other evidence of his good conduct, more satisfactory than the want of positive evil in his administration?—Yes, there is——He has been twice elected to the *chair* with unequalled unanimity; particularly the last year, when he had (if I have been rightly informed) more than three quarters of all the votes given in for Governor.—And all this increasing popularity and confidence, notwithstanding the wonderful exertions of Mr. *Elector* and his coadjutors. Is all this then nothing? Is a man so universally popular and respectable in the view of his fellow citizens, to be defeated, slandered and castigated to contempt, merely to gratify Mr. *Elector*, and to make way for a train of his aspiring friends? No, I will yet reliefe the candour, integrity and rectitude of my fellow citizens; they never will abandon a faith ful servant, though his years are multiplied and his wisdom and glory excite the envy and hatred of his and his country's enemies—Some have raised objections to Gov. Adams for his remarks on the late British treaty, in his address to the General Court. His sentiments and his reasons have exerted themselves to excite prejudices on this account. I have not leisure or a wish to discuss the propriety of the Governor's opinion on the treaty. I shall therefore only remark, that Gov. Adams had just the same right to publish his opinion, that Gov. Gilman has. They both exercised an undoubted constitutional right. The freedom of opinion is sacred,—none will challenge it but Mr. *Elector*,—and he will never do it only when it happens not to be conformable to his own. The attempt therefore, to prejudice the Governor on this ground, discloses a moft daring, oppressive and unjustifiable disposition to limit or destroy the freedom and unalienable right to examine public measures. Finally, fellow citizens, it is no new city that public men should have political enemies. The American revolution is yet too recent for the entire extinguishment of the animosities, the prejudices and acerimony excited by the events of 1774, 75, and 76. Those were the days of unbridled Gov. Adams for his political sentiments still retain their deep rooted prejudices—Time will obliterate the painful recollection of them, when the actors shall sleep in their tombs; but the name of SAMUEL ADAMS will survive the ravages of time, and be transmitted on the faith ful pages of history to future ages, as the firm, sincere, couple, and admirer of all posterity.

DETECTOR.

TO the Free and Independent ELECTORS of Massachusetts.

ON the firft Monday of April next, you will give in your suffrages for a chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth.—Permit me to call your attention to that inflexible and venerable patriot, his Excellency SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. our present Governor.——He may be justly ftiled the general asserter of human liberty; and it may be faid of him, with the ftrictest truth, that he is a real friend to the rights of man.—He is uniform and regular in his principles; ready in his attachments; grave, calm and magnanimous in his difpofition, and admirable for his moderation and ftrict temperance. He is eminent for his integrity and his piety to God, as well as benevolence to mankind.

As this is the true character of our present firft magiftrate, I truft that every voter, who is a real friend to his country, will be in favour of his re-election.

AN ELECTOR.

To the Printer of the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

SIR,—*Pleaft to give the following a place in your impartial Paper.*

I find much is faid in various parts of the Commonwealth, about a *Governor*, and who ought to have the votes of the freemen for that office the present year.

Thofe who are oppofed to the prefent Governor's coming in again, and are various ares to effect a change.—We find them at one time throwing out their perfonal invectives againft this venerable Patriot. At another changing ground and repreficating him unfit for the place by reafon of imbecility and age. But leaft thefe fhould not be fufficient, they change ground again, and come on under the mafk of flattery. They fay he has been a good man—that he has ferved his country well in former days, but that he is rendered unfit for public employments by age and infirmity, and fince he is about retiring from public life, they with him happy in retirement,—by fuch things as thefe, infinuating that he wifhes to retire, and does not with to be conftdered a candidate. But I prefume all thefe arts are too barefaced to deceive many. For it is a fact that his Excellency SAMUEL ADAMS is now a candidate for the chair of government, and whatever may have been faid by his enemies, in prefenting his being difqualified by age, &c. is merely to delude, for he is undoubtedly as much capable now, and willing to ferve the public, as ever. He is the fame man he was in '75, having never turned his coat or changed fides, and if his principles were then good, they are now fo. He undoubtedly merits ours fuffrages again. His wifdom, his integrity, and patriotifm, are worthy the notice and attention of his brethren, and on him, I hope, fellow citizens, you will beftow our votes on the firft Monday in April next.

EXPERIENCE.

THE following gentlemen are propofed for SENATORS the year enfuing, viz.

The Hon. JOHN HASTINGS,
DAVID SEXTON,
EBENEZER MATTOON, jun.
JUSTIN ELY, and
SAMUEL FOWLER, Efq'rs.

MR. BUTLER,

PLEASE to infert in your ufeful paper the following gentlemen as candidates for SENATORS for the year enfuing,—they are well known, and there need not any thing be faid to induce every perfon to give them their votes.—viz.—

JOHN HASTINGS,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM SHEPHARD,
THOMAS DWIGHT,
EBENEZER MATTOON, jun.

MR. BUTLER,

THE approaching election appears to be a topic of much controversy; and perhaps the arties will run higher than they have ever done at any preceding one—unless there fhould be an choice effected by the people. The prefent Governor is generally conddered too fuperannated to retain the office any longer, and his paffive proceedings at the time the outrages were committed in Boston, betrays a very great debility of mind. To continue a man who has rendered fo many effential fervices to his country, fo much unguarded talk; and were we to take a retrofpective view of his former life, we fhould pronounce the highest panegyrim on his exertions in the ftruggles for freedom: but when he quits that path of reflection, which has till lately marked all his proceedings, we ought not to continue him in office to the prejudice of the people, and to blaft the laurels he has gained.

The Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, Efq. appears to be a man who de abilities entitles him to the firft feat in the government of this Commonwealth, more than any candidate offered; he is well acquainted with every part of the ftate, and is poffeft of every qualification requifite to this important truft.

CANDIDUS.

MR. BUTLER,

ON Monday next the electors of Maffachufetts are to exercife the important right of electing their Chief Magiftrate. A few obfervations at this time may not be impertinent, as there is fevcral candidates propofed. I am confcious, if we regard our intereft and that of the Commonwealth, we fhall unite and give our votes for the Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, Efq.—whofe conduct has been unexceptionable and remarkable our attention. He is poffeft of a juft knowledge of our interefts and difcerns a ftrength to fupport them. He is an experienced ftatefman and firm republican—I hope therefore, that we fhall honour him with our fuffrages and confidence, as he is unqueftionably the moft fuitable perfon to fill that important ftation in the ftate.

A FREEMAN.

BY THE LATEST ARRIVALS from EUROPE.

CESSATION of HOSTILITIES,
FRANKFORT,

JAN. 19. The following is an authentic copy of the Articles contained in the Act of Ceffation of Hoftilities concluded between the Imperial Gen. KRAY, and the French Gen. MARCEAU; as empowered for that purpofe by the refpective Generals in Chief of the two hoftile Armies.

1. All hoftilities between the two Armies fhall ceafe on the 5th of December, 1795. and cannot be renewed unleft ten days previous notice be given by the party that intends to attack the other.

2. This notice is to be in writing, and conveyed by an Officer, who is to remain as an hoftage during the ten days, with the party which received the notice.

3. The poffeffion and advances of the two refpective Armies fhall remain in the fame ftate as at prefent, except the alteration agreed upon and mentioned hereafter; and in cafe any miftake arifes refpecting fuch alteration, the commanders of both refpective advanced poffs are to be immediately removed, and others put in their place.

4. No part of the two Armies fhall enter a place which has not been entirely evacuated by the other.

5. No Partole fhall pafs the eftablifhed lines.

6. The Auftrian advanced poft is to remain in the prefent line from *Eckenhausen* to *Keppfheim*, from whence they are to extend as far as the river *Simmern*, on that of *Trarbach*, and over that river, paffing Mandel, and beyond the latter as far as *Neuenkirchen*, then paffing lengthways oppofite *Ottweiler*, along the river *Sarre*.

7. The French army is to keep the line of *Niederkirchen, Hamerbach, Tuchtern, Gollweiler, Preyren, Birtzviller, Bouzonel, Mayefeyd, Herbitzheim, Volmerfingen, Erftroff, and Wolfkirchen*, paffing *Volmerfingerhoff*, and ftill below it, as far as *Selzbach*, and along the the river *Sarre* as far as *Ottweiler*.

The French Army of the *Rhine* have eftablifhed their Head quarters at *Hagenau*.

The Imperial Army, under command of Mr. ftill CLAIRFAYT, including their troops of the Empire and the Auftrians who were poffed in the Duchy of *Juliers*, amount to 46,000 men; and the Army under Marfhal Count WERNEER, including the troops under the Prince of CONDE, to 61,000 men.

FRENCH SUCCESS in ITALY.

PARIS, DEC. 6.

Gen. KELLERMAN has gained many fignal advantages in *Italy*.—On the 23d he attacked *de Vins's* lines, and was every where fuccefsful, although the Auftrians defended themfelves with great intrepidity. They loft 3000 killed and great many prifoners. The Auftrian Army is *Italy* will be annihilated—as the French have retained *Finale*.

Gen. *de Vins's* army conffted of 30,000 men, *chefs'eaux, Sardinians and Neapolitans*.

JAN. 12. On the fide of *Italy*, no military operations of importance have recently taken place. The great victory of the French, his infufficient refpectable army in the Italian States; and though *Auftria* has promifed reinforcements to the King of *Sardinia*, it is very much dreaded at Turin, by the Gen. ANDREZER will enter the *Milanefe*, and by placing *Piedmont* between him and KELLERMAN, reduce his Sardinian Majefty to unconditional fubmiffion.

Such is the mutability of affairs, that the fate of warfare in *Italy*, which, at the commencement of the prefent Seffion of Parliament, was confidered in favour of the Auftrians to be the leading point of EUROPEAN intereft in his Majefty's fpeech, is at this time fo much changed, that a more contrafted picture of defeat than that which now prefents itfelf to us in that quarter, has not been witneffed fince the commencement of the war.

MANHEIM SURRENDERED.

DEC. 5. Gen. MONTAIGNE has been formed to capitulate with the Auftrians for *Manheim*, 252 Men, 22 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars.

He furrendered *Manheim*, the 23d Nov.—They are, that the garrifon fhall march out with the honors of war, lay down their arms on the glacis, and be prifoners of war; to proceed as fuch to the Rhine.—That they be attended by Auftrian furgeons; and the will of the Emperor alone to determine on the conduct of the regency, garrifons and inhabitants, when the French entered *Manheim*. No covered waggons were allowed the garrifon; and all Auftrian officers were to be given up. The garrifon was between 9 and 10,000 ftrong.

JAN. 22. The ANNIVERSARY of the death of *Louis* XVI. was yeflerday celebrated by the Legiflators. After patriotic mufic, TREILHARD, (Prefident) pronounced a fpeech on the fubject, mentioned the crimes of LOUIS——the machinations of the coalefced powers—the victories gained by the French troops over the internal difcontents which Royalty and Anarchy had created *there*. He concluded thus, "French People, with for peace! Well, I fwear hatred to Royalty.—It is Royalty which has conftantly maintained, in every country, the ftigmings of war.—You are ftill under the moft cruel privations. It is Royalty which has caufed them to you, in order to difguft you from a Republic."

The Prefident here repeated the oath "I fwear hatred to Royalty," in a loud voice; "and to Representatives, come to fatisfy your juft impatience, and pronounce this oath, which you repeat after me, perhaps, with having not ftongly reflected on it."

The Council ordered the fpeech of the Prefident to be printed, paffed up, and fent into thofe parts of the and to the armies.

Every member was called over from the lift, and each of them fucceffively mounted the roftrum, and fwore the oath of hatred againft Royalifm.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The daughter of the unfortunate King of the French, LOUIS XVI. has been releafed from prifon, and is to be married to the Arch Duke CHARLES, brother to the Emperor of *Germany*—It is faid, the match was made fome days. Report has been many wherein the cap of fortune is to be ftruck and the was forced to drain to the dregs.

January 7.

A letter from *Berlin*, dated the 17th of December, announces the death of the *Empreffs of Ruffia*.

SUSPENSION of ARMS

Between the Auftrians and French. Official declaration of the French Executive Directory, on the fubject.

Adopted, Jan. 1. to the Minifter of Wa.

"In fpite of the fuccefs gained by the Auftrian armies, which occupy a part of the Palatinate, they have been obliged through the exhauftion of the armies of the *Sambre* and *Meufe*, and of the *Rhine* and *Mofelle*, to afk for a fufpenfion of arms, to which the French Generals, anxious to propofe to their troops, have conffented. Germany will no doubt take advantage of this circumftance, to oppofe the effect of the vigour and decifion of the French government to the public intereft. You will redouble your exertions as well to keep the defenders of their country together, as to provide for their wants. You will augment the forceurs for our frontier places, keep up the ftate of difcipline, and endure to fecure a brilliant and decifive campaign. The fecret and fpeedy meafures to be purfued with the means of carrying on the war with vigour.

"The Directory has no feruples to announce to all *Europe*, that its moft ardent defire is to negotiate for a peace, the bafis of which, refting on the exaggerated and deftructive pretenfions of the enemies of the republic, would be incompatible with the dignity of our powers, but on the well underftood intereft of thofe powers in their relative fituation with the French Republic and its allies; in fhort, a peace is in every refpect worthy of the facrifices which the French have made to enfure their independence. *Peace* is ready to confent to a peace worthy of her; but fhe is equal to contend with their enemies, if they will not propofe a diftinctive war. Already have their obftinacy in a manner doubled our means of conquering them; already have the young republican men preffed forward to join the victorious phalanxes; the armies are reorganized, and the treatment both of officers and foldiers will foon be ameliorated. Every thing feems to augur to the public intereft its calamities will foon ceafe, and that the eftablifhment of the Conftitution will be the fignal of new victories; or the pledge of a glorious and laffing peace.

(Signed) REWBELL."

This news was officially announced to the French armies on the *Rhine*, by the following letter from Adjutant General CAYLA, to the Burgomafters of *Cologne*, dated 18 *Drofe* (Dec. 20.)

"I fhould think myfelf deficient in my duty, gentlemen, were I not to acquaint you with the good news which I have received from General LEFEVER, who is at *Bonn*. He informs me, the a fufpenfion of arms between the French Republic and the Emperor, has been agreed on. Meanwhile, I hope a definitive arrangement will very fhortly take place. For the prefent, hoftilities are at an end.

(Signed) CAYLA."

JAN. 16. The intelligence brought by *Hamburgh* Mails is fo far important, that the Emperor has ratified the Ceffation of Hoftilities agreed upon between his Generals and thofe of the French Republic. This truce, it now appears, is indifinite with refpect to duration, but may be terminated by either party on ten days notice.

Our fellow-fubjects in the *Weft Indies* iflands, who found their hopes of defence, and the fafety of their property, on an immediate reinforcement of 25,000 effective troops from *England*, will, it is feared, experience much difappointment on the arrival of Admiral CHRISTIAN's fhattered convoy, which will not land more than 8000 men.

RETURN of the WEST INDIA FLEET.

JAN. 5. It is with infinite concern we ftate the return of Admiral CHRISTIAN, who arrived at *Portfmouth* yefterday morning, with the fail of the line, two Frigates, ten fail of Eaft Indiamen, and about thirty five Weft Indiamen and tranf ports. Some others have arrived at *Plymouth* and other ports, and about twenty fail of heavy failing fhips were left in the Channel. The gales of wind, and lefs violent than hurricane, which have prevailed for fome time paft, rendered the return of the Fleet a matter of unavoidable neceffity; but we are happy to find, that the troops and feamen are in a very healthy ftate.

This is the remnant, with the few ftragglers which have ftill found their way back into *Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford* and *Portfmouth*, that have arrived of a Fleet conffiting of about 200 fail, which left St. Helen's about the 8th December laft; fince which time they have been continually beating againft contrary and tremendous gales of wind and heavy fnow, in which they have received fo much damage, that almoft all the Men of War will be obliged to go into Dock.

HOUSE of COMMONS—DEC. 8.

MESSAGE from the KING.

Mr. PITT delivered the following Meffage from his Majefty:

GEORGE REX,

"His Majefty relying on the affurance which he has received from his faithful Commons, of their determination to fupport his Majefty in thofe exertions which are neceffary under the prefent circumftances, recommends it to this Houfe to conffder of making provifion towards enabling his Majefty to defray any extraordinary expenfes which may be incurred for the fervice of the enfuing year; and to take fuch meafures as the emergency of affairs may require.—His Majefty on this occafion, thinks proper to acquaint the Houfe, that the crifis which was depending at the commencement of the prefent Seffion, has led to fuch an order of things in *France*, as will induce his Majefty (conformably to the fentiments which he has already declared) to meet any difpofition to negotiation on the part of the enemy, with an earneft defire to give to the fubject and fpeedy effect, and to conclude a Treaty for General Peace, whenever it can be effected on juft and fuitable terms for himfelf and his allies. That it is his Majefty's earneft wifh that the fpirit and determination manifefted by Parliament, added to the fecret and important fuccefles of the Auftrian armies, and to the unreafonable and growing embarraffments of the enemy, may fpeedily conduce to the attainment of this object on fuch grounds as the juftice of the caufe in which this country is engaged, and the fituation of affairs may entitle his Majefty to expect.

G. R."

The meffage was ordered to be taken into confideration to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris Dec. 6.

"Enclofed I fend you a Paris paper. You will fee there a fome account of the operations of the armies on the Rhine. The French having fuffered very little in their retreat, even admitting the German accounts to be true.

"Immenfe reinforcements have gone to the armies to repair the lofs which they fuftained by the affair of the 5th of October, and we may from expect fomething ferious. All is tranquil here at prefent."

Extract of a letter from a Spanifh gentleman, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated Bordeaux, December 3.

I tranfmit you the enclofed [printed] paper, & requeft you to fhew it to our friends; the other from L'Ecle to Citizen M——, who is at prefent at Newyork.

[Tranflation of the abovementioned paper.]

Glorious Victory, gained by the armies under Pichegru and Jourdan over the imperialifts.

I HASTEN to impart you our triumphs. The checks we have with obligations to fome late efforts which are crowned with the moft fplendid and moft effential fuccefs, and of which a fpeedy peace will be the neceffary conffequence.

You have heard of the matterly retreat effected by General Jourdan: This ftilled manoeuvre worked up the confidence of the Auftrian General Clairfayt; he made fudden and vigorous attacks; earned all our works before Mayence, took our artillery and a quantity of ammunition, and formed the plan to,befiege Luxembourg: He immediately after paffed his advanced poft as far as Treves.

Pichegru, after having left at Manheim forces fufficient to oppofe Wormfer, another Auftrian Gen. who preffed againft Manheim, hung on the rear of Clairfayt's army. Daily from that time, fkirmifhes of little conffequence took place. Jourdan on his fide purfued the right bank of the Rhine which he had conquered from the Auftrians, and he eftablifhed at Duffeldorf a formidable camp, and waited for the refult of the movement of the Auftrian army in order to know whether they intended to march againft Luxembourg or Maeftricht. When he prefumed to have his upon the plan of the campaign, he recroffed the Rhine and marched to Bonn, got the ftart of the Auftrians, and after having reconnoitered Clairfayt's pofition he made a retrograde movement towards Bonn, marched along the River Mofelle, and came up with the enemy on the 11th November.

Several engagements took place on the 12th and 13th.

The 14th offered to the moft bloody battle in our annals. The Auftrian army was cutto pieces; Pichegru in the fide fupported Jourdan, the Auftrians were placed between two fires, part of their army, retreated over the bridge at Coblentz, but Jourdan purfued them fo clofely, that he croffed the Rhine over the fame bridge; and is preparing to recommence the blockade of Caffel, where his army is arrived, and conffequently of Mayence.

The other division of the Auftrian army led on by Clairfayt himfelf, has fought a fhelter behind the fortifications of Mayence, where Pichegru keeps that place blockaded.

Among the proofs of their ameliorated ftation, the Englifh army now count the triumphs of Clairfayt, which were announced by the firft found of the trumpets and twenty four Prefts in hours. They certainly will not employ fo many to proclaim the late final refult thereof.

It is affirmed that the Rhine within the fpace of 150 leagues is covered with dead bodies. That whole diviffion of the Auftrian army were drafhed into the river. That they have loft the major part of their cavalry, and the whole of their artillery, ammunition, field waggons, hofpitals, and all their baggage.

(Signed) ROGIER.

Printing Office of Citizen Delor zeil, Ayres Street, No 54.

We have been favored with the following articles for publication:

No. 1.

Philadelphia, March 9. 1796.

Sir,

My letters apprize me of a paper figned by a number of the fenators and repreferentatives of the Georgia affembly, which has been forwarded to you to be prefented to Congrefs in cafe the purchafers of Georgia weftern lands fhould offer their territory to the government of the United States previous to the meeting of the legiflature of that ftate. As a member of the Senate I have a right to the perufal of any paper from the ftate of Georgia intended for public ufe, and fir, as an individual who may be intereffed in its concerns, I demand the original paper or a *certified* copy with the names of all the fignors.

I am, fir, your obedient fervant,

J. GUNN.

Honorable Mr. Baldwin.

No. 2.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1796.

Sir,

Your extraordinary note of yefterday is juft put into my hands. You fpeak of a "paper to be prefented to Congrefs on a certain contingency," and of your right "to a perufal of any paper from the ftate of Georgia intended for public ufe." It is very probable I may at fome times have papers from the ftate of Georgia intended for public ufe, which you may have been confided to by individual difcretion. Such a paper as you defcribe I have not yet feen. Had your appropriated me in the form of common civility, there is no letter in my poffeffion fo fecret, that I fhould not willingly have fubmitted it to your perufal, I have none that I think proper to furrender to your demand. I am, fir, your moft obedient fervant,

ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Hon. Gen. Gunn.

No. 3.

March 11th, 1796.

SIR,

I have received your note of the 10th inft. Had you been governed by motives of common civility or decency, you would not have concealed from my view, a paper more than four weeks in your poffeffion, which was to be ufed whenever an occafion offered to do me an injury. I fhall not repeat my call for that paper, but rather the contrafter of the *weapon of an affaffin*, than the cafe of a gentleman. I therefore demand fatisfaction, and afk you, Sir, to have the goodnefs to inform my friend General Frelinghuyfen when and where I may meet you.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

J. GUNN.

Honourable Mr. Baldwin.

No. 4.

Friday, March 11, 1796.

SIR,

Will you be fo obliging as to communicate to me in writing your recollection of my offer to fubmit to your perufal all the letters of myfelf & colleagues; how you expreffed it to General Gunn and his reply. I am unwilling to give you this trouble, but it feems to be neceffary to enable me to determine what courfe I fhall purfue on the fubject of the note which you handed me this morning.

With great refpect, I am Sir,

Your obedient fervant,

ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

General Frelinghuyfen.

No. 5.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1796.

Sir,

I received your note too late laft evening to anfwer it. We had three converfations yefterday on the fubject of the controverfy between you and General Gunn. In the firft, you offered to fubmit to my perufal all the letters of yourfelf and colleagues, without any condition, and I fo expreffed it to General Gunn, who appeared fatisfied with the propofal. In the fecond, I requeft ed you to appoint an hour for the purpofe—you then annexed this condition, that after perufing the letters, I fhould not be at liberty to communicate their contents to General Gunn, unleft he in my judgment, was entitled to all the letters upon demand.

I mentioned this to General Gunn, in your very words, and at the fame time told him, that I did not with to be a judge in the matter. In our third converfation I informed you that General Gunn was diffatisfied with your laft propofal; that he conceived himfelf fully entitled to fee the letters or fo know their contents—and I handed you the note. I did not think it neceffary to detail any other part of our converfation.

I am fir &c.

F. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. A. Baldwin.

No. 6.

Philadelphia, March 15th 1796.

Sir,

It is with real concern, that I have learnt the correfpondence between Mr. Baldwin of the houfe of repreferntatives and myfelf has been reprefented as an intended breach of the privileges of that houfe. I feel myfelf required by the refpect I owe to the houfe, and to juftice to myfelf without the fmalleft delay to declare that the correfpondence alluded to, originated in confiderations ftrictly perfonal, and which had no reference to any queftion before Congrefs. I will add fir, that nothing was more diftant from my intentions than to have taken a ftep on this occafion which could be conffrued into a diforefpect of the Houfe or which lefs into a breach of any of their privileges.

Though this correfpondence has been viewed by meat incapable of affecting the privileges of the Houfe of Repreferntatives, yet as doubts may be entertained on this point I pledge myfelf to refort, on this occafion, their privileges in their moft extenfive conffruction, and I do alfure you, Sir, that though the place in which Mr. Baldwin has thought proper to difclofe this tranfaction is quite unexpected, it fhall be to him an inviolable fanctuary.

With great refpect,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your obedient fervant,

J. GUNN.

Hon. John Dayton, Efq. Speaker of the Houfe of Repreferntatives.

NEW-YORK, March 17.

Extract of a letter from Augufta Georgia, dated March 5.

"Watkins and Jackfon have had a rencounter in the ftreet of Louifville, immediately after the riding of the houfe. I have not yet feen Watkins, and therefore I fear cannot give you an accurate ftate of faths. The beft I have received is, "That Watkins and Meriwether were ftanding in the ftreet, when Jackfon was paffing by. Watkins called to him, and aflked him how he could reconcile it to his own feelings to have ftraded a vile party during the feffion, to the general injury of the whole ftate, & in unfounded attacks upon the reputation of a number of good men. Jackfon decied the charge to be falfe; the contradiction on each part, became inflammatory, until Watkins told him he lied. Jackfon drew a piftol from under his coat and fired at it him; the ball paffed through the cape of his coat, but did no other injury. Watkins knocked him down with his whip, and drew his piftol; and in the attempt to fpring the lock, he caught hold on the fpring, which difcfied a bayonet at the end of the piftol. By this time a Mr. Fraze came to Jackfon's affiftance, and caught hold on Watkins, and prevented his killing the pigeon General. By this time, Capt. Flournoy ran up to Fraze (more of a combatable, than equal) & when they recovered his whip, and was ftalking the General, when young Bofrick interpofed and refcued him, or I fuppofe our friend would have relieved the world from the future folly and wickednefs of Mr. Jackfon. It is further added, that in the fcuffle, Watkins's fhirt bofom was torn, and twice into his antagonift Jackfon, and that he went off the ground unable to drive his fallkey."

SALEM, March 22.

The accounts from the French armies are more favourable than we expected. They are perplexed by the prefent ftate of their Finance. In the Council of 400, the arrears were reprefented to be 305 millions, borrowed from the Bank 31 millions, and 7 millions due to foreign correfpondents, leaving in affignats above 2,000 millions of livres for the expences of the year.

Several chiefs of the *Chiffons* have been taken near *Rewers*, and all alarms from armed parties in the nation have ceafed.

In England the determination to continue the war is attended with great difcontents. On the 29th of the laft month, a Gentleman was fhot upon his return from the Theatre.——A ftone was thrown into his Coach. Petitions appear from reputable corporations for peace. The heavy gales of wind have fruftrated their defigns of appearing early in the *Weft Indies*, and the lofs of the fhipping has been enormously great.

FERRAL INFORMATION, from Capt. BLACKMER.

He failed from Liverpool the 20th January, after being wind bound 30 days, with hard eafterly gales, in company with 40 fail of veffels bound to different parts of the world. Soon after violent gales, was obliged to return on the 17th in company with about half the number that he failed with. It is feared the refidue of the fleet went afhore, as every day brought fresh intelligence of the diftreffes the gale had occafioned. Among the fufferers was an American brig, which every fail was board perifhed. Letters from Briftol mentioned that the coaft and the Land's End was lined with wrecks and other fpectacles of diftrefs. The weather on the Engliih and Irifh coaft has been more fevere than was ever known—it being computed that the lofs of veffels from November to February amounts to nearly 500 fail and 10,000 fouls—many of the tranfports having been loft. The deftruction of property has not been fo great in 20 years. The cries of the people in the manufacturing and other towns againft the unjuft and unnatural war with France (as it is termed) have fallen to a clamour long ago, and it was not doubted, that if they did not reach the ear of His Majefty, they would be heard in Heaven—whofe vengeance would be wreaked on the guilty heads of the miniftry.

On the night of the 22d Jan. the prefs gang at Liverpool preffed an American failor (as they had often done feveral times before) and carried him on their houfe of rendezvous. Thafe repeated infults fo irritated the American failors, that they aflembled in a body of about 250, went to the houfe and demanded their companion. They were refufed admittance and entered by force, gang fpeedily, threw two of them into the dock, where one of them was drowned, killed one on the fpot, and the remainder fled. On the 2d Feb. the American Captains in port were fummoned to appear before the Mayor and Magiftrates of Liverpool. They accordingly appeared, and were refpectfully told that the matter had paffed under their notice fubjection, and not fuffer them to break the peace, as they had done repeatedly, by infulting the prefs-gang. He added that as long as they behaved themfelves with civility, they fhould be protected by the laws of the land, but if they re newed their infults, they fhould be punifhed with the utmoft feverity of the law.

The Captains in anfwer replied, that America was at war with no nation—but that their citizens had been repeatedly infulted by the Britifh fhips of war. That they were the citizens of an independent nation, and would receive no infults with impunity from the fubjects of any nation—and that the attempts to impreis their men was an outrage and infult that the Englifh government did not juftify—and that if they would not trouble the Americans, they would conduct themfelves with propriety and refpect to them. After this not an Americad was moleffed—their conduct was fuch as juftified the title of freemen, and they fupported the honour of the nation to which they belonged.

WORCESTER, March 22.

The wife of a poor man, in Marlborough, who is fupported by that town's laft week prefented it with three fine children at a birth, who are all alive, and likely to do well.

NORTHAMPTON, March 20.

Jofiah Tatnall, Efq is appointed a Senator in Congrefs for the ftate of Georgia.

COMMUNICATION.

Judge INCREASE SUMNER,

Is held up in the feveral papers printed in the various parts of the Commonwealth for Governor, the year enfuing.—The PEOPLE appear to be well entitled to Mr. SUMNER.—and it is prefumed that they will never have occafion to repent of this, their *moft placed confidence*. A FARMER.

DIED—in this town, on Friday laft, DEACON *Timothy Hunt*, aged 69 years.

Hartford & Hanover

MAIL STAGE:

On the Weft Side of CONNECTICUT River.

THE public are hereby informed, that a line of Stages is eftablifhed, from Hartford, (Conn.) to Dartmouth College, (N. H.) on the weft fide of Connecticut River; running, however, through the towns of Walpole and Chefterfield, on the eaft fide. The route will be performed three times a week, during five months of the year, viz. from the 15th of May to the 15th of October, under this arrangement:—The Stage will leave Bertlebourough at 3 o'clock on the mornings of Mondays, Wednefdays and Fridays arrive at Hartford and Hanover on the evening of the fame days; leave Hartford and Hanover on Tuefdays Thurfdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock in the morning, on the evenings of the fame days, and exchange paffengers.—From the 15th of October to the 15th of May the Stages will leave Hartford and Hanover on Tuefdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock in the morning, arrive at Bratleborough on Wednefdays and Saturdays, at noon, and exchange paffengers. The rate of paffage for each paffenger will be 4 pence—14lbs. luggage allowed gratis, over that weight to be charged, counting 150 the fame as a paffenger.

The proprietors pledge themfelves, to thofe who with to travel with eafe, fpeed and convenience, that they will furnifh elegant carriages and horfes, with careful and faithful drivers, and that nothing on their part fhall be wanting to render a feat in their carriages agreeable.

REUBEN SIKES,
CALVIN MUNN,
SAM. DICKINSON.

N. B. The proprietors will not be anfwerable for any bagg

Hampshire Gazette.

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[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1796. [—No. 501.—]

POETRY.

THIS LIFE.—A NEW SONG.

I.

THIS life is a flute,
Where we ever debate,
On follies we each do purſue;
The more we debate,
Or to wealth do aſpire,
By ſo much we're ſunk in diſtreſs.

II.

The parſon ſo zealous,
Gains many believers,
Who pay him his ſal'ry when due;
And when he has got it,
Conveys it to his pocket:
And promiſes next ſomething new.

III.

The Lawyer when paid,
Will ſtroke his long head,
And plead till his voice is quite hoarſe,
But if no money you pay,
Not a word will he ſay,
Though your fortune depends on the caſe.

IV.

The doctor with powders,
Endeavours to cound ov,
From this troubleſome ſtate here below;
And what makes it worſe,
He'll receive his gay fee,
Ere on us ſuch good he'll beſtow.

V.

The Preceptor much vex'd,
Comes in our view next,
He puzzles his head the whole day,
His ſcholars he ſtumps,
Diſtaſing them groſs,
And in ſcolding, old time drives away.

VI.

The Farmer, whoſe life,
Is free from all ſtrife;
Is happy at the tail of his plough;
Great economy learned,
Attributed by many,
His bread, by the ſweat of his brow.

VII.

Thus we all have our viees,
From whence there ariſes,
Continual ſtrads in each ſtation:
But it is hop'd that ere long,
We ſhall unite in one ſong,
May happineſs attend the nation.

BOSTON, March 16.

English and French Miſcondu&.

The public mind having been much agitated by the treatment which Capt. BLACKMER lately received from a Britiſh man of war, on his voyage from *Jamaica*—we have received from him the following occurrences of the voyage; and the reſtoration of our paper, for their accuracy.

Capt. BLACKMER, in the ſchooner *Hope*, ſailed from *Jamaica*, the 9th Feb. in company with two other American veſſels, and at 8 o'clock, P. M. fell in with three French privateers—one of which fired a number of ſhot at him, brought him to, and ordered him to come on board the priwater. Capt. B. immediately went on board the privateer, the Capt. of which examined his papers, and told him to go on board his veſſel. When Capt. B was going on board his veſſel, the privateer's captain, called the name of the *Hope* and ſaid, "*you damned raſcal haul down your colors and your ſails at your maſterſtaff, or I'll ſire at you.*"—The mate having only a boy with him could not immediately comply, on which the Capt of the privateer again ſaid, "*you ſon of a bitch haul down your ſails, and put your boat a ſtern board.*" The mate immediately put the helm up, and ran foul of the privateer, put down all her quarter, and broke her rudder in mid ſhips—She then went clear. During this, about twenty of the crew jumped on board the *Hope*. Soon after, the other two privateers came up, and ordered Capt. B. and the other veſſels in company to lie too until morning, which they did. In the morning Capt. B. carried the men on board the privateer, and gave them aſſiſtance to repair their veſſel—immediately learn from all the privateers boarded Capt. B. and took from him all his water, except one cask, ſearching him for money; plundered him of a trumpet, and articles of clothing, to the amount of near 50 dollars; telling him he might go to *Jamaica* and get more water, but refuſed to give us the leaſt drop. In conſequence of this privateering, Capt. B. was obliged to put his boat on ſhort allowance of water; and put away to the *Grand Caymanes* for more. But this was only the beginning of his miſfortunes.

On the 6th inſt. in lat. 40 long. 72, off *Block Iſland*, the weather clearing away from a fog, a veſſel hove in ſight, which proved to be a frigate under French colours, which fired a gun at Capt. B. immediately put his helm up, hauled his maintopſail and ſtood before the wind, and fell into the frigates wake. She tacked ſhip, and Capt. B. wore round, put down his helm, and laid too, waiting for the frigate to ſpeak him. The Frigate came up on his lee, at the diſtance of 20 yards to windward, with all ſails aback, for 10 minutes; and then without hailing fired a muſket, the ſhot from which entered Capt. *Blackmer's* face juſt on the left jaw bone, and came out near his mouth, wounding him very ſeverely. Capt. B. ſaw the man on the quarter deck with the muſket in his hand, but him level'd, but had no conception that he had an intention to fire. After this a Lieutenant hailed the ſchooner, and enquired what cargo was on board, and from whence the cauſe—to which Capt. B. gave ſuitable replies; and ag. that they had wounded him ſeverely, and requeſted ſome aſſiſtance; but received no anſwer. After a ſhort pauſe, they ſaid they were French, and that Capt. B. might proceed on his voyage. Capt. B. then requeſted them for God's ſake to lend him ſome aſſiſtance to dreſs his wounds, as he had no medicine on board. After again inquiring where the veſſel came from, the frigate's boat was got out, and the Captain and Lieutenant came along ſide the ſchooner, upon which Capt. B jumped from Capt. B. quarter deck, and ſaid, *Gentlemen, I am happy to ſee you, but I am ſorry you ſhould attempt to take my life.*" The Capt. told the Lieutenant to go on board the ſchooner, and he went himſelf on board another frigate which was then in company. When the Captain was going off, he was again requeſted to ſend his ſurgeon on board the ſchooner; but rejected no anſwer. The Lieutenant, however, ſoon after ordered the ſurgeon on board; who immediately appeared, and after preſſed his utmoſt deteſtation of the proceeding, dreſſed the wounds, offered to tarry all night, left a quantity of medicine, and in all his conduct diſplayed the gentleman, and man of humanity. The Lieutenant too, conducted himſelf like a gentleman, and requeſted to purchaſe ſome fruit of Capt. B. who notwithſtanding the refuſal which he had received, generouſly furniſhed him with ſome oranges, &c. refuſing any compenſation for them. Every endeavour of Capt. B. to find out the names of the frigates, or commanders, was in vain—They refuſed to give them alledging it was not cuſtomary. One of the frigates was a 56, or 40, the other 32.—The Captain of the large was about 5 feet 4 inches high, full faced, ſtraight looking, appeared to be about 40 years of age, a little pitted with the ſmall pox, black hair, and dreſſed in the uniform of the Britiſh navy. The Lieutenant about 5 feet 7 inches, about 25 years old, light hair, was very genteel and polite, and dreſſed in uniform—The ſurgeon near 6 feet high, about 23 years old, very portly and genteel, dark hair, had on a light blue frock. By this deſcription it is to be hoped the name of the frigate will be aſcertained, that proper repreſentations may be made on the ſubject.

A late Journal to INDIA and CHINA.

AT BOMBAY,

IN the region of the torrid zone, the heat of a meridian ſun, renders it very diſagreeable, and indeed almoſt impoſſible (for ſtrangers) to purſue either buſineſs or amuſement without doors: for this reaſon I generally deferred my excurſions till toward the cloſe of the day.

This afternoon Mr. ——— and myſelf, took a walk toward the Engliſh burying ground, which is ſomewhat a mile or two, without the city gates on the ſea ſhore. In our journey we ſaw the Gentoos, burning one of their dead. We were too late to ſee their firſt ceremonies, and left them before they began their laſt; we obſerved, however, that they firſt conſume the head, and then the extremities. While we were looking on this awful novelty, we were accoſted by a little boy, of a modeſt and ſorrowful countenance, who aſked "Can that Mericaman, burn he broder;" The interogation ſeemed accompanied with an expreſſion of regret and ſhame, for the barbarous cuſtom of his country; and before we could anſwer, he turned with a ſigh, toward the friend of his infancy, whom we learned was his mother! The tears of undiſguiſed Nature ſtole o'er his cheek, while he gathered the aſhes of the conſuming fleſh: the calcined bones were equally the ſubjects of his mournful care. A ſmall hole, dug in the ſand, received the ſacred emblem, over which he ſtrewed ſweet marjoram and pieces of ſandal wood.

It being near ſun-ſet, we continued our march, and in a few minutes arrived at the Repoſitory of Chriſtians. This is an oblong ſquare of about 100 yards by 50, enclofed by a decent brick wall of 8 or 10 feet high. The gate or porch, built in the eaſtern ſide, was attended by two aged Hindoos, who bowed as we entered. In this incloſure are many tombs of white and colored marble aqueduct, and cifterns of water. Numbers of tall palm trees, whole branches's bodies and ſolitary ſtations added to the gloom of the evening, and the reflection of "where we were," rendered the ſcene more ſolemn and awful. This burial place has a pretty ſituation, ſurrounded on three ſides by the Foreſt of Dungaree, and on the fourth by the ocean.

In our return, we walked through the groves of the Moors, who are buried on the ſea ſhore. We ſaw ſome of the graves open, and the dogs devouring the dead at leiſure; while the ravens and vultures ſat croaking in the trees waiting an opportunity (in turn) of plundering this laſt recefs of Nature. The beach was ſtrewed with ſhrouds and winding ſheets, which had contained the corpſes or ſome Moors, who (as obſerved) are buried in the ſand, which the water ſooner or later waſhes off, and expoſes the body; which common occurrence the dogs-and—birds of prey ſtrictly attend to, and ſoon deyour the fleſh. Thouſands of bones and human ſkeletons entire lay bleaching to the ſummer ſun, and tempeſt alike! Perhaps the remains of thoſe who in life were the cheerful companions and the boſom friends are paſſed and trampled on without diſcrimination, after the 15th of April next.

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, March 15. 1796.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

ANECDOTE OF A HIGHWAYMAN

MOODY, the celebrated comedian, was met by a highwayman, near London, who threatened to cut his reins if he did not immediately ſtop his horſe. Moody complied, put his hand into his pocket, and nicely diſcriminating between the gold and ſilver it contained, handed the rober nine ſhillings in change. He then ſtated, that he was going upon buſineſs, and appealed to the generoſity of the man, to bear his road expences. Two and ſix pence were accordingly reſtored. Some days after the rencountre, it being underſtood that he had been robbed on the highway, he was called upon to attend at the office of one of the magiſtrates, to ſpeak as to the indentity of a perſon in cuſtody, under ſuſpicion of being the robber. He attended and declared that he was not the man. He was then requeſted to proceed in company with an officer of police to a tavern hard by, where there were three perſon, who were ſuſpected. This he did, and he recognized one of the three to be the man who had ſtopt him? but from motives of humanity, perhaps miſtaken, very naturally inſpired by the juſt, ſeverity of the law of England, he declared, in a pretty audible voice, that the perſon was not there. The highwayman recognized him, from the officer accompanying him, ſuſpected his errand, and with great ſatisfaction heard his unexpected declaration. Moody having left the tavern and proceeding homewards alone, the robber followed him, and in a retired part of his walk, accoſted him with many thanks to his honor, for having ſo generouſly favoured his eſcape. Moody recommended to him, to make good uſe of the affair as a warning and admoniſhed him to reform. The highwayman promiſed, and was taking his leave with a repetion of thanks, when Moody reminded him, "that they had a little account to ſettle," and then urged a return of the ſix & ſix pence the highwayman had taken; who replied, "your honor is ſurely joking; When your honor mentioned a ſettlement of accounts, I was ſure your honor meant to return me the two and ſix pence you borrowed of me." They parted without a ſettlement.

HUMOUR.—*Original.*

A Good ſort of a woman in Vermont, who rigidly adher'd to Saybrook Platform, and the Divine Catechiſm, deſirous of diſcovering to her friend the talent of her ſon, (a boy of ſome ſhrewdneſs) and his aſtoniſhing ſtrength of memory, call'd him up, in the preſence of Col. Levi, to queſtion him on the Catechiſm.—"*My ſon,*" (ſays the good woman) "*unto what ſtate did the fall bring mankind?*"—"*Into the ſtate of Vermont,*" anſwer'd the boy.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, on Book, (however ſmall their accounts) are called upon to ſettle immediately; as my Books will be in the hands of an Attorney to collect without diſcrimination, after the 15th of April next.

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, March 15. 1796

DIVORCE.

A few days ſince, (ſays one of the laſt Paris papers) a married couple determined on being divorced; but not being able to agree with reſpect to the diſpoſal of the children, they referred the diſpute to an aunt, to ſettle. "We have *three* children ſaid the huſband;" I inſiſt on keeping *two*; the third ſhall be left to the care of its mother." "But I," ſaid the latter, "have a right to *two*; the care of one will be more than ſufficient for you." "There is no way of ſettling this diſpute," ſaid the aunt in a tone of the utmoſt gravity, "but by ſetting about to make immediately a *fourth* child." This deciſion produced a laugh—and reſtored good humor. The contending parties embraced, and the idea of a divorce was forgotten.

A young prieſt, of greater pertneſs than wit or learning, being aſked in company how he came to take it into his head to enter into the miniſtry of the church? Becauſe, ſaid he, the Lord had need of me. That may be replied a gentleman preſent, *for I often have read that the Lord once had need of an* ASS.

Harvard College Lottery.

THE Managers of *Harvard College Lottery*, preſent to the Public with a *SCHEME* of the Fourth Claſs of ſaid Lottery—which will commence Drawing on, or before the firſt Tuesday in April next, in the REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER, in *Boſton*.

The ſtrict punctuality which the Managers have hitherto obſerved, as to the time fixed for Drawing, and to the payment of the Prizes—They flatter themſelves has ſo eſtabliſhed the credit of the Lottery, that the Tickets will meet with a rapid ſale, both in this and the neighboring States.

SCHEME

of the 4th Claſs *Harvard College Lottery.*
Nine two Blanks to a Prize.

25,000 TICKETS, at Ten Dollars each, are 250,000 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.	of	*Dol.*	is	*Dol.*
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
30		200		6,000
150		100		15,000
200		50		10,000
300		30		9,000
400		20		8,000
7,300		16		116,800
1422 *Prizes.*				245,000
16,578 *Blanks.*		*Left drawn No.*		5,000
25,000				250,000

5000 DOLLARS

To the laſt drawn Number in addition to what may be drawn againſt it.

SENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Boſton, Oct. 22, 1795. } MANAGERS.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, are for ſale by *Ebenezer Hunt, Enoſus Lyman, and Samuel Clarke jun.* Northampton.

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 ſaid Proprietors is appointed to be holden at the houſe of Capt. John Bennett, inholder in ſaid South Hadley, on Wedneſday the ſixth day of April next, at one of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles—viz.

To chuſe any ſums of money neceſſary for carrying on ſaid works.

To determine on ſome meaſures for carrying their works the enſuing ſeaſon.

To make any alterations that may be thought neceſſary in their bye laws.

To make grants to ſuch perſons as the Proprietors are indebted.

And to take any meaſures whilch may be thought expedient for effecting the deſign of their incorporation.

Given under our hands this nineteenth day of March 1796.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Preſident.
LEFI SHEPHARD, } Directors.
JON DWIGHT.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate in Williamsburgh, two miles and an half from the meeting houſe, containing one hundred acres of land, 60 acres under improvement, well fenced and ſeaſoned, a plenty of firewood, a delightful ſituation for diſcovering many towns in the eaſterly part of the county—ſaid farm has an orchard containing about two hundred apple trees, greater part of which bear—alſo, a number of other fruit trees—alſo, a convenient dwelling houſe, almoſt finiſhed, a wood-houſe and corn houſe, a good barn, with convenient hovels—alſo, two living ſprings, which accommodate the houſe and barn yard with water,—Said farm is excellent for mowing and paſturing, ſeven miles from Northampton—for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamsburgh, March 16. 1796

LOND ſuppoſed between

Southampton and Northampton, a black POCKET-BOOK, with ſome Notes and Accounts, of conſiderable conſequence to the owner—Whoever has, or ſhall find the ſaid Pocket-Book, and return the ſame to the owner, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

LEMUEL STRONG.

Weſtampton, March 16, 1796.

George Waſhington,

PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come—Greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty of Peace and amity has been concluded in the manner herein after mentioned, by the plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and the dey and regency of Algiers; which treaty written in the Arabic language, being tranſlated from the language of the United States, is in the words following, to wit:

"A treaty of peace and amity concluded this preſent day Iſma aetafi, the twenty firſt of the Luna Safer years of Hegira 1210, corresponding with Saturday the 5th of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, between HASSAN BASHAW, dey of Algiers, his divan and ſubjects, and GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States of North America, and the citizens of the ſaid United States.

Art. 1ſt. From the date of the preſent treaty, three ſhall ſubſiſt a firm and ſincere peace and amity between the Preſident and citizens of the United States of North America, and Haſſan Baſhaw, dey of Algiers, his Divan and ſubjects; the veſſels and ſubjects of both nations reciprocally treating each other with civility, honor and reſpect.

Art. 2d. All veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States of North America, ſhall be permitted to enter the different ports of the regency, to trade with our ſubjects, or any other perſons reſiding within our juriſdiction, on paying the uſual duties at our cuſtom houſe that is paid by all nations at peace with this regency: obſerving that all goods diſembarked and not ſold here ſhall be permitted to be reimbarked without paying any duty whatever, either for diſembarking or reembarking. All naval and military ſtores, ſuch as cannon, ſhot, lead, iron, powder, ſulphur, timber for building, tar, pitch, roſin, turpentine, and any other goods denominated naval and military ſtores, ſhall be permitted to be ſold in this regency, without paying any duties whatever at the cuſtom houſe of this regency.

Art. 3d. The veſſels of both nations ſhall paſs each other without any impediment or moleſtation; and all goods—monies or paſſengers,—of whatſoever nation, that may be on board of the veſſels belonging to either party, ſhall be conſidered as inviolable, and ſhall be allowed to paſs unmoleſted.

Art. 4th. All ports of war belonging to this regency, on meeting with merchant veſſels belonging to citizens of the States, ſhall be allowed to viſit them with two perſons only beſide the rowers:—theſe two only permitted to go on board the ſaid veſſel, without obtaining expreſs leave from the commander of ſaid veſſel, who ſhall examine the paſſport, and immediately permit ſaid veſſel to proceed on her voyage unmoleſted. All ſhips of war belonging to the United States of North America, or meeting with an Algerine cruiſer, and ſhall have ſeen her paſſport and certificate from the conſul of the United States of North America

obtain. This proposition should be discussed by itself; and he conceived that every gentleman had an opportunity to speak twice would be able to exhaust the subject; if he should not, he hoped they would be indulged with an opportunity of speaking oftener.

Mr. Hartley was in favor of a committee of the whole, in order to a discussion of the subject by itself.

Mr. Murray objected to the motion.

Mr. Madison, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr Page, supported the motion for going into committee of the whole.

Mr. Nicholas stated the reason which induced him to move for a reference to a committee of the whole on the face of the Union. He had conceived that the proposition had not the least connection with the constitutional enquiry relative to the power of the house in regard to treaties, but as the discussion has taken the turn it has, he supposed it now proper to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The motion for reference to a committee on the state of the Union was put and disagreed to.

The motion then was to refer the proposition to a committee of the whole house.

This motion was carried, and the house went immediately into a committee of the whole—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The house having refolved itfelf into a committee of the whole on a refolution calling for certain papers from the President, relative to the treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Nicholas faid when the members from Connecticut called for information, he mentioned two things which gentlemen might have in view, viz. to examine the merits of the treaty or to obtain the grounds of an impeachment against any of the perfons contained in the negociation. Thefe Mr. Nicholas believed were the motives for calling for the information in queftion, and no one could fay they had not a clear right to do it. The gentleman from South Carolina has faid, that as impeachment was not the object of the refolution, he would aft that gentleman how he would proceed in the bufinefs, before he knew the conduct of the negociator? Would he come before the houfe to impeach a negociator before he was in poffeffion of facts on which to ground his accufation? It could not be doubted, he faid, that the right of fuperintendance, gave them the right to know the conduct of negociators, and no refolution for an impeachment could be properly formed till the neceffary information was received. Nothing can be clearer than the right of requiring this information, fince there is an acknowledged power which makes it neceffary. But it was his opinion that the right that houfe had to enquire into the merits of the treaty, made the information neceffary. What, he aflted, did all the arguments amount to, which had been urged againft the meafure? That if the treaty was completely made, that houfe had no power to interfere in the bufinefs. There was no other argument, and he could not object to that. Gentlemen tell the houfe that the Prefident and Senate have power to make treaties, and when made they are the fupreme law of the land. But, faid he, fuppofe there is a claufe in the Conftitution of the United States, which gives Congrefs a power, which in its operation goes to treating, as well as to all other concerns which require money to carry them into execution.—Such a claufe, he faid, there was, where not only the meaning, but the expreſs words were to the purpofe. That the power which that houfe poffeffed over the purfe-ftrings of the public was to be aſked with diſcretion, no one could doubt.

It had been faid, that it was fufficient for that houfe to be told that the treaty was become a law to inſure the neceſſary appropriations.—When he came there, he faid, he did not fuppofe he was to be ſubject to any power in the government. He would venture to ſay, that gentlemen had gone very lightly into the ſubject relative to the power not found articles in the Conſtitution eſtabliſhing with the power faid to be given to the Preſident and Senate. He ſaid the Conſtitution of the United States, with reſpect to the powers of the different branches was an exact copy of the Engliſh, with this alteration, that the Senate has a power to make amendments to money bills, which the houſe of lords in the Engliſh government has not. [Mr. W. Smith made a remark on the difference between money bills and appropriations.] Mr. Nicholas obſerved that, not expecting the buſineſs would have gone to the length it had, he had not brought to the houſe papers that the power which the Britiſh houſe of commons had over the purſe ſtrings of the nation was the reaſon why thoſe words they claimed a right to could produce the fulleſt authority of this, from the officers of government themſelves. And he did not believe that any gentleman could ſuppoſe, that the framers of the Federal Conſtitution would ſwerve the Engliſh, as to take the ſhadow and leave the ſubſtance behind them. The money to carry into effect the treaty muſt be taken out of the public purſe, through them, and it was doubtleſs neceſſary they ſhould examine into its merits, before they agreed to grant money on account of it. The conſtitution, in giving them the power of appropriating money, gave them the power to deliberate upon all ſubjects requiring their aid, except where the Conſtitution has expreſsly given directions on the ſubject, as in the permanent appropriations for payment of the intereſt of the public debt; in which caſe, they parted with the deliberative power for the greater ſecurity of the public creditor. He ſaid, in making a treaty, there was a neceſſity of calling on the houſe for money, and therefore it was in effect no treaty till they made the neceſſary appropriations.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid that the whole Conſtitution muſt be examined to determine upon the conſtitutionality of the treaty; but he did not think that queſtion was before the houſe. The gentleman from South Carolina had aſſerted the conſtitutionality of the treaty could not be proved from the papers aſked for, and that all intentions of impeachment were abandoned. He believed not; becauſe no man could be a judge of the propriety of an impeachment, until the papers aſked for were on the table. With reſpect to the other gentleman from North Carolina, who had formed a judgment of the Britiſh treaty, he had obſerved, ſaid, if there was a doubt on the ſubject, it would be determined, when the matter came under diſcuſſion; if they had not the power, no information they might receive, would make them aſſume that power. It had been ſaid that they were bound to ſay what they intended doing with the papers: that they could not determine, until they ſaw the papers.

It was ſaid that the Preſident might refuſe to give the papers, if he pleaſed, and if ſo, that the houſe had no right to aſk for them. But the reſolution was qualified; they did not mean to embarraſs the public buſineſs in which they were intereſted. The reſervation was made for that purpoſe. It was a qualification diſtated by diſcretion. It is ſaid that the Preſident would have the propriety of information on the ſubject; they had expreſſed their feelings on the face of the reſolution; and gentlemen will not ſay that the treaty is ſo bad, that no information which can be given, can reconcile it to them. The gentleman from Carolina had aſked if it was a proper enquiry, whether a negociator had complied with his inſtructions? The queſtion was improper to put to the houſe; for, though he had acted contrary to his inſtructions, if the Preſident had afterwards confirmed his negociation, he was not anſwerable? This he ſaid, was very unſound doctrine. If the houſe determined that the treaty was an impolitic one, will not that gentleman be ready to ſay it was not according to the original inſtructions given by the Preſident to the negociator, therefore ought to be puniſhed for bringing the Preſident into ſuch a dilemma. There are articles in the treaty, as ſaid, which will not be objected to by any body, therefore, in reſpect to ſuch parts the publication was neceſſary. This did away the gentleman's argument of the neceſſity of impeaching the Preſident for publiſhing the treaty, if it were unconditional. It had been ſaid that no inſtance could be produced of calling for papers of this kind. It may be, that there never was ſuch a treaty againſt which ſo many objections might be raiſed. It was his opinion, that they were a conſtituted authority for examining the conſtitutionality of the motion.

Mr. Heath ſpoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Swanwick ſaid, that it had given no one greater pleaſure than he had experienced, to obſerve the good temper with which this ſubject had been diſcuſſed. It had been juſtly remarked that the queſtion one before the houſe was not improper the time for conſideration. It would be eaſily recollected, that when the treaty was firſt publiſhed, no ſmall blame was thrown upon the people who expreſſed their diſapprobation of it, without waiting for all the information which might be given on the ſubject. If the committee of the whole therefore, were now to take the conſideration of it, without attempting to get that information, it would be unpardonable. And he could not ſee, that if the requeſt was made, with the propoſed clauſe of exception, how it could be imagined that it involved in it, any power which they did not poſſeſs, or encroached on the conſtitutional rights of any other branch of government. He had been told, that the treaty being the law of the land, that houſe had nothing to do but acquieſce in it. Even if he were to conſider it in that light, ſtill he ſhould not think it wrong to call for papers, nor could fact be deemed offenſive. The other day, he ſaid, when the naval equipment was under conſideration, they called for papers, and fairly when as important a queſtion, which involves the greateſt intereſts of the country, and the appropriation of large ſums of money, was under diſcuſſion, it could not be wrong to call for ſimilar information. But being declared a law of the land, it was ſaid we had nothing to do with it. If this was the caſe, a difference of conſtruction put upon the Conſtitution in reſpect to treaties; and as the advocates for particular religious tenets draw all their various concluſions from the ſame text of ſcripture, ſo different perſons interpret differently the conſtruction of the ſame clauſes in the conſtitution. He turned to the Conſtitution itſelf, and there he found the powers given to the Preſident and Senate, and thoſe given to Congreſs cloſely connected with each other, and limited upon the diſcretionary power in that houſe to grant or withhold appropriations; if they had not that power, they would become mere automatons. Deprived of that right, ſaid he, a moſt tranſformation would be made of the repreſentatives of a free people. Another power in the Conſtitution given to the repreſentative aſſembly was, the power of originating all money bills, which would be a mere dead letter, [Mr. W. Smith again inſiſted upon a diſtinction between money bills and appropriations] if any other power might confirm them to raiſe taxes on the people. Nor did he think the caſe of treaties, ſaid he, contemplated by the Conſtitution. No. But great ſtreſs is laid upon the Conſtitution's declaring treaties laws of the land. The article has been often quoted partially, but not at large. It ſtates what ſhall be the law of the land, and amongſt the reſt, all treaties ratified by the Preſident and Senate, which was intended as a cure to the defective part of the old Confederation, in which the different ſtates ſided to infringe on national treaties. Beſides, tho' the Conſtitution gave the power of laws to treaties, no body will doubt that the Conſtitution remains paramount to all laws. Suppoſe any law was paſſed by Congreſs, could a treaty ſet it aſide? No, ſaid he, becauſe the priority is annexed to him, that laws have the priority. The queſtion on the treaty being the ſupreme law of the land, then it could bear; the powers of the houſe, he ſaid were too great to be infringed by any treaty. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Lyon) yeſterday that if the Preſident and Senate were to make a treaty, and that houſe were to refuſe to make due appropriations for carrying it into effect, it would be treaſon or nullity, and no foreign nation would in future treat with ſuch an uncertain government. Mr. Swanwick obſerved, that that gentleman would probably be forgiven, when he was told, that the Britiſh houſe of commons poſſeſſes the ſame power which he reprobates to the Engliſh, five aſſembly of the United States. (This Mr. Swanwick proved by reading the king's ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, in which he calls upon the commons for the neceſſary appropriations, which he hopes they will grant him and promiſes to lay before them all the requiſite information ſpecifying the late treaty) and that it is ſaid, exclaimed he, that the repreſentative aſſembly of the United States, does not poſſeſs a privilege enjoyed by an Engliſh houſe of commons! He hoped not. As this power of deliberation, with reſpect to appropriations, might not be conſidered a new doctrine, Mr. Swanwick propoſed to read two extracts from a Work, entitled, "The Federaliſt," from pages 101 and 133. [Mr. Williams objected to the extracts being read, but the houſe over-ruled the objection.]

In the courſe of the debate, Mr. Swanwick obſerved, he had heard ſome obſervations, which he was ſorry to hear, and which he thought irrelevant. It was ſaid that encroachments on the Conſtitution were more likely to be made by that houſe, than by any other branch of the government. Whence, ſaid he, ariſes this change? He did not believe there was a diſpoſition in any to encroach. What the houſe now wanted was information; they wanted to know for what purpoſe they were about to grant money, before they granted it. He truſted that houſe would always be cautious how they parted with the money of the public. In no inſtance, he ſaid, had they been charged with being too ſcrupulous in that reſpect.

The gentleman from Vermont called upon the houſe to beware of encroachments leſt they overturned their republican government. Was not their government, he ſaid, as likely to be undermined wilfully as any other, unwilling power? There may and will be difference of opinion on the preſent debate, he truſted that no evil, but the greateſt good would ariſe from ſuch diſcuſſions.

Mr. Sedgwick preſented ſome documents relative to the election of Mr. Varnum, from Maſſachuſetts, which were laid on the table.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Received from France and Great Britain.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.

Recruits, horſes, clothes, and ammunition are daily ſending to our armies, and peace is looked upon as at a diſtance. The truce concluded on the Adige is only to give ſome reſt to the troops; a fifth campaign ſeems inevitable.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.

Three thouſand men of the French garriſon, made priſoners at *Manheim*, and afterwards exchanged, have already arrived at *Strafburg*; the Recruit Loan in each place has been productive of very conſiderable ſums.

Extraordinary preparations for a new campaign are carrying on by the French in the neighbourhood of *Deux Ponts*, where they receive conſiderable reinforcements. Moſt of the caſtle in the places occupied by them are fortified anew.

A letter from *Spain*, dated Jan. 6, ſays, "a ſquadron of five ſeven of war and two frigates, with other armed ſhips, have failed from the port of *Cadiz*, for the *South Sea*, to order, according to the general belief of our politicians, to render ſome diſtreſſes to the eſtabliſhment of *Coloſpronid* diſcovered by the celebrated navigator MARTIN, for which object a number of troops and artillery have been embarked on board of this ſquadron.

"It is ſaid, that the French ſquadron commanded by Admiral RICHERY, has been charged by the French government to fail, and convey the French commiſſioners to *St. Domingo*, who are veſted by the Executive Power of *France*, to take poſſeſſion of that part of the iſland which has been ceded by the Court of *Spain* to the Republic of *France*.

COBLENTZ, Jan. 26.

We are buſy in conſtructing two bridges on the *Moſelle*. Much activity is alſo uſed in founding abaracks and entrenchments. The plan of the French, is ſaid to be to paſs the *Rhine* again, and to penetrate to the *Lahn*, with a view to move themſelves maſters of the forteſs of *Ehrenbreitſtein*.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.

Gen. LEFEVRE, who commanded the cantonments of the Republican troops on the left bank of the *Rhine*, between *Caſtgne* and *Bonn*, has received orders to move to the right bank of that river, abandoned by Gen. LAURENT, who, we underſtand, has marched with his diviſion to *Hartland*, where fame aſſociated concerning the intentions of the cabinet of Berlin. LEFEVRE has marched to *Duſſeldorf* with a corps of about 7000 men, which is to be reinforced, in order to facilitate the communication between the bank of the *Rhine*, as well as with the train of artillery, ammunition, and pontoniers. Near *Hers* another bridge has been eſtabliſhed acroſs the *Rhine*.

DUSSELDORFF, Jan. 25.

The French troops have now taken up their winter-quarters. Gen. HATRY commands here; and laſt week they were going forward in order to render this place as ſtrong as poſſible.

HAGUE, Jan. 26.

This day and to-morrow, throughout the territories of *Holland*, the election of deputies to the Batavian National Convention will take place. According to the reſolution of the States, fifty-five Members are to be elected to repreſent the Provinces of *Holland*.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In our laſt, we had the pleaſure to announce the ſafety of the crew and troops on board the *Aurora* tranſport, one of Rear-Admiral CHARTIAN's fleet, which foundered at ſea.—A letter from *Cowes* (where they arrived) dated the 7th inſt. gives the following, further particulars on the ſubject:—

"About three weeks ago, her maſts and rudder were carried away by a violent guſt of wind; and from that time ſhe remained a helpleſs log on the water, kept afloat only by the manual exertions of the people at the pumps. Three veſſels bore down to the wreck in this intermediate ſpace, but were unable to offer her any aſſiſtance.

"On Tueſday laſt, being about ten leagues W. of the *Iſland*, Capt. HOOPER, of the ſhip *Sedgley*, of *Philadelphia*, was ſo fortunate as to fall in with her, and, without the leaſt heſitation, determined, at the hazard of his own life and thoſe of his crew, to riſque thoſe miſerable people, 160 in number, from that fate which ſo long threatened them, and which from that time they muſt have met with in a few hours. It ſhould be recorded to his honour, that this humane act was by unanimous conſent, triumphed over the danger that awaited his exertions in the boat; for he brought the whole of them ſafe to his own ſhip, except one man, who was literally drowned in the boat. The troops are Germans, and have behaved with a ſtability that evinces much true gratitude of their deliverer; they have tendered Capt. HOOPER their money, which he has nobly refuſed, ſaying, he finds ſufficient remuneration in his own breaſt for the trouble he has had. One of them, on being aſked if Capt. HOOPER treated them well when he had them on board? exclaimed, "Sir, this brave American does honour to his country, he gave us all he had; he ſhared out of one, and we are determined to kiſs his feet as long as we live."

Four of the above unfortunate people died at *Cowes* on Friday morning, ſuppoſed to have been being landed.

It is ſtated from reſpectable authority that the King of *Pruſſia* has at this moment an army of 200,000 men, and that the Emperor of *Germany* and *Holland* at the ſhorteſt notice, who will ſhortly take the field early in the enſuing ſpring, provided *Great-Britain* offers a ſufficient pecuniary inducement to his Majeſty to engage in the enterpriſe. A regular return of the above forces has within theſe few days, been laid before our Miniſters, by the Pruſſian Ambaſſador, Baron JACOBI, and the negociation for their ſervices is ſaid to be in a ſucceſsful train.

The appointment of Admiral VANDEPUT to the *Portugal* ſtation, is conſidered by ſome in a manner as precaution againſt the Spaniards, who are ſuſpected of hoſtile intentions towards the country. It is reported, that Spaniſh troops, under French colours, are already at ſea.

Yeſterday a meeting of the Whig Club was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern.—It was a very numerous ever aſſemblage at this ſeaſon of the year. Mr. Erſkine addreſſed the meeting, relative to the gallant ſpeech, on Tueſday at the Weſt Club-Houſe, whilſt the bleed and treaſure of this country are lavaſhly waſting and exhauſting in the proſecution of an unjuſt and unprincipled war, and immortal Patriot preſerves its ſacred, the harmony, and the dignity of debate. Like a great Colonius, ſurrounded by Liberty, Peace, and Peace, he beſtrides Europe—obſerves all the enjoy by which it is aſſicted, and, by his wiſdom and philanthropy, prevents Auſtria from experiencing the ill effects reſulting from ſimilar calamities. Good God! Gentlemen when I read the Speech of that illuſtrious Chief to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I bluſh to be conſidered as the people of America adopt a ſtrain ſo ſervile and baſe! Father of the Creation ſave them ſuch a Guardian, and that they ſhall only be preſented by a ſcale of religion deriving from paying an equal adoration to Waſhington and Mahomet!

The young King of Sweden continues to win the hearts of eaſtern of heaven, and with a love of Peace, which we could wiſh animated in an equal degree his brother Sovereigns on the continent. Our readers will recollect the Empreſs of Ruſſia refuſed to receive the letter of notification that was ſent to her on his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, and the reaſon aſſigned for that refuſal, he obſerved, that ſhe knew how to accept the title, but that ſhe was afraid of incurring the reſentment of nations that had long delayed the fall of Europe: He ſhould ſoon congratulate with her on ſuppreſſing the Auſtrian, of whom the Empreſs might find to be a dangerous neighbour, from meeting the fate of the Turk.

The prize money for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope is completely aſcertained, and amounts to the neat ſum of two millions and a half ſterling, to be divided among the gallant ſeamen:—The ſhare of a Poſt Captain of 74 guns will be ten thouſand pounds, and that of all other officers in ſimilar proportion.

Three Hamburgh Mails are now due. Their arrival is expected with much anxiety, becauſe it is probable they will bring either a contradiction or, what is more probable, a confirmation of the report received from Paris of the Emperor having ratified the truce between his General, and the Chief of the French republic. The mails will alſo bring ſome intelligence of great importance from the ſeat of war in Italy.

There is at this moment an awful, anxious pauſe in the political world—Whether, like that part of which is the natural reſult of the former, it is only a renewal of hoſtilities with doubled vigour and fury; or, whether it is the harbinger of permanent tranquility and repoſe, a few weeks will probably determine. The European Powers ſeem to be engaged in watching, without ſentiments of diſpoſition and diſtruſt, the operations of each other:—in aſcertaining the preparations that are making by each: in attending to their reſpective domeſtic ſituations: and in calculating the extent of their financial reſources.

The Emperor, trembling for the Milaneſe as the fate of the Ally the King of Sardinia muſt with reaſon of peace, even though he may not approve the Netherlands. The Empire muſt ſubmit to the deciſion of its head.

The King of Sardinia is probable either accelerating or paving the way for a negociation.

Great Britain appears to be ſtanding alone. She ſeems watching with the utmoſt anxiety the manner of the Emperor whoſe determination at the preſent criſis will have conſiderable influence upon her future conduct. Her attention is alſo directed to the preparations which Spain is making with ſuch activity and openneſs.

The French Republic is ſo unanimous in the deſire of making peace, that the ſpringing of war in Italy with vigour, in order to ſhew him that the intereſt of the Milaneſe will be the immediate effect of his determination to terminate the conteſt. The Republic, it is eaſily to ſee, entertains an object that a ſpeedy peace with Great Britain is alſo likely to take place: for it is therefore, it is ſeparated, ſtrong her utmoſt endeavours to induce Spain to a cordial co-operation with her and Holland againſt England.

The tone and temper of the conduct of Holland ſeem to be a ſtrong metafore upon the plans which France may adopt.

Pruſſia, as we have already ſtated, will not be ſorry to ſee the war continued, becauſe ſhe believes that it will conſolidate her partition of Poland, and facilitate her deſigns againſt Turkey.

Sweden and Denmark, connected by a wiſe policy are watching the conduct of Ruſſia.

Such appears to us to be the poſition of the European Powers. May this poſition be ſoon ameliorated by the termination of the war, and may thoſe that govern feel with as much force as thoſe that are governed, the neceſſity of a ſpeedy peace!

Feb. 12.

The accounts from *Italy*, of the date of the 20th ult. ſtate, that nothing had been tranſacted, either on the ſubject of the Armiſtice, or with regard to the negotiation for peace, ſaid to be entered upon between the court of Rome and the French government. It was only known that a council had been holden on the 6th ult. at *Turin*, after which ſeveral couriers were diſpatched to *Vienna*.

We ſome days ago, ſtated, upon good authority, that nearly ſixty of the troops which failed under the command of Admiral CHRISTIAN, for the *Weſt Indies*, muſt have reached the place of their deſtination. We are happy in being able further to confirm this intelligence, by advices received yeſterday at *Lloyd's* from *Liverpool*, of the arrival of a veſſel there from the *Weſt Indies*, which on her paſſage home, fell in with *Twenty nine ſail* of the outward bound convoy under the command of Admiral CHRISTIAN, having proſperouſly of very ſoon reached *Barbadoes*.

From the *Rhine* there is no particular intelligence, except, that the moſt vigorous preparations continue to be made, both by the French and Auſtrians, for opening the campaign early in the ſpring.

The Italian mail, brought by the ſame conveyance, fully confirms our former accounts, that a negotiation has been actually entered into between his Sardinian Majeſty and the French Republic.

Accounts received by yeſterday's mail from *Hamburgh*, by way of *Yarmouth*, ſtate, that the Ruſſian troops upon that frontier, had marched towards Mount Caucaſus with an army of 30,000 men, to ſuppreſs an inſurrection among the Coſſacks of the Don, who had unexpectedly attacked the Ruſſian troops upon that frontier.

Marſhal CLAIRFAYT was to go to the theatre of war on the approaching ſpring arrival, where he was ſaluted as the deliverer of *Germany*.

Two millions ſterling is the ſum to be paid by Great-Britain, to the owners of neutral ſhips detained on their voyage.

The French paper which on Friday negatived the ſtoring a ſenſation, not only in the city, but in every part of the town, from the importance of its contents—the pretended Convention between the Emperor and the French Republic—is now proved to be, from the moſt poſitive proofs, an impoſition upon us; and although preſerved in all the papers of Saturday, it appears was no ſooner out of *London*.

There is no doubt (ſays a Morning paper) but ſeveral of the Jews in the city were connected with the man who ſet forth the forgery, who officiates in the feigned character of a clergyman, and who is ſaid to have lately attended an aſſembly with ſome of thoſe ſpeculating gentry. In order to ſhew the fraud, he was aſſerted to be partial Jew zealous on Saturday, in aſſerting that the Gazette was authentic. One Jew only, is known to have held a million of ſtock on ſpeculation, in the courſe of one hour on Friday morning;—and the Jews were in general adviſed to be in the ſecret.

By a letter from *Dungarvon*, in *Ireland*, we learn that three veſſels had been wrecked between *Hartſe Head* and *Bannahow*, and all on board periſhed, and that all parts of the coaſt were covered with pieces of wreck and boxes of goods. There is alſo by this channel a confirmation of the loſs of the Contraſtor Indiaman, (as mentioned in a former paper) having 300 infantry and 200 dismounted cavalry on board, the whole of whom likewiſe periſhed.

The new Municipalities of *Paris*, were inſtalled on the 9th inſt. The ſame day, diſtributions to the amount of 170 were ſent from *Paris* to Jacobin Judges, Adminiſtrators, and Commiſſaries in the provinces.

Feb. 16.

Our readers will ſee by the debate laſt night in the Houſe of Commons, on Mr. GREY's motion for an immediate negotiation for Peace with the French, that there is very little proſpect of the ſpeedy return of that bleſſing. It is true, Mr. PITT ſaid, that means were now employed to enable Miniſters to aſſail themſelves of the firſt opportunity to open a negotiation with the French; but

POETRY.

THE PUPPIES.—*A Poem.*

IN modern days, as it is faid,
A 'fquire had a puppy bred,
In number juft as many ones,
As by his conforte he had fons;
A puppy to each boy was given,
To bread the boys and pupies even.
A warm difpute there foon accru'd,
Which of the puppies of the broad
Should in pre-eminence be dreft,
With power to govern o'er the reft—
Says John, I'm furely the firft born;
Therefore my pup muft govern your's.
Na, no—fays Tim, fure this can't be,
This is no claim but monarchy:
My pup, indeed is no fuch fool,
As not to have his fhare of rule.
Says Will, I'll both you difinherit,
My puppy claims the higheft merrit;
In queft of game he's fully bent,
And leads the van from ftronged fcent:
There's not a dog in all the nation,
So artful in his *fpecial* calling.
Then brought the matter to a clofe;
Says ftar, in meeting I'll preftde,
And hear the matter fairly try'd,
And let the cafe be fairly voted,
Each puppy now fhall be promoted;
And put an end to all this ftrife,
Each puppy now a dog is 'fquire;
For men are *governed* thro' their lives,
By *dogs*, by *puppies*, *'fquires* and *wives*.

POETRY on the laft fuff'rings of the late Queen of France—by DR. TROTTER.

TUNE the Son of Alknanook.

YE monfters of Death, that now howl for your prey,
Whofe deeds black as night cloud the fair face of day.
Thrice welcome ye fentence to end all my pain,
Though I ftrink at your crimes, yet I fcorn to complain.

Ye dark dreary walls where a captive I lay,
All bedew'd with your damps till thefe locks turn'd fo grey.
Could this blood of mine from your land waft the ftain,
O, thed it ye furies, for I fcorn to complain.

When for murder and rapine no victims are left,
When the throne and the altar of all are bereft;
Still the blood of my babes for your guilt fhall remain,
O, give them but death, and I'll fcorn to complain.

When infolent by traitors and doom'd to a cell,
Some far travel'd Sailor then my fufferings fhall tell,
When the blood of the Cæfars fhall mount in each vein,
They fhall hear how it ftow'd how I fcorn'd to complain.

Ye nations around me to whom I appeal,
Who fhall weep for my woes and record the fad tale;
When thou gallant Britain, fhall pity and feel,
Know I fcorn'd to lament when I bow'd to their fteel.

Lead on then ye demons unmov'd fee I ftand,
Yet one tear at adieu Oh! unto ill fated land,
Farewell my dear babes, 'tis for you this laft pain,
O welcome fweet Death, now I fcorn to complain.

THE OLD WAY.

"WHAT, a traveller, and always in the fame place?" Gently, my philofophic fir, can he go beyond the rays of the *fun*? *Je vous entends Monfieur*—then he is mingled with the rays, thinking to add to its luftre—" Softly, again, he is only holding a *plain* mirror to *reflect* the light on fome objects which o-therwife feem to pafs unnoticed—and fuch *reflections* can give no *pain*, as he holds not the burning glafs of fatire which might create a *fmart* if the focial point was brought to an *individual* object.

The old way is often a very good one, and fometimes the very beft way: but fome people adhere to it merely on that account: like wine they think it never can be good unlefs it is old—in fhort, if they can't have the old way they won't have any. Cuftom is a tyrant, and one of the worft kind too, it often makes fools of its fubjects as well as ftaves.

In fome towns I have paffed through, the people have fallen into one method of building all their houfes upon one plan. A ftranger wants one of a different model, more convenient, &c. to fuit his buſineſs. "Your model won't anfwer at all, fays the carpenter; fuch kind of work as you propofe, fays the joiner, would ruin it: and the mafon adds, fuch a chimney would be monſtrous, we would not have fuch a looking thing, we know how to do it all." There is no reafoning any further, it is built—but it is done in the *old way*.

The road—there are two ways of mending them—one, to do it effectually in May or June, fo that they may have the heat of the fummer to dry them, and make them hard, that the travellers may have the benefit—the other is, to mend them to the halves, juft before winter, in cold, fhort days, when the great rains will waſh away the loofe duft thrown up, and make them worſe in the ſpring than if nothing had been done, and in that way let them remain dangerous through all the ſeaſons following. Now the latter way would be a very fooliſh one, and nothing could be ſaid in its favour, if it was not the *old way*.

Dilworth's ſpelling book is a mighty champion for the old way, altho' nearly half the words in it are divided wrong, and its other imperfections now appear in every page, yet in ſome parts of the country it carries all before it—it teaches the children to read the *old way*.

But the primer is the book of books, it has the catechiſm in it—and children muſt be taught to repeat it all by heart however abſtruſe—true, a great part of it they never can underſtand (whatever Divines can) but it teaches them divinity verbatim. But huſh, it muſt be right—it is the good *old way*.

Even Preachers have their ways too—let a man of the moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities and engaging manners, with a heart void of ſuperſtition or hypocriſy, but fraught with ſincerity and glowing with univerſal benevolence—let him deliniate virtue in all her beauteous colours—"teach man to be mild and ſociable to man," inſtruct them that they ought to live the life of angels here, that they may be ſo in reality hereafter—ſo recommend chriſtian charity, and all its chriſtian virtues, that a good man can't help wiſhing, "to feed the hungry and clothe the naked." Yet aſk one of the ancient pillars of orthodoxy, and he will tell you it is no preaching at all—"He ſaid nothing about original ſin or predeſtination, nor even mentioned the *danger* of good works—that is what I call preaching, that is ſound doctrine, that is what I have always believed in, and therefore what I always ſhall believe. In ſhort it is the *good old way*.

I have known in ſome parifhes, at the time when regular ſinging was introduced, that the original diſciples of ſuperſtition were all up in arms—To ſtand up to ſing, they ſaid, diſcovered a proud and naughty ſpirit—to beat time with the hand was a prophanation of the ſabbath—to uſe a pitchpipe in the meeting was certainly an introduction to popery:—But to introduce a baſs viol or a flute, was the Duce and all—it muſt be wicked—it was a new way.

But of all the *old* ways in the world, ſome ladies have the preteſt—in ſome of the ſtates in the union, aſk one of the *firſt girls* to ſit an hour with you in an evening—ſhe will honeſtly reply, "O, ſir, we never *ſit up* with gentlemen here; there may be ſuch a new faſhion with ſome, but it is not half ſo clever as the *old way*.

A Secret how to keep a Huſband true.

Addreſſed to Married Ladies.

WITHOUT any deſire to be conſidered as wiſer than the reſt of the thinking part of the world, I would with to communicate to married ladies a ſecret of inеſtimable value, and which, if properly attended to, however bitter it may be on the firſt taſte appear, it will not fail to give a never fading luſtre to beauty.

To keep a huſband true, the wife muſt herſelf be ſtrictly virtuous, not fond of the company of other men, however innocent may be their converſation and amuſements. Where ſhe cannot, conſiſtently with truth, take his part in any public argument, inſtead of joining againſt him, ſhe ſhould either be ſilent, or prudently endeavor to turn the converſation on other ſubjects. Nothing more effectually leſſens a man or wife in the eyes of the world, than when they publicly differ in opinion; and it is of little conſequence which may have the moſt reaſon on their ſide, ſince both will equally ſuffer in the deciſion: Modeſty and diffidence are the greateſt ornaments of married woman.

If decently ornamenting the perſon is indiſpenſably neceſſary before marriage, it is ſtill more ſo after, and nothing can be more fatal to conjugal happineſs, than the careleſneſs of dreſs, that looſe and diſorderly attire, to which too many married ladies give themſelves up.—When a huſband finds in a wife a very different woman from her he courted, indifference, if not diſguſt, will undoubtedly enſue, and there will be no wonder in it, if the huſband roves abroad, like the bee, in ſearch of new ſweets.

That enchanting inſtrument, the female tongue, when properly tuned, is more powerful than all the charms of muſic. By this the ſtubborn ſoul of mankind is ſoftened, and men would not know how to refuſe, if women knew but how to aſk.

Anger, violence, and rage, deform the female figure, and a turbulent woman diſgraces the delicacy of her ſex. Where violence reigns, love ſoon quits that habitation. Be adviſed, ye fair, never be loud nor violent, if you mean or wiſh to be happy.

The characteriſtic of an engaging temper is mildneſs and chearfulneſs, and with theſe two qualities a woman muſt pleaſe a huſband. To engaging manners, women owe the ſtability of their empire, and the leſs power they aſſume, the more they are ſure to have.

Too many women, ſo far from betaking themſelves to the road pointed out by nature, ſeem to counteract it's intentions. They are no ſooner out of bed, than they ſet up their lamentations: every thing vexes them even to provocation—they with themſelves in their graves, and thus, inſtead of that pleaſure and harmony which Hymen promiſed them, they diffuſe gadneſs and langour around them.

My fair country women will readily excuſe the liberty I have here taken, in cenſuring the conduct of ſome ladies, for if they look around them, they will find too many originals that correſpond with this picture. It is true, indeed, that there are ſome men of ſo perverſe a diſpoſition, that neither love nor friendſhip can ſubdue their ferocity; but let married women take this as a certain rule, if love and tenderneſs are not capable of bringing a man to reaſon, fury and violence never can.

BALTIMORE, March 17.

The Schooner Eliza, Capt. Porter, arrived yeſterday, in 19 days from Jeremie. Before Capt. P. left that port, intelligence had been received of the arrival at the Mole, of ſeveral tranſports with troops, &c. The Eliza is the veſſel which was boarded from the Harriet armed tranſport in Jeremie, lately mentioned in the papers. Capt. Porter ſays reſpecting this affair, that the conduct of the Americans, in defending themſelves when attacked by the Harriet's boat, was highly commended. The ſame night a repreſentation of the whole tranſaction was drawn up and ſigned by the American Captains, and on the morning they preſented it to the commandant, who received them very politely, and aſſured them, that after having examined the affair, he would make his reply, which he did in the evening, expreſſing his ſincere regret that ſuch a cauſe of complaint ſhould have happened. He gave his word and honour that he would faithfully repreſent their grievance to the admiral and to the commandant in chief; that he had no doubt they would be amply ſatisfied; and that the Harriet's captain would be ſeverely puniſhed; aſſuring them, at the ſame time, of their protection from any inſults in future. Reynolds, who commanded the tranſport, is a refugee from New York.

The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the county of Hampſhire, or the Falls at South-Hadley, are here by notified that a meeting of ſaid Proprietors is appointed to be holden at the houſe of Capt. John Bennett, innkeeper in ſaid South-Hadley, on Wednesday the ſixth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the fore noon, then and 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 warrants to any perſons to whom the proprietors are indebted

To receive the report of any committees heretofore appointed by ſaid Proprietors.

To make choice of the officers of the corporation for the year enſuing.

To conſider and act on all other matters that may be thought beneficial to the Proprietors for the further ance and completion of the objects of the incorporation.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Preſident.
SAMUEL HENSHAW. } Directors.
LEVI SHEPARD. }

March 10th. 1796.

GASH given by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

The Proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the county of Hampſhire, are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of John Bennett, innholder in South Hadley, on Wedneſday the ſixth day of April next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles—viz—

To raiſe ſuch ſums of money neceſſary for carrying on their works.

To determine on ſome meaſures for carrying in their works the enſuing ſeaſon

To make any alterations that may be thought neceſſary in their by-laws.

To make grants to ſuch perſons as the Proprietors are indebted.

Or to take any meaſures which may be thought expedient for effecting the deſign of their incorporation.

Given under our hands this nineteenth day of March, 1796.

SAMUEL HENSHAW Preſident.
LEVI SHEPARD, }
JON DWIGHT. } Directors.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate in Williamſburgh, two miles and an half from the meeting houſe, containing one hundred acres of land, 60 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a plenty of firewood, a delightful proſpect in diſcovering many towns in the eaſterly part of the county—ſaid farm has an orchard conſiſting about two hundred apple trees, greater part of which bear—alſo, a number of other fruit trees—alſo, a convenient dwelling houſe, almoſt new, a wood-houſe and corn houſe, a good barn, and convenient ſheds—alſo, two living ſprings, with commodious the houſe and barn yard with water,—Said farm is excellent for mowing and paſturing, ſeven miles from Northampton—for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamſburgh, March 16 1796

Hartford & Eaſtward

MAIL STAGE.

On the Weſt Side of CONNECTICUT River.

THE public are hereby informed, the a line of Stages is eſtabliſhed, from Hartford, (Conn.) to Dartmouth College, [N. H.] on the weſt ſide of Connecticut River; running, leaving Hartford at the houſe of Waldeland Coulden, on the eaſt ſide. The route will be performed three times a week, during five months of the year, viz. from the 15th of May to the 15th of October, this arrangement:—The Stage will leave Hartford through at 3 o'clock on the morning of Mondays, Wednedays and Fridays, and arrive at Hartford and Hanover on the evening of the following days; leave Hartford and Hanover on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock in the morning, on the evenings of the ſame days, and exchange paſſengers.—From the 15th of October to the 15th of May the Stages will leave Hartford and Hanover on Tueſdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock in the morning, arrive at Brattleborough on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at noon, and exchange paſſengers. The rate of wiſeage for one paſſenger will be 4 pence—14lbs. baggage allowed gratis, over that weight to be charged, containing 15 to the ſame as a paſſenger.

The proprietors pledge themſelves, to thoſe who with to travel with eaſe, ſpeed and economy, that they will furniſh elegant carriages and horſes, with caſeful and faithful drivers, and nothing on their part ſhall be wanting to make a ſeat in their carriages agreeable.

REUBEN SIKES.
CALVIN MUNN.
SAM. DICKINSON.

N. B. The proprietors will not be anſwerable for any breakage.

March 1795

Jenny Dodge,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that ſhe can be found at the houſe of a DENTIST, in Northampton.—Having taken great pains to procure information from the moſt approved Doctors in New-York—and having attended ſeveral with the ſtuff of Ivory, the ſubſcriber flatters herſelf ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to any who may employ her.

She refides at preſent at Doct. PORTER'S, at the ſouth part of the town.

March 30. 1796.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, Commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Phillip Jones*, late of Middlefield, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—ten months from the firſt day of March laſt, being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims; hereby notify all concerned, that we ſhall attend on the buſineſs of our appointment, at the dwelling houſe of Samuel Jones in Middlefield, on the firſt Wedneſday of May and December next, from one till four o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid days, to receive and conſider.

DAVID SHEPHARD,
EBENEZER ISHAM,
WILLIAM GAY, } *Commiſſioners.*

☞ All perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES, } *Adminiſtrators.*
CALEB JAMES, jun.

Middlefield, March 17, 1796.

LOST, on the road between landlord Field's in Afhfield, and Mr. Elihu Hubbard's in Williamſburgh, a leather POCKET BOOK, containing ſundry Notes and Due Bills, given to the ſubſcriber.—Whoever will return ſaid Pocket-Book, or give information ſo that the ſubſcriber may have it, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

CALVIN PAXON.

Charlemont, March, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1796. [—No. 502.—]

Philadelphia, April 1, 1796.

The following is a copy of the MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT, which was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on Wedneſday laſt:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

WITH the utmoſt attention I have conſidered your reſolution of the 24th inſt. requeſting me to lay before your houſe a copy of the inſtructions to the miniſter of the United States, who negociated the treaty with the King of Great-Britain, together with the correſpondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting ſuch of the ſaid papers as any exiſting negociation may render improper to be diſcloſed.

In deliberating upon this ſubject, it was impoſſible for me to loſe ſight of the principle which ſeems have actuated in its diſcuſſion, or to avoid extending my views to the conſequences which muſt flow from the admiſſion of that principle.

Truſt, that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a diſpoſition to withhold any information which the conſtitution has enjoined upon the Preſident, as a duty to give; or which could be required of him by either houſe of Congreſs as a right, and with truth, I aſſure that it has been, as it will continue to be while I have the honour to preſide in the government, my conſtant endeavour to harmonize with the other branches thereof, ſo far as the truſt delegated to me by the people of the United States, and my ſenſe of the obligation it impoſes to "preſerve, protect and defend the conſtitution" would permit.

The nature of foreign negociations requires caution; and their ſucceſs muſt often depend on ſecrecy; and even when brought to a concluſion, a full diſcloſure of all the meaſures, demands, or eventual conceſſions which may have been propoſed or contemplated would be extremely impolitic; for this might have a pernicious influence on future negociations; or produce immediate inconveniences, perhaps danger and miſchief, in relation to other powers. The neceſſity of ſuch caution and ſecrecy was one cogent reaſon for veſting the power of making treaties in the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate; the principle on which this body was formed confining it to a ſmall number of members. To admit then a right in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to demand, and to have as a matter of courſe, all the papers reſpecting a negociation with a foreign power, would be to eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent.

It does not ſeem that the inſpection of the papers aſked for can be relative to any purpoſe under the cognizance of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, except that of impeachment; which the reſolution has not expreſſed. I repeat, that I have no diſpoſition to withhold any information which the duty of my ſtation will permit, or the public good ſhall require to be diſcloſed; and in fact, all the papers affecting the negociation with Great-Britain, were laid before the Senate, when the laſt article was communicated for their conſideration and advice.

The courſe which the debate has taken on the reſolution of the Houſe, leads to ſome obſervations on the mode of making treaties under the Conſtitution of the United States.

Having been a member of the general convention, and knowing the principles on which the Conſtitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this ſubject, and from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the government to this moment, my conduct has exemplified that opinion, that the power of making treaties is exclusively veſted in the Preſident, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, provided two thirds of the ſenators preſent concur; and that every treaty ſo made and promulgated thence forward became the law of the land. It is thus that the treaty making power has been conſtrued by foreign nations, and all the treaties made with them we have formed, and they have believed, that when ratified by the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, they became obligatory. In this conſtruction of the Conſtitution every Houſe of Repreſentatives has heretofore acquieſced, and until the preſent time not a doubt or ſuſpicion has appeared to my knowledge that this conſtruction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquieſced; for without controverting the obligation of ſuch treaties, they have made all the requiſite proviſions for carrying them into effect.

There is alſo reaſon to believe that the conſtruction agrees with the opinions entertained by the ſtate Conventions, when they were deliberating on the Conſtitution, eſpecially by thoſe who objected to it, becauſe there was not required in commercial treaties, the conſent of two thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate, inſtead of two thirds of the ſenators preſent—and becauſe in treaties reſpecting territorial and conſequently limits of the ſeveral ſtates, a majority of both houſes reſpectively, was not made neceſſary.

It is a fact declared by the general convention, univerſally underſtood, that the Conſtitution of the United States, was the reſult of a ſpirit of amity and mutual conceſſion. And it is well known that under this influence the ſmaller ſtates were admitted to an equal repreſentation in the Senate, with the larger ſtates; and that this aſſembly of the government was inveſted with great powers; for inſtance, equal participation of thoſe powers, the foreſtgnty and political ſafety of the ſmaller ſtates were deemed eſſentially to depend.

If other proofs than theſe, and the plain letter of the Conſtitution itſelf, be neceſſary to aſcertain the point under conſideration, they may be found in the journals of the General Convention, which I have depoſited in the office of the Department of State. In thoſe journals it will appear, that proviſion was made, "that no treaty ſhould be binding on the United States which was not ratified by a law," and that this propoſition was explicitly rejected.

As therefore it is perfectly clear to my underſtanding, that the aſſent of the Houſe of Repreſentatives is not neceſſary to the validity of a treaty: as the Treaty with Great Britain exhibits in itſelf all the objects requiring legiſlative anrifion, and conſequently that the papers called for can throw no light; and as it is eſſential to the due adminiſtration of the government, that the boundaries fixed by the Conſtitution between the different departments ſhould be preſerved; a juſt regard to the Conſtitution and to the duty of my office, under all the circumſtances of this caſe, forbid a compliance with your requeſt.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, March 30.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 11.

THE Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the reſolution calling for papers from the Preſident, relative to the treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that after the length of time which had been conſumed, and the talents which had been ſo ably exerted in the diſcuſſion of this ſubject, he ſhould not think himſelf authoriſed to call the attention of the committee to any other various of this, but that he conſidered it in principle, and in its conſequences, as the moſt important queſtion which had ever been debated in this houſe. It was no leſs, than whether this houſe ſhould, by conſtruction and implication, extend its conſtituting influence to ſubjects expreſſly, and he thought exclusively, delegated by the people to another department of the government. We had hereto fore warned, repeatedly, againſt ſeizing on power, by conſtruction and implication. He had known an inſtance, in which the caution which that warning enforced, deſerved more attention than on the preſent occaſion.

In truth, he did, have been forefeen by the author of the motion, that it would obſtinately be conteſted on the preſent ground. No ſufficient reaſon had been given as an object for the call. The various reaſons which had been hinted at, had hardly been ſuggeſted, before they had been reſpectively abandoned. It would be remembered, and indeed had been owned, that a regard to the right, the citizens of America, had declared their will, which we were bound to reſpect. Be the demand, of courſe, was well founded. But every idea of this kind was diſcarded for the conſideration and advice.

The courſe which the debate has taken on the reſolution of the Houſe, leads to ſome obſervations on the mode of making treaties under the Conſtitution of the United States.

Having been a member of the general convention, and knowing the principles on which the Conſtitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this ſubject, and from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the government to this moment, my conduct has exemplified that opinion, that the power of making treaties is exclusively veſted in the Preſident, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, provided two thirds of the ſenators preſent concur; and that every treaty ſo made and promulgated thence forward became the law of the land. It is thus that the treaty making power has been conſtrued by foreign nations, and all the treaties made with them we have formed, and they have believed, that when ratified by the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, they became obligatory. In this conſtruction of the Conſtitution every Houſe of Repreſentatives has heretofore acquieſced, and until the preſent time not a doubt or ſuſpicion has appeared to my knowledge that this conſtruction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquieſced; for without controverting the obligation of ſuch treaties, they have made all the requiſite proviſions for carrying them into effect.

There is alſo reaſon to believe that the conſtruction agrees with the opinions entertained by the ſtate Conventions, when they were deliberating on the Conſtitution, eſpecially by thoſe who objected to it, becauſe there was not required in commercial treaties, the conſent of two thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate, inſtead of two thirds of the ſenators preſent—and becauſe in treaties reſpecting territorial and conſequently limits of the ſeveral ſtates, a majority of both houſes reſpectively, was not made neceſſary.

It is a fact declared by the general convention, univerſally underſtood, that the Conſtitution of the United States, was the reſult of a ſpirit of amity and mutual conce

contended, the gentleman had proved to be ex-
founded. The fourth, that which we had given
to the constitution, if admitted, and it should be
abused, might produce mischievous effects. Was
not this true of all the essential powers
of government? If the controuling influence of
this House was added, would the power be less?
And if, under these circumstances, abused,
would the injury be more tolerable? In short,
was not this a kind of argument infinitely more
trending to the production of prejudice than to
the discovery of truth?

The gentleman had really given no decisive o-
pinion on what was the true construction. He had,
however, seemed to incline to a belief, that to the
stipulation of a treaty relative to any subject com-
mitted to the control of the legislature, to give
them validity, legislative co-operation was neces-
sary. Of consequence if this was withheld, the
operation of the treaty would be defeated.—That
operation of the treaty would be defeated.—That
it was at the will and within the discretion of the
legislature to withhold just co-operation, and of
course the house might controul and defeat the
solemn engagements of the President and Sen-
ate.

The gentleman who had suggested this opinion,
he was well known to the committee and through A-
merica. Mr. Sedgwick could not but observe,
that it was perfectly unaccountable to his mind,
that that gentleman had yet to form an opinion to
whom was delegated that power, the nature, ex-
tent and efforts of which he has so strongly and
perspicuously detailed. The capacity of this gen-
tleman's mind, long exercised on political sub-
jects, his known sagacity and prudence, would au-
thorize a request, that he or his friends would ex-
plain, how it was possible, if such as he states
should have been the intention, of those who
framed the constitution, that the true meaning
should not have been expressed in the instrument.
That when the gentlemen went from the affirm-
ative of the construction, immediately
afterwards to one of those which ratified it; he
should have admitted an opposite construction.
As Mr. Sedgwick would undertake by and by to
prove that in the Convention of Virginia he did
admit the very construction for which we now
contended. He should take the liberty further
to enquire how it happened, that if such was re-
ally the intention of the instrument, that such was
the meaning of the people, no man had heard of
it, until the discovery was produced by the Brit-
ish treaty.—Strange national intention unknown,
for years, to every individual!—As the gentle-
man had been pleased to dwell on the idea of a
co-operation between the government, he would
take the liberty to state what had been ably ex-
plained by other gentlemen, that the power of
making treaties was wholly different from that of
making ordinary laws, originating from different
motives, producing different effects, & operating on
different extent. In all those particulars the differ-
ence had been perfectly underlood. For instance,
the ordinary legal protection of property, & the pu-
nishment of its violation could never be extended
beyond your own jurisdiction, but by protection
could be extended within the jurisdiction of a for-
eign government. You could not legislate on the
settlement of disputes, nor a peace with another
country, but by treaty both might be effected.
Your laws in no instance could operate except in
your own jurisdiction and on your own citizens;
by treaty an operation was given to stipulations
within the jurisdiction of both contracting par-
ties.

It has been said that treaties would not oper-
ate—that the subjects which were confined to le-
gislative controul. "If this be true," said he,
"how impotent in this respect the power of the
government? What, then, permit me to enquire,
can the power of treating effect? I will tell you
what it cannot do—It can make no alliances, be-
cause any stipulations for offensive or defensive
operations will infringe on the legislative power
of declaring war, laying taxes, or raising armies,
for all of them. No treaty of peace can probably
be made, which will not either ascertain bounda-
ries, stipulate privileges to aliens, the payment of
money, or a cessation of territory and certainly
no treaty of commerce can be made."

Was it not strange that in this late hour it
should have been discovered, and that now all at
once it shall have been discovered, that no power
was delegated to any power to regulate our fo-
reign relation? That although a power was grant-
ed to the President and Senate to form treaties,
that yet there were such reservations & restrictions,
that there remained nothing on which this pow-
er could operate? or was it true that this power
was competent to treat with every government on
every subject but that of Great-Britain? Might he not be
earnestly asked, if this treaty had
been formed with another power, with the pre-
cise stipulations it now contained, whether there
ever would have existed this doubt of constitu-
tionality?

We had, he said entered into treaties of com-
merce with many nations, we had formed an al-
liance and entered into a guarantee with France,
we had given conjugal power including judicial
authority to the citizens of that country, within
our own jurisdiction, we defined piracy and pro-
vided for their punishment, we had removed the
feudal fabrics of slavery, we had granted subsidies
and credit to a friendly territory; all this and much more we
had done, while the power of the government
remained unquestioned, and none even thought
thought that they required legislative co-opera-
tion. Treaties, such as those, would be ratified, and
ratification, and by unanimous consent, as supreme laws;
considered by such ratification as supreme laws;
but similar dispositions with Great-Britain, were
clearly perceived to the unconstitutional, and the
President, envoy, and senate, were denounced for
their respective agency, as infractors of the con-
stitution.

The objection which he had just answered, had
been brought forward by a gentleman from Penn-
sylvania [Mr. Gallatin] with another nearly allied
to it, if not resting on precisely the same founda-
tion—that whatever stipulation in a treaty requir-
ed legislative provision or repealed a law, did not
become a supreme law, until it had received that
still more fatal sanction. There was no limitation ex-
pressed in the constitution, in which to found ei-
ther of these objections. If we claimed the pow-
er which the objections imparted, the claim must
rest on constitution and implication alone. In-
deed the whole reasoning of all the gentlemen
seemed to him to be capable of being expressed
in a few words. The President and Senate, in the
sole and unconstrouled exercise of the treaty mak-
ing power, may sacrifice the most important inter-
ests of the people. The house of representatives is
more worthy the public confidence, and there-
fore, by our influence, we will prevent the abuse
of power."

[To be continued.]

From a LONDON PAPER.

PIRACY *on the* HIGH SEAS, *and* HORRID MUR-
DER *of Capt.* LITTLE.

FRANCIS Cole, GeorgeColly, MichaelBlanche
and Emanuel Bether, were indicted, for that
the said Cole, on 25th of Oct. laft, upon the
ingates from the ifle of Wight, on the high seas,
in a certain merchant's ship called the American
Eagle, did aflault William Little, formerly the
maller of the faid ship, and the said William, upon
the thigh and left groin, did ftrike, ftab, pene-
trate, and wound with a knife. And that the
faid Francis Cole did give the faid William Little, fe-
ven mortal wounds of the depth of
three feveral inches, and the breadth of one inch; that
the faid Francis Cole feloniously, maliciously,
and with malice aforethought, did alfo ftrike and
beat the faid William Little upon the head, back,
belly, fide, ftomach, and groin, with an iron tea-
kettle; of which he the faid William Little, did
then and there die; and that the faid George Colly,
Michael Blanche, and Emanuel Bether were mali-
ciously and feloniously aiding, abetting, aflifting
and maintaining the faid Francis Cole, in the
murder fo then and there committed.

A jury was empannelled to try Francis Cole, and
George Colly only, becauſe the other two priſon-
ers, Michael Blanche and Emanuel Bether, (both
being ſubjects of his Majeſty; (Spaniards) muſt
be tried by a jury, one half of which muſt be
compoſed of foreigners.

The firſt witneſs was Samuel Dearborn, an A-
merican, who depoſed, that he went on board the
Eagle, in Newbury port, on the 24th of June laſt,
and made a 17 days paſſage from thence to Vir-
ginia: From Virginia he ſet ſail on 15th of Sep-
tember, on board the ſame ſhip bound to Havre
de Grace, with tobacco. There were then on
board William Little, the Captain of Maſter,
(ſince dead) Richard Little the mate, who was the
Captain's brother; John Stipney, John Herris,
John Caſſandra, Archibald Hart, the priſoner
charged with the murder, and the witneſs. Soon
after, Richard Little, John Stipney, and John
Herris died: and on the death of the mate, the
priſoner Colly got his ſtation on board. On the
25th of October they ſtruck ſoundings in the chops
of the channel. Hart and Caſſanda, the aforeſaid
ed, and the witneſs, were on the watch until 12
o'clock at night, when the Captain retired to his
cabin, and he and the other two went to lay in
the ſteerage, which was about twelve feet from the
cabin; they were reſtricted in their watch by the
priſoners Cole, Colly, and the two Spaniards,
Blanche and Bether. About o'clock, the wit-
neſs heard the cry of murder in the cabin, which
he diſtinctly knew was the Captain's voice; he heard him cry out
"George Colly!" "George Colly!" He then
heard Colly cry out to the others (from the com-
panion way) damn him, rub him. He heard the
unfortunate Capt. cry out, "O! Colly, you have
got my money," and ſoon after the Captain cried
out, "O Frank Cole, oh, let me lay down and die."
At this time it was dark; but he in a few mi-
nutes after ſaw a light in the cabin, which was im-
mediately after put out, when the light was extin-
guiſhed, a man (but he cannot poſitively ſay
whom) came down to the ſteerage, where he was
called to Archibald Hart, who he ſaid, had
what he thought to be ſmall ſprung up: Hart then return-
ed back, and ſhortly after words went upon deck.
All was then ſtill for a few minutes. He then
heard a noiſe, as if ſome perſons were dragging
ſomething up the companion ſteps: The witneſs,
however, lay ſtill, not knowing what would be
the conſequence of his riſing. They drag-
ged up ſomething, and the witneſs heard a noiſe
of ſomething dragging right over his head, and
then all again was ſtill for a few minutes; after
that, there was a man came down the companion
ſteps with a leathern in his hand, by the light of
which he diſcovered it to be the Spaniard Blanche,
who came and ſat down on the ſteps of the
right ſide of him, and ſtuck his ſtockings and ſhoes,
and ſeemed as if he was going to turn in. He
then ſaw him take an iron marlin ſpike, about a
foot long, from under his jacket, with which he
ſtruck at the witneſs, in order to kill him; he re-
ceived the blow on his left hand, and with the
right wreſted the iron from him; the witneſs then
ſtruck and ſtamped upon him, and immediately
trampled and ſtamped upon him, and ſeemed as if
he was going to ſtamp upon him; he ſaw the priſoners Cole
and Colly, and the other Spaniard; Blanche ſoon
after followed him up, as did alſo Caſſanda,—The wit-
neſs then cried out, "What can all this mean,
that you want to take a fellow's life when he is a-
ſleep? I know all your tranſactions as well as you
do, and before you ſhall take my life I will take a
plank and walk overboard." The priſoner, Col-
lins then cried out, *there it is over of that ſpace
the Capt sits is gone.* The Spaniard, Blanche, then
ſaid to the witneſs, that he would not be *ſtarbone*
to him; this word, he ſaid, was afterwards ex-
plained to him, and means ſtarved, or ſtady
the witneſs then ſaw a hand upon the deck, upon
the companion ſteps, and upon the ſteps that led into the
cabin; he did not go into the cabin until the af-
ternoon, he then ſaw blood both in the cabin and
ſtate room, though part of it had been waſhed a-
way: When the witneſs went down, the chief
which had belonged to the murdered man, was un-
locked by Colly, and the keys were laid on the
table in the cabin. The cheſt was overhauled be-
fore all the crew except the man at the helm, and
they found 245 dollars in it; George Colly put
the money in a bag, and put it into his cheſt; af-
ter that the clothes of the deceaſed were taken out
and divided among all the crew except the wit-
neſs and the priſoners, Cole and Colly, who did not take any
of them; on going to the ſteerage he found a pair
of trowſers which were full of blood; in the left
thigh there were three places cut, in the ſtap there
were two more cuts, and in the waiſtband there
were three more places cut; theſe trowſers, he
was poſitive, belonged to the Captain, who wore
them the day before the murder, and there were
no others of the ſame kind on board. The wit-
neſs found a knife in the cabin, all bloody, laying
on the floor in the blood; he was poſitive the
knife belonged to Cole, as he had borrowed it the
day before, killed a pig with it, and after clean-
ing it returned it to Cole; after the witneſs found
the bloody knife, the priſoner, Colly, took it
from him and threw it overboard, ſaying, this is
the damned knife that did the job.

Archibald Hart, the firſt witneſs, ſaid, that
on that night he was roufed from his bed by Col-
ly, who came down the gangway, and caught
him by the leg, and cried "Archy, Archy!"—
"What, what?" ſaid the witneſs, "is there a
ſquall ſpring up?" He then went upon deck, and
Colly ſaid to him, "by God the Capt. is killed,
and the cook (meaning the priſoner Cole) has
killed him." Colly wanted the witneſs to haul
the body up out of the cabin, which he refuſed.
The body was then hauled up by the two Spa-
niards and the cook, by a rope which was made
faſt under his arm pits; Colly directed, and Cole
faſtened the rope, turned the body, and ſaid,
"Yes, d—n him, I'll haul him up with a good
will," and Colly, deſired him to leave the body
overboard, and let it go to hell. It was then
drawn to the ſide of the veſſel, and bore over-
board by Cole and the Spaniard Blanche. There
was only a ſhirt, a pair of drawers, and ſtockings
on the body, a pair of trowſers had been taken off
by Cole, and they were cut and bloody. Colly
and Cole were then ordered by Colly, to go and
bring up the cheſt, and Cole brought up a
bottle of gin, of which he himſelf drank, and ſent
the bottle round. Colly aſked the witneſs if he
would drink with him, and what made him ſo ſo-
ber? The witneſs anſwered, it was enough to
make any man ſober to ſee what was carrying on
aboard the ſhip.

The witneſs then ſwore you mind, ſaid Colly,
that you are the maſter of the ſhip, carry the
ſhip into any part to France or England, and then
ſell ſhip and cargo.—He intended, he ſaid, to
make for the firſt port, and divide the money, that
every one may have their ſhares. The witneſs
then aſked Colly if he thought it would never be
found out? He anſwered, never mind, keep your
tongue ſtill, that is enough for you. Samuel
Dearborn, (the laſt witneſs) was being on the ſteer
age all this while. Colly deſired Cole to go
and call Dearborn upon deck. Cole replied, what
ſtuff we do with calling him on deck; that wont
do; yes, let us call him up for ſomething, and
then pitch him overboard, neck and heels. Colly
ſays Colly, I will get one of the Spaniards to go
and kill him below; we muſt do ſomething with
the long boy, for day light is coming. He then
made the Spaniard, Blanche, take a marlinſpike
and go down to him in a few minutes; the laſt
witneſs, Dearborn, ran upon deck, and applied to
him, ſaying, Archy, Archy, will you go aſleep?
He then aſked the witneſs, what was the matter
me too? to which he ſaid, no Sam, that I won't.
He then perſuaded the others to ſpare his life, on
condition that he would take the helm. Cole
told the witneſs that he had finiſhed the Captain
by ſeveral blows from an iron tea kettle, and a
glaſs bottle. There was nobody who knew how
to navigate the veſſel, and they were forced to put
into Calais.

Sir James Allaire, the American Conſul, ſtated that
he had been induced to ſuſpect the murder from
different circumſtances. Dearborn, (the firſt wit-
neſs) told him at one time that the Capt. died of
the yellow fever, and at another, that he died not
of the yellow fever but of a *ſhort cruſh-ſyncope.*
He had alſo mentioned a manner, that the
Capt. had killed a porpoiſe the day before his
death, which ſeemed to the witneſs to be ſtrange
amuſement for a man juſt dying of the yellow fe-
ver.

Mr. Juſtice Aſhurſt ſummed up the evidence,
and the jury retired for ten minutes, after which
they returned their verdict—*Guilty.*

Sir James Marriott then paſſed ſentence of death
on Colly and Cole, and ordered them to be ex-
ecuted on Monday next.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

On ſunday evening a young woman, genteelly
dreſſed, found means to get into Buckingham houſe,
and was making for the Queen's apartments when
ſhe was diſcovered by a ſervant, who aſked her
what ſhe wanted; but ſhe treated the queſtion
with indifference, and endeavoured to preſs for-
ward into the interior of the Houſe, when the
ſervant ſtopped her, and inſiſted on her telling
him the reaſon of her coming; to whom ſhe
replied ſhe was going to her "Mother-Miſs
Guelph, the Queen," who had got ſome writings
belonging to her which ſhe detained without any
cauſe, and if her Mother (alluding to her Majeſty)
did not give them up ſhe would find means to
commit ſome horrid act—upon which ſome of the
ſervants ſeized her, and ſhe was given into the
cuſtody of Thomas Jones, one of the Patrol be-
longing to the Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, who took
her to St. Martin's watch-houſe; and yeſterday
morning at nine o'clock ſhe was brought to Bow-
ſtreet, and underwent an examination before Wil-
liam Addington, Eſq. during which ſhe appeared
very much compoſed. She ſaid her name is Char-
lotte Georgia Mary Ann Guelph. She perſiſted
in the ſtory ſhe told at Buckingham-houſe, of the
Queen being her mother, &c. She further ſaid,
that the late Duke of York was her father, and
that ſhe was born in Rome, and that ſhe was ſold
to a gentleman in Spain. It appeared that ſhe
can ſpeak different languages; but that ſhe was
quite infant. She was committed to Tothillfields,
Bridewell, for further examination.

BIDDING AT AUCTION.

A cauſe was tried, in which the defendant was
called upon to pay the ſum which he had bid at
public auction for an article which had been
knocked off to him.

The defence to this action was, that the auction
was a ſham, and that perſons attended it who
are called *bidders*, whoſe buſineſs it is to bid in
order to enhance the price, and to deceive unwary
people who attend auctions.

After the evidence on both ſides had been
heard, the counſel for the plaintiff ſaid Kenyon de-
livered it as his opinion that whatever the verdict
might be in this caſe, this action would finally fall
to the ground. That in all bargains the law re-
quired parties to deal fairly with each other, and
that if any man attended an auction and was ſe-
duced by any artifice to give more for an article
than in bidding then he would have done if no ſuch
artifice was uſed, that bargain was void in point
of law.

PARIS, 5 Pluviose—Jan. 28.

MESSAGE

From the Directory, addreſſed to the Council of
Ancients, dated 5th Pluviſe (January 25) and
read in a ſecret committee.

"Citizen Legiſlators,

"The enemies of France have ſpoken of peace,
but it was to relax our preparations, while they
themſelves redoubled their efforts for continuing
the war; they willed to weaken the courage of
our defenders, by lulling them with the hopes of
approaching peace, which they themſelves do not
ceaſe to elude by the moſt evaſive terms, and the
moſt frivolous pretexts. This perfidy on their part
is not now and the reports which they had ſpread
of diſpoſitions to that ſubject, diſtributed from mali-
cious motives, have always been falſified and
believed by the foreign faction, which they main-
rain among us. But theſe remarks have been
communicated by the Executive Directory,
who in offering peace to the coalefced powers, on
conditions as moderate as are conſiſtent with the
national dignity, have declared nothing to affect
the relations with the republican arms.

"The French ſhould know that they never can
have peace with their enemies, till they ſhall have
rendered it impoſſible for them to purſue their
diſaſtrous projects. This epoch is not far diſtant;
it muſt crown a vigorous campaign, and we have
reaſon to think that the next will be ſo. Then
peace will yield in nothing to that of the laſt
year. The government already acquire ſtrength
every day, and the hopes of the enemies of the
interior, of a diſagreement between the legiſlative
body and the directory diſappear every day: the
circulation of aſſignats begins to be re eſtabliſ-
ed: the young citizens are full of ardour in joining
their colours: the general activity contributes to
ſecond the ſalutary and decilive meaſures of the
Executive Power: the certainty of ſeeing all the in-
ſurrections puniſhed, whether their royaliſm be open or
concealed, whether they diſſemble it under the
laſt forms of anarchy; every thing in ſhort, as
to the internal ſtate of the republic, announces
enemies to cover ſtill their bloody plains with the
ſoldiers, it will be to gain from new laurels, to en-
joy henceforth the unalterable repoſe that is aſ-
ſured by the Conſtitution, ſworn by all French-
men, and the return of morality and juſtice, the
love of labour and economy. Citizen Legiſla-
tors; you are aware that what renders the force
ſo plentiful in the preſent moment, notwithſtand-
ing the prodigious reſources which are ſtill to be
found in the Republic, is the abſence of repreſ-
entative ſigns of exchange ſwallowed up by the a-
byſm which renders it impoſſible to provide the
neceſſary ſupplies for the armies. We muſt de-
ſtroy ſome aſſignats, and the directory can pro-
poſe to you the accept-that-of-raiſing Aſſignat
bind, at laſt thoſe which are at preſent moſt ne-
ceſſary and indiſpenſible, ſuch as horſes for cava-
gee, and for the uſe of cavalry.

"The principal cauſe of the little ſucceſs of the
laſt campaign was the deficiency of means of en-
gagement, and the directory will not ceaſe to
point out the evil encreaſed every day, and we are
obliged to tell you, Citizens Legiſlators, that
there is no taken, in this reſpect, a more
prompt and efficacious, we muſt expreſs to
you, the directory requests that you will authorize
the thirteen bonds in every part of the Re-
public, to receive aſſignats in payment of the
meaſure: all others will only have doubtful con-
quences, flow, and attended with much expen-
and the feeding out a prodigious quantity of ſu-
cie.

"The directory has not form'd the determination
to make to the Legiſlative body the propoſition of
an extraordinary levy of the horſes till after the
ſubject had been long conſidered, from a re-
flection, that there exiſt no other means of fee-
ding the ſervice.

"This levy ſhall be made by the adminiſtra-
tions. The Legiſlative Body may fix
the mode of the exemption, or leave it to the di-
rectory, who will follow the moſt economical of
the leaſt vexations to the Citizens: whatever
eſſion you may make in this reſpect, circumſtan-
requiſe that this meaſure be not deferred.

"Citizens Legiſlators, the directory inv
the council to take the object of its demand to
the moſt ſerious and the moſt prompt conſi-
ration.

"REUBELL, *Preſident.*"

From the GAZETTE *of the United States.*

I have ſeen a number of reſolutions, ſaid to
be by the Legiſlature of Georgia, on the ſub-
ject of James Jackſon, publiſhed in the Argus of New-
York on the 23d inſtant—in which among
other things, I am declared to have laſt the con-
fidence of that legiſlature. Supported by an in-
tegrity which his long public life has given him
much candor and candice. I feel myſelf ſingularly
affected by a proceeding diſtinct from the ordi-
lent leader of a diſappointed faction; and from
which nothing but neceſſity can give it the notice which I
now do, but for a reſpect due to the public opi-
nion, liable to be miſled by partial publications.
The baſis of this extraordinary proceeding, is a
change of my having attempted to corrupt ſome of
the members of the legiſlature, in the caſe of the
Weſtern Territory of that State, and which is ſaid
to appear by ſeveral affidavits. Theſe affidavits
loſe their weight by the manner of their being
taken.—Not by a judicial proceſs, and the ſo-
paternity officted of a ſenſe interrogation by
ſeveral ſubpenes, or parts of anſwers, as were ſaid
ed, were thricken out before they were reported
ſtat even thoſe affi davits, taken and reported
they were, do not amount to a charge of my
tempting the integrity of any member, or
to what one man thought another heard, and
what I ſaid to one man of another. I lay
upon the whole of Jackſon's being chairman of
committee; becauſe his enmity to me, on
ground is well known; that there has been
ment in Georgia for ſome time paſt; that he
put himſelf at the head of a prevailing party,
has abuſed the public confidence, &c. I pro
has been eſtabliſhed of unlimited miſchief, is
attended with public confidence. A pro
has been eſtabliſhed of unlimited miſchief, is
deſtruction of public records, the evide
right and of property; and the judicial ſyſ
the beſt ſecurity in a republican government,
been entirely deranged.

It is not, however, my wiſh to be undeſ
to attempt the aſſaſſination of the legiſlature highly
in the government; and its voice, to
ought to be reſpected: but the ambitious and
controuled ſecendency of an individual, for the
moment and under circumſtances of a peculiar na-
ture, would, in this nature receive the homage,
and the unbiaſſed repreſentation of a free people.
—And I am warranted in ſaying, by recent let-
ters from that State, that the ſide of opinion is rap-
idly changing. An inveſtigation is ordered by
the legiſlature, affecting a large deficiption of
the ſpeculations will be traced and aggravated
and that, which is now thought by commoners, will
be taken by robbery. No new negotiation will
give any proſpect of relief; for what nation will
enter into a negociation with the, when after its
moſt ſolemn and conſtitutional concluſion, it may
be annulled, on a incidental way by a body of ſo
many members of another government to
know or gueſs that its opinion will be on any ar-
ticle of the negociation. Every paſt and future
injury will remain unſatisfied by compact, and
we muſt either quietly bear all, or ſeek redreſs by
war.

Having all queſtions of the merits of the treaty
with Britain, it has acquired the ſanction of the treaty
of the American Conſtitution, and our national faith is
pledged to the world, that it ſhall be fairly carri-
ed into execution. If the Houſe of Repreſenta-
tives of the United States ſhould refuſe to exerciſe
their powers, for this purpoſe, we greatly fear it
would be deemed, by other nations, a ſtain on our
honor as a people, and a fault to all future negoci-
tion. Nor can we believe it poſſible, that any
ſuch evil exiſt in that treaty, as are at all equal
to the dreadful ſpectacle, which we ſhould exhibit
to our own citizens and to the world, of a govern
ment at war with itſelf, one branch defeating the
meaſures of the other, and the whole bereft of
all energy and exertion, and in a ſtate of real
or approaching diſſolution.

We hope, therefore, and pray that the Houſe of
Repreſentatives of the United States will paſs all
laws, neceſſary for carrying into effect the Treaty
with Great Britain; and, after giving this evi-
dence of our good faith, and ſhewing that we are
a people with whom any nation may confidently
negociate; if there be any evils in that treaty, let
us, by a new negociation, which will then deſerve
a fruit and reſpect, and may be followed with ſuc-
ceſs, proceed to remove them, in a rational and a
reaſonable manner of adjuſtment.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

April 1.

The following reſolutions, in ſubſtance, were this
day moved in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by
Mr. Kitchell, and referred to the Committee of
the Whole, to whom the Meſſage of the Preſi-
dent of the United States of the 30th inſtant is
referred:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this houſe, that the
Conſtitution has veſted the power of making trea-
ties excluſively in the Preſident and Senate—and
that the Houſe of Repreſentatives do not claim
any agency in making, or ratifying them, when
made.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Houſe, that
when a Treaty is made which requires a law or
laws to be paſſed to carry it into effect, that in
ſuch a caſe the Houſe of Repreſentatives have a
Conſtitutional right to deliberate and determine
the propriety or impropriety of paſſing ſuch laws
and to act thereon as the public good ſhall re-
quire.

The following meſſage from the Preſident ac-
companied a copy of the treaty with Spain, com-
municated to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the
United States on the 26th inſt.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

I feel herewith a copy of the treaty of Friend-
ſhip, Limits, and Navigation, concluded on the
27th of Oct. laſt, between the United States and
his Catholic majeſty. The treaty has been ratifi
ed by me, agreeably to the Conſtitutions; and the
ratification has been diſpatched for Spain, where
it will doubtleſs be immediately ratified by his
Catholic majeſty.

The early communication of the treaty with
Spain has become neceſſary, becauſe it is ſtipulat-
ed, in the third article, that commiſſioners for
running the boundary line between the territory
of the United States and the Spaniſh poſſeſſions in
Eaſt and Weſt Florida, ſhall meet at the Natchez,
before the expiration of ſix months from the rati-
fications. And as that period will undoubtedly ar-
rive before the next meeting of Congreſs, the
Houſe will ſee the neceſſity of making proviſion,
in their preſent ſeſſion, for the object here con-
templated. It will alſo be neceſſary to provide for
the expence to be incurred in executing the 21ſt
article of the treaty, to enable our fellow citizens
to obtain, with as little delay as poſſible, compen-
ſation for the loſſes they have ſuſtained by the cap
ture of their veſſels and cargoes by the ſubjects of
his Catholic majeſty during the late war between
France and Spain.

Eſtimates of the monies neceſſary to be provid-
ed for the purpoſes of this and ſeveral other trea-
ties with foreign nations, and the Indian tribes
will be laid before you by the proper depart
ments.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, March 29, 1796.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Laſt Tueſday evening arrived at Philadelphia
from Havre de Grace, the ſhip Goddeſs of Plen-
ty, Capt. Thompſon, which place he left on the
24th inſt. Thompſon, which place he left on the
gates and gun boats were building there, and eve-
ry thing evinced a vigorous proſecution of the war
—that four rated at 24 dollars per barrel—that a
treaty with Germany was talked of, but that peace
with England for moſt far diſtant.

The Navy and Field of Great Britain may be eſ-
timated at preſent at 300 ſail of the line, the intereſt of
which is about 13 millions a year; on our million
each, loans munch being 250 cent. a week;
44668, for every working day of ten hours, 79l. a
minute, for the intereſt of the debt!!

The meſſage of the Preſident this day publiſh
ed, is another example of the ſimplicity of heart and
greatneſs of mind, which have always diſtinguiſh
ed that hero and patriot. Firm as a majeſtic rock
in the ocean, he braves the tempeſt of popular cla
mour and the attacks of diſorganiſation, ſupported by
the reſolutions of his own heart, and ſtrongly defend
ed by the conſtitutional principles.

This is the ſecond time he has arreſted the
branches of the government in the career of vio
lating the Conſtitution. He refuſed his aſſent to
the bill appointing the repreſentatives for the
United States, according to the cenſus, conſeſſed-
ly unconſtitutional.

BALTIMORE, March 30,

Wednesday evening arrived the ſhip George &
Patty Waſhington, captain Parker, from Liver-
pool.

On the 25th of February, in lat. 24. 45. N.
long. 29 W ſpoke the brig Benjamin and Nancy,
of Haverhill, Captain Farley from St. Ubes
bound to Newburyport, 14 days out of well.
Captain Farley informed him that one half of Ca-
diz was ſunk by an earthquake, and ſeveral oth-
ers were deſtroyed. The ſame day, Captain W.
heard from Captain Farley that the king of Spain had
fled into Portugal, but what for he could not tell;
he expected it was owing to an inſurrection.

March 1, at 2 P. M. ſpoke the ſhip Dorris and
Mary, Capt. Reed, of Kenebeck, 30 days from
St. Ubes bound to Boſton. The ſame day, Capt. W.
bound to Naſſau, the captain informed him,
that the king of Spain was in Portugal, but could
not inform what for, he alſo ſaid that Cadiz was
partly ſunk by an earthquake, and ſeveral other
towns received much damage from the ſhock.

BRIDGETOWN, (*New Jerſey*) March 5.

*Extract from the charge delivered to the Grand Ju-
ry of Cumberland, February ſeſſions, 1796, by his
honor, Jonathan Elmer, Eſq.*

"FULLY conſcious of the excellency of
our federal government, and of the faith-
ful and judicious adminiſtration of its meaſures, I
feel it my duty, on all ſuitable occaſions, to ex-
preſs my general approbation of both; more eſ-
pecially at this time, when efforts are making in
a variety of forms to retard and counteract the re-
gular operations of government, which it appears
to me of the higheſt conſequence to ſupport. And
I expreſs my ſentiments the more freely, becauſe,
at preſent, I have no immediate connexion with,
or expectation from our national government, and
therefore can have no motives to ſupport or
to vindicate the adminiſtrators of it, but what is
common to every citizen of the Union.

The ſtate of trade, commerce and navigation,
which has lately been eſtabliſhed between the
United States and Great Britain, has afforded a
proſpect to thoſe who are unfriendly to our ſu-
preme executive magiſtrate, and other agents to
the federal government, to treat them with much
groundleſs cenſure and obloquy. Whatever may
be the real merits of the treaty itſelf, (of which I
acknowledge I am an incompetent judge) the pe-
culiar circumſtances in which this country was
placed at the time our envoy was ſent to the Bri-
iſh court; the jealouſy which that court enter-
tains of our friendſhip and confederacy as a na-
tion; and the ſtrength of party with which we
are unhappily diſtracted, if negotiation
had proved unſucceſsful; rendered it neceſſary and
expedient, on the part of our government, to
make every reaſonable conceſſion, to avert the
dangers which threatened us on every ſide. And
if the treaty ſhould be carried into effect, and
ſtands on the ſide of Britain, it is natural to ſup-
poſe that the treaty would not be very favorable
to us. In making a contract, each contracting
party uſually conſults only his own intereſt.
Whichever, therefore, has the advantage, will
generally have the beſt of the bargain.

Taking all theſe things into conſideration, to
gether with the election of the President of the
United States, after two thirds of the Senate had
deliberately adviſed a conſtitutional ratification of
the treaty, I preſume no candid perſon can fair
ly charge him with a violation of his duty or of
the truſt repoſed in him by the people, in affixing
his final ſignature to that inſtrument. And not
withſtanding, all the objections that have appeared
to the treaty, and accuſations againſt the Preſident
for the part he has acted in relation to it, I appre-
hend our confidence in his integrity, abilities, and
patriotiſm ought to continue undiſmaked and undi-
miniſhed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

*The following were preſented this Day in the Houſe
of Repreſentatives of the United
States.*

To the Honorable the Houſe of Repreſentatives
of the United States, the petition of ſundry
inhabitants of the Weſtern Counties of the
State of Pennſylvania,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the Treaties, lately concluded by the U-
nited States with Britain and with Spain open to
America a proſpect of great proſperity, peculiar-
ly intereſting to the inhabitants of the Weſtern
Country. The limits of the United States will be
aſcertained; the poſts within our limits occupied
by thoſe two nations, which afforded them eaſy
and cheap means of ſupplying the Indians with
goods, will be ſurrendered; a participation of
the Indian trade, and the means of attaching the
Indians to our intereſt will be given us; a ſafe
and ſettlement of our wide lands may be made
which will leſſen our debt and increaſe the popu-
lation, produce and reſources; the Miſſiſipi,
New Orleans, and the Eaſt and Weſt Indies will
be opened to us, for the ſale of our produce and
manufactures, and for the ſupply of our wants.
No nation on earth has ſuch ground of content-
ment and thankfulneſs: the meaſure of our ſucceſs
is great and hardly a reaſonable hope remains
unfulfilled, if we will embrace the conditions now
put into our hands.

For, it is rumored, that ſuſpicions exiſt, that
in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United
States, oppoſition will be made to certain propoſal
and ſtipulations for carrying the treaties into effect.
If any meaſure for carrying the treaties into ef-
fect ſhall not paſs, ſhall not be paſſed by our Le-
giſlature, the treaties will not be carried into effect
by the other nations, and will be, in fact, annul-
ed; our poſts will remain unſurrendered; new
encroachments will be made on our territory; all
the horrors of Indian war will be renewed; our
debts will increaſe; the Miſſiſipi, New-Orleans,
and the Indies will be ſhut againſt us; and inſtead
of proſperity, affliction ſhall be the portion of
the poſſeſſors. It will be needleſs and aggravate
and that, which is now fought by commerce, will
be taken by robbery. No new negotiation will
give any proſpect of relief; for what nation will
enter into a negociation with us, when after its
moſt ſolemn and conſtitutional concluſion, it may
be annulled, on a incidental way by a body of ſo
many members of another government to
know or gueſs that its opinion will be on any ar-
ticle of the negociation. Every paſt and future
injury will remain unſatisfied by compact, and
we muſt either quietly bear all, or ſeek redreſs by
war.

Having all queſtions of the merits of the treaty
with Britain, it has acquired the ſanction of the treaty
of the American Conſtitution, and our national faith is
pledged to the world, that it ſhall be fairly carri-
ed into execution. If the Houſe of Repreſenta-
tives of the United States ſhould refuſe to exerciſe
their powers, for this purpoſe, we greatly fear it
would be deemed, by other nations, a ſtain on our
honor as a people, and a fault to all future negoci-
tion. Nor can we believe it poſſible, that any
ſuch evils exiſt in that treaty, as are at all equal
to the dreadful ſpectacle, which we ſhould exhibit
to our own citizens and to the world, of a govern
ment at war with itſelf, one branch defeating the
meaſures of the other, and the whole bereft of
all energy and exertion, and in a ſtate of real
or approaching diſſolution.

We hope, therefore, and pray that the Houſe of
Repreſentatives of the United States will paſs all
laws, neceſſary for carrying into effect the Treaty
with Great Britain; and, after giving this evi-
dence of our good faith, and ſhewing that we are
a people with whom any nation may confidently
negociate; if there be any evils in that treaty, let
us, by a new negociation, which will then deſerve
a fruit and reſpect, and may be followed with ſuc-
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And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

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ed by me, agreeably to the Conſtitutions; and the
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Spain has become neceſſary, becauſe it is ſtipulat-
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running the boundary line between the territory
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rive before the next meeting of Congreſs, the
Houſe will ſee the neceſſity of making proviſion,
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Hampshire Gazette.

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POETRY.

TO THE AFFLUENT.

Written after the last violent snow storm

"*Alas! them, hearts from anguish free!*
"*Alas! them, finest humanity.*"—LANGHORNE.

AH, ye! who meet from Winter's frown,
Upheld by FORTUNE'S powerful hand;
Who fee the chilling snow come down,
With all her comforts at command;

O! think of their less happy doom,
Whom POVERTY'S sharp woes assail!
No sparkling fire, no cheerful room,
Revives their cheeks, cold, sunk and pale.

Deep howls the wind! the pelting rain
Drips through the shelter'd casement cold;
While the fad Mother's arms contain
Her Infant thivering in their fold.

In vain they raise their pitious cry,
And plead, at hungry Nature's call;
Their only food, a Mother's figh;
Their only warmth, the tears that fall;

Stretch'd on his miserable bed,
The wretched Father sinks in grief;
Pale Sickness reft upon his head,
And only hopes from Death relief.

The Parent's tender mournful eyes
Mingle their faint and humid beams:
Fleth wore from reiterpachion rife,
Fresh fource from Mem'ry's fountain ftreams!

O, RICH!—the trasports might be thine,
To footh their fol'rings into peace!
To bid the fun to comfort thine!
And Want's oppreffive empire ceafe!

To fee the glow of Health's return,
Se-enlivate their faded cheek!
Life's feeble fpark, rekindled burn,
And give—what language cannot fpeak!

On Fancy's pinion oft I roam,
With Pity, partner of my flight,
Forget awhile that fpeak's my own,
And taffe a footh ing, fweet delight:

Forget the MANY poignant woes,
That weigh this drooping form to earth;
Where reftlefs Sorrow hopes repofe,
Scaped from thofe ILLS which gave it birth!

O! ye, embark'd for Pleafure's fhore,
Reftrain awhile the flattering fail!
At PITY'S call retard the oar,
Nor let her plaintive pleading fail?

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety-Six.

An Act directing the proceedings in Actions of Debts on Judgments.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court, aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That upon the judgment for debt, damage, or coſt, which has been, or which ſhall be, rendered and recorded, by any Court of Record, or any Juſtice of the Peace, of this Commonwealth, and remaining in force, and unſatisfied, an action of debt may be brought in the ſame Court or before the ſame Juſtice, where ſuch record remains; or in any Court of Record, or before any Juſtice of the Peace, holding pleas for the County in which either of the parties to ſuch Judgment, their Executors, or Adminiſtrators, ſhall dwell and reſide at the time of bringing ſuch action, and proper to try the ſame. And ſuch judgment may be certified by a true copy of the record thereof, attefted by the Clerk for the time being of the Court, or by the Juſtice of the Peace, as the caſe may be, where, or with whom ſuch record remains.

And be it further enacted, That upon the judgment for debt, damages, or coſt, which has been, or which ſhall be rendered and recorded by a Court or Record in any other of the United States, or by a Court of Record of the United States, and remaining in force, and unſatisfied, an action of debt may be brought in any Court of Record of this Commonwealth holden for the County, in which either of the parties to ſuch judgment, their Executors or Adminiſtrators, ſhall dwell and reſide, or in which any valuable goods, credits, or eſtate of any debtor in ſuch judgment, ſhall be found, at the time of bringing ſuch action: Provided that ſuch judgment ſhall be certified in the form, and to the effect, which is, or ſhall be, preſcribed, by any general law of the Congreſs of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That in theaction of debt which ſhall be duly maintained upon any judgment as aforeſaid, lawful intereſt ſhall be allowed, as well upon the coſts as upon the debt or damages, or the balance thereof, due and receivable, and judgment in ſuch action ſhall be rendered accordingly. Any law or cuſtom to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall take effect and be in force on and after the firſt day of July next, and that all acts paſſed before the firſt day of November one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and eighty, the ſubject matter whereof is included in this act, as alſo a clauſe of an act authorizing an action of debt on the judgment of a Juſtice of the Peace in another State, be, and the ſame ſhall be repealed on and after the ſaid firſt day of July next, as to all actions to be brought after that day.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 26, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate February 26, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral reading, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.

By the Governor, approved, Feb. 26.

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-Six.

An act in addition to An Act, inſtled "An Act for regulating and governing the Militia of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, and for repealing all Laws heretofore made for that purpoſe; excepting an Act intitled "An "Act for eſtabliſhing rules and arti- "cles for governing the troops ſtation- "ed in forts and garriſons within this "Commonwealth; and alſo the Mil- "itia when called into actual ſervice."

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 paſſing of this Act, no non-commiſſioned officer or private ſoldier, belonging to any company of Militia in this Commonwealth, ſhall be exempted from military duty on account of bodily infirmity, unleſs he ſhall obtain a certificate from the Surgeon or Surgeon's mate of the Regiment to which he belongs, if either of thoſe officers are authorized in ſaid Regiment, if not from a reputable Surgeon or Phyſician living within the limits of the ſame that he is unable to do military duty by reaſon of bodily infirmity, the cauſe of which is to be deſcribed in ſaid certificate; and the officer commanding ſaid company may upon the back of ſaid certificate, diſcharge the perſon named therein from doing military duty in ſaid company for ſuch terms of time as he ſhall judge reaſonable, which certificate if approved and countierſigned by the officer commanding the Regiment, Battalion or Squadron to which ſaid diſabled perſon belongs, ſhall intitle him to a full exemption from military duty for the term therein ſpecified.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, no appeal ſhall be allowed to either party from the judgment of a Juſtice of the Peace, upon any proſecution or complaint brought by any Clerk of a company of Infantry, Artillery or Cavalry within this Commonwealth, which the Militia Law of this Commonwealth requires to be made and proſecuted by ſaid Clerks.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That in each Squadron of Cavalry within this Commonwealth, there ſhall be one Adjutant and one Quarter-Maſter, to be appointed and commiſſioned in manner as ſuch officers are appointed and commiſſioned in Battalions of Cavalry.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 23, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate, February 24, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

THOMAS DAWES, Preſi't. *pro tem.*

By the Governor, approved, Feb. 24.

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-ſix.

An Act for repealing part of an Act, paſſed the Twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini One Thouſand, ſeven Hundred and ninety-five, entitled, "An Act to ſet off a part of the town of Windſor, in the County of Berkſhire and to annex the ſame to the Town of Dalton."

WHEREAS in the laſt enacting paragraph of the ſaid Act the following words are inſerted, viz. "And that the ſaid inhabitants ſhall be entitled to receive their proportion of all monies, lands and other eſtates real and perſonal, now the property of the ſaid town of Windſor, agreeable and in proportion to the laſt valuation." And whereas it appears to this Court, that the above recited words were inſerted through miſtake or miſapprehenſion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That ſo much of the ſaid laſt enacting paragraph of the ſaid Act as is comprized in the above recited words of the ſame, be, and hereby is repealed.

In the houſe of Repreſentatives, February 22, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

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By the Governor ap}
proved. Feb. 23 }

SAMUEL ADAMS.

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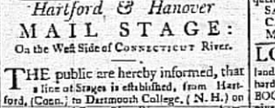
JOHN AVERY, jun Sec'ry.

DUMFRIES, *(Virginia.)* March 24.

On Thurſday morning laſt, was conſumed by fire in the town of Falmouth, between the hours of 4 and 5, the Tobacco warehouſe in that town, and ſuch was the rapidity of the fire, againſt the united exertions of the inhabitants of Frederſeburgh and that place, that they could not ſtop its ravages until the ſquare was laid in aſhes—It is ſuppoſed about 1000 hogſheads of tobacco was conſumed, and the whole is eſtimated at £12,000. It appears to be the prevalent opinion, that it was ſet on fire by ſome malicious perſon.

[From Elizabeth Town, March 9.]

Large OX—This day was weighed in the ſcales, an Ox raiſed by Captain Obadiah Meeker, of this town, the weight of which was twenty eight hundred and eighty-four pounds.—He has ſold him to Alexander Peacock of New-York, for one hundred and ten pounds, and is to be killed and expoſed for ſale in the Fly-Market, New-York, the 16th inſtant.



Hartford & Hanover

MAIL STAGE:

On the Weſt Side of CONNECTICUT River.

THE public are hereby informed, that a line of Stages is eſtabliſhed, from Hartford, (Conn.) to Dartmouth College, (N. H.) on the weſt ſide of Connecticut River; running, however, through the towns of Walpole and Charleſton, on the eaſt ſide. The route will be performed three times a week, during five months of the year, viz. from the 15th of May to the 15th of October, under this arrangement:—The Stage will leave Brattleborough at 3 o'clock on the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, and arrive at Hartford and Hanover on the evening of the ſame days; leave Hartford and Hanover on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock in the morning, on the evenings of the ſame days, and exchange paſſengers.—From the 15th of October to the 15th of May the Stages will leave Hartford and Hanover on Tueſdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock in the morning, arrive at Brattleborough on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at noon, and exchange paſſengers. The rate of mileage for each paſſenger will be 4 pence—14lbs. baggage allowed gratis, over that weight to be charged, counting 150 the ſame as a paſſenger.

The proprietors pledge themſelves, to thoſe who wiſh to travel with eaſe, ſpeed and convenience, that they will furniſh elegant carriages and horſes, with careful and faithful drivers, and that nothing on their part ſhall be wanting to render a ſeat in their carriages agreeable.

REUBEN SIKES.
CALVIN MUNN.
ROSWELL DICKINSON.

N. B. The proprietors will not be anſwerable for any baggage.

March. 1796.

The Printer hereof, requeſts all perſons indebted to him for Papers & Advertiſements, to make payment.

LIST of LETTERS REMAINING *in the* POST-OFFICE *NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 1, '96.*

NATHANIEL Andrews, Windſor, *(Vermont)*—Deacon Jonathan Arms, Deerfield—John Barrett, Eſq. Northfield—Jere Ballard, Norwich—Benjamin Bowen, Northfield, 2—David Bucher, 2—Rev. Aaron Bafcom, Greenfield—Caleb Bantley, Windſor—Jonathan Dickinſon, Deerfield—Rev. Joel Baker, Conway—Capt. John Bennett, South-Hadley—Ebenezer Beck, Northampton—Abner Barnard, do.—Henry Brewer, do. Moſes Biſſell, Hadley—Dr. Samuel Curtis, Amherſt—Joſiah Dwight, Williamſburgh—Seth Dwight, do.—Moſeley Dickinſon, New Salem—Capt. Joſeph Eaſtman, Granby—Aſa Barbadt Wheatly—Joſiah Fuller, Green wich—Robert Fletcher, Amherſt, N. H.—Joſeph Jones, Southampton—Thomas Johnſon, Pelham—Capt. John Hatt, Hatfield, 3—Silas Hannum, Williamſburgh—James Hazard, Norwich—Joſeph C. Hoar, Cheſterfield—John B. Hale, do. N. H.—Timothy Hatch, Eſq. Blandford—Edward Houghton, Northampton—Eliakim Kellogg, South-Hadley—Joſeph Kellogg, jun. do.—Simeon Lyman, Northampton—Gaius Lyman, do.—Samuel Lyman, Merchant, do.—Auguſtus Lyman, Deerfield—Eſaha Lyman, jun. Conway—Daniel Lind, Hadley—Benjamin Lathrop, Weſtthington—Ashfield, Eſq. Hatfield—Jonathan Mills, Amherſt—David Mitchell, South-Hadley—Ithamar Maltby, Maſfield—Aaron Putnam, New-Salem—Thomas and Samuel Patrick, Ware—Elijah Roſſell, Deerfield—Jacob Rogers, Weſt Springfield—William Server, Pattsfield—Eleazer Slocum, Granville—Eſra Strong, Williamſburgh—John Lemuel Whitney, Northfield—Samuel Smith, Southampton—John Stone, Cheſterfield—Dr. Gamaliel Thatcher, Hadley—Rev. James Thompſon, Deerfield—John White, Blanford—Iſrael Williams, Hatfield—Thomas White, Hadley—John Williams, Conway—Jonas White, jun. Northampton—Robert G. Tillinghaſt, Merchant, Goſhen—Lemuel Whitney, Northfield.

N. B. ALL Perſons indebted to the Poſt-OFFICE, are deſired to make immediate payment.

Aaron Clap and Son,

WANTS to purchaſe 30 buſhels of CLOVER SEED, for which they will pay one half cash—Alſo, 200 buſhels of CORN.

Southampton, March 26. 1796.

To be Sold or Let, a valuable FARM lying in Weſthampton, three miles from the Meeting-Houſe, containing one hundred acres of land, 70 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a good barn and dwelling houſe and orchard, alſo about one hundred pounds of ſtock to be ſold or let with ſaid farm. For further particulars inquire of EBENEZER GEE, living on the premiſes.

Weſthampton, March 24. 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Jenny Dodge,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that ſhe carries on the buſineſs of a DENTIST, in Northampton.—Having taken great pains to perfect herſelf in the moſt approved Diſſections in New-York—and having furniſhed herſelf with the moſt of Ivory, the ſtarveſt beſore her, ſhe will give ſatisfaction to any who may favour her.

Reſides at preſent at Doct. Porter's, ſixth houſe north part of the town.

March 30, 1796.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Hampſhire, Commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Phillip Jones*, late of Middlefield, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—ten months from the firſt day of March laſt, being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all concerned, that we ſhall attend to the buſineſs of our appointment, at the dwelling houſe of Samuel Jones in Middlefield, on the firſt Wedneſday in May next, and the ſecond day next, till the o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day.

DAVID SHEPHARD,
EZASTUS INGRAM,
WILLIAM GAY, } *Commiſſioners.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES,
CALEB JONES, jun. } *Adminiſtrators.*

Middlefield, March 17, 1796.

LOST, on the road between landlord Field's in Aſhfield, and Mr. Elihu Hubbard's in Williamſburgh, a leather POCKET-BOOK, containing ſundry Notes and Due Bills given to the ſubſcriber.—Whoever will return ſaid Pocket Book, or give information ſo that the ſubſcriber may have it, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

CALVIN FASON.

Chariemont, March, 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, in Book, (however ſmall their accounts) are called upon to ſettle immediately; as my buſineſs will be in the hands of an Attorney to collect without diſcrimination, after the 15th of April next.

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, March 15, 1796.

LOST, ſuppoſed between Southampton and Northampton, a black POCKET-BOOK, with ſome Notes and Accounts, of conſiderable conſequence to the owner.—Whoever has, or ſhall find the ſaid Pocket-Book, and return the ſame to the owner, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

LEMUEL STRONG.

Weſtampton, March 16 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, by Book or Note, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt of May next, thoſe who neglect a ſettlement may depend on their Notes and Accounts being lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, however ſmall they may be.

JUSTIN POMROY.

Southampton, April 8, 1796.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, March 14.

In a committee of the whole on the Reſolution relating for papers from the Preſident relative to the Treaty with Great-Britain.

MR. SAMUEL LYMAN ſaid he roſe only to make a few obſervations. He was againſt the reſolution now on the table, as involving a doctrine, in his opinion not only inconſiſtent with the principles of the conſtitution, but alſo inconſiſtent with the law of nations. In declaring the merits of this reſolution, no exceeding important ſubſidiary queſtion had a place. *How far that Houſe had a right, to exerciſe their legiſlative diſcretion and judgement, relative to carrying a treaty into effect.* In order to anſwer this queſtion, he would raiſe two poſitions—And, firſt, by the conſtitution, the legiſlative powers of that houſe, in co-operation with the other branches of the legiſlature, extend to objects within the reach of their ſovereignty, excepting the reſervations to the diſtinct ſovereignties of the ſeveral ſtates which compoſe the union; but beyond thoſe boundaries their powers could not extend. 2dly, there is, by the conſtitution, attached to the legiſlature, a ſubordinate kind of power, of a Relitive and miſſellaneous, or executive nature. At preſent it did not occur to him, that this ſubordinate power, was to be exerciſed in its ſimplicity, excepting in two inſtances, viz. in. for calling a convention under certain circumſtances to amend the conſtitution; and 2dly, for carrying into effect, treaties which are conſtitutionally made: for theſe two purpoſes, the people, who are the ſource of power, had ſtripped that houſe of all legiſlative authority, and made them only the executors of their will; therefore, upon theſe premiſes, he anſwered, if a treaty was unconſtitutional, they had an undoubted right to exerciſe a legiſlative diſcretion and judgement, relative to carrying it into operation, for they were ſent there as the guardians of their fellow citizens, and for that purpoſe are ſworn to ſupport the conſtitution; but if the treaty was conſtitutional, they had not a right to exerciſe that diſcretion; for without their intervention, it becomes the ſupreme law of the land, and virtually repeals all laws which are repugnant to it; and in that caſe that houſe is bound to obey it, and to carry it into complete execution; for, by the conſtitution, the power of making treaties, is veſted ſolely and excluſively in the executive department: In the former caſe, they have a right to exerciſe a diſcretionative or legiſlative power, but not in the latter caſe; they could there only exerciſe a miniſterial or executive power. So that herein, ſaid he, lies the true diſtinction, and it ariſes from the nature and principles of the conſtitution. What gave would do well to recollect Mr. and Delome upon the Britiſh conſtitution, when they form a compariſon of their conſtitution, with the conſtitution of England, and to advert to one impor tant circumſtance, which is the ſource of a con ſiderable diſſimilitary, eſpecially as relative to the power of originating money bills, conſtitutions of this country, is written, and the powers of the ſeveral departments of government, are clearly and accurately defined; but the conſtitution of England, is made up of cuſtoms and precedents, the influence of which, has been alternately augmenting or decreaſing from time immemorial, owing to a perpetual conflict, between the Sovereign and the Houſe of Commons; the government being in his origin, an abſolute monarchy, and founded up on conqueſt; but the ſpirit of that great nation, for the liberality and aſtriteneſs of their Houſe of Commons, who have been watchful of favorable ſeaſons, but, as it were, ſtealthily deprived the Sovereign of many of his royal prerogatives. This check upon his treaty-making power was, among others, an important atchievement. In this country, they had only a right to exerciſe a diſcretionative or legiſlative power, relative to treaties which are conſtitutional; but they could only exerciſe a miniſterial or executive power, relative to treaties which are conſtitutional; and in forming an opinion, relative to the conſtitutionality or unconſtitutionality of a treaty, they were to the executive department, and not to the legiſlative. *From theſe premiſes, it conſequently follows, that as they have no ſecretion, ſo they have no right to call to the ſupreme Executive for the papers in queſtion.* This doctrine, he thought neceſſarily reſulted not only from the principles of their conſtitution, but alſo from an important principle of the law of nations; for all nations, between whom there are exiſting treaties, have a kind of property lodged in the ſecret cabinet of each other, and no nation can, conſiſtantly with good faith, publiſh to the world, the ſecret negotiations which led to formation of thoſe treaties; to prove this poſition, he would refer to Puffen's Philoſophy, and Vattel's law of nations. This principle of the law of nations is predicted upon an important principle of the law of nature. Here then is no neceſſity of recurring to written authority, for every ſentiment of that nature enforced conviction; and it could not be diſputed with all the force of moty of moral obligation: This principle of the law of nature, is no leſs than the law of ſelf-preſervation, as relative to themſelves, their Nation, and all other nations; for what would be the conſequence, if the reverſe of this doctrine was eſtabliſhed as the law of nations? the conſequence would be pernicious and deſtructive, among the nations; it would be the ſource of jealouſies, of Carthaginian faith, of war and bloodſhed.

He had not the leaſt doubt of the conſtitutionality of a treaty, when the ſtipulations in it, were of ſuch nature, as not to reſpect objects of legiſlation, but only objects which lay beyond the bounds of their ſovereignty; for, beyond thoſe limits, their laws could not extend, as rules to regulate the conduct of ſubjects of foreign powers; and alſo, for the ſtipulations in a treaty, many reſpect objects which were within the reach of their ſovereignty, yet it may be in ſuch manner as to be ſtrictly conſtitutional, for ſuch ſtipulations may be not only permiſſent, but abſolutely neceſſary in forming the treaty. This concluſion, he thought, was the natural and neceſſary reſult of a fair and liberal conſtruction of the principles of the conſtitution, and eſpecially of that paragraph, which veſts the power of making treaties in the ſo preme executive with the advice of the Senate. He was ſenſible he had been delivering an unpopular doctrine: but he was deeply impreſſed with the truth, its reality, and its importance; and the obligations of an oath, prevented his ſilence on the occaſion.

March 15.

Mr. W. Lyman began with remarking, that the gentlemen oppoſed to the reſolution had at firſt contended that the houſe had not a right by the conſtitution to require papers of the executive, reſpective to any ſubject whatever, and that it would be wholly optional with the executive, whether they ſhould be diſcloſed or not: To this he replied, that the houſe poſſeſſed the powers of impeachment ſolely, and that this authority implied the right to inſpect every paper and tranſaction in any department, otherwiſe how could the power of impeachment ever be exerciſed; beſides, this right had been ſanctioned by the uniform and undeniable practice of the houſe ever ſince the organization of the government: They had called for papers whenever they had judged it expedient; and he aſſerted that the houſe had the fulleſt right to the poſſeſſion of any papers in the executive department; they were the eſpecial guardians of the people for that purpoſe, and he would undertake to ſay that this was the firſt time it had ever been controverted. But he ſhould not longer dwell upon this point, as it had been abandoned, nor ſhould he charge gentlemen with any inconſiſtency in ſo doing; he thought they had acted conſiſtently and judiciouſly in giving up a poſition ſo untenable—as the authority of the houſe was therefore admitted, the only queſtion was whether it was proper it ſhould now be exerciſed. If the houſe brought into conſideration the powers of the ſeveral branches of government, and what limits had been marked for them in the conſtitution; to what objects the legiſlative powers extended, and to what manner the power of making treaties was confined; and to what manner they were controlled by the legiſlative powers, if any, he ſaid, obvious that if the houſe had a conſtitutional power to enter upon the conſideration of the treaty, and give it an effect or not, as they ſhould judge beſt—That then they ought to have been poſſeſſed of the papers in queſtion, and the reſolution ought to paſs. If the power of the houſe now found veſted in the houſe, the gentlemen againſt the reſolution could not refuſe it their vote. In order to aſcertain this, he begged leave to advert to the conſtitution in the firſt article and firſt ſection, it was declared that all legiſlative powers therein granted were veſted in a Congreſs to conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives; and in the eighth ſection of the ſame article, the powers granted were defined, ſuch as to lay and collect taxes, borrow money, regulate commerce, &c. and to exerciſe other important powers enumerated under eighteen diſtinct heads—here Mr. Lyman ſaid he would aſk the gentlemen from Virginia, if it could be ſuppoſed that this article was not to be effectives and operative? Was it conceivable that an article ſo definite, and ſo important had been introduced into the conſtitution merely for the purpoſe of it being taken away by a ſubſequent article or ſection. The ſuppoſition, he ſaid, was the height of abſurdity, and one from which his mind turned with indignation, and yet this would be the caſe, if the doctrine which had been laid down was true, viz. that treaties repealed or controled laws. A gentleman from Connecticut had ſaid, that the treaty making power, occupied all ground, and was veſted in the Preſident and Senate, and that the legiſlative power occupied all ground, and was veſted in Congreſs. For his own part, Mr. Lyman ſaid, he could not conceive of two perſons being in the full poſſeſſion of the ſame thing and at the ſame time; ſuch incongruities could never be reduced to practice, they muſt be reconciled, or otherwiſe the one would defeat the other. The treaty making power muſt either abſorb the legiſlative power, or if at variance, the legiſlative power would abſorb the treaty making power. This, then, induced the neceſſity of a different conſtruction. He ſaid, he ſaid, always believed, that laws and reſolutions, ought if poſſible, to receive ſuch conſtruction and interpretation as to render them conſiſtent; and that it was highly preſumptive that a conſtruction was erroneous when it produced an abſurd concluſion. The firſt definition he had been able to conceive of the treaty making power was, that it was a ſpecies of executive power, and like that veſted in the control of the legiſlative power, particularly in all countries governed by conſtitutions and certain laws, as was yet the caſe in this country.

If the ſeveral parts of the conſtitution were compared and critically examined, he thought the reſult would be, that the Preſident and Senate could make treaties, but not thoſe which interfered on the legiſlative powers, unleſs by their concurrence and conſent, otherwiſe it followed that although it required the three branches of the government to enact laws, yet the Preſident and Senate, by treaty, could repeal them altogether. This would be veſting powers in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to no purpoſe; for it was in vain for them to be conſulted in the formation of laws, if at any time they were liable to be annulled at the pleaſure of the Preſident and Senate. The principles he ſaid were not new to him, when the queſtion ſhould make treaties, but whether the Preſident & Senate ſhould make laws. All the powers conteaded for on the part of the Houſe, was the power of firſt preſentation—It was a repelling power; a power to prevent the Preſident and Senate, under the conſtitution, from making treaties which were not laws. He obſerved, that it had been conſiderable aſſerted, and with much aſſurance, that this Doctrine contended for on the part of the Houſe, was a novel doctrine, notwithſtanding which it had been proved, and to his ſatisfaction, by ſeveral gentlemen, that this interpretation had been given to the conſtitution in moſt of the ſtate conventions, at the adoption of it; that the ſame interpretation had alſo been given by writers for and againſt the conſtitution at that time; and he ſhould now proceed to ſhew, that this principle had been not only by this ſenate and underſtood thus, but that it had been invariable admitted and recognized from the firſt organization of the government until this time.

The firſt treaty, he ſaid, that had been made under this conſtitution was that with the Creek Indians in the year 1785: The Preſident in communicating this ſubject, ſays, "If it ſhould be the judgment of Congreſs, and for that purpoſe was it referred, he aſked, if the Senate and Preſident had the power to make treaties? There was no neceſſity to conſult the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and yet, in this caſe, which was the firſt that preſented itſelf, it had been conſulted neceſſary. In conſequence of this application, Congreſs had judged it neceſſary to hold the treaty, and on the 20th of Auguſt, 1789, enacted a law, in which the Preſident had appointed Commiſſioners and given them their inſtructions had been communicated to Congreſs, and from them he would read one paragraph: "It is therefore ordained—You will obſerve, ſaid he, the whole ſum that can be conſtitutionally expended for the propoſed treaty, ſhall not exceed 20,000 dollars."

On this, he ſaid, it was unneceſſary to comment, as the principle that the legiſlature held a control over the executive in treaty making powers was ſo completely recognized and admitted by the Preſident himſelf. He would purſue the enquiry further. In January, 1790, in conſequence of communications from the executive, which had been referred to a ſelect committee, & a report made thereon the houſe came to the following reſolution, viz.

"That a proviſion ought to be made by law for holding a treaty with the Wabaſh, Miami, and other Indian tribes, northweſt of the river Ohio."

In March following, a law was made, the title of which was, "An act entitled an act providing for holding a treaty to eſtabliſh peace with certain Indian tribes."

In March, 1791, the ſum of 20,000 dollars were appropriated for obtaining a recognition of the treaty with the emperor of Morocco. In March 1793, 100,000 dollars were appropriated "to defray the expence of a treaty with the Indian tribes, beyond the Weſt ſide of Ohio."

Thus it would be ſeen, that how bad been deemed neceſſary to provide for holding treaties, and to defray the expences thereof. The Preſident, in a meſſage of the 16th December, 1702, ſays, I lay before you a report of the Secretary of State, on the meaſure taken for obtaining a recognition of the treaty with the emperor of Morocco; in another meſſage of the ſame date, accompanying the correſpondence of the ſecretary of ſtate with the Spaniſh government, would be found the following paragraph, to wit,—I muſt add, that the Spaniſh repreſentatives here, conceiving that their full powers and communications had made no definitions, endeavoured to abate this by ſome ſubſequent proſeſſions, which being alſo among the communications to the legiſlature, they will be able to form their own concluſions.—He would not, he ſaid, ſurther engroſs the time of the committee in the examination of theſe and precedents, as he thought theſe were ſufficient to convince the world, that the interpretation of the conſtitution now liſted on by the houſe, was not a novelty; that it was ſanctioned by both theory and practice; that it had even been ſo underſtood by the executive, and both branches of the legiſlative authorities, from the firſt operation of the preſent government. Who then, he exclaimed, were to be jullly charged with innovation, and uſurping power not delegated to them by the conſtitution? Ought it not to be thoſe who were endeavouring to erect the treaty making power into a legiſlative power, and to conſtitute a new and arbitrary ſyſtem in their controul. It would be found, he ſaid, that this power in the executive did not exiſt in England or in France under the ancient government, nor in Spain, countries which had ever been repreſented as being oppreſſed to ſuch a degree, that their inhabitants were continually forced to ſeek a refuge upon the ocean. He further obſerved, that to this principle and right appeared impoſe ſcripti-

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At the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which was made with the view of ſettling the ſucceſſion to the French and Spaniſh crowns, and to prevent their union in the ſame perſon, the letters patent of the kings of France and Spain, alſo the dukes of Berry and Orleans, renouncing and abjuring their ſeveral claims and pretenſions, had been laid before the Parliament of Paris, and the Cortes in Spain, for their approbation and confirmation. He then adverted to the argument of the gentleman from Rhode Iſland, who had ſpoken yeſterday, to wit, that the ſmall ſtates claimed this conſtitution of the Conſtitution. To him, he ſaid, it appeared to ſtand thus, that the ſmall ſtates ſhould poſſeſs the power of abſorbing the large ſtates, in order to prevent the large ſtates from abſorbing the ſmall ones. It would be the caſe, he obſerved, upon that gentleman's conſtruction of the Conſtitution, that the ſmall ſtates, with the treaty making power, might diſpoſe of the large ſtates by bargain or contract; on a different conſtruction there was perfect ſecurity for both large and ſmall. He then adverted to another obſervation of that gentleman on the ſame ſubject, and underſtood by the Maſſachuſetts convention in the ſame ſenſe. As to that fact Mr. Lyman ſaid, he ſhould not determine, but in that ſtate, he knew that the Conſtitution had been criticiſed upon with much jealouſy, eſpecially in their convention, as would appear from the debates, and even the amendments which they had recommended, that this power had not been much examined and diſcuſſed, from which it was to be inferred, that there was a contrary conviction univerſally prevalent in their convention. A gentleman from New Hampſhire had charged the advocates of the reſolution with endeavouring to aggrandize themſelves in their interpretation of the Conſtitution; he ſaid there was no diverſity of ſentiment, although perhaps every one might not give preciſely the ſame explanation. In one thing, however, all were agreed that a conſtruction was wrong.

Mr. Lyman further obſerved, that with all proper regard for his colleagues, Mr. Sedgwick) he would notice one obſervation that had fallen from him which was that *confidence in government ought to be unlimited.* This, Mr. Lyman ſaid, to him appeared to indace another conſequence, that obedience ought to be paſſive and abſolute, and of conſe no reſiſtance. He hoped that ſuch ſentiments would never be prevalent in this country for it was his opinion that there never had been, nor ever would be any government that would long ſurmount pure and uncorrupt, without ſome limit, reſtraint and watchfulneſs: and he thought that ſociety the whole ſyſtem of which was more than too much diſtruſt. He was warranted by the moſt celebrated writers and authorities in ſaying, that there was a natural effort and tendency in ſociety to conſer the height of power and wealth on the few at the expence of the many—it was this tendency that gave riſe to the Roman commons had. Danger was firſt to be apprehended from this quarter, and not, as had been pretended, from another. Popiſar branches and aſſemblies never uſurped, they never encroached on other departments, unleſs when they had been challenged and even driven to the conflict, by inordinate attempts for power. Governments ought to exerciſe great moderation and caution not to excite and provoke diſcontents, and poſſibly reſiſtance.

Before he concluded his obſervations, he begged to be indulged with a few remarks more. The firſt was relative to the treaty; not indeed whether that treaty was a very good or a very bad treaty, for that was not now the queſtion before the committee. The remarks were he ſaid that the treaty itſelf recognized the principle he was contending for. He then read from the 12th article theſe words, *that during the continuance of this article, the Great States will obſerve and ſecure the carrying into effect, ſuper, eaſter, &c.* Why, ſaid he, is this language and phraſeology uſed, upon the principle of the unlimited power of making treaties, and that they repeal laws? The language and phraſeology ought to have been thus, *the Great States do hereby declare, &c. ſhall be hereby prohibited.* An anſwer was hardly neceſſary. The miniſter who negociated that treaty well knew, that he poſſeſſed no ſuch authority. He knew that from the ſource he derived his appointment, no ſuch power could flow. Mr. Lyman ſaid, that he wiſhed that the reſolution might be agreed to by the committee, and paſs in the houſe; for, as they would be obliged to diſcuſs the treaty to which the papers called for related, it was neceſſary they ſhould have all the information and the whole ſubject before them; for although he had heretofore entertained unfavourable ſentiments of that inſtrument, he nevertheleſs declared, that if it ſhould appear to be conducive to the welfare of the country; if it ſhould appear that although there were ſome parts of it very humiliating, yet that they were impoſed upon us by the neceſſities of their ſituation; if it ſhould appear that their conditions and the terms on which they were ſtood with other foreign relations compelled them to ſhelter themſelves in a compact of this ſort, he ſaid, although in the two laſt caſes it might be with extreme reluctance, give his vote for carrying it into effect. But if, on the other hand, the neceſſity of all this ſhould appear to be the caſe, he declared that it ſhould never have any operation or effect in this country with his conſent.

TREATY *between the* UNITED STATES *and the* CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

HIS Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, deſiring to conſolidate on a permanent baſis, the friendſhip and good corre-

pondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to establish by a convention, several points, the settlement whereof will be productive of general advantage and reciprocal utility to both nations.

With this intention his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord don Manuel de Godoy, and Alvarez de Faria, Rios, Sanchez, Zarzosa, Prince de Parma, Prince de la Paz, Duke of the Rota de Roma, and of the state of Arbala, grandee of Spain of the first class, perpetual Regidor of the city of Santiago, Knight of the illustrious order of the Golden Fleece, and Great Cross of the Royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles III. Commander of Valencia, del Ventoso, Rivera, and Acenchal in the said Santiago: Knight and Great Cross of the religious order of St. John: Councillor of State, First Secretary of State, and Dispatch Secretary to the Queen: Superintendant Gen. of the Posts and Highways: Protector of the Royal Academy of the Noble Arts, and of the Royal Societies of Natural History, Botany, Chemistry and Agriculture: Gentleman of the Bed Chamber in employment: Captain General of his Armies: Inspector and Major Captain of the Royal Corps of Body Guards, &c. &c. &c. And the President of the United States of America, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed Thomas Pinckney, a citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Catholic Majesty. And the Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following articles.

Art. I. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States, and their citizens, without exception of persons or places.

Art. II. To prevent all dispute on the subject of the boundaries which separate the territories of the two high contracting parties, it is hereby declared and agreed as follows, to wit. The southern boundaries of the United States which divides their territory from the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida, shall be delineated by a line beginning on the River Mississipi, at the parallel of 31 part of the thirty first degree of latitude north of the equator, which from thence shall be drawn due east to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche, thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint, then straight to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down the middle thereof to the Atlantic Ocean. And it is agreed that if there should be any troops, garrisons or settlements of either party on the said territory of the other according to the above mentioned boundaries, they shall be withdrawn from the said territory within the term of six months after the ratification of this Treaty, or sooner if it be possible; and that they shall be not permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they possess.

Art. III. In order to carry the preceding article into effect, one commissioner and one surveyor shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, who shall meet at the Natchez on the left side of the River Mississipi before the expiration of six months from the ratification of this Convention, and they shall proceed to run and make this boundary according to the stipulations of the said article. They shall make plans and keep journals of their proceedings, which shall be authenticated as part of this Convention, and shall have the same force as if they were inserted therein. And if no force as if they were inserted therein. And if no pass be granted it should be found necessary that the said commissioners and surveyors should be accompanied by guards, they shall be furnished in equal proportion by the commanding officer of the Spanish troops in the two Floridas and by the commanding officer of the troops of the United States bounding on the western territory, who shall act by the said parties with candour and amicable as well with respect to this point, as to the furnishing of provisions and instruments, and making every other arrangements which may be necessary or useful for the execution of this article.

Art. IV. It is likewise agreed that the western boundary of the United States which separates them from the Spanish colony of Louisiana, is to be drawn from the north to the river Mississippi from the middle of the channel or bed of the river Mississippi from the northern boundary of the said States, to the completion of the thirty first degree of the latitude north of the equator. And his Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed, that the navigation of the said river from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by a special convention.

Art. V. The two high contracting parties shall by all means in their power maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers which by the preceding Article, form the boundaries of the two Floridas, and the better to attain this effect, both parties oblige themselves expressly to restrain by force, all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary: So that Spain will not suffer their subjects inhabiting their territory, nor will the United States permit their said mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against his Catholic Majesty, or his Indians, in any manner whatsoever.

And whereas several treaties of friendship exist between the two contracting parties and the said nations of Indians, it is hereby agreed, that in future no treaty of Alliance or other whatsoever (except Treaties of Peace) shall be made by either party with the Indians living within the boundary of the other, but both parties will endeavour to unite the advantages of the Indian nations living with and mutually beneficial to their respective subjects and citizens, observing in all things the most complete reciprocity, so that both parties may obtain the advantages arising from a good understanding with the said nation without being subject to the expence which they have hitherto occasioned.

Art. VI. Each party shall endeavour by all the means in their power to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the limits of their jurisdiction by sea, or by land, and shall use all their efforts to recover and cause to be recovered to the right owners, their vessels and effects which may have been taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdictions, whether they are at war or not with the subjects who have taken possession of the said effects.

Art. VII. And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the said contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted, or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings used in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors, as they judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunal of the other party, and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Art. VIII. In case the subjects and inhabitants of either party with their shipping, whether public ships of war or privateers or merchant's, be forced through fresh of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent necessity for taking shelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they shall be received and treated with all humanity, and enjoy all favour protection and help, and they shall be permitted to provide themselves at reasonable rates with victuals and all things needful for the sustenance of their persons, or reparation of their ships and prosecution of their voyage; and they shall on ways be hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and where they please, without any let or hindrance.

Art. IX. All ships and merchandize of what ever nature soever which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either state, and shall be delivered to the custody of the officers of that port in order to be restored entire and without delay to the true proprietors, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. X. When any vessel of either party, shall be wrecked, foundered or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, their respective subjects and citizens shall receive as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the said inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case; and if the operation of repairs would require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unladen, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees on the part which shall relade and carry away.

Art. XI. The citizens and subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other by testaments, donation or otherwise, and their representatives being subjects or citizens of the other party shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato, and they may take possession thereof either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying like duties only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the goods are kept, or may be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representatives such care shall be taken of the said goods as of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if questions should arise among several claimants to which of them the said effects do belong, the same shall be decided by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And whereas the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of one and party, such real estate would by the law of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other were he not disqualified by being an alien, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same and withdraw the proceeds without molestation on the part of the government of the respective states.

Art. XII. The merchant ships of either parties which shall be making into ports or into a part belonging to the enemy of the other party, or into one possessed by robbers, with the goods of such enemy on board the same, may freely be sent with the said ships and merchandize, and it shall not be lawful only to search the said ships, but if any be found bound for the said ports, and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Art. XIII. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs, with their fuses, and the other things belonging to them, cannon balls, gun powder, match, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenades, saltpetre, muskets, musket balls, bucklers, helmets, breast works, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming soldiers muskets rolls, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. These merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned amongst contraband or prohibited goods: that is to say, all sorts of cloths, and all manufactures of wool, flax, silk, cotton or any other material whatever, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with all species whereof they are used to be made: gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, brass, copper, coals, as also wheat, barley and oats, and any other kind of corn and pulse, tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugar and all sorts of salt: and in general all provisions which serve for the sustenance of life, furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sail cloths, anchors, or any part of anchors, also ship masts, planks and wood of all kinds, and all things proper for either for building or repairing ships, and all other goods whatever which have not been worked into the form of any instrument prepared for war by land or by sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for other use: all which shall be wholly reckoned among free goods; as likewise all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended, and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods; so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted as are at that time besieged, blocked up or invested. And except the cases in which any ship of war or guard, too shall in consequence of bursts or other accidents at sea be under the necessity of taking the cargo of any trading vessel or vessels, to which case they may stop the said vessel or vessels, and cause themselves with necessaries giving a receipt in order that the power to whom the said ship of war belongs, may pay for the article so taken, according to the price thereof at the port to which they may appear to have been destined by the ship's papers; but no contraband goods of the said vessels shall on any account be detained longer than may be absolutely necessary for their said ships to supply themselves with necessaries: that they will immediately pay the value of the receipts, and indemnify the property for all losses which may have sustained in consequence of such transaction.

Art. XIV. To the end that all manner of differences and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on the one side and on the other, it is agreed, that in case of either of the parties hereto should be engaged in a war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of other party, must be furnished with fet letters of passport, expressing the name, property and burden of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They shall likewise be recalled every year, that is to say, the ship hap pens to return home within the space of a year.

It is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden, are to be provided not only with passports as above mentioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, that so it may be seen whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place, whence the ship sailed in the accustomed form, & if any one shall think it fit or advisable to examine the said certificates, the parties to whom the goods on board belong, may do so: without which requisites they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above set forth, that all the circumstances of this omission having been well examined, they shall be adjudged as lawful prizes, unless they shall give sufficient satisfaction of their property by testimony entirely equivalent.

Art. XVIII. If the ships of the said subjects, people, or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with sailing along the coasts or on the high seas by any ships of war of the other, or by any privateer, the said ships of war or privateers, for the avoiding any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form prescribed in this treaty, and the ship when she shall have thereby such passport shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or give her chace in any manner or force her to quit her intended course.

Art. XIX. Consuls shall be reciprocally established with the privileges and power which those of the most favoured nations enjoy in the ports where their consuls reside, or are permitted to be.

Art. XX. It is also agreed that the inhabitants of the territories of each party shall respectively have free access to the courts of justice of the other, and they shall be permitted to prosecute suits for the recovery of their property, the payment of their debts, and for obtaining satisfaction for the damages which they may have sustained, whether the persons whom they may sue be subjects or citizens of the country in which they may be found, or any other persons whatever who may have right to refuge therein; and the proceedings and sentences of the said courts shall be in all things as if the contending parties had been subjects or citizens of the said country.

Art. XXI. In order to terminate all differences on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty during the late war between Spain and France, it is agreed that all such cases shall be referred to the final decision of commissioners to be appointed in the following manner. His Catholic Majesty shall appoint one commissioner, and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint another, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third, or if they cannot agree for they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original commissioners; and the person whose name shall be drawn shall be the third commissioner; and the three commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The said commissioners shall meet and fix at Philadelphia; and in case of the death, sickness, or inattention of any such commissioner, his place shall be supplied in the same manner as was first appointed, and the new commissioner shall take the same oath, & do the same duties. They shall receive all complaints and applications, authorized by this article during 18 months from the day on which they shall assemble. They shall have power to examine all such persons as come before them on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence all written testimony authenticated in such a manner as they shall think proper to require or admit. The reward of the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall be final and conclusive both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and his Catholic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid in specie, without deduction, at such time and places and under such conditions as shall be awarded by the same commissioners.

Art. XXII. The two high contracting parties hereby engage to guarantee mutually and friendship which happily reigns between them, will be further encreased by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to their mutual commerce, all the extension and favour which the advantages of both countries may require.

Art. XXIII. The present of the stipulations contained in the eight preceding articles, his Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States for the space of three years from this time to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores, and his majesty promises either to continue this permission if he finds during the time, that it is not prejudicial to the interest of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue the said permission, to assign to the citizens of the United States some other establishment on the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment.

Art. XXIV. The present treaty shall not be in force until ratified by the contracting parties & the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, and sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the United States of America, have signed this present treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, and have thereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at San Lorenzo el Real, this fourth of twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, [L. S.]
PRINCE DE LA PAZ, [L. S.]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 30.

CHIEF of the first was employed on the subject of Mr. Varnum's contested election. The following resolutions were finally agreed to:

Resolved, That the allegation of Aaron Brown, agent to the petitioners to 55 votes given by persons is sufficiently certain.

Resolved, That the allegation of the said Aaron Brown, as to persons not qualified to vote, is sufficiently certain; and that the names of the persons objected to, for want of sufficient qualifications, ought to be set forth prior to the taking of the testimony.

Mr. Blount moved, to refer the meffage received yesterday from the President, in answer to the call for papers, to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Cooper said, that the further the gentleman travelled a wrong road, the further they would get out of the true course, and the more difficult it would be to return.

Mr. Harper observed, that this was not the first attempt we had made in fomething fimilar. No motion is now made to refer the meffage to a committee of the whole, and the houfe are told that if the motion be carried, it is nothing, it is decifively nothing but will only lead to an inquiry whether the houfe ought to act. The inference that fuch a reference would be to determine that they would act, has been in committee the whole, to determine how, and in that committee it would feem could be afked, why did the houfe refolve itfelf into a committee of the whole? Anfwer, to act. So when the Indian treaty was refolved, motion was made to requeft the President to lay before the Houfe. When it was laid before them it was then contended that the houfe had a right to interfere in the treaty, or why ask for it. It could not be fuppofed, that gentlemen of any underftanding could be impofed upon by fuch filmfy fophiftry. It was now the proper time and the houfe the proper place, for the committee, to which the principal queftion was referred, to take into confideration the whole of the papers, and to report their opinion thereupon to the houfe. Then the houfe would have free access to the whole of the papers, but to call for papers, and to refer the queftion to a committee of the whole, without any fuch information as to what papers they wanted, was to put the houfe in the moft ridiculous light poffible. He hoped the motion would not prevail.

Mr. Gallatin obferved, that the queftion was not whether the houfe fhould act or not upon the fubject, but whether they fhould act with or without information. The gentleman had himfelf moved for papers relative to the Indian treaty, and the houfe had unanimously voted them. Why then fhould they not have the papers relative to the treaty with Great Britain? The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Harper) had himfelf moved for papers relative to the treaty with Great Britain

POETRY.

REASON.

REASON, best of Heaven's blessings,
Given only to mankind;
Life would not be worth possessing,
Did not reason rule the mind.

When we see capricious Fortune
Striving all the rich to bless,
Reason tells us envy not them,
Riches are not happiness.

When in height of beauty blooming,
Clara exercises pow'r,
Reason whispers in our hearing,
"Beauty is a fading flow'r."

When in pomp and pow'r presiding,
Emperors and kings we see;
Reason tells us they are facing,
They must die as well as we.

When full Poverty invades us,
And our lot is it seen to be;
Reason tells us bear with patience;
Time will come we shall be free.

When our passions drag us headlong,
Through lust, ambition, av'rice, where
In search of happinefrand pleasure,
Reason tells us, 'tis not there.

Let Pain and Poverty attend us,
All our life in trouble spent,
Reason has a balm to heal us,
And that balm is call'd Content.

When we're on our death bed lying,
Full of anguish and of pain;
Reason tells us be of comfort,
You shall surely live again.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-six.

An Act to repeal all the existing Excise Acts, and to provide for the expences of justice in the several Counties.

WHEREAS several acts heretofore made shall require the following excise duties to be collected and paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, or to the Secretary thereof, to wit,—For every licence granted to an Innholder, four dollars; for every deed recorded, one shilling; for the commission of a Sheriff, forty dollars in certain cases, and twenty dollars in others; on the appointment of a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, forty dollars; on the appointment of a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, forty dollars in certain Counties, and twenty dollars in others; on the appointment of every Register of deeds twenty shillings; on the commission of each Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge and Register of Probate, twenty shillings each; and of a Justice of the Peace, nine shillings; and for the admission of every Attorney to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, twenty dollars, and in the Supreme Judicial Court thirty dollars; and for the admission of every person to the degree of Barrister at law, forty dollars; and it being no longer necessary to continue the same for the purposes aforesaid:

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the said several acts be, and the same, so far as they respect the aforesaid duties, are hereby repealed, except however, that the same shall remain in force, so far as shall be necessary, to enforce and complete the collection of all the said duties which have already become due and payable by virtue of the said acts.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall hereafter be licenced to be an Innholder, that on such licence being granted, pay to the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, the sum of four dollars; and each Clerk aforesaid shall, before the first day of May next give bond with sufficient sureties in the penal sum of one thousand dollars to the Treasurer of the County, and his successor in that office to account for one oath, and pay to him from time to time the sum of four dollars for each Innholder in the County who shall be so licenced, within one month after he, the said Clerk shall receive the same; and if any Clerk shall neglect to give such bond he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the County Treasurer, to the use of the County, in an action of debt, in any Court proper to try the same. And such Clerk shall be allowed for so receiving and paying over to the County Treasurer, a commission of one per cent. thereon: And all such licences shall be granted on condition that the Innholder to pay said four dollars before, he or she shall recognize as by law required.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, every Register of deeds in this Commonwealth, for each deed or instrument made for the conveyance of land or any title therein brought to his office to be recorded, shall before he record the same demand and receive of the person bringing the same, seventeen cents; and on or before the first day of April annually, shall account for and pay to the Treasurer of the same County, all the duties that shall be so received. And each Register of deeds shall on or before the first day of June next, give bond with sufficient sureties to the Treasurer of the County in the penal sum of five hundred dollars to account on oath for the monies or duties, he shall so receive, and to pay the same as aforesaid; and each Register of Deed, shall be allowed for so receiving and paying over the said monies or duties at the rate of two per cent. thereon. *Provided however,* where the said Register of any County shall also be Treasurer thereof, the said bond shall be made to such person and in such form as the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the same County shall direct.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no person, who from and after the passing of this act shall receive a commission appointing him to any of the offices following, in any County shall receive any of the fees or profits thereof, until he shall pay to the Treasurer of the County, the sum herein after annexed to his office, and produce to, and lodge with the Secretary of the Commonwealth the County Treasurer's certificate therefor, to wit: each person who shall receive a commission appointing him Sheriff of the Counties of Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, or Worcester, forty dollars, and of every other County, twenty dollars, or appointing him a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the Counties of Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, or Worcester, forty dollars, and in any other County, twenty dollars, or appointing him Judge of Probate, Register of Probate, or Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas, four dollars, or appointing him a Justice of the Peace, two dollars; and each person who shall be elected and appointed Register of Deeds in any County, four dollars; nor shall any person, who after the passing of this act shall be proposed to be admitted as an Attorney in the Court of Common Pleas in any County have the oath administered unto him, until he shall produce the certificate of the Treasurer of the County, that he hath paid to him twenty dollars—nor in the Supreme Judicial Court, until he shall produce a like certificate of the payment of thirty dollars, nor be admitted to the degree of Barrister of law, until he shall produce a certificate of the payment of forty dollars.

And all the monies which shall be received by the respective County Treasurer, by virtue of this acts, shall be appropriated to pay the travel and services of Grand and Petit Jurors.

In the house of Representatives, February 27, 1796.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate, Feb. 27, 1796.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Pres't, pro tem.

By the Governor approved. Feb. 27.

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-Six.

An act, for extending the time for receiving on Loan the Debt of this Commonwealth.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That the term for receiving on Loan the Debt of this Commonwealth, which hath not been subscribed in purfuance of and conformable to an act, intitled "An Act to provide for the Debt of this Commonwealth," and one other Act, intitled, "An Act for appropriating *twelve thousand pounds*, part of Tax Number Eleven, to the payment of interest on the funded and consolidated Debt of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes," be, and hereby is extended to the first day of February next. And the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, is hereby authorized to receive and admit subscriptions to the said Loan of all such species of the said Debt as are in the said two Acts described, until the said first day of February, in the same manner and on the same terms as are in the said two Acts provided and established.

[This act passed February 24, 1796.]

An act for recording Deaths and Births, by the Clerk of Towns and Districts.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of every Town Clerk and District Clerk, within this Commonwealth, to record all Births and Deaths which shall happen within his Town or District and come to his knowledge, together with the time of such Birth or Death, and the names of his or her parents, if known, or the facts alleged by law, to be paid by his Town or District.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of Parents to give notice to the Clerk of the Town or District, in which they dwell, of all the Births and Death of their Children; and it shall be the duty of every Householder, to give notice of every Births and Death which may happen in his house: and of the eldest person next of kin to give such notice of the Death of his kindred; and it shall be the duty of the Master or keeper of any Alms-House, Work-House or Prison, and of the Master or Commander of any ship or vessel, to give notice of every Birth and Death, which may happen in the house or vessel under his care or charge, to the Clerk of the Town or District in which such event shall happen: And in case any person, whose duty it shall be, by virtue of this Act, to give notice as aforesaid, shall neglect to perform the same, for the space of six months after the Birth or Death shall happen, the person so neglecting, shall pay a fine of *one dollar*, to be recovered with costs of suit, on complaint before any Justice of the Peace for the same County, to the use of any Inhabitant of the same Town, who shall prosecute for the same, from which judgment, there shall be no appeal.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force, on and after the first day of September next; and that an Act passed Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, for registering Births and Deaths, shall be, and hereby is repealed on and after that day.

[This act passed February 26, 1796.]

LIST of LETTERS REMAINING in the POST OFFICE *NORTHAMPTON*, April 1, 1796.

NATHANIEL Andrews, Windsor (*Vermont*)—Deacon Jonathan Arms, Deerfield—John Barrett, Esq. Northfield—Jere Ballard, Norwich—Benjamin Bowen, Northfield, 2—David Birtner, dec. 2—Rev. Aaron Bancroft—Capt. Peter Boutelle, Windsor—Jonathan Dickinson, Deerfield—Rev. Joel Baker, Conway—Capt. John Bennett, South-Hadley—Ebenezer Burk, Northampton—Abner Barnard, do.—Henry Brewer do.—Moses Bassell, Hadley—Dr. Samuel Curtis, Ashford—Joseph Dwight, Williamsburgh—Seth Dwight, do.—Fowler Dickinson, New Salem—Capt. Joseph Dickinson, Granby—Mr. Bardwell, Wheatly—Josiah Fobes, Greenwich—Robert Fletcher, Amherst, N.H.—Joseph Jones, Southampton—Thomas Johnson, Pelham—Capt. John Hart, Hatsfield, 3—Silas Hannum, Williamsburgh—James Hazard, Norwich—Joseph C. Hoes, Cheshire—John R. Hale, do. 2—H.—Timothy Hatch, Esq. Branford—Edward Houghton, Northampton—Elisakim Kellogg, South-Hadley—Joseph Kellogg, jun. do.—Simeon Lyman, Northampton—Gaius Lyman, do.—Samuel Lyman, Merchat, do.—Angustus Lyman, Deerfield—Elisha Lyman, jun. Conway—Daniel Lamb, Hadley—Benjamin Lathrop, Wortharbgton—Alexander Lawrence, Northampton—Jonathan Marsh, Amherst—David Mitchell, South-Hadley—Isaac Maltby, Ha sfield—Aaron Putnam, New-Salem—Thomas and Samuel Patrick, Wa.:—Elijah Russell, Deerfield—Jacob Rogers, West Springfield—William Server, Patridgefield—Eleazer Storrs, Granville—Ezra Strong, Williamsburgh—Julius Smith, Chesterfield—Nathaniel Sanborn, Northampton—John Stope, Chesterfield—Dr. Gamaliel Thatcher, Hadley—Rev. Jamel Thompson, Dalton—John Wells, Blanford—Israel Williams, Hatfield—Thomas White, Hadley—John Williams, Conway—Jonas White, jun. Northampton—Robert G. Tulling, Esq. Merchant, Goshen—Samuel Whitney, Hadley.

N. B. ALL Persons indebted to the Post-Office, are desired to make immediate payment.

Aaron Clap and Son,

WANTS to purchase 30 bushels of CLOVER SEED, for which they will pay one half cash.—Also, 100 bushels of CORN.

Southampton, March 26, 1796.

To be Sold or Let, a valuable FARM lying in Westhampton, three miles from the Meeting-House, containing one hundred acres of land, 70 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a good house and other buildings, house and orchard, also about one hundred dollars worth of stock to be sold or let with said farm. For further particulars inquire of EBENEZER GRS, living on the premises.

Westhampton, April 5 1796

Jenny Dodge,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she carries on the business of a DENTIST in Northampton.—Having taken great pains to procure instruction from the most approved Dentists in New-York—and having furnished herself with the first of Ivory, she flatters herself she shall be able to give satisfaction to any who shall employ her.

She resides at present at Doct. PORTER'S, next south part of the town.

March 30, 1796

LOST, on the road between landlord Field's in Ashfield, and Mr. Elihu Hubbard's in Williamsburgh, a leather POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Notes and Due Bills given to the subscriber.—Whoever will return said Pocket Book, or give information so that the subscriber may have it, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

CALVIN FAXON.

Charlemont, March, 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Book or Notes, are desired to make payment by the first of May next, those who neglect this request may depend on their Notes and Accounts being lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect, however small they may be.

JUSTIN POMROY,

Southampton, April 5, 1796.

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 Simeon Baron, jun. late of Conway or Cheesterfield, deceased, represented insolvent. Six months from the 5th of April inst. being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims, do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Capt. Peter Clark in Conway, on the second Mondays of July and August next, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said days.

WILLIAM GATES, } *Commissioners.*
OLIVER ROOT, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ABEL DENSMORE, Administrator.

Conway, April 11, 1796

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, on Book, (those over small their accounts) are called upon to settle immediately; as my Books will be in the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination, after the 15th of April next.

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, March 15, 1796.

LOST, supposed between Southampton and Northampton, a black POCKET-BOOK, with some Notes and Accounts, of considerable consequence to the owners—Whoever has, or shall find the said Pocket-Book, and return the same to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

EMUEL STRONG.

W-Hampton, March 16, 1796

AT a meeting of the Connecticut Land Company, held by adjournment at Hartford on the first Tuesday of April 1796. Voted, That in order to enable the Board of Directors to carry into effect the business assigned them—there be paid to the Clerk of the Directors, a sum in the proportion of fifteen dollars on each of the shares of the Company, to be paid on or before the 16th day of May next.

A true copy of Record.

EPHRAIM ROOT, Clerk.

All persons indebted to or having any demands on the estate of *Willard Cobb*, late of Cavendish deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber for settlement immediately.

JACOB FARR, Administrator.

Cavendish, 12th April, 1796.

To be Sold,

ONE HUNDRED acres of Land lying in the town of Hawley, about one mile from the center of the town with twenty acres under improvement.—For further particulars enquire of

ANDREW WOOD.

N. B. ALL persons indebted for News Papers are requested to make payment, as this paper completes the present quarter.

Hawley, April 13, 1796.

10 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN out of the Stable of the subscriber on the evening of the 10th inst. a bay MARE with foal, dark mane and tail, one hind foot white, about fourteen hands high, the hair worn off by the high tackling—Whoever will take up said Mare and shall, shall have the above reward, and all necessary charges paid, by me living in West-Hadley, April 11, 1796

THOMAS PATRICK.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Mr. *Nathaniel Phelps*, Innholder in Northampton, on Monday the 25th of April, inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.—agreeable to a private sale, a very good family stalled, with four acres of Land, joining the same—Any person wishing to purchase the same, may know the particulars, by applying to

BENJAMIN BARTLETT,
Living on the Premises.

April 13, 1796.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS,

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1796. [—No. 504.—]

AT the Circuit Court, of the United States, for the New-Jersey District, held at Trenton on the 2nd instant, a very pertinent Charge was delivered to the Grand Jury by Judge Iredell, in answer to which the following address was drawn up, unanimously agreed to by the Jury, and at their request delivered by the Foreman.

May it please the Court.

THE Grand Jury of the District of New-Jersey have with great pleasure heard the charge which has been delivered to them from the honorable Bench.

While contemplating on the important ideas which have been communicated, they have tho't it a duty in this manner to express an entire conviction of the truth of such sentiments and of the utility of holding them up to public view.

We are fensible, that the opinions, passions and interests of individuals, or of any particular part of the community, should be subordinate to the *general will*, and that a deviation from this principle, to the recent instance which you have mentioned, produced that most daring and dangerous insurrection which you have described, and which eminently threatened us with all the evils consequent from discord, disorder, anarchy and civil war—We trust, however, that the rise, progress and suppression of this enormous outrage upon law, order and true republicanism, will form a distinguished page in our history, that it will long indeed, we hope forever, remain a solitary instance in the annals of our country.

When we look on the world around us, and view almost every country in Europe, torn by the ravages of war, and behold thousands, nay, millions of its late peaceful inhabitants, deluged in their own blood—when we see the calamities of war extending themselves in Africa and the Indies—when we see whole nations in arms, contending for that liberty which we enjoy, when danger and fatigue conduct us the van, while famine, with all her horrid train of evils, is bringing up the rear.—We say, when we look around us and see these things, how do we felicitate ourselves that we are Americans; with what complacency, with what superlative delight, do we turn our eyes on our happy, thrice happy, country, blessed with peace, blessed with freedom, blessed with plenty, where no rude hand dares approach the peaceful dwelling, where even the meanest cottager enjoys his pittance and his sentiment, where every man, without hyperbole, builds under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree, and enjoys the fruit therefof, while there is none to make him afraid.——Surely no nation on earth has greater reason for thankfulness and content; the measure of our enjoyment is full; and scarce a reasonable wish remains unfulfilled.——Of all the blessings in the catalogue, of all the gifts of heaven, there is but one thing wanting, and that is—that we were all satisfied!! Sorry are we to say there are—there are—who complain—there are who find fault—with our constitution, with our government, with public men and public measures—(surely if we are to judge of these by their effect) and if the maxim be just, that by the fruit ye shall know if the tree be good——we must all with united voice exclaim, that we live under the happiest constitution, and under the best government that ever blessed a nation.

But let us examine if there be real cause of complaint—The late Treaty with Great Britain forms the great foundation on which these complaints are built—this instrument we have seriously considered both in its causes and consequences.

After seven years contest with that nation, in which every thing dear to freedom was at stake on our part, we at length succeeded, a treaty was formed in which our independence was fully acknowledged, and we took place among the nations of the earth—But, alas! we soon discovered that our confederation, formed amidst the din of arms and the confusion of war, was of too weak a texture to combine so many discordant interests, and that nothing but the fense of common danger had united us together—Jealousies and animosities grew up among the fifteen sovereignties, and the whole fabric of the Union at length formed a constitution of government for the whole, and the people willed it should be permanent—A constitution of Checks and Balances—A constitution which fixes to every class of citizens their equal rights, and to every order of government its regulated powers—A constitution which has been the admiration of the world, and which we hope will be co-existent with it.

To the head of the government, organized under this constitution, the unanimous voice of the ruling people called that great man, whose wisdom, valor, prudence, and whole footitude, had led them through all the various fortunes of the war, and whose patriotism and invincible fidelity had done conspicuous though the whole course of it.

Was it not natural to suppose that between two nations so feparated by the violent effects of a civil war, and animated by the rage of it, disputes would arise respecting the fulfilment of the article of that treaty by which they were feparated? Such disputes have arisen—it has not been fulfilled on our part, fay we—it has not been fulfilled in any part, fay they—the power contemplated by that treaty was insufficient, hostile appearances and fears in our minds were agitated, a rupture was likely to become the consequence. War with all its concomitant horrors rose in our view. The executive at this important moment stepped forward and nobly said, before we plunge into a gulf so portentious, let us distinctly ascertain our grievances, let us make one more peaceful effort, let us try negociation—A negociation is set on foot, a new treaty is formed, not with all the favorable features we could have wished, *could we have obtained*, but in our opinion much more favorable to us than the dire alternative: suppose we did not embrace all the objects we conceive it ought, yet it opens to us a considerable share in the commerce of the European as well as of the Eastern and Western world——it gives us an opportunity of passifying ourselves of by much the most considerable part of the fur trade, by securing to us the posession of those keys to the Indian country—the western posts—it secures to us a general peace with the Indian tribes, by enabling us to extend our own influence and prevent that of other nations among them, an object of more consequence to America than all the other enumerated for—and it puts in a state of settlement the disputed boundaries of our territory—shall we then spurn at such a treaty; we answer no, and are free to say, that in our opinion he who says otherwise, is not the friend of some of the present routes. As interests of the compensations of the Deputy Post Masters, and further provision to secure the regular transportation of newspapers.—Read a second time and committed for Monday next—Interest to be printed.

Mr. Smith of New Jersey had leave of absence for two weeks.

A petition was read from the inhabitants of George-Town, (S. C.) praying that a post-road be established between that place and Charleston. Referred to the Committee of the whole to whom the above report is committed.

Mr. Blount called up a refolution laid on the table last week, the purport of which is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant relief to certain distillers in the state of North-Carolina by compairing the duty on the capacity of their stills, for a duty on the quantity of Spirits actually distilled. The words "A State of North Carolina" were struck out in order to making the refolution general. It was then referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Wednesday, April 5.

A BILL for dividing and felling the Lands northwest of the Ohio, was read a third time; and, after the blanks were filled up, passed.

A bill to regulate the compensation of clerks, was received from the Senate, twice read, and referred to the committee to whom was referred the case of Nathaniel Appleton.

Mr. Otis delivered in a report from the committee of claims on the petition and letter of Governor St. Clair, which recommended a law to be passed to include his and similar cases.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee of Ways and Means, prefented a bill for making provision in part for the debt due to the bank of the United States, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Kitchell, of New-Jersey, obtained leave of absence for a week.

After disposing of some petitions, Mr. Baldwin called for the order of the day on the message of the President in answer to the resolution of that house calling for certain papers relative to the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain; when, just as the Speaker was about to put the question,

Mr. N. Smith rose to oppose the motion. He said he wished the house to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. It appeared to him very necessary to go into a committee of the whole, to have the subject properly and carefully to take up time in discussing the message of the President. It was well known that the first of June was the time fixed for the British to give up the Western Posts. It was also well known that many gentlemen in that house had declared that the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain, was not obligatory on the nation; was not obligatory on that house, until it had received their fanction. If this opinion was just, he apprehended the British were not bound to give up the posts until that house had declared the treaty binding. He was out of those who believed this opinion incorrect; he believed that house had no participating power in making treaties; but there was no more doubt to say, they had not the physical power to break the treaty; and, after what had taken place in that house, may if not be conceived the British will refuse to give up the posts before the treaty had been acted upon by them. If this was likewise to be the case, they had no time to lose. It was the 5th of April; it would take a month to transmit the ratification to the necessary place, and there would remain only 25 or 24 days for the business to pass through both houses. This, it would be allowed, was a short period, and what, faid he, may be the event of delaying the consideration so long, as that the British will not deliver up the posts at the time appointed: This could not be determined; but this much he was certain, nations were judges in their own cause. As long as each nation kept exactly the line marked out, there could be no excuse for a breach on the other part; but, as soon as one or the other is guilty of a breach of contract, the consequence cannot be foreseen.

The two nations being judges in their own cause, it may be expected they will judge like partists. It was out of his power to say what might be the event; but it might involve the two nations in serious difficulties. He did not say the British would refuse to give up the posts; or, if they did that difficulties would ensue. But it was in their power to prevent the possibility of mischief, provided they went immediately into the business. And why should they not do this? Of what importance was it, to go into a committee of the whole on the message of the President? Was there included in it any proposition of great national advantage? Did they expect to get the papers by it? No. They expected to enter their reasons on the Journals for calling for papers.—Let them do what they please, no material national advantage was connected with the question.—And if there was, it was not necessary to go into the consideration now. If they wanted to enter into a negociation with the President on the subject, or declare the sense of the confederation, they might do it the next fession as well as then.

But the difficulty of the message at all, he thought, would be attended with serious consequences. They had been told on a former occasion, that the sensibility of the country had been excited by the treaty; that sensibility, he feared, had in some degree made its way into that house, and it was that in his opinion, which had caused the present motion. He said this, because he could not discover any benefit to be derived from the proposed discussion; he believed it would only serve to add fuel to a flame which it would be well to extinguish.—He thought a bufiness in which the public interest was concerned, should fall claim their attention; and as there were very strong reasons for taking up the business relative to the state of Union, he hoped they should negative the motion before them, and take up the other.

After a few observations from Mr. Giles in favor of going into the consideration of the President's message; from Mr. Sedgwick in opposition to it (in which he moved that the question should be taken by yeas and nays;) and a few collateriary remarks from Mr. Kitchell, the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Bloner, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Christie, Clopton, Coles, Crabb, Dearborn, Earl, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillispie, Giles, Gregg, Greenup, Grove, Haven, Hobson, Hampton, Hasbrouck, Hartley, Heath, Heister, Holland, Kitchell, Lacock, Livingston, Maclay, Matson, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preston, Richards, Rutherford, I. Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatem, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, Winn—57.

NAYS.

Messrs. Bourne, Bradbury, Bard, Cait, Cooper, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Grifwold, Hartley, Harper, Hillhouse, Hindman, Henderson, S. Lyman, Melbone, Murray, Read, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Sherburne, Jas. Smith, Wm. Smith, N. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams—36.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the message, when Mr. Blount, after a few preliminary observations, moved the following resolution:

"That the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate present concur," the House of Representatives not to claim any power in making treaties; but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations, on a law or laws to be paffed by Congress, and it is the Constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, in all such cases, to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this House to the Executive for information desired by them, and which may relate to any Constitutional Functions of the House, that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.

Mr. Harper, Mr. Dayton and Mr. Kitchell, offered a few remarks with respect to the propriety of considering the resolutions now moved, or those laid upon the table by Mr. Kitchell a few days ago; after which Mr. Madison rose and went at length into the subject (his speech will appear in course) and then the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 7.

In committee of the whole on the President's message of the 30th ult. Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair. After a few remarks from Mr. Swift fearing the importance of dispatch in disposing of the resolutions moved yesterday; the first resolution was put and carried: Also the second—51 members rising in the affirmative in both instances.—The committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the house, which were immediately taken into consideration.

Mr. Sedgwick called for the previous question, also for the ayes and noes.

The previous question was in the following words—Shall the main question be now put.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Bourne, Bradbury, Bard, Cabell, Cooper, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Grifwold, Harper, Hartley, Henderson, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Read, Sedgwick, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams—37.

AYES.

Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Bloner, Bryan, Bingels, Cabell, Christie, Clopton, Coles, Crabb, Dearborn, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Giles, Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Hasbrouck

Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Hiester, Jackson, Livingston, Looker, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preston, Richards, Rutherford, Sherburne, Isaac Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, Wine—54.

The first resolution being read was agreed to.

NAYS—52.

Messrs. Ames, Baen, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Cooper, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Gleaa, Goodhue, Goodrich, Grifwold, Harper, Hartley, Henderson, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Reed, Sedgwick, Jonath. N. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams—35.

AYES.

Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgess, Cabell, Christie, Clopton, Coles, Crabb, Dearborn, Dent, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Hancock, Harrifon, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heister, Jackson, Livingston, Lloyd, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preston, Richards, Rutherford, Sherburne, S. Smith, J. Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Varnum, Winn—57.

The second resolution was then read on which the ayes and noes were the same.

The resolutions being disposed of, Mr. Tracy moved that the house should go into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. This motion was succeeded by a motion to refer to the committee of the whole, the President's message covering sundry estimates relative to appropriations necessary to be made to carry the several treaties with foreign nations into effect. Both of these motions were opposed on the ground of their being unexpectedly introduced, and the members not being prepared to discuss the subject. The question being taken on the last motion it was negatived 51 to 37.

The house then went on the motion of Mr. Parker, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate respecting the naval armament.

A motion was made by Mr. W. Smith, the object of which was to try the principle whether the whole number of frigates should be built. He moved an amendment which went to repeal the 2d section of the bill law authorizing a naval establishment. This if agreed to would authorize the President to proceed in finishing the whole number of frigates originally intended; after a long debate the motion was negatived.

The bill was further altered by striking out the section which authorized the President to cause the other three frigates to be provisionally completed, and establishing a fection providing for the sale of fuch of the articles on hand as are of a perishable nature. The committee rose and reported progress.

On motion the confidential message of the President covering fundry estimates of appropriations necessary to be made to carry the treaties with foreign nations into effect, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The gallleries were cleared.

Saturday, April 9.

NAVAL-ARMAMENT.—A fupplementary bill on this subject paffed. It was opposed by Mr. Holland, as impolitic. He infifted that two or three frigates would ferve to provoke attack, without being able to make reffiance, and inftead of gaining refpect, the meafure would excite the contempt of foreigners. The expence was another objection. The bill, however, paffed—Yeas 62 —Nays 23.—*[This bill provides for building three frigates.]*

PUBLIC CREDIT, &c.—A bill making further provifion for public credit, and reducing the public debt, paffed.

KENNEBUNK NAVIGATION.—A bill declaring the aflent of Congrefs to an act of *Maffachufetts*, laying a tonnage on veffels navigating the *Kennebunk*, &c. was read twice and committed.

EMBARGO ON CORN, &c.—Mr. Chriftie, after mentioning the probability of a fcarcity of corn before the next harveft could be gathered, propofed a refolution:—

"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of preventing the exportation from the United States, of Indian corn, meal, &c. for — months." Ordered to lie on the table.

Monday, April 11.

EMBARGO ON CORN, &c.—Mr. Chriftie called up his motion on this fubject.—" *Rye and Rye meal*" were added to the Refolution. Its reference to a committee was oppofed by Meff. Coit, Baurne, and Kittera, on the ground of giving encouragement, when, they believed there was no foundation for it. It was fupported by Mr. Chriftie, Blount and Henderfon, who each mentioned the prevailing fcarcity in the parts they came from; and urged the impolicy of carrying off that produce to feed foreign nations, which their own poor ftood in need of. Committed to a Committee of Fifteen, one from each ftate.

CRAFT-APPROPRIATIONS.—Mr. Harper moved, that the Houfe go into a Committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union; to take into confideration, the appropriations neceffary to be made, to carry into execution certain Treaties with foreign powers, and the *Indians*.

Mr. Baldwin wifhed the Houfe, would, in preference, take up the report on the alterations which ought to be made in the military eftablifhment.

Mr. Harper's motion was negatived—for it 39—againft it 49; and the Houfe went into Committee upon Mr. Baldwin's propofition; when the report was finally adopted, as follows:—

Refolved, That the prefent military eftablifhment of the United States, ought not to exceed three thoufand non-commiffioned officers, privates and muficians.

Refolved, That thefe ought to conffit of the corps of artillerifts and engineers, as eftablifhed by the act of the 30th of May 1794, and of four regiments of infantry, of eight companies each.

Refolved, That there be one Brigadier General, one Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, twelve Majors, one Brigade Quarter-Maffer, and compafly officers according to the rules and regulations for the difcipline of the troops of the United States.

Mr. W. Smith moved the order of the day on the bill providing in part for the payment of the debt due to the Bank of the United States. The fubject was difcuffed in committee of the whole, but was not finifhed.

Tuesday, April 12.

TENNESSEE.—Mr. Dearborn, of the Committee to whom were referred the Prefident's meffage relative to the territory fouth of the *Ohio*, reported, that that territory, now bearing the name of the State of *Tenneffee*, was entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the other States of the Union, and that it fhould be one of the *fifteen* States of *America*. Read twice, and committed.

DEBT DUE TO THE BANK.—The Houfe, in committee, again difcuffed the bill making provifion in part, for the payment of the debt due to the Bank of the United States. Mr. Gallatin's motion to ftrike out of the bill *five millions*, and infert 1,200,000 dollars was conffidered. It was oppofed by Mr. Sedgwick, Dayton, and Hillhoufe, and fupported by Mr. Gallatin in a fpeech of near two hours; but no decifion was had on the queffion.

SUCCINCT ACCOUNT OF THE LATE *REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL of FRANCE.*

"*Quis talia fando Temperet a lachrymis?*"

THIS Tribunal, which poffterity will hardly credit could have exiffed in the 18th century in one of the moft polifhed nations of Europe, had its origin in the dark machinations of Maximilian Robefpierre, a member of the convention, to deffroy *his* opponents, and to raife himfelf to unqueffionable dominion, by terrifying every individual into a ffate of abjection and fervitude. It was eftablifhed by a decree of the Convention, on the 7th day of Auguft, 1792, and terminated its career with the execution of a colleague of its founder, and his accomplices on the 13th day of December 1794.

The crimes which it recognized as revolutionary, were, as appears by the Decree, Carrying on correfpondence with the enemies of the republic, oppofing the inffitment of recruits, importing falfe affignats, compofing and publifhing writings in favour of royalty, blafpheming the people and the conffitution, concealing gold and filver coin, refufing to take the conffitutional oath, cutting down and deffacing the tree of liberty, frauds in the article of clothing, provifion, forage for the armies, exclaiming Vive la Roi! furnifhing money to emigrants; checking the circulation of affignats, attempting to re-eftablifh royalty, trampling on the National cockade, and fubffituting the black cock ade, ridiculing the decrees of the Convention, reproaching an Agrarian law, proclaiming Louis XVII. as king, fpeaking againft the unity and indivifibility of the Republic, &c.

From its inffitution in Auguft, 1792, to the 27th of July, 1794, the memorable day when Robefpierre was depofed, the perfons who fuffered its dreadful fentence of decapitation were Marie Antoinette, the queen of France; the princefs Elizabeth, filter of the late king; 6 princes, 3 princeffes, 6 dukes, 2 ducheffes, 14 marquiffes, 2 marchioneffes, 5 barons of the empire, 23 counts, 6 countreffes, 3 vifcounts, 214 ex nobles, 12 knights of St. Louis, 2 marfhals of France, 13 field marfhals, 47 generals, 11 generals and brigadiers, 22 colonels, 11 colonels, 8 majors, 50 captains of cavalry and infantry, 17 aids de camp and adjutants of veffels, 127 married women, wives of ex-nobles and others, 45 fingle women, and women divorced, 76 widows of ex-nobles and others, 4 abbots and abbeffes, 2 conffitutional bifhops, 13 priefts, and monks—of all inffitutions, 193 priefts, and monks of the different orders, 19 juffices of peace, 25 authors, literary men and editors of newfpapers, 78 counfellors, prefidents of parliaments, attornies, lawyers and notaries, 109 gentlemen, 41 lieutenants of the army, and navy, 7 officers of the artillery, 84 foldiers, national guards and failors, 53 members of the late affembly, 3 miniffers of ffate, 30 mayors of cities and towns, 22 judges, 12 bankers, 38 merchants and factors, 105 commiffaries of war and marine, national agents and contractors, 166 municipal officers, clerks in public offices, adminiffrators of diffricts and departments, public accufers, and their national fubffitutes; making together 2774 perfons.—The oldeff perfon fentenced was monfieur Dapin, a counfellor of the parliament of Thouloufe, whofe extreme age of 97 pleaded in vain for mercy. He and 25 more counfellors of the fame parliament, and 4 of the parliament of Paris, were executed at one time.

The youngeff perfon fentenced, was C. Dabuff, aged only 14; who, with his brother and rather, fuffered the fame morning. Twenty nine times, in the fhort period that France groaned beneath its tyranny, did a parent accompany his child to death; and the conffitutory of 1775, the national fentence, fent a the father amongff 3 beautiful filters, the eldeff only 25, to the fcaffold!

From the 27th of July to 15th December, 1794, the labors of the tribunal became meritorious, as during the interval no perfons received its fentence, but Robefpierre himfelf, and about 100 of his accomplices, and it will be recollected, with fatisfaction, that fhortly after the judges and jury-men of this never fparing court fhared the fate of their patron and protector.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 10.

The plague continues its ravages here, and has even made its way into the Houfe of the Imperial Interpreter, by whofe death of fame perfon, in conffequence of the diffemper, has caufed great confternation. The other foreign miniffers remain in the country to avoid it.

The late difpofition and order of the court for collecting failors, and making other naval preparations on the Coaft, induce fome to expect that war will be declared the next fpring at fartheff. But the partition of Poland has already been effected as the three partitioning powers have guaranteed each other's poffeffions, and as we are in a train of negociation refpecting the incurfion which theffe Ruffians and Ruffians had lately made into Georgia, there are ffill hopes that peace may not foon be interrupted.

The French fquadron ffated to have arrived in the Dardanelles, ffill remains there; and as they have not advanced, though the wind has been fair for the laff month, it is thought they do not bring the expected prefents to the Grand Signior. It appears to be their object to continue where they are for the purpofe of making peace; as they have done already of two veffels, the one an Auffrian, and the other a Ruffian from the Black Sea, laden with different forts of merchandize of Zante.

Two Britifh frigates which for fome time blocked up two French frigates in Smyrna, as foon as they heard of the arrival of this French fquadron in the Archipelago, fet fail for Corfu in quaff of a French armed fhip which makes a great number of prizes; and others allert for Salonica, in order to efcort a frigate and two merchantmen in their way to Lon don. They reprefent them as the moft formidable fleet, being inffficient to oppofe the fuperior French force in this quarter.

LONDON, February 27.

The Dutch fleet is moft certainly at fea, but of what force it conffifts, is not precifely afcertained. A veffel arrived at Yarmouth paffed through it and the Caffor frigate; the number of fhips is faid they were going north about in order to form a junction with the Breff fleet.

A report prevailed yefferday in the higheff circles, that general Clairfayt is dead. The credit which it received from thofe who had the beff opportunity of knowing, induces us to think that it is but too true. His lofs in the preffent ffate of affairs will be moft feverely felt.

EDINBURGH, February 29.

The following is the copy of a letter received this morning, by the Lord Provoft, from Berwick, per expreff.

Berwick-office, Berwick, Feb. 28, 1796.

"*My lord*,—I was honored by your lordfhip's letter of the 26th. I now take the liberty of informing your lordfhip, that one of his majefty's cutter brigs (which we fuppofe to be the Star) engaged a French cutter brig nearly three hours this morning, 5 miles to the eaffward of this place.

"Unfortunately during the engagement a ffot from the enemy brought by the board the fore topmaff, of his majefty's brig which has alfo received much damage in her rigging, which the repairs and went in purfuit of the enemy.

"They were both out of fight about 2 P. M. and feemed bearing to the S. E. with a ffiff air of wind to the N.—I therefore thought it neceffary to forward an expreff to the weathipfiel the mayor of Newcaffle, to communicate this circumffance to the commanders of his majefty's ffips—&c. &c. *Ob. how unfortunate for the Cabinet of St. James's that Admiral Murray's fleet have failed for Lifbon—ffated they intended to Torbay in the ffiff important period, when that* TERRIFFIC FRENCH 64 *BRIG I threatened, which immediately on the entire overthrow of Monarchy in England!—poffibly your Monfieur, would have paid heavily for his temerity.*—An acquiffition that would have proved, mainly, of exalted value to the gallant admirals of Britifh *naval engagements!*

"*What I a French BRIG! privateer, captured by a* Squadron *of* Britifh *SHIPS of the Line* forgiving *!—Legal belief!!!*—at Sheffield, they may be taken to prevent the veffel getting off.

Lord Fermain, &c.

The duchefs of York, epitain Dennick, from London, taken by the Vengeur privateer, on inffant, and carried into Offend, had on board above 100 recruits belonging to the royal and 42d regiments, and was chiefly loaded with fhot and fhells from Carron Company for government.

The Morning Poft on Fafhionable World, printed in London, on 19th December, contained the following, encircled round with black, in ffiape of a coffin:

"*Hung be the Heavens in Black!*"

FREEDOM of SPEECH!
RIGHT of PETITIONING!
LIBERTY of the PRESS!
DEPARTED THIS LIFE, December 17, 1795.
Oh! now forever
Farewell the treaffll mind! farewell content!
Farewell free fpeech! farewell the patriot fire!
That makes ambition virtue! Oh, farewell!

This day departed this life, "*Freedom of Speech, Right of Petitioning, and Liberty of the Preff*," the three principal fons of Britifh Liberty.

They were defcended from an ancient Saxon family, of which the origin is loff in the obfcurity and darknefs of early times. William the Conqueror obliged them to live in retirement and ffilence; but during the reign of King John, the Barons flood forth their champions, and for the firff time, eftablifhed their rights in an agreement called magna charta.

From this period thefe three young gentlemen paffed through a variety of fcenes; fometimes they were countenanced, but generally oppreffed, until 1628, when, King William the third eftablifhed them in life as the principal fupporters of their mother Britifh liberty.

Since that period they have lived a bleffing to the land,—The firff "Freedom of Speech," was the fun of every company. "The fecond, "Right of Petitioning," had often prevented diffagreements between the King and his people, from breaking out into actual hoffilities—the third, "Liberty of the Preff," was the terror of all bad miniffers. But at laff bad miniffers, by their intrigues, have put a period to their exiffence, and therefore, it becomes the duty of their friends to bemoan their lofs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

"Since the Prefident's meffage, nothing important has arrefted the attention of the Houfe.

A new Poft-office Bill is to be brought in, changing the routes, and making new ones; with additional compenfations to Deputy-Poft Maffers, and new regulations for the tranfportation of newfpapers.

"The favorite plan of direct taxation, fo often advocated by the *Virginia* delegates, is to be put in operation; and a loan is to be made to difcharge the debt due the Bank of the United States. Thus far Congreffional.

"There is fcarce but one opinion here on the great political queffion on the Treaty-papers;—and that opinion is highly in favor of the independent, manly Meffage of the Prefident.—I have heard fome of the moft violent treaty-condemners fay, they admired the Prefident for his integrity and firmnefs; and a Yorkfhire gentleman, ffrongly attached to Britain, declared to me that if anybody else, that meffage would immortalize the name of WASHINGTON. Two or three fcribblers in the *Aurora*, continue to vomit their abufe at the Prefident; but he fmiles at them, and the public defpife them."

A late Englifh paper fays, that upwards of TWELVE MILLION of newf papers are circulated annually in Great Britian thro' the inffitution of the poff-office. A correfpondent fays, that the above may afford a hint to the Houfe of Representatives on amendments to the poff office law. If fuch provifion is made to circulate information in a manner fo cheap, what ought not a republican government to do?

NEW-YORK, April 15.

From Norfolk, April 9.

Deffruction of an American Eaft Indiaman.

We ffop the preffs to mention the arrival of Capt. Wooton Sicars, of the brig Charlotte, in 24 days from Port Royal, Martinique; from him we have obtained the following information:

That the fhip Diana of New-York, David Chadeayne maffer, on his paffage from the Eaft Indies to New-York, was boarded by his Britannic Majefty's brig Pelican, Captain J. C. Searle, who fent an officer and crew on board, and took from the mate, and fix people, and carried her into Port Royal, where on the 6th of March, while in their poffeffion, the cargoe fire and burnt to the water's edge with all her cargo, of immenfe value.

The Savannah Adverffifer contains an addrefs, publifhed by order of the Legiffature, *tending to prove undue influence* in a number of the members of the preceding legiffature, refpecting the fale of the *Yazoo lands*.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated March 27, 1796.

"The inhabitants here were much difappointed by the arrival of the fleet yefferday, after an UNSUCCESSFUL attack on Leogane.—The French forces there prove to be ffronger than we expected."

Extract of a letter from Perth, received by the ffip Fanny, Capt. Brain, to a merchant in this city, dated February 25.

"They have the late king of France's bank at Edinburgh, and the palace is fitted up for him; he keeps his levees twice a week; in fhort, it is thought by the ariffocrats as a great honor to be introduced to this faid prince, and, I am told, it is mummery is at the expence of Britain.

"It would furely be better for government to give this money to the poor of this country, at leaff. I am much afraid of a fcarcity of provifion—oat-meal is difficult to be got; the price 15s per peck. When the corn are at prefent fo high, what muff they be by the month of June—it is *awful to look forward*.

"Petitions from all quarters were prefented againff the taffion bills; and to give you fome idea of the ffrength of each party—there were 81 Perth 550 for the bills paffing, and 1500 againff them; in Edinburgh, 4000 for, and 16,000 againff them; and in every town throughout Scotland the ffrength of party was tried, and every town fhewed a majority againff the fame as this. When the ariffocrats faw they were defeated in numbers, they faid they were the *greateff parts*."

"The celebrated Mr. Erffkine, formerly Dean of the Faculty of advocates, was diffmiffed by a great majority of the depraved faculty; from the office, for ffanding an advocate againff the bills. I have known Mr. Erffkine 20 years, and can pofitively affirm, that no man ever had a more ffainlefs character, or more univerfally refpected in his profeffion; for reverence or gratitude.

After confidering thefe Sentiments, we have nothing to add, except our fervent wiffies, that meafures may be taken as fpeedily as poffible, to carry the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain into complete effect. Dated at Hartford the 21ff day of April, 1796.

Signed, per Order of the Meeting,
(Copy) THOMAS SEYMOUR, Chairman.

The following Circular Letter, inclofing the above Petition, was fent to every town in Connecticut.

"WE take the liberty to inclofe you a copy of a petition, which was yefferday unanimously adopted by a large meeting of the freemen of this town, convened for the expreff purpofe of conffidering the propriety of addreffing Congreffs on the fubject of carrying into effect the Treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. By late communications from Philadelphia, it appears that the oppofition to the Treaty, in the Houfe of Repreffentatives, have excited in that part of the country the moft ferious alarms. It is in fact conffdered, that the Britifh treaty, the fulfilling of which the prefervation of our government, are at ffake upon the final iffue of the queffion. A crifis of this folemn nature demands the fentiments of the people, and we thofe of the majority of the Houfe of Repreffentatives, that are to give effect to a queffion of fuch national importance. We have always difapproved of the violent attempts by many towns in the United States, of attempting to raife an influence to operate on the Legiffature mind, in town meetings. But on this occafion has been called by perfons of different fentiments from ours, and is now operating in the moft blameful manner, we are driven to the neceffity of appealing to the fame mode by which it was raifed. As there was a meeting in this town yefferday, we conceive that the meeting intended to prepare a petition for the fame purpofe, and we therefore think it proper to fubmit the expediency of conffdering the laff in ffate away to other, to our fellow citizens in the various towns in the State, that their feelings and opinions may alfo be communicated to our Representatives in Congreffs.

In behalf of the Freemen of Hartford,
THOMAS SEYMOUR, Chairman.

Hartford, April 22d, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

At a meeting of the merchants of this city, at the Coffee Houfe, yefferday at twelve o'clock, John Nixon, Efq. in the chair, a memorial addreffed to the Houfe of Repreffentatives of the U. States was agreed upon, expreffing their alarm at the delay of the neceffary meafures for carrying into operation the treaty concluded between the U. States and G. Britain, and after ffrongly urging the evil conffequences likely to be produced by a fruffrating delay, recommended, that "the faith, the honor, and the intereff of the nation, may be preferved by making the neceffary provifion for carrying the treaty into fair and honourable effect."

A committee was appointed to correfpond with the commercial cities and towns of the United States, and the weffern counties of this ffate.

NEW YORK, April 16.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the New-York and United Infurance Companies, and by the meeting of individual underwriters in this city, held purfuant to public notice.

Reffolved unanimoufly, as the fenfe of thofe committees, that during the prefent critical and alarming fituation of public affairs, it will be impracticable for the Infurance Companies and individual Underwriters in this city to infure American property againff capture or detention—by any foreign power, and the conffequences thereof.

Reffolved, That the Prefident of the faid two companies and Mr. Verplanck be a committee to communicate the above reffolution to the Underwriters in the feveral feaports of the United States, in fuch manner as they fhall think moff proper, and to correfpond with them upon fuch matters as may affect the common intereff of the infurers.

JAMES WATSON, Chairman.

New-York, April 18, 1796.

An expreffs paffed through Albany laff week with difpatches for the Prefident of the United States from Lord Dorchefter.—It is reported his lord fhip's proclamation for the furrender of the weff on poffs was unconditionally complied with.

Several of the friends of the Britifh treaty on Wednefday in the Houfe declared, that they would vote againff making provifion for all the treaties, if provifion was not made for the Britifh treaty.

April 19.

We are informed by one of the managers of the Alms Houfe Lottery, that the TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR prize, drawn on Friday, is the property of a free black man, named DERRY, formerly the flave of Mr. George Bates, deceafed, who many years ffnce kept the City-tavern, in Broad-way. His wife is ffill living, aged about 80 years, who has for feveral years been, and is ffill, fupported by *Derry*, at the rate of 30l. per annum, which he paid out of his monthly earnings. We are farther informed, that when he received the information of his good fortune, he replied, "*Well, now I will be able to maintain my old wife by generofity.*" What a ffriking influence this of Virtue Rewarded.

From *Hamburgh*, Jan. 26.

The northern part of Germany begins to recover from the diffreffes the war has occafioned there, though it never was the feene thereof. Hanover begins to be more than ever diffreffed before, the French left it—*Petit-Gavot*, was alfo exacted to fall, as the Britifh naval force was powerful.

FURTHER.

Capt. CREFT arrived yefferday, informs, that previous to the 9th March, 60 fail of veffels from *England*, with provifions on board had arrived at *Bordeaux*.—That one of the tranfports had been captured to the windward of *Bombadoes*, by a French privateer of 18 or 20 guns, having 180 troops on board—and that fix more had been taken by French privateers, one of which had a 64, 30 coal, cargo on board, as reported at *Barbadoes*—Only one or two 64 gun fhips had arrived —one of which with a reinforcement of 500 men had faffed for *St Pierre's*.

April 20.

FROM PHILAD APRIL 13.

"I arrived here on Saturday, and found the friends in good order and unanimity—many dejected.—They argue the moff melancholy conffequences; as they inform me, that at a private meeting of the majority, a few days fince, 57 agreed to vote againff making appropriations for carrying the treaty with England into effect, and to publifh a manifeffo to the people, declaring the reafons of their conduct. I am not fo much alarmed as they are; but bufinefs has received a great fhock in conffequence of the determination of the meeting. God grant the feats of the friends of Peace may never be exalliced. If the treaty is not carried into effect, it cannot be expected that the Senate will continue in making the appropriations for the other treaties and we fhall then will end providence only knows. The great body of the people here; who are alarmed, freely they will defend the Conffitution with their lives and property."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—Extra.

PHILAD—PRESENT SEASON

1. A match to be run for the principal *Plate* of the United States. Both are going in town and country three to one, *Old Soldier* againff the field.

2. *Federal* againff *Anti*—for the *National Debt*. Federal is a ffiff match; but the latter has been over ffrained, and his wind hurt by too frequent training on improper ground.

3. *Order* againff *Anarchy*.—Much anxiety is excited by this match in the breaffs of Americans; and much *fhe* expected by the enemies of liberty in the old world.

4. *Peace* and *Union* againff *No treaty* and *Diforder*—a double match.—Rare ffport, but much jockeying has been praffifed.

5. *Buck* againff *Lightfoot*. The formers *Forefight*, the latter a *New York* horfe. *Buck* is much the beff bottom; but the latter has been in better wind, and his brown race has perhaps through a long line of *full blooded* anceffors. They both, however labour under nearly equal misfortunes, though from different caufes. *Buck* was a warhorfe, and loff a limb in the cauffe of American Liberty; and *Lightfoot* in a rencounter with himfelf. *Buck* is to carry 20lbs.—*Lightfoot* 2 forfeits.

Several fly Races will be run; but one excites fome fpeculation—it is *Direct Tax*, of the *Virginia* breed againff *Tenteen*. The former has been long in high keeping. is mettlefome, and it is thought will throw his rider. The latter, though of a ffabby outffide, is found bottom, and when hard preffed throws high mettle.

NORTHAMPTON April 27.

The Supreme Judicial Court was opened in this town yefferday, with the ufual folemnities.

At Conway on Monday the 25th of April current, the two militia train bands met upon the Grandparade, at 9 o'clock A. M. well equipped according to law;—the day was chiefly fpent in performing the military manœuvres and exercifes of the militia; at the clofe the companies were paraded decently and in order; when the following toaffs were given and drank with the higheff fenfibility.

1ff. George Waffington;—may he ever find friends to fupport the Federal Conffitution.—3 Cheers.

2d. The Senate of the United States of America;—may they ever remain firm and unffaken in their principles.—3 Cheers.

3d. The virtuous minority in the Federal Houfe of Repreffentatives.—4 Cheers.

The Gentlemen of the feveral ffates of the Confederacy;—may they diffinguifh, every one retired to his habitation, deeply regretting the diffreffed ffate of the American councils.

Gov. Gilman of New-Hampfhire, whofe federalifm has been rendered conffpicuous, is likely to be re elected by an immenfe majority in the eaffern ffate which he has filled the preceding year with dignity and honour.

More work for Monfieur Guillotin. The American Ladies have hardly had time to ape fome Britifh bolls who wanted to hide her ffape for *fome*, than the fafhion is changed—*inner ornaments* feathers have altered the ffuff—and *rainff coaffs* are all the rage in Paris. The French maintain a fafhion me have a *rooted averfion*."

The Ladies of London wear feathers exactly of their own length—fo that a lady at her beff leet is twice as long as in her bed.

A young lady only *five feet high* was lately overfet to a gale of wind, for lack of ballaff.

At all elegant Affemblies, there is a room fet apart for the Ladies vifitants to put their feathers on, as it is impoffible to wear them in any carriage with a top to it. The ffuffes are alfo removed upon this account, and the doors are carried up to the height of the cieling.

A well dreffed Lady, who ends with fcattering, can give a friend a little rap upon the fhoulder across the room, without incommoding the ffatters.

The Ladies feathers are now generally carried to the board-cafe, at the back of the carriage.

MARRIED,

In Weffon, M'jor Ezekiel Lyman, of Northampton, to Miff Abigail Brackett of Bofton.

In this town on Sunday evening laff, Mr. David Hunt, merchant, to Miff Weakley Dickinfon.

Locks & Canals.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS on Connecticut river in the county of Hampfhire, holden at the houfe of Capt. John Beamer, in South Hadley, April 17, 1796.

Reffolved, That the Proprietors will forthwith proceed to lay a Pier or Piers at their own expence, to conffruct boats and other tuitable property from the head of their dam to the guard lock, and from the guard lock to the head of the dam, on all days, Sundays excepted, when the water fhall be up to, or above a line drawn at feven feet and four inches, from the top of the laff of the unaffrefted lock, which ffands at the angle of the upper gates of the guard lock; and when the other part of the faid river fhall be paffable up and down by boats and ffats. And they will alfo provide, at their own expence, other hands to aid in fafely conducting boats and other property, by, and from the guard lock as aforefaid: Provided the hands having the charge of faid boats, and other fuitable property fhall be under the direction of their pilot, and fhall afford him all the affiffance in their power.

And the Proprietors will in every fuch cafe, pay the hands for damages that fhall be fuffained in conffequence of any defect in their work, or any mifmanagement of their pilot; but will not be holden to pay lofs or damage otherwife fuffained.

Reffolved, That the Proprietors will procure a Pilot at their own expence, to be ready on all days, Sundays excepted, to conduct over Williamffadt Falls all fuch property as may require it; fuch a pilot fhall be paid: and they will alfo be at the expence of fuch other affiffance, as has been cuffomary for conveying boats up faid Falls; except in cafes, where the conduffors of boats and other property fhall agree for a certain fum, to take the charge upon themfelves. And the Proprietors will attend the legal toll, before paffing the Canal.

Reffolved, That the foregoing Reffolutions be publifhed in the Springfield and Northampton newfpapers, three weeks fucceffively, and that they fhall be in force until further order of the Corporation.

The foregoing is a true extraff from the records.

Attefl, THOMAS DWIGHT, Clerk.

WE the Subfcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampfhire, Commiffioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eftate of Lt. Enos Nafh, late of Hadley deceafed, reprefented infolvent, and fix months being allowed from the ninth day of April laff. for the creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all concerned, that we fhall attend the bufinefs of our appointment at the dwelling houfe of landlord Elifha Cook in Hadley, on the laff Wednefdays of May and September next, from two to fix o'clock, P. M. of faid days.

SETH SMITH,
ELISHA DICKINSON, } Commiffioners.
SAMUEL PORTER,

ALL perfons indebted to faid eftate are requefted to make immediate payment to

JOSIAH NASH, Adminiffrator.

Hadley, April 14, 1796.

To be Sold,

ONE HUNDRED acres of Landlying in the town of Hadley, about one mile from the center of the town with twenty acres under improvement.—For further particulars enquire of

ANDREW WOOD.

Hadley, April 13, 1795.

POETRY.

TO MODESTY.

HAIL, modesty, who still art seen
With blushing cheeks and downcast mien,
Yet beauty charts thy hue.
That flushing crimson o'er the eyes,
Then flits its sweetly varied dyes,
Alternately to view.

Sweet Maid, who in thyself retir'd,
Art fearful most to be admir'd
And seek'st thy charms to hide;
For Modesty by soft controul,
With sway more powerful rules the soul,
Than Beauty's conscious pride.

Behold that yet unfolding rose,
Whose buds but half themselves disclose,
Yet shed a rich perfume;
Say, can the Tulip so invite,
So charm the sense, so feast the sight,
In all its gaudy bloom.

Without thee, ev'n the Muses flame,
Which boasts a heav'n inspiring claim,
Were but a meaner fire;
And Love left pallid of the mind,
Urg'd by disdain, to madness fir'd,
Plung'd headlong in the deep.

Sir, could the Wave alone assuage
Within her breast the glowing rage,
Then dread, ye Gods, her fate,
And hence be taught a modest part
Alone can charm a lover's heart,
Alone can fix your fate?

Extract from "*the Country Lover, or Jacobus's Courtship.*"

"I wonder mother'll make me go,
"When girls I'm so afraid of—
"I never knowed nor want to know
"What sort of stuff they're made of!"

* * * * * * *

"Then Jonathan, as we are told,
"Did even think to touch her;
"Sal cock'd her chin, and look'd so bold,
"He did not dare attack her."

* * * * * * *

"The fellow with'd he could retreat,
"But durst not make a racket—
"It seem'd as if his heart would beat
"The buttons off his jacket!"

* * * * * * *

"*It's all the fashion.*"

TRUE indeed, that many things are fashionable which ought to be confidered as mean and deplorable.

An excellent critic on language, obferves, that univerfal practice is generally a rule of propriety; but this will not hold in the fashions and foibles of mankind: what is moft univerfally practiced, is generally the moft vicious.

To be moderately fashionable and to adhere in fome meafure to what is called "the race of the times" is not only pardonable but neceffary, to fhun giving difguft and to efcape the ridicule of fociety. But how often do we fee perfons who wifh to be diftinguifhed for their good fenfe, wholly overpowered with fashion and bagatelles attaining the oddity and oddneſs of every new appearance and even adopting their ufe, for no other reafon than becaufe, *they are all the faſhion.* Since my remembrance if a gentleman was feen riding a pacing horfe, he was fure to be a fop, a perfect of laughter or of deteſtation: but now the artful *Maria* and general practice highly approve of it becauſe *it's all the faſhion.* A young man of merit then a ſtranger to the fubjects him ſelf, at once, to the ridicule of every eye and facetiously remarks *ſelf,* at once, to the ridicule of every eye and facetiously remarks of the whims an ſplenitic exercice of every ſubject in the neighbourhood, in ſhort he is the common jeſter of his diſtrict—ſo it is and ſo it muſt be for *it's all the faſhion.* Should you reprove your neighbour for getting (as we commonly ſay) about half fhaved, every now and then, he will tell you hearing of late the degree towards the ſtraw, that *it's all the faſhion.* Fafhion, the above truth, that *it's all the faſhion.* Fafhion, the above truth, that it's all the faſhion, "is generally the miſtreſs of nature obſerves, "is generally the child of caprice and the being of a day," if ſo my friends, let us habituate ourſelves to things and actions really laudable, let us ſubſtitute reaſon in ſtead of paſſion, common ſenſe and economy inſtead of inclination, pride and luxury, and in all our deſtead of inclination, pride and luxury, and in all our deſtead of inclination, pride and luxury, and in all our de

they contain, which are reserved for public use out of the sale of lands of the Ohio Company and others, that they consider them open, as that they make a report of the same by bill or otherwise."

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Heath having spoken against the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty, and Mr. Williams in favour of it. Mr. Hillhouse then rose upon a difference in the report of the resolution also: But after having spoken upon the subject about an hour, the usual time of adjournment being at hand, and there appearing an uneasiness in the committee, on motion, the Committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, first, on the bill for carrying into effect the treaty with Spain, and afterwards on that for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indian Tribes north west of the river Ohio, which having gone through, the house took them into consideration, and ordered them to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

April 20.

The bills for making appropriation for defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect the treaties lately concluded between the United States and the King of Spain, and with certain Indian tribes to the north west of the river Ohio, were read a third time and passed. The first blank in the former for defraying the expences according to an estimate, was filled with eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty three dollars, and the allowance for commissioners with two thousand dollars. The cost of the transportation and payment of the stipulations to the Indians in the latter bill was filled up with 25 hundred dollars.

Mr. Hendersion moved that the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, respecting the disposal of lands referred for the use of government be taken up. It was taken up accordingly, and committed to a committee of three members.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the resolution for carrying the British treaty into effect, being under consideration, Mr. Hillhouse testified his observations in favour of the resolution, and Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bourne spoke on the same side and question; and Mr. Page and Mr. Findley also spoke against the resolution. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition signed by upwards of 600 merchants of the city of Philadelphia, and another from 800 other citizens of Philadelphia, praying that provision might be made with all convenient dispatch for carrying into effect the British treaty.

Mr. Swanwick also presented a petition signed by 1300 persons, inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Philadelphia, praying that the British treaty might not be carried into effect.

The above petitions were severally read and referred to the committee of the whole upon the state of the union.

Mr. Hillhouse reported a bill for making appropriations for defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the dey and regency of Algiers which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow. Adjourned.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
AN ACT

For allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States, and to certain officers of both Houses.

Sect. 1. **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,** That at every session of Congress, and at every meeting of the Senate in the recess of Congress, from and after the third day of March in the present year, each Senator shall be entitled to receive six dollars for every day he shall attend the Senate; and also be allowed, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress: and in case any member of the Senate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from any such session or meeting, or, after his arrival, shall be unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance: *Provided always*, that no Senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of six dollars per day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at each session of Congress, each Representative shall be entitled to receive six dollars for every day he shall attend the House of Representatives; and shall be allowed, at the commencement and end of each session, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress: And in case any Representative shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or, after his arrival, shall be unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the daily allowance aforesaid: And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a Representative, six dollars for each day he shall attend the House: *Provided always*, that no Representative shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of six dollars per day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to each chaplain of Congress at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, during the session of Congress; to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, fifteen hundred dollars per annum, each, to commence from the time of their respective appointments; and also a further allowance of two dollars per day to each, during the session of that branch, for which he officiates. And the said Secretary and Clerk shall each be allowed (when the President of the Senate, shall deem it necessary) to employ one principal Clerk, who shall be paid three dollars per day, and two engrossing Clerks, who shall be paid two dollars per day, each, during the session, with the like compensation to such Clerks, respectively, as they shall be necessarily employed in the recess.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the Serjeant at arms, the sum of four dollars per day, during every session of Congress, and while employed on the business of the House.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said compensation, which shall be due to the members and officers of the Senate shall be certified by the President; and that which shall be due to the members and officers of the House of Representatives, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be paid as public accounts, and paid out of the public treasury.

Approved—March }
the Tenth, 1796 }

GO: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The idea of another imperial loan has drawn the consideration of all mercantile men to the subject, and there is but one feeling on the point, a mong all those who have any permanent stake in Great Britain. We fixed some days ago, upon high authority, that fifteen millions sterling of bullion had been exported from this country since the commencement of the war. This fact will not be contradicted by any man who is acquainted with the nature of the subject. It is capable of an easy proof, and when it is considered how much the balance of trade was turned against us by the armies we had to pay and maintain on the continent; the fleets and army in the Mediterranean; the annual subsidies to foreign powers; and the increased famspaid to the Northern powers for warlike stores, it must be acknowledged that out of an hundred millions spent in the war our trade must have done wonders to make the balance to be exported in bullion no more as yet than fifteen millions.

If, however, the whole sum of circulating specie in the kingdom be no more than 20,000,000l. which is the highest probable estimate we ever heard, it is a serious thing to hear that 16,000,000l. of bullion has been sent out upon the balance in only three years. What sum of bullion there may be now in the kingdom, and what its real specie, is terrifying to conjecture! When it is considered how much our circulation depends upon confidence, and how soon our corn would disappear if opinion ought to be staggered, what shall be said of that Minister who lends his ear to the councils of foreigners, and who proposes to add to the drain of our wealth by another imperial loan?

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

We were yesterday favoured with Hamburgh papers from the 15th to the 20th Feb.

The Cabinet of Madrid and Lisbon had some time since concerted a close alliance for the mutual defence of the independence of both kingdoms against foreign assumptions.

There was once a time when imperious necessity forced the house of Braganza to fatrafice every thing to the protection of Great-Britain against the sovereign power of Spain, but this time is over; Spain and Portugal are now united by the ties of blood and their common interests.

If we may judge from the movements that take place in the Austrian army on the upper and lower Rhine, there is sufficient reason to suppose, that the imperial Generals intend to act only defensively at the opening of the next campaign which is to take place about the 18 of March.

The preparations of the French on the contrary forebode dreadful effortato carry on the war into the heart of Germany. Strong bodies of troops, which defeves from its numbers the name of an army, are assembled near Dusseldorf, Bonn, Coblentz, Inconstancy, none of the generals, who commanded on the Rhine, in the campaign of 1795 are employed in the present campaign. Hoche is at the head of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, they did in the last campaign, and direct all their forces against Jourdan, then the army of Pichegru will attempt the passage of the Rhine near Manheim in order to threaten the rear of the Austrians, and the French army of the upper Rhine will act at the same time either openly or by a bold effort to invade Austrian Brisgau and cut off their supplies from Austria.

The army of Pichegru which by its disorderly behaviour occasioned the late checks of the French, is completely reorganized; almost all the new officers are dismissed and replaced by thole who were formerly driven away as Jacobins.

The New army assembled in Poland to contain according to the late census taken by order of the Emperor, 207 towns and boroughs, 4605 villages, 151,113 families, and 1,106,178 inhabitants.

We hear that besides Leblanc and Sonthonax, the deputy Fronen has been appointed as Commissioner of the Executive Directory to the West India Islands.

Our accounts from Copenhagen mention that citizen Grouvelle will in a few days have his first public audience as minister from the French republic.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The fashion in England now is, a man first leads his wife to church, and in return, the leads him to Doctors Commons—(for a divorce.)

Such is the rage of feathers, that a lady's waiting maid now, instead of the phrase *undressing* my lady, says it, *plucking* her.

It is surprising to see with what temper the people every where observe the conduct of the House of Representatives in Congress. While the question of demanding papers was before the House, the public mind was divided—and parties took sides with their champions in the field of opinion. But the friends of Mr. Livingston's refolution, at last jump of the most discreet, were of this opinion—the House could not ultimately refuse the necessary appropriations. They are now astonished at the daring efforts of their own leaders to put *all at stake*, rather than yield to the other branches of the government. The most decided opposers of the Treaty do not hesitate to declare that since it is the law of the land, *it ought to be executed.* Indeed an enormous unanimity appears on this occasion.

In consequence of the prospect of a nonfulfilment of the British Treaty, by the House of Representatives, the Merchants are much alarmed, and the markets on Saturday were confiderably affected. The United Insurance Company fuipended underwriting; as well as many individuals. Both companies meet this day, to take the fubject into conideration. The bufiness of Insurance alfo has been fhop, 1 at Philadelphia; in conlequence of which, a great number of policies were fent from that City to New York on Saturday. The price of provision fell 15 or 20 per cent. in a few hours on Saturday; and fhould the majority of the Houfe of Representatives perfift in throwing obftacles in the way of the Treaty with Great Britain, the inevitable conlequences are—a *total ftagnation of Mercantile bufinefs.* Thofe who poffeft their property all at, unlefs they can get it infured—and the underwriters will not infure, if Congrefs hazard a war by violation of Treaty.

The moment fhipments ceafe, our produce falls a hundred per cent—thofe who have purchafed large quantities at a prefent price, muft fell—ftills awaits multitudes of our manufacturers—they will be difmiffed—and all claffes of laborers will find their wages fink to a trifle and great numbers of them will be without employment. A fudden derangement of bufinefs muft difconcert all money operations—payments muft ceafe—and the funds be over-whelmed in ruin. This is no fiction—thofe are the fentiments of refpectable merchants now purfuing by a majority of the houfe of repreſentatives—a body of men who *pretend* to be *patriots and friends to their country*, but who in fact are the deadly enemies of our conftitution and of our virtuous Prefident.

The people of this country will encamp their eyes to their true intereſts—if they will not rally round the conftitution of their country—if they will fuffer themfelves ſtill to be deceived, miſled, and duped by men who have no rule of action but their own ambitious views—and who with only to diſplace our beſt patriots, to make room for themſelves—if the people will defert the Prefident and deaf anddeaf to their *pretended pat riots*, they muſt proceed in their career, till they plunge our country into a civil or foreign war, or both, and then public calamity and private wretchedneſs will be their *juſt reward.*

Extract of a letter from a well informed chronicler in Philadelphia, dated 7th of April, 1796.

"The merchants and traders petition is ſigned with unexampled unanimity. Baltimore has prepared a ſimilar petition, which will be very generally ſigned.—General Smith, who is now here, writes that the Treaty had gained many friends—that they are next to unanimous in favor of it in exceptions—that Annapolis is likewiſe unanimous—and that he thinks that nine tenths of the State are for carrying it into effect. He adds that a memorial has been drawn up, and ſigned by moſt of the reſpectable people in Baltimore, approving the Preſident's conduct in refuſing the papers."

BOSTON, April 27.

☞ *The public attention being much arreſted by the Memorials to Congreſs, lately ſigned; we deem it a duty, to lay ſuch of them as have come to our hands before the public. The firſt is from the merchants, traders, mechanicks, &c. of Boſton and Salem.*

MEMORIAL OF BOSTON.

Reſpectfully repreſents,

That they have waited, with anxious expectation, to ſee the neceſſary meaſures adopted by your honorable Houſe, for carrying into effect the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain, and are now ſeriouſly alarmed, leſt thoſe meaſures ſhould be further delayed or entirely omitted.

Under that impreſſion, they deem it incumbent on them to repreſent, That property of the Merchants of the United States, amounting among a moderate computation, to more than five Millions of dollars, have been taken from them by the fubjects of Great Britain, the reſtitution of which they verily believe, depends, in a great meaſure, upon the completion of the Treaty on our part.

Independent of this immenſe ſum they have embarked the principal part of their remaining fortunes in veſſels and adventures, the ſafety of which will, as they apprehend, be materially affected by a refuſal or neglect on the part of the United States to comply with ſtipulations ſo ſolemnly entered into—Beſides their particular intereſts as Merchants, Traders and Mechanicks, they feel an intereſt in the preſervation of Peace, on which the proſperity of the country depends; and they ſhould deem themſelves wanting in that ſpirit and independence which ought ever to characterize freemen, if they forbear, on ſo intereſting an occaſion as the preſent, to expreſs their wiſhes.—They therefore, with all due reſpect for the Repreſentatives of the People of the United States, beg leave to recommend, that no partial conſiderations of policy may influence their deciſion on this important queſtion; but that the Faith, the Honor, and the Intereſt of the Nation, may be preſerved by making the neceſſary proviſions for carrying the Treaty into fair and honorable effect.

☞ *This memorial, ſigned by 1300 citizens, has ſince been adopted by the town, in one of the fulleſt meetings ever known.*

MEMORIAL OF SALEM.

Reſpectfully repreſents,

THAT when the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America was ratified by the Conſtituted Authorities of the Government, and had become the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND,—concurring in the meaſure to the Honor of the Government and the intereſt of the Nation, and wiſhing the neceſſary means of obtaining the reſtoration of large Property which had been taken from the mercantile part of the community, by the ſubjects of Great Britain, they preſumed, and confidently expected, that the requiſite proviſion would be made by the Repreſentative Body of the Union, for carrying ſaid treaty into effect.

They cannot therefore but be very ſeriouſly alarmed, upon information recently received, and from an apprehenſion that their expectations may be diſappointed.

Apprized as they are, of the evils which probably will enſue, ſhould thoſe fapolitas be refuſed upon which the operation of the Treaty depends; the great injury to individuals, in their being deprived of the Property they have now a fair proſpect of obtaining; further and more diſaſtrous injuries from renewed Spoliations on our Commerce: As alſo the diſturbance of our Neutral Peace, leading eventually to the calamities and miſeries of War.:

Under theſe impreſſions, your Memorialiſts are induced to addreſs the Repreſentatives of the Union, with the EARNEST REQUEST, That they would moſt deliberately view thoſe objects before them, which are of ſo great magnitude, and ſuch ſolemn importance—and that for preventing the evils which are ſo fatefully ſo aſpect—and preſerving that Faith and Honor which are ſo important to a flouriſhing Nation—for cherifhing and promoting that Peace and Profperity, that Public and Private Happineſs, which are ſo highly to be defired—thofe proviſions may be made, for the compleat fulfillment of the Treaty, which appear to be indiſpenſable for thoſe purpoſes.

This memorial has been adopted by the town of Salem, and ſigned by upwards of 600 inhabitants.

PUBLIC SPIRIT!

PROCEEDINGS on MEMORIALS to CONGRESS, on the BRITISH TREATY.

VOX POPULI—VOX DEI!

ON Saturday about 20 perſons preſented a petition to the *Selectmen*, praying "that as *certain perſons* are carrying about a paper for ſigning, &c. on the ſubject of the Britiſh Treaty, a Town-meeting may be called, that the ſenſe of the inhabitants at large may be taken thereon, leſt the ſentiments of the perſons ſubſcribing ſaid paper, ſhould be conſidered as the act of the wholetown." A meeting was accordingly called, to aſſemble at 10 o'clock, on Monday. Although the ſigners of the Memorial had no voice in calling the meeting, yet conſidering themſelves arraigned for exerciſing an inherent privilege, and their right as citizens invaded, they conceived it their duty to attend, and to vindicate thoſe rights. Accordingly before 10 o'clock Faneuil-Hall was nearly full; and the meeting being opened, the moſt eminent, we ſhould ſay that homage of reſpect to the eloquence, independence and genius Knowledge of Mr. OTIS, which was rendered it every time he has been heard him.—But Mr. OTIS was never impoſſible to do juſtice to the reſearch, argumentation and independence which characterized all the ſpeeches—and which, notwithſtanding the faſhionable place of worſhip, drew forth ſtriking marks of applauſe. A number of extraneous motions were made. Dr. DAVIS, Mr. WARREN, Mr. MAY, &c. &c. had a motion in Contemplation to be read—which, Mr. OTIS obſerved, ſhould be a meaſure to that THE PRESIDENT'S meſſage to the Houſe ſhould alſo be read. Theſe were both withdrawn. Dr. DAVIS alſo moved, that a chair be aſſigned in the afternoon, when the queſtion ſhould be determined by a count of Yeas and Nays. This was negatived. Dr. WARREN then moved "That the Town do approve of the objects and ſentiments contained in the Memorial which is been read, and referred to in the Petition, and now before them;" which was determined in the affirmative by the largeſt Houſe of hands we ever recollect to have ſeen. The number of citizens preſent could not be leſs than 23, or 2400; and thoſe oppoſed to the motion, did not approximate an hundred.—The record of the town, as certified by the Town Clerk, declares it a very great majority; and ſome of the Fathers of the town, that are experienced in the arithmetic of numbers, ſay, that the hands held up by the minority at leaſt to an hundred.—Good ſenſe, decorum, and fraternity preſided at the meeting—and the friends of national Conſtitution, the peace, proſperity and welfare of our country will join in animated congratulations to the Mechanicks, and other citizens for the firmneſs and independence exhibited on the occaſion.

BEVERLY.

At a full and reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of *Beverly*, the following Memorial to Congreſs, was UNANIMOUSLY agreed to, viz.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Beverly*, in Town meeting aſſembled, on the 22d day of April, 1796—legally aſſembled this 23d day of April, 1796—

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT in their opinion the intereſt and honor of the *United States* requires, that proviſion ſhould be made for carrying into effect the Treaty made between them and *Great Britain.*

They conceive the *honor* of the United States require this, becauſe it has become the Supreme Law of the Land, and becauſe *Great Britain* has acceded to it, as altered on our part.

They conceive the *intereſt* of the United States requires it, becauſe it is neceſſary to the recovery of a large property, which has been taken from the mercantile part of the community by the ſubjects of *Great Britain*:—

And becauſe, that confiding in the ſecurity expected from the operation of the Treaty, many have made large ſhipments of property to diſtant parts of the world that were ever known at any former period:—

And alſo, becauſe if the Treaty be not carried into effect, on the part of the United States, the Britiſh will probably continue to hold the Weſtern Poſts, which may occaſion a repetition of thoſe evils that have already reſulted from their detention.

Deeply impreſſed with the evils to be apprehended from an infraction of the national faith, they have been ſeriouſly alarmed by the recent intelligence, that the neceſſary ſupplies are likely to be withholden, or be ſtopt:—

And therefore, to prevent internal tranquility and to preſerve the calamities of foreign war, they moſt earneſtly entreat, that proviſion may be made to give the ſaid Treaty full effect.

NEWBURY-PORT.

At a body meeting voted a ſimilar memorial; which was ſigned by upwards of 400 citizens.—Only one diſſentient in the meeting.

MARBLEHEAD,

At a legal meeting a ſimilar memorial was voted, nearly unanimouſly.

HINGHAM,

Has adopted a Memorial ſimilar to this town. It is ſubſcribed by two hundred and two citizens. It is in town, and will be tranſmitted this day.

At PROVIDENCE.

A very numerous and reſpectable meeting has been held, and a memorial ſimilar to ours UNANIMOUSLY agreed to; and tranſmitted.

The only allay to the above happy tidings, is contained in the following extract

FROM PHILAD.—APRIL 20.

"You have heard of our Petitions to Congreſs, The one in favour of the Treaty has been ſigned by 1400, which comprites twenty-nine thirtieths of all the mercantile intereſt, and property in the city. The other againſt the Treaty has 1500 ſubſcribers but never would have been ſet on foot, had not the committee who preſented the memorial, in favour of the Treaty, given it to a country member, inſtead of Mr. SWANWICK; who vexed thereat, made the effort to obtain the ſignatures to the anti-treaty memorial."

"As infinitely more than counterbalance to the above, we ASSURE our readers, that accounts from *Maryland*, the inland parts of *Pennſylvania*, *New-Jerſey*, *New York*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode Iſland* and *New Hampſhire*, ſtate, that a general ſpirit to ſtyle *an outfide*, and petition Congreſs to ward off the dangers with threaten our tranquility purſue all thoſe States. Never deficient in patriotiſm, we are ſatisfied they will be followed by many, very many, of the towns of *Maſſachuſetts*, and the Miniſters of the Goſpel of PEACE will feel themſelves called upon by duty to aid in the laudable undertaking.

INTERESTING EXTRACT

Of a letter from Capt. JACOB WILLIAMS, of this town, dated

LONDON, 27th Feb. 1796.

"I HAVE been near ſix months in this city attending the commerce there ſitting.—My caſe againſt Admiral JARVIS is not yet brought on, but from the preſent appearance of things, I do not entertain a doubt of recovering my property. Indeed, ſince the exchange of the Treaty, a very material alteration in the conduct and diſpoſition of the Judges, both in the courts of admiralty, and the court of appeals, from what they were ſeveral months ago. And if ever the American ſufferers obtain reſtitution, (of which I think there is now but little doubt) it will be owing to that wiſdom and prudence which the government of the United States has ſo fully exhibited in the Britiſh court.

"After ſaying ſo much, you will eaſily conceive the pain I feel, on ſeeing ſome of the American newſpapers fraught with loads of abuſe of our worthy PRESIDENT, and the wiſeſt and beſt friends to the conſtitution, and *real* independence of our country. Yet however, I am fully perſuaded, that, although ſuch writings may cauſe ſome temporary evils; there is in the general good ſenſe and diſcernment in the great body of the people to ſuffer them to be long miſled by *foreign or ſelfiſh enthuſiaſts.* How widely different from the preſent happy and flouriſhing ſtate, would have been the fituation of our country, if the wild and pernicious counſels of ſome of our *patriots*, been adhered to, and followed? but thro' the goodneſs of God, and the wiſdom of our government, our country has become *reſpected and admired by all the world.*"

Extract of a letter from Mr. BAYARD, dated London, Feb. 25, 1796, to a gentleman in Beverly.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the caſe of the *Relief* Capt. COLE, has been heard before the Court of Admiralty, and decided.—The Judge has ordered the veſſel and cargo (or the value, which is the ſame thing) to be reſtored as claimed, with *coſts and damages.* I hope this decree will be as favourable in the remaining caſes that ſtand on the ſame footing; of which there are 55 yet to be heard and determined. A condition will reduce itſelf againſt the Captors, to bring in the proceeds of ſale. Your account will be referred to the Maſter and two merchants, and whatever ſum they report, the Court will order paid for your uſe."

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of very high reſpectability in Virginia.

"In regard to politics, I am with the utmoſt confidence declare, that every friend to the peace, happineſs and proſperity of our country in this part of the world, are waiting with hope and the greateſt anxiety to hear that the Federal legiſlature have paſſed the neceſſary laws to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain; and look on the late demand of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for papers from our beloved Preſident as a wanton attack on the rights and privileges of the Executive—and of courſe, are well pleaſed with his refuſal. For conſidering all circumſtances we apprehend the intention was to bring about a rupture between thefe two branches of government."

Extract of a letter from Alexandria (Virginia) dated April 20.

"This town has taken the alarm, with reſpect to the meaſures Congreſs are likely to adopt reſpecting the Treaties. A meeting was called on Monday, when it was agreed to forward on a petition to Congreſs requeſting them to furniſh the neceſſary ſupplies, and alſo a letter to our Repreſentatives, directing him to do every thing in his power to have the Treaty with Great Britain carried into fulfilment. Theſe papers have been handed about, and I believe very generally ſigned—they are intended to go on by this night's poſt."

The property arrived here from India, Canton and other parts of the world within a month paſt is computed at upwards of twelve millions of dollars. Were the United States at war, it would not eaſily be millions to have got home the above property.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The following muſt be pretty true ſtate of this city reſpecting the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives about the Treaty:

The merchants and traders almoſt univerſally agree, that in the preſent ſtate of things proviſion ought to be made for carrying it into effect.

The fober and moral mechanics almoſt univerſally agree to the ſame.

The petition on the ſubject, carried from houſe to houſe through every ward, has comparatively ſpeaking, met with but few voluntary exceptions. Moſt who were abſent when called upon, with to ſubſcribe.

Many perhaps generally, (property and information being taken into conſideration) thoſe who were oppoſed to the treaty, in itſelf, ſimply conſeſs that at preſent under all circumſtances it ought to be carried into effect—and ſome of theſe, the principal perſons for reſpectability, their names could be mentioned. Numbers of this deſcription have actually ſubſcribed to the petition.

It really does honor to their integrity and independence.

The meeting in the fields, on the 22d inſt. in oppoſition, conſiſted of about 800, almoſt totally of thoſe who petitioned—and the reſt were chiefly ſtrangers in their manual arts. Perſons looking at a promiſcuous aſſemblage of men, will differ in opinion as to numbers; therefore they muſt be cautiouſly calculated from four to fifteen hundred.

One third of theſe, however, were, as uſually the caſe, compoſed of negroes, ſweeps, boys, apprentices, Frenchmen, and curious people unprofeſſionally attached to the buſineſs of aſſemblies and meetings. Their number in approbation did not come from above one third of the aſſembly, and thoſe buzza's the faineſt imaginable. In ſhort, it was certainly the moſt unimportant meeting ever held in this city upon any important public occaſion.

Few, very few indeed of the heads of the party were to be ſeen—and thoſe of them who did appear, the leaſt diſtinguiſhed for their conſequence. In ſhort, the deſigned people were deſerted.

The reaſon is obvious—In ſerious times, ſerious men are prudent.

WM. WILCOCKS.

The memorial ſent to Congreſs from this city, requeſting the Treaty may be carried into effect, is ſigned by three thouſand two hundred and eighty ſix names.—Theſe names repreſent and ſubſiſt by moſt of the property of the city.

HARTFORD, May 2.

One of the carmen in New York was required of, on the day that the Aſſizes met in the fields, "why he was not preſent among his brethren?" He replied "that the meeting conſiſted of the loweſt of the people, and, he would not be ſeen among them." Such is the ſtuff this mob gang, is a very proper one to be led by Peter R. Livingſton, and W. Kettleux, both of whom mounted the roſtrum and harangued the mob. Such "*Martyrs of liberty*," as ought always to be placed at the head of "the loweſt of the people."

When Kettleux was lately ſent to Philadelphia to inſtruct the Legiſlature in New York, by publiſhing falſhoods, the rabble ſtiled him a "Martyr of Liberty." Query. *Would it not be for the benefit of our country if every populous town in the ſtate had a Brickwell for ſuch Martyrs of Liberty?*

NORTHAMPTON, May 4.

AT a meeting of a reſpectable number of Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Hampſhire holden at Northampton, in ſaid County, on Wedneſday the 27th of April 1796.

The Hon. DAVID SEXTON, in the Chair.
JONATHAN E. PORTER, Clerk.

VOTED, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain, ought to be carried into immediate effect.

Voted, That Wareham Parks, Samuel Henſhaw, William Peacheon, Ebenezer Hunt, Ebenezer Mattoon, Eſq'rs. and Meſſrs. William Coleman and Jonathan E. Porter, be a committee to draft a petition to the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs on the ſubject, and to lay the ſame before this meeting for their approbation.

The meeting was then adjourned till to-morrow evening.

Thurſday evening, April 28, 1796.

Met according to adjournment.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, in the Chair.

THE Committee reported a draft of a petition as aforeſaid—which being read and amended, was unanimouſly accepted.

Voted, That the Grand Jury be requeſted to forward to each Town in the County of Hampſhire, a copy of the petition aforeſaid, together with a circular letter, deſiring their immediate attention to the momentous ſubject.

Voted, That *William Coleman*, of Greenfield, *Ebenezer Hunt*, of Northampton, *Jona. Woodbridge*, of Worthington, *George Bliſs*, of Springfield, *Seth Pomeroy*, of Weſtfield, be a Committee to receive and for want to Samuel Lyman, Eſq. in Congreſs, the doings of the ſeveral towns, to be by him preſented to that body.

True copy—Atteſt.
JONATHAN E. PORTER, *Clerk.*

CIRCULAR LETTER.

Of the Grand Jury to the Selectmen of the ſeveral towns in this county:

THE Grand Jury of the County of Hampſhire, convened at Northampton for the diſcharge of the ordinary duties annexed to that office, having been informed by the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court as the preſent alarming aſpect of public affairs, thought it incumbent on them to give the ſubject their ſerious and diſpaſſionate conſideration. And it having appeared to them, that the higheſt intereſts of this country, the faith and exiſtence of our Government are ſuſpended on the deciſion of the queſtion for making appropriations for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great Britain, now ſubmitted by the Executive to the conſideration of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, they are of opinion, that a ceſſe of this ſolemn and important nature, demands the free and independent voice of the people. And though they diſapprove of the attempt to influence the mind of a legiſlative body on queſtions of a general nature, through the medium of town meetings, yet they conſider there may be a moment of ſo fatal and danger, that will fully juſtify ſuch an attempt. They therefore have taken the liberty of to addreſs to you a copy of a petition, which we wiſh them acquainted, and alſo the opportunities of a large and reſpectable number of perſons collected from every part of the county, and which you are requeſted to lay before your town, immediately for their candid conſideration.

By order of the Grand Jury,
QUARTUS POMEROY, Foreman.

MEMORIAL

To the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, aſſembled in Philadelphia.

The Petition of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of in the county of Hampſhire, and Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

SHEWETH,

THAT, viewing with anxious concern, the preſent critical and alarming ſituation of our affairs, we think it would argue a diſhoneſt indifference to the welfare of our country, ſhould we neglect to *ſeek our real ſentiments* on our Repreſentatives in Congreſs, in the decent and manly language of Freemen.

It appears by late communications from Philadelphia, that there exiſts in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, an indiſpoſition to make the neceſſary appropriations for carrying into effect, the Treaty lately formed, and in our opinion, conſtitutionally compacted, between the United States and Great Britain; and we conceive that the honour and proſperity of our infant government, depend on the faithful obſervance of that inſtrument which has now become the Supreme Law of the land. Should the ſentiments which have prevailed to prevail in that Houſe, on this ſubject, ſtill continue to operate, we dread the moſt miſchievous conſequences;—hoſtilities utterly ruining our credit and proſperity, by expoſing the character of the American Republic to the deriſion of the world, we have cauſe to fear the moſt ſerious evils among conflicts of which ſome features begin already to appear. We preſume that the government of Great Britain, conſidering the Treaty as fully negociated and completely binding on us, would regard any obſtruction to it on the way of its operation, as a violation of good faith, and as affording them a juſtification for an immediate reverſal of the orders lately iſſued for the delivery of the Weſtern Poſts. From the further deterion of thoſe Poſts, ſhould we not have to apprehend a repetition of the injuries we have already ſuffered, and again to encounter the horrors of an Indian war? And ſhould we even ſuffer a rupture with the Britiſh nation as an unavoidable conſequence of obſtructing the operations of the Treaty, a war with that nation in the preſent defenceleſs ſtate of our country, when we have neither money in our Treaſury, for raiſing or ſupporting an army by land, nor for fitting out a fleet by ſea; whereby the property of the moſt valuable cities or extenſive coaſts, muſt protect the immenſe property of our merchants, which is now at ſea, and which of courſe, muſt fall an eaſy prey to the enemy, would involve us in the deepeſt diſtreſs, affecting nearly equally the agricultural with the commercial intereſt, and in a manner which is not to be determined, whether the bleſſings of our fituation ſhall be reſtored to us, or whether they ſhall be needleſsly ſacrificed. A ſpeedy adoption of meaſures, to carry into execution, our Treaty with Great Britain, promiſes the moſt happy bleſſings, while a refuſal to make the neceſſary appropriations for that purpoſe, threatens their total extinction.

A gentleman who arrived in this town on Monday laſt from New York, in three days, mentions, that it was the prevailing opinion there the Houſe of Repreſentatives would not grant appropriations neceſſary to carry the Britiſh treaty into effect—that it was reported in New York the queſtion would be tryed on Friday laſt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in this town, dated April 18, 1796.

"Very diſagreeable intelligence has this day been received from Philadelphia,—the Houſe of Repreſentatives have reſolved, that they will not at preſent paſs laws to carry the Britiſh Treaty in to effect. This breach of faith was ſupported by Meſſrs. Livingſton and Gallatin from the eaſtern ſtates, and am ſorry to ſay that Northampton has produced one of them."

A Turkiſh ſhip of the line lately ordered a Captain, to ſtrike his flag in the Archipelago; the Captain, rather than comply, ſet fire to his magazines, and blew up the veſſel with fifty men in it.

A French Paper, under date of Feb. 20, announces that Mr. ADET is recalled from the United States, and is to be ſuperceded by Mr. PANTANO of Bourdeaux.

In the court of King's bench, one Jeffries has recovered of the commiſſioners for diſcharging the Priſon of Wale's debts, the ſum of 50,997l. ſterling for jewels fotniſhed for the Princeſs of Wale's wedding.

A FIRE,

On Sunday morning, the 24th ult. broke out in the city of Philadelphia, near the wharves, which, after raging for ſome time, was extinguiſhed by the animated exertions of the citizens; not before, however, it deſtroyed property, in houſes and ſtores, to a conſiderable amount.

Yeſterday's mail, brings us news from the Weſtindies late as the 28th March, which mentions the ſtate of from England, of 10,000 troops at Barbadoes, together with General Abercrombie and admiral Cornwallis.—That progreſs more had arrived at Grenada, and 2000 at St. Vincents.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At an entertainment given at Amſterdam, a few months ſince, the portrait of the late GENERAL WASHINGTON was exhibited at the eaſtel decoration of the room. When his health was drank, a Britiſh ſailor ſung, in his native language made the following apoſtrophy; which an American gentleman preſent, requeſted might be tranſlated. The gentleman preſent has handed us a copy, which we here preſent.—"See here a true hearted ſon of a great and gallant nation: Approach with due reſpect, oh! human friend, and read in this republican, a Cato in council; a Cæſar in the field; a ſecond Salon in his country's cauſe; a Hercules in the political tempeſt; a compliant farmer, when the other characters have diſcharge and addreſſion of proud Albion. A hero who fought independence; but who ſhewed by his care how to prevent the ſpilling of human blood—Columnia's bulwark, and unclouded ſun; and he, who by his knowledge and courage, ſeperated a fourth part of the globe, —the beſt friend to mankind, the GREAT WASHINGTON."

DIED!—At Southampton, on the 24th ult. Mr. *Elijah Pomeroy*, aged 29 years.

——in this town, on the 14th ult. Mr. *Elias* ——, aged 17 years; and on the 17th ult. Mr. *Abner Parſons*, aged 15 years.

POSTPONEMENT.

Harvard College Lottery,
FOURTH CLASS.

THE Managers of Harvard College Lottery, deſirous of effecting the Buildings, for which they were appointed, with as few calls on the generoſity of the Public, as poſſible, inform them that from the extenſive channels, in which the ſales of the tickets are carrying on, they cannot, on THIS DAY, aſcertain the ſale of them, with that preciſion which is neceſſary previous to drawing ſo large a Claſs: That it being eaſily the intereſt of the College, and the wiſh of the Managers, that this ſhould be the laſt Claſs, they do not conſider themſelves juſtified in proceeding with it *immediately*, under ſuch circumſtances as might render it probable, that the whole Grant of the Government would not be raiſed by it.

They therefore requeſt the patience of adventurers, in aſſigning a future time for the Drawing of the preſent Claſs; and in order that there may be no chance for a further call on their candour, by any other poſtponement—the Managers allign Tueſday the fifteenth Day of *September* next, for that purpoſe; obſerving however, that from the beſt information they can procure of the ſpeedy ſale of the Tickets, a much earlier Day will hereafter be aſſigned: But they pledge themſelves to the Public—that no circumſtances whatever ſhall create a further delay; and that they will *poſitively* commence Drawing on the Day now fixed upon.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND.

Thurſday, April 7, 1796.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hadley and Northampton Landing, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing two Notes of hand, ſigned by Jeſſe Eames, witneſſed by Amos Rand and John Printels, one for Forty Dollars, ſigned by Miſes Wells, and one Bank Note of ten dollars.—Whoever has found ſaid Pocket-Book, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, or to Lt. Lem. Warner, ſhall receive a generous reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

DANIEL TAYLOR.

Hadley, April 25, 1796.

THE public are hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber has obtained a patent from Congreſs, for a Machine, for the purpoſe of cleaning all kinds of Grain, growth or filth of any kind, from all ſorts of grain.

Any perſon that ſhall make application, ſhall be furniſhed with the aforeſaid Machine, in

POETRY.

From Dodsley's Collection.

THE man whose constitution's strong,
And free from vexing cares his mind,
As changing seasons pass along
Can in them all fresh pleasure find.

Not only in the morning bud,
The opening leaf and following bloom
(Urg'd by the sap's ascending flood)
And fruit fair hasting in its room:

Not only when the smiling fields
In all their gaiety appear,
And the perfumes their bosoms yield
On balmy wings the zephyrs bear.

In morning fair, in evening mild,
The murmuring brook and cooling shade,
Bird's airy notes, in concerts wild,
And PHILOMELA's serenade.

Not only in the waving ear,
And branches bending with their load,
Or whilst the produce of the year
In gathering, and in safety stow'd.

He pleas'd, in days autumnal fees
The shadowy leaf diversified
With various colors, and the trees
Strip'd and dand forth in naked pride.

Each hollow blaft, and hafty fhower,
The rattling hail, and fleecy fnow,
The candyed rime, and fcattered hoar,
And icicles which downward grow.

The fhining pavement of the flood,
To which the youthful tribes refort,
And game, which the difcover'd wood
Expofes to the fowlers fport.

The greens, which wintry blafts defy
Through native ftrength, or human care,
In hedge, or clofe arrangery—
All thefe—a fcene of pleafure are.

The fun, which from the northern figns
Scorch'd with infufferable heat,
Now in a milder glory fhines
And every glancing ray is fweet.

The filver moon, and each fair ftar
Forth to the beft advantage fhine,
And by the richeft fcene prepare
For noble thoughts the expanded mind.

He when the mornings flowefl rife
Can fweetly paft the nights away,
In converfation with the wife,
Or converfation with the gay.

And when the winter tedious grows
And lengthening days caft ftronger bring
A new increafing pleafure ftores
From expectation of the fpring.

So he whofe faculties are found,
His heart upright and confcience clean,
Agreeably can paft his round
Of life, in every fhifting fcene.

Not only in his youthful prime,
And whilft the powers continue firm,
But when he feels the effects of time,
And age prepares him for the worm.

Grateful for every bleffing paft,
Patient in every prefent fill;
And on whatever ground he's plac'd
Hope does with pleafing profpects fill;

And trufl in heaven's enchanting love,
(From whence that fun will foon appear
Whofe fmiles make endlefs fpring above)
Does all his doubts and darknefs clear.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

Extract from an addrefs delivered in Court by JUDGE RUSH, *at Reading, the fourth inftant, which addrefs was publifhed at the unanimous requeft of the Grand Jury of the County of Berks.*

Chriftianity, we are told by our law books, is *part* of the *law of the land*; and as fuch, a Judge may at *any time*, without ftepping afide from the path of duty, illuftrate its precepts and enforce its evidences. It muft therefore be particularly incumbent on him at *this time*, when defire is daily exerting itfelf in ambitious hoats or fneers, or openly attacking religion with ftallow argument —To the native growth of infidelity among us, it is more than poffible, augmentations may have been made in converfation of our admirers of a certain great nation in Europe, more efpecially as a member of the late Convention in that country generally fuppofed to have been actuated by an uncommon zeal for "The Rights of Man," in attempt to overthrow all religion, indirectly endeavoured to juftify their blafphemous meafures to extirpate it. It is really aftonifhing, Gentlemen, that a man who calls himfelf a patriot fhould ftrive to undermine religion, the *only foundation* of government and morality. The penetrating genius of Montefquieu, taught him to entertain fentiments very different from thofe of the "Age of Reafon." Having compared the effects of fociety produced by different religions, and examined them *merely* in a political light; what is the decifion? "The principles of chriftianity," fays he, "deeply engraved on the heart, would be infinitely more powerful than the falfe honor of monarchies, the human virtues of Republics, or the fervile fear of defpotic States." The moft comprehenfive mind of the great Bacon, few the fubject in the fame point of view, "There never was found," fays this profound philofopher, "in any age of the world, either phyfophy, or reft, or religion, or law, a difcipline which did fo highly exalt the public good, as the *chriftian faith*."

I have, already, Gentlemen, confumed more time than I intended, and fhall therefore inftantly clofe with a fingle obfervation.

If the great duties of truth and juftice, and the purer precepts of morality; if the moft exalted benevolence and unbounded humanity; if fincerity, candour, meeknefs, magnanimity, gentlenefs, and forgivenefs of injuries have a native tendency to improve the heart, and diffufe peace, order, and happinefs among mankind, and are *ftrictly required* by the Chriftian religion, as *indifpenfible conditions* of obtaining the favor of the Deity; what muft we think of the writer, who has exerted his talents to *leffen* our motives, or *enfeeble* our obligations to the practice of thefe beneficient & godlike virtues?

Save us, gracious Heaven, from fuch patriots and the extention of their baneful principles among us.

A Correfpondent fays he was much amafed yefterday at the Houfe of Congrefs. The Spanifh treaty was taken up firft in preference to the others, as it would require little time, for the vote would be unanimous, and unanimous it was, as verthelefs the yeas and nays were called. In order to *fave time*, an honourable member rofe and entertained the audience for an hour and upwards, with an elaborate panegyric on the King of Spain, in which he took occafion to mention *magnanimous* and *magnanimity* eleven times, altho' it was more than eleven years before magnanimity was overfeen by his minifter of *Peace*, glorious news! then he exulted along all his catholic Majefty's dominions in Europe, peeped into every magnanimous port and harbour quite up into the Straights and then—whip Jack and begone—he was gliding 3500 miles down—down—down the magnanimous river Miffiffi, till he arrived at New-Orleans, which he taught us to believe would ftantly become the new Jerufalem, and then in one minute againft ftream, and over the Allegany, he is on the floor of Congrefs again, in my opinion this is a leftranded way of faying time.

COMMUNICATION.

Perhaps at no period of the late war did our Country fee a more falemn crifis than the prefent. United, we were *three* invincible.

The "die at this moment fpins doubtful," as to our future "peace, liberty and fafety."

Are we wanon fo far that we muft kick our bleffings from us.

Whats fofemn gloom covers every countenance! The peife of bufinefs is almoft ready to ftop—Confidence "ftrikes in the wind"—Credit is ftrinking into her ftrong box. Stillnefs—the ftillnefs of death will foon fucceed the mufic of the dray, the fledge, the hammer, and the ax.

And why all this?—Becaufe GEORGE WASHINGTON fays PEACE, and *fomebody* elfe fays WAR.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thoufand feven Hundred and Ninety-Six.

An Act relating to actions of Ejectment and diſclaimer and for preventing ſtrip and waſte, pending ſuch actions.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled and by the authority of the ſame*, That when any perſon ſhall be arreſted in treſpaſs and ejectment or other real action, the defendant's own bond, and no other ſhall be required for his appearance to anſwer the ſame.

Sect. 2. *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That when any perſon or perſons ſhall be ſued in ejectment or other real action for any lands, tenements or hereditaments, they ſhall be holden to anſwer for ſo much or ſuch part of the premiſes demanded as they then hold, or are in poſſeſſion of which they ſhall diſtinguiſh and ſet forth by their plea, and diſclaim in the reſt; and if any of them diſclaim in the whole, and the plaintiff cannot prove his the defendant's poſſeſſion of the premiſes or any part thereof, he ſhall recover his coſts.

Sect. 3. *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall commence and proſecute any action of ejectment or other real action, for recovering poſſeſſion of any lands and real eſtate, unjuſtly withheld from him or them by any perſon, and ſuch perſon in poſſeſſion, or any other perſons pending ſuch action, and after the ſervice of the writ therein ſhall make, ſtrip or waſte by cutting ſelling or deſtroying the wood, timber, trees or poles ſtanding or growing on ſuch land ſued for, he or they making ſuch ſtrip or waſte ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved, treble damages to be recovered by action in any Court proper to try the ſame, after the plaintiff or defendant has recovered his title and poſſeſſion of ſuch eſtate ſued for.

Sect. 4. *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That two acts, one paſſed Anno Domini 1727 for the more ſafe and eaſy proſecuting writs of treſpaſs and ejectment, and the other paſſed Anno Domini 1740 to prevent ſtrip and waſte on lands while ſuits are depending in the law for the ſame, be and the ſame are hereby repealed ſo far as they reſpect actions hereafter to be commenced.

This Act paſſed Feb. 26, 1796.

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR ſale at the Widow Eſther Wright's adjoining the Burying ground,

Northampton, April 20, 1796.

Locks & Canals.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS on Connecticut river in the county of Hampſhire, holden at the houſe of Capt. John Bennett, in South-Hadley, April 17, 1796.

Reſolved, That the Proprietors will hereafter procure and keep a Pilot or Pilots at their own expence, to conduct boats and other veſſells properly from the head of their dam to the guard lock, and from the guard lock to the head of the dam, on all days, Sundays excepted, when the water ſhall be up to, or above a line drawn at ſeven feet and four inches, from the top or head of the chamfered poſt, which ſtands at the angle of the upper gates of the guard lock; and when the other part of the ſaid river ſhall be paſſable up and down by boats and ſloats. And they will alſo provide, at their own expence, other hands to aid in ſafely conducting boats and other property, to, and from the guard lock as aforeſaid: Provided the hands having the charge of ſaid boats, and other tollable property ſhall be under the direction of their pilots, and ſhall aſſiſt him all the aſſiſtance in their power.

And the Proprietors will in every ſuch caſe, pay the loſs and damage that ſhall be ſuſtained in conſequence of any defect in their work, or any miſmanagement of their pilot; but will not be hold on to pay loſs or damage otherwiſe ſuſtained.

Reſolved, That the Proprietors will procure a Pilot at their own expence, to be ready on all days, Sundays excepted, to conduct over Williamſon Falls all boats and other property on which a toll ſhall be paid: and they will alſo be at the expence of ſuch other aſſiſtance, as has been cuſtomary for conveying boats up ſaid falls; except in caſes where the maſters of boats and other property ſhall agree for a certain ſum, to take the charge upon themſelves. And the Proprietors will exact the legal toll, before paſſing the Canal.

Reſolved, That the foregoing Reſolutions be publiſhed in the Springfield and Northampton newſpapers, three weeks ſucceſſively, and that they ſhall be in force until further order of the Corporation.

The foregoing is a true extract from the records, Atteſt.

THOMAS DWIGHT, Clerk.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, Commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Lt. Enos Nalh, late of Hadley deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed from the ninth day of April inſt. for the creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all concerned, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the dwelling houſe of landlord Elihu Cook in Hadley, on the firſt Wednedays of May and Septemb. next, from two to ſix o'clock, P. M. of faid days.

SETH SMITH,
ELISHA DICKINSON,
SAMUEL PORTER, } Commiſſioners.

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOSIAH NASH, Adminiſtrator.

Hadley, April 14, 1796.

JESSE OLDS,

VERY reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues his ſchool at Amherſt. He teaches his pupils in the Engliſh, Latin, and Greek Languages; together with writing, arithmetic, oratory, logic and geography. Tuition only two dollars per quarter. Good boarding may be had for young Gentlemen and Ladies in reſpectable families, and on as reaſonable terms as at any town in the county. The ſecond quarter begins the laſt Wednedſday of March next.

Amherſt, April 25, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to Nonreſidents owning land in the town of Weſtminſton, that their lands are taxed for the preſent year, and unleſs they pay the ſame by the 15th of June next, I will collect it as the law directs without further notice.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Weſtminſton, April 23, 1796.

JAMES INGOLS,

Wigg-Maker & Hair-Dreſſer.

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs nearly oppoſite to the Court Houſe, where he has for ſale improved Windſor Soap, peculiar for ſhaving and ſoftening the ſkin, Cream do. Waſh Balls, Shaving Boxes, Razors, Pocket Combs, Round do. Dreſſing do. Role Pomatum, Pot do. Tooth Powder, Tooth Brufhes, Lip Salve, Perfumed Hair Powder, Sweet Bean Paſte, Powder Bags, Curling Tongs, Eſſence of different Odours, Hair Rolers, Hair Ribbon of a durable kind, alſo Ladies Spreads which are a compleat ſubſtitute for a head of hair that falls off by ſickneſs or otherwiſe; likewiſe Ladies Brafes of various lengths and colours, alſo gentlemen's facing of the ſame light and natural as not to be obſerved by the ſtricteſt eye.

Northampton, April 27, 1796.

For Sale,

A *FARM in Greenfield, lying half a mile weſt of the meeting houſe, containing about 50 acres of land, with a houſe and barn. Inquire of Mr. Eſq. Hawley thereon, or of the ſubſcriber living in Northampton.*

Apply immediately—For terms, enquire of Daniel Butler of *Northampton, or the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.*

OLIVER SAGE.

April 20, 1796.

For Sale,

A *VALUABLE FARM, lying in the town of Chefter, county of Hampſhire, containing 230 acres of excellent land, well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, paſturing and wood land, with a large commodious dwelling houſe and barn, ſtanding on the premiſes, a ſmall orchard of fruit, together with an excellent large orchard, of near 300 trees, being the eſtate of the late Eleazer Wales, Eſq. deceaſed—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may hear of the particulars, by applying to James Balcom, living on the premiſes—or the ſubſcriber*

HENRY WALES.

April 20, 1796.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old ſtand, to the ſtore adjoining *Robert Hoes* and Sons—where he manufactures Muſical, Alarm, and Plain Eight-day Clocks, in the moſt approved manner.

He has juſt received from Philadelphia a large aſſortment of warranted and low priced Watches, which will be ſold as low for caſh as in Boſton or New-York—Ladies Gilt Pendants, Lockets and Fine, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, by the dozen, &c. &c.

N. B. Watches repaired in the beſt manner—The utmoſt value in caſh, given for old Watches, and old Braſs.

Northampton, April 19th, 1796.

WHEREAS the Honourable Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampſhire, has allowed a further time of ſix months from the 27th day of February laſt, for the creditors to the eſtate of Major *Tryphas Lamb Wentbridge*, late of Northfield, in ſaid county, deceaſed, (repreſented inſolvent) to exhibit and ſupport their claims againſt ſaid eſtate—We the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners on ſaid eſtate, hereby give notice, that we ſhall meet at the dwelling houſe of Tyle Root, Innholder in Cheſterfield, in ſaid county, on Wednedſday, the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and on Friday the 26th day of Auguſt next, at the ſame time in the day, for the purpoſe of attending to ſaid buſineſs.

JONA. GOODRIDGE,
SAMUEL BUFFINTON, } Commiſſion.
TIMOTHY MEECH,

Worthington, April 18, 1796.

To be Sold,

ONE HUNDRED acres of Land lying in the town of Hawley, about one mile from the center of the town with twenty acres under improvement.—For further particulars enquire of

ANDREW WOOD.

Hawley, April 13, 1795.

WHEREAS Abigail my wife, has conducted in a ſcandalous manner for ſome time paſt, and has now abſconded from my bed and board, I therefore forbid any and every perſon truſting her for any thing whatever on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

Hampton, April 19, 1796

Two Dollars Reward!

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 10th inſt. a bay MARE, with a ſmall Gaik main and tail, one hind foot white, about fourteen hands high, the hair wore off by ſleigh-tackling—Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me (living in Weſt)

THOMAS PATRICK.

Hadley, April 1, 1796.

To be Sold or Let, a valuable FARM

lying in Weſtbampton, three miles from Northampton Court-Houſe, containing one hundred acres more or leſs, 70 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a good barn and dwelling houſe and orchard, alſo about one hundred pounds worth of ſtock to be ſold at the ſame time. For further particulars inquire of EBENEZER GRE, living on the premiſes.

Weſthampton, April 5, 1796.

Jenny Dodge,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that ſhe carries on the buſineſs of a DEFUNCT, in Northampton.—Having taken great pains to procure information from the moſt approved Druſſis in New-York—and having furniſhed herſelf with the fineſt of Ivory, ſhe flatters herſelf ſhe ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to any who ſhall employ her.

She reſides at preſent at Doct. Porter's, at the north part of the town.

March 30, 1796

Take Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, on Book or Note, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame by the firſt of May next, thoſe who neglect a ſettlement may depend on ſuits being commenced being informed that the hands of an Attorney to collect, however ſmall they may be.

JUSTIN POMROY.

Southampton, April 8, 1796.

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 Samuel Jones, jun. late of Conway or Cheſterfield, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent... Six months from the 5th of April inſt. being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims, do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Peter Clark in Conway, on the ſecond Mondays of July and Auguſt next, and one to ſix o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid days.

WILLIAM GATES, } *Commiſſioners.*
OLIVER ROOT.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ABEL DINSMORE, Adminiſtrator.

Conway, April 11, 1796.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of having any demands on the eſtate of *William Cole*, late of Cornington deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber for ſettlement immediately.

JACOB FARR, Adminiſtrator.

Cornington, 12th April, 1796.

AT a meeting of the CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY, held by adjournment at Hartford on the firſt Tueſday of April 1796. Voted, That in order to enable the Board of Directors to carry into effect the buſineſs aſſigned them—there be paid to the Clerk of ſaid Board a tax in the proportion of 8 Dollars on each ſhare of the ſhares of the Company, to be paid on or before the 16th day of May next.

A true copy of Record.

EPHRAIM ROOT, Clerk.

Hampſhire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1796. [—No. 506.—]

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our LORD, one Thouſand, ſeven Hundred and ninety ſix.

An Act for the ſupport and regulation of Mills.

WHEREAS the erection and ſupport of Mills to accommodate the inhabitants of the ſeveral parts of the State ought not to be diſcouraged by many doubts and diſputes; and ſome ſpecial proviſions are found neceſſary relative to Dams and adjacent lands and mills held by ſeveral proprietors.

Therefore,

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame*, That where any perſon hath already erected, or ſhall erect any Water Mill on his own land, or on the land of any other perſon by his conſent legally obtained, and to the working of ſuch Mill it ſhall be found neceſſary to raiſe a ſuitable head of water; and in ſo doing any lands ſhall be flowed not belonging to the owner of ſuch Mill, it ſhall be lawful for the owner or occupant of ſuch Mill to continue the ſame head of water to his beſt advantage in the manner and on the terms herein after mentioned.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon ſhall ſuſtain damages in his lands by their being flowed as aforeſaid, he may complain to the Court of Common Pleas of the County wherein the lands ſo flowed ſhall be ſituated, and the ſaid Court ſhall iſſue a warrant to the Sheriff of the ſame County; and if the Sheriff ſhall be intereſted, then to ſome Coroner of the ſame County not intereſted, ſuch Sheriff or Coroner to be named by the Court, directing him to ſummon and impanel a Jury of twelve good and lawful men; which Jury ſhall be ſworn to make a true and faithful appraiſement of the yearly damages done to the complainant by ſo ſtowing his lands, and how far the ſame may be neceſſary. And ſaid Jury ſhall try the caſe, and their verdict being returned by the officer to the ſame Court and there allowed and recorded, ſhall be a ſufficient bar to any action to be brought for any ſuch damages. And it ſhall be in the power of ſaid Court to aſſeſs ſuch ſum to the officer for his ſervices as they may judge reaſonable.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That ſuch verdict and judgment thereon, ſo recorded, ſhall be the meaſure of the yearly damages, until the owner or occupant of ſuch Mill, on the owner or occupant of ſuch lands ſo flowed, ſhall, on a new complaint to the ſaid Court of the County, and by the form of proceſs before preſcribed, obtain an increaſe or decreaſe of the ſaid damages, and the party intitled to ſaid ſuch yearly damages, whether the party to the record, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, may have an action of debt grounded on ſuch record to recover the ſame. And the party prevailing in any complaint or action aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed his full legal coſts, though the damages ſo aſſeſſed or debt recovered, ſhall not amount to the ſum of *four pounds*.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon whoſe lands ſhall be flowed as aforeſaid, ſhall, on his filing his complaint for aſcertaining his damages as aforeſaid, neglect or refuſe to be ſtowed as aforeſaid, more than ſaid Court to direct the owner or occupant of ſuch Mill to give ſecurity for the payment of the ſaid damages from time to time, as they ſhall become due and if in ſuch caſe the ſaid owner or occupant of ſuch Mill ſhall neglect or refuſe to give ſuch reaſonable ſecurity as the ſaid Court ſhall order, he ſhall have no benefit of this act, but ſhall be liable to be ſued for ſo ſtowing the lands of the Complainant or Plaintiff in the ſame manner as though this act had not been paſſed. And when the ſaid Jury ſhall ſo inquire of the ſaid yearly damages, they ſhall alſo inquire and make report how far the ſame is a nuiſance to the publick, and ſaid Court ſhall certify in their verdict, that the public convenience and the circumſtances of the caſe do not juſtify ſuch ſtowing, and the ſaid verdict being accepted by the Court, this act ſhall in no manner, authorize the ſaid owner or occupant of ſuch Mill ſo to ſtow the ſaid lands of others.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when any mill worked by wind or water, the under works or appurtenances thereof ſhall want ſuitable room to be rebuilt in whole or in part, in the opinion of the major part to intereſt of the proprietors, it ſhall be lawful for any one or more of the proprietors thereof, to call a meeting of the whole at ſaid Mill to conſult and agree about repairing or rebuilding the ſame in whole or in part; which notice to the ſaid proprietors may be in ſubſtance as follows to wit,

To A. B. of in the County of
additive greeting
You are hereby notified that our mill in repairs, or to be rebuilt in order that the ſame may be of uſe to the concerned—and a meeting of the proprietors thereof will be held at the ſame mill on the day of at o'clock in the noon, when and where your attendance is requeſted. Dated at
in

which notification ſigned by one or more of the proprietors or, a true copy thereof, given to any other proprietor or left at his place of laſt and uſual abode, not more than thirty, nor leſs than ten days before the day of the ſaid meeting, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice, and may be proved by the teſtimony of any diſintereſted witneſs who give or left the ſame or ſaw it done;

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any proprietor ſo notified ſhall neglect to attend the ſaid meeting, or being met ſhall neglect or refuſe to agree with the major part in intereſt of the proprietors of ſuch mill for repairing or rebuilding the ſame, in whole or part, ſo as to make the ſame ſerviceable, to pay his part of the charges of doing the ſame, the reſt of the proprietors, being the major part in intereſt, may cauſe the ſame to be done, and ſhall be reimburſed and paid ſuch ſum or ſums as they, or any of them, ſhall advance thereon, beyond their reſpective proportions, with intereſt for the ſame in the mean time, out of the ſaid mill or the profits thereof; and to procure the ſame, it ſhall be lawful for thoſe who ſhall ſo advance beyond their reſpective proportions, jointly or ſeverally, to have their actions againſt each one who ſhall be deficient; provided that nothing in this act contained, ſhall be conſtrued to make void any particular contract made or to be made for the repairing or rebuilding any mill or mills.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That where any part or parts of ſuch mill ſhall at the time of ſuch notice and meeting be held and poſſeſſed by any minors, *feme covert*, tenant for years, in dower, by curteſy, for life, intail, mortgagor or mortgagee, then the guardians of ſuch minors legally appointed, huſband to ſuch *feme covert* in her right, ſuch tenant, mortgagor or mortgagee in poſſeſſion ſhall be deemed, for all the purpoſes of this act in fo repairing or rebuilding ſuch mill, the proprietor or proprietors thereof, and ſuch guardians, huſbands or perſons having in poſſeſſion ſuch limited eſtates therein, ſhall be notified, vote and contribute accordingly; and all advances fo made by them reſpectively, for and on account of ſuch minors, heirs of ſuch married woman, thoſe in remainder or reverſion, or the other party in the mortgage if not adjuſted and paid by agreement, ſhall be recoverable in a ſpecial action on the caſe with intereſt.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every miller ſhall be provided with ſeals and weights to weigh corn, grain and meal to and from the mill, if required, and if he ſhall neglect to keep ſuch ſeals and weights or refuſe ſo to weigh corn, grain, and meal, when required, he ſhall be fined for each neglect or refuſal, not exceeding five dollars, to be recovered with coſts by action of debt by the party ſuing, to his uſe, before any Juſtice of the Peace of the County wherein the offence ſhall be committed.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the toll for grinding all ſorts of grain ſhall not exceed one ſixteenth part thereof.

Sect. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this act ſhall take effect and be in force, on and after the firſt day of July next, and ſhall continue to the Anno Domini 1706 for the upholding and regulating mills, and an act made in addition thereto, Anno Domini 1713, (and a third act made in further addition thereto, Anno Domini 1728) ſhall on, and after that day be repealed, except ſo far as they ſhall reſpect any complaints, actions or meetings then pending for their determination.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb. 27, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate, Feb. 27, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſ't.*

By the Governor approved, Feb. 27. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attеſt,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

LONDON, March 4.

In the neighborhood of London it is only from a very late date, that the farmers have found out the value of the ſweepings of the ſtreets, and coal aſhes ſtrewed on manures. The parifh of Marylbone, a few years ago, paid to the ſcavengers 2500 l. to remove theſe—now the ſcavengers pay the pariſh 1050 l. per annum, for the liberty of carrying them away.

COAL.—The public were never more ſeverely impoſed upon, than they are at preſent, with the pretended ſcarcity and conſequent demands of this article; nor were ever arguments more futile advanced in oppoſition to the idea that has been thrown out of the neceſſity of paſſing ſome law that may operate to abridge the extent of large eſtates. There is abſolutely no real ſcarcity of coal in this country; the high price is the effect of inſernal monopoly and combination; and theſe are much facilitated by the mode of management at the large farms, where the labourers, in many inſtances, are paid by the buſhel for thraſhing. Full carts yield the greateſt number of buſhels in a day; conſequently, therefore, the ſtraw is taken up from the floor before it be properly threſhed.

A nobleman of high rank, ordered his coachman, on Wedneſday, to purchaſe a load of ſtraw; when it was carried home, it was immediately diſtilled, and, to the ſurprize of the Duke, and all his family, was attacked to obſerve the proceſs, yielded a buſhel and a half of coals. Such a ſhameful waſte of ſo neceſſary an article of life, owing entirely to the neglect in the farmers, certainly calls for the interference of our Legiſlators.

Two days ago, hundreds of people in this metropolis, were eye-witneſſes of the great plenty that ſtill generally exiſts in the Metropolis. Fortune-ſquare, a quantity of ſtraw was ſpread oppoſite to two hooſes, to prevent the noiſe of coaches from diſturbing ſome ſick perſons. Many poor people were employed for hours ſtarking out the grain that had been left in the ears, and carrying it away in baſkets.

If the Legiſature leave an evil of this nature to remedy itſelf, it never will be remedied. What are the dangers, great as undoubtedly they are, to be feared from the exiſtence of a ſpirit of inſubordination, in compariſon of the danger to be apprehended from ſtarvation? "Hunger will break through ſtone walls."

Legiſlators! apply inſtantly a remedy adequate to this evil, or it will deſtroy the fabric on which you have beſtowed ſo much labor to ſtrengthen and upholi it. There is no ſcarcity in the country. Order an exciſe duty of one ſhilling to be levied on every buſhel of grain in the kingdom (or pay a bounty of a ſhilling for it. It will come in the ſame thing.) This will furniſh you a return of the grain in the country, and you will then find that there is a full ſupply on hand for two years conſumption.—But why mince the matter? Reduce the price of corn by an act of Parliament. It will be better that the landholder loſe a part of the golden harveſts they are promiſing themſelves from the preſent ſyſtem, than to endanger the whole!

March 5.

Some gold and ſilver pieces are coining at Paris, of the value of five or ſix livres. An oak branch appears on one ſide, with theſe words, "French Republic;" on the other, a Hercules, and the bonds of liberty and equality joined together, with this inſcription, "Strength and Unity."

A young gentleman of the name of MESTAY Eſq. of London, only turned of 12 years of age, actually ran, within the ſpace of one day, part of Bath road, one mile in five minutes and two ſeconds.

A ſingular accident happened on Sunday ſe'nnight, in the Pezenic Park, Dublin: Two young gentlemen, mounted on a couple of ſpirited horſes, and driving at full ſpeed in oppoſite directions, very unluckily met, in ſo exact a line, that their reſpective heads met head to head with ſo great and fatal an impetus, that both were killed on the ſpot. The riders were conſequently thrown to ſome diſtance, and one of them, we are informed, dangerouſly injured.

On Monday laſt, as the wife of Daniel Inſton, farmer in Malham, Yorkſhire, was walking in a field near the houſe, ſhe was attacked by a ram, and killed on the ſpot.

On Tueſday evening, a man went to a ſtone, exhibiting at Lynn mart, and inadvertently put his arm through the grate, when the lion immediately ſeized and bit it off cloſe to his elbow.

MR. PITT's BUDGET,

Gives the probable expenditures and ſupplies for 1796. The navy and army are to be augmented; the former to 110,000 ſeamen. For the ways and mſps he wants, 7,000,000l. For the army including the Sardinia ſubſidy, 6,000,000l. which with miſcellaneous expences, and increaſed civil liſt, make the probable expences of the current year, 20,000,000l. leaving a deficiency of 5,000,000l. of which is to be replaced by a vote of credit, and 200,000l. applied to the reduction of the public debt. The amount of taxes was ſtated at 19,000,000l. one million more than laſt year. The total amount contained under the head of ſupplies of the current year, would be 27,662,000l. *The new taxes*, propoſed, are to be laid on all ſpecies of collateral ſucceſſion, according to diſtance of conſanguinity—Double taxes on horſes, taxes on tobacco, printed cottons, ſalt, a diminution of bounties & drawbacks on the exportation of ſugars, &c. On pleaſure horſes 20l.—On tobacco, augmentation of tax one ſhilling—Cottons augmented to 6d. per yard. The loan of 18,000,000l. to be added.

The above was introduced to parliament, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dec. 7. After ſome conſiderable converſation on it, and the terms of the loan, the queſtion to agree to all the reſolutions was agreed to—the majority being 137 to 27.—On the 16th the Bill authoriſing the loan received his majeſty's aſſent.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, April 22.

MR. W. Smith informed the houſe that the committee appointed to wait upon the Directors of the Bank of the United States, to enquire whether it would be convenient for them to continue the money which they had advanced to government in anticipations of the revenue, on loan as uſual, had diſcuſſed him to move that the committee of the whole might be diſcharged from a further conſideration of the bill before it, providing in part for the payment of the debt due to the bank of the United States, in order that it might be negotiated to the beſt advantage by ſome other means, to undergo ſome alterations, in conſequence of the reſult of their enquiries. The committee of the whole was diſcharged and the bill recommitted.

Mr. Goodhue, of the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for allowing compenſations to officers in the army for horſes killed in battle; alſo a bill for providing relief to diſtillers in certain caſes were twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The bill providing appropriations for defraying the expences of carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers; and the bill for making proviſion for the Algerine Cutters, was read a third time and paſſed.

The black in the former bill for the yearly allowance to be paid to Algiers, was filled up with 25,000 dollars.

Mr. Huntley preſented petitions from 650 citizens of York county, from 163 merchants of Philadelphia, from 195 other inhabitants of that city, and from 68 Pennſylvanians, in favour of the Britiſh treaty.

Mr. Haac Smith preſented a petition of the ſame tenor from 372 inhabitants of New Brunſwick.

Mr. Gallatin preſented alſo a ſimilar one from 29 inhabitants of the weſtern counties.

Mr. Kitz-is alſo preſented a petition of a like kind from 280 inhabitants of Newcaſtle county.

Mr. Sawnick preſented a petition from 300 inhabitants of Philadelphia againſt the Britiſh treaty.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union; when the reſolution for carrying into effect the Britiſh treaty being under conſideration, Mr. Coit and Mr. Harper ſhortly ſpoke in favor of the treaty; and Mr. S. Smith ſpoke on the ſubject generally againſt the treaty; but believing it to have been conſtitutionally framed, and finding that his conſtituents were almoſt wholly in favor of it, he declared his intention of giving his vote for carrying it into execution. The committee roſe and had leave to ſit again.

Monday, April 25.

The following petitions were preſented in favour of the Britiſh Treaty. By Mr. Livingſton, from the ſtate of N. York, 17 different petitions, ſigned in the whole by 3286 perſons; by Mr. Muhlenberg, from Rockley, in Philadelphia county, ſigned by 60 perſons; by Mr. Hartſmith 2 petitions, ſigned by 230 citizens, from New-Jerſey, and afterwards 2 others, one of which was ſigned by 70, the other not certain; one by Mr. Huntley, from 29 merchants of Philadelphia; by Mr. Kittera, from Pennſylvania, ſigned by 133 names; 2 by Mr. Sitgreaves, from the ſame ſtate, ſigned by 242 perſons; one by Mr. Richards, and 5 by Mr. Thomas, all from the ſame ſtate; by Mr. Gallatin, from ſtate of Delaware, ſigned by 40; one by Mr. Goodhue, from the ſame ſtate, ſigned by 97; and 2 by Mr. Brent from Alexandria.

Mr. Gallatin preſented a petition from the ſtate of Delaware, againſt the treaty, ſigned by 91 perſons; and Mr. S. Smith preſented a petition, ſigned by the chairman and clerk of a ſociety of manufacturers and mechanics at Rahinon, conſiſting (as Mr. Smith informed the Houſe) of about 200 reſpectable perſons, praying that the houſe would uſe its own diſcretion, with reſpect to the treaties before them, unin fluenced by any other conſideration than the public good.

This petition gave riſe to conſiderable debate. Meſſrs. Ames, Thatcher, and Sitgreaves, oppoſed its being received, as it was from an unincorporated ſociety, as is propoſed to be the petition of a number of men, and was only ſigned by one, & that even theſe two, as they had ſigned the petition in their official character, might not appear of its coming. It was ſupported by Meſſrs. Nicholas, Macon, Findley, Gallatin, Hillhouſe, Muhlenberg and Kitchel, as a practice not uncommon in the houſe (the ſocieties for the abolition of ſlavery, &c. the ſociety of Quakers, were mentioned as inſtances) that they had frequently received petitions of this kind ſigned by their chairman and ſecretary, which, if they were incorporated for that purpoſe; and that raiſing an oppoſition to the practice, in this particular inſtance, ſeemed as if gentlemen were determined to introduce newly fangled into their debates.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of whole on the ſtate of the union; when the reſolution for carrying into effect the Britiſh treaty, being under conſideration, Mr. Henderſon and Mr. Harper ſpoke in ſupport of it. At the concluſion of Mr. Harper's ſpeech, there was a diviſion of the committee riſe, and "the queſtion," when the ſenſe of the committee being taken, it was in favour of riſing there being 60 votes for it, which was a majority of the members in the houſe.

April 26.

Mr. New, chairman of the committee of enrolments reported a bill for making further proviſion for ſupporting public credit and for diſcharging the Public Debt, which received the ſignature of the ſpeaker accordingly.

The report of the Secret

The several petitions were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the resolution being under consideration for carrying the British treaty into effect, Mr. Dwight Foster and Mr. Griswold spoke in favour of it; and Mr. Gallatin against it; and Mr. Kitchell delivered his sentiments upon the occasion. He did not approve of the treaty; but thought fewer evils would arise from carrying it into effect than from a contrary resolution, and therefore expressed his intention to vote for the question before the committee.

Speech. At the conclusion of Mr. Gallatin's speech, some calls being heard for the question, a division took place for the committee's rising, when there were fifty-six Members in favour of it—be of course rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Livingston, chairman of the committee for carrying into effect a resolution respecting the son of the Marquis de Fayette, reported that he was arrived in this country and that he had received the patronage of the President of the United States; that he was in New-Jersey for education; and to shew that he had no occasion for pecuniary assistance, the committee subjoined a very well written affecting letter to the chairman of the committee in answer to one from him, expressive of his gratitude for the kind attention shewn to him by the legislature of the United States, by the President, and by every person to whom he was made known——that he had no wants: that he was as happy as he could be, considering his separation from his father and that if he should in future have occasion for assistance, he would apply to Congress, who had been so kind and attentive to his welfare.—Adjourned.

April 27.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from 55 citizens of Philadelphia; Mr. Goodhue several petitions from the state of Delaware; Mr. Richards one from Pennsylvania; Mr. Hosmer seven petitions signed by 861 persons from the state of New Jersey; Mr. Kittera one from the state of Pennsylvania; Mr. Sitgreaves one from Montgomery, signed by 161 persons (he yesterday presented one from Delaware county signed by 300 which we omitted, in favour of the British treaty.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition also from citizens of Philadelphia and another from the state of Delaware, against the British treaty.

Mr. Sedgwick informed the house that he held in his hand a letter from six respectable gentlemen in Boston, sent by express, addressed to the representatives of the state of Massachusetts in Congress. It was accompanied, he said, by an attested copy of a petition praying that provision may be made for carrying into effect the British treaty. He was informed it was already signed by between 11 and 12,000 merchants, manufacturers and other citizens of Boston. The reason that the petition itself was not sent was that it remained to receive further signatures. He expected the original would come to hand by the post on Friday; but as the important question to which it related, might in the mean time be taken, he hoped the attested copy would be received.

The above was received, and, together with all the petitions above mentioned, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty being under consideration, Mr. Gilbert Imlay's motion being put for the committees rising there appeared 51 for it, which was more than a majority of members present. The committee accordingly rose without coming to a decision.—Adjourned.

LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

ANACT

For establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to establish trading houses at such posts and places on the western and southern frontiers, or in the Indian country, as he shall judge most convenient for the purpose of carrying on a liberal trade with the several Indian nations, within the limits of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be authorized to appoint an agent for each trading house established, whole duty it shall be, to receive, and dispose of in trade, with the Indian nations aforementioned, such goods as he shall be directed by the President of the United States to receive and dispose of, as aforesaid, according to the rules and orders which the President shall prescribe; and every such agent shall take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to execute the trust committed to him; and that he will not directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in any trade, commerce or traffic with the Indians, in their interCourse with white people; any article of clothing, (except skins or furs) he or they shall, respectively, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name, and to the use of the United States, in any court of law having jurisdiction in like cases, or in the supreme or superior courts of the territories of the United States; Provided, That no suit shall be commenced except in the state or territory within which the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant may reside: And it shall be the duty of the superintendents of Indian affairs, and their deputies, respectively, to whom information of every such offence shall be given, to collect the requisite evidence, if attainable, and to prosecute the offender, without delay.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for the term of two years, and to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

APPROVED, April the eighteenth, 1796.

GEO: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

RESOLVED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary for the Department of War return to the respective district Judges the names of all such persons, as have been transmitted to him by the several district Judges, pursuant to the act for the regulation of claims to invalid pensions; and in whole cases, the examining physicians have neglected to specify the ratio of disability;—together with such descriptive returns of physicians. And the said district Judges, respectively, shall forthwith cause the examining physicians to specify the several rates of disability, which have been so neglected; or, in case of their death or removal from one or both such physicians, to make new appointments, and cause the several rates of disability to be specified, and by the said physicians remitted to them, as soon as may be; of which, they shall make return, to the Secretary at War, who shall, at the session of Congress holden next after, or in the time of such recess, make return thereof, with such observations, as he may think proper to subjoin, that the proper order may be taken thereon by Congress.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the eighteenth, 1796.

GO: WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore-town, who was an able member of the general convention that formed the constitution, to his friend, now in this city.

Baltimore-town, April 5.

Dear sir,

YOUR favor of the 28th past was only received by me last night.

A few copies of the publication respecting the proceedings of the general convention, and my sentiments of the constitution by that convention proposed are in my possession. With some of them the rats and mice have shewn nearly the same freedom as the democratic faction appears disposed to use with certain departments of the government established under the constitution. I send you a copy as little injured as any I possess.

Since it has become the order of the day for a general list, some of whom, by the bye, were violent advocates for the constitution, to rail at our government, and to condemn all its measures, I have been repeatedly solicited, personally and by letter, to furnish similar copies; but knowing for what purpose they were wanted, I have as often declined. But the last solicitation, and strong objections to the government as formed, many of which still subsist, I have approved, in general, its measures, and the mode in which it has been executed: And, however extraordinary it may appear, the much greater part of those measures, which have been the subject of the loudest clamor, have met with my full approbation.

Why should I dest ur, I readily confess my publication, with all its sins on its head, enough, God knows, to damn the author with any government. But to you I readily confess it because I know by you it is not wanted for any use it should deem improper—and because I know, let your sentiments respecting the form of the government, be what they will, as to *their measures* of government against which a faction is so clamorous, our sentiments correspond.

As to the informations you requested on a particular proposition made in the convention, and its fate, I should not have been willing at this distance of time to have hazarded my memory; and it is probable the memorandums and notes, which I brought with me from the convention, do not now exist; at least, in the multiplicity of my walls papers, I know not where to find them: but it affords me real pleasure to learn from the President's message of the 15th past, that the fact you wished to ascertain, is now established by testimony the most unequivocal.

I rejoice that the journals of the general convention are in existence, and that they are lodged in a place of safety.

From those journals, should you have the curiosity to make the comparison, you will find the authenticity of the *fact*, which I have stated in my publications, as far as relates to the actual proceedings in that convention.

With regard to the matter in contest, I never have doubted but the power of making *all treaties, commercial*, as well as others, was vested by the constitution in the President, with the assent of two thirds of the Senators then present: An exposition of the Senate being published, had full and complete efficacy and obligation, without any assent, approbation or interference of the House of Representatives.

I never doubted but the framers of the constitution so intended it should be understood; and whenever it has been a subject of difcussion, I have ever been ready to support it in that conftruction.

Many members of that convention of which number I was one, were anxiously solicitous to have preferred to the state sovereignties, a *full* and *perfect* equality of suffrage (which they enjoyed under the former confederation, and which I still think they ought to enjoy) and to have prevented *Le People Souverain* from being in any degree a constituent part of the general government, or that the representation should in any degree be drawn directly from *that source*, (and in this respect also my sentiments remain qualtered, however heretical they may be.) These facts you will see at large in the pamphlet I send you.

This unanimity had nearly terminated the excellence of the convention.—A compromise, however, took place, we preferred an equality of representation for the state governments *in the Senate*, (the only federal feature in the constitution) and consequently there we meant to depofit as many as possible of the great principles of foreignity the states were obliged to delegate, and among others, the treaty-making power. My only objection to its being depofited where it is, arofe from the confideration, that the President, inftead of being chofen through the medium of the ftate governments, derived his exiftence from the people, which was fatal exceptionable. And although from the individuals might have been and ought to have been without jeopardizing the popular branch into the treaty-making part of the fyftem, a thoufand reafons might have been accerted, and muft yet occur to every candid and thinking mind, to fhew the impropriety and danger of admitting the people at large in their individual capacities, to any fhare in making or ratifying our engagements with foreign nations. Nor can I believe *any* members of that convention, who attended the leffon, have a doubt the conftitution was defigned to have the conftruction I contend for.

Thefe fentiments I have mentioned without referve, when ever I have fpoken upon the fubject. You are at liberty to make of them what ufe you think proper.

It gives me great pain, that the Houfe of Reprefentatives have taken the part they have done, and placed the Prefident in fo painful a ftation; but, as they have fo done, I rejoice he has had the firmnefs, in fo trying a fituation, to do his duty, and make it a compliance with their unconftitutional demand; and fince this conteft, in which I confider the happinefs of the United States, and the profperity of the feparate States deeply involved, might, and, perhaps, would, have at fome period come forward, I particularly rejoice the event has taken place while we have the Executive fully and fo juftly poffeffing the confidence of the public.

LONDON, March 1.

By a letter from Vienna we learn, that a marriage was concluded to be folemnized between the daughter of Louis the XVI. and the Archduke Charles. It was prevented however, by a circumftance quite unforefeen. When the propofal was made to the Princefs, fhe replied that, however grateful fhe might feel at the offer made to her, fhe could not accept of it, becaufe her Father had prior to his death, difpofed of her hand: fhe had promifed to comply with his will, and would keep her promife.

Our letter adds, that it is not known to whom the thus ftands engaged unleis it be to one of the Sons of Count d'Artois; and that feveral perfons who have accefs to the court fay, that there has been a fenfible coldnefs on the part of the Imperial Family towards the Princefs.

A fquadron of fix fhips of the line, two frigates, and fome tranfports, has lately failed under the command of General Alva. This fmall armament is deftined for the South Sea. The general report is, that it will drive the Englifh from the fettlements they have lately made in the neighbourhood of California; and that it is countenanced by the circumftance of that fquadron having taken a confiderable quantity of ammunition, of troops and artillery.

March 9.

Several articles which the Hamburgh mail, arrived this morning, bring, revive the hopes of Peace—Negociation; but upon the information and authority of fuch articles, which fo often prove fallacious and contradictory, we forbear to conclude. We have the higheft and moft unqueftionable authority in this country, for faying that things are in ftate for Negociation, if the French are fincere in their wifhes for Peace, and we hope in fpite the effect of fuch Negociations upon better authority than the vague rumours, they generally prove to be, of Foreign Journals.

The Englifh Mediterranean Fleet arrived at Leghorn before the 11th ult. from St. Fiorenzo. It was compofed of nine fhips of the line and two frigates, under the command of Sir John Jervis.

Such is the wonderful rapidity with which intelligence is conveyed by the Telegraph, that between the laft word of a meffage lately fent to Deal, and the firft word of the anfwer received at the Admiralty, an interval of only three minutes and an half elapfed.

Many of the figns of the Telegraph are made to fignify whole words, fuch as Admiral, Captain, Squadron, Fleet, Convoy, Ships of different defcriptions, Ruffian, Dutch, the points of the Compafs, &c. by which means the trouble of ftenography is faved, and meffages are more expeditiously conveyed. There are fome fimple figns alſo, which fignify the names of different Ports, and the terms Pray, Word noted, and Meffage coded.

March 10.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from Hamburgh, which brings no material news. It is generally believed on the Continent, that hoſtilities between the Auſtrians and French will recommence in the courſe of the preſent month.

March 12.

Mr. Grey eſtabliſhed the very ſtrong fact, which he undertook to preſent to the Houſe of Commons beyond the power of refutation.—He proved theſe points.

That above ſeventy ſeven millions eight hundred thouſand pounds of debt, incurred by the preſent war, had been already funded.

That twenty two millions remained floating and unfunded; and that this ſum of an hundred millions had been ſquandered in the three firſt years of this war.

That this was more than double the expence of any three years of any war in which this country was ever engaged.

That of this ſum, almoſt as much had been ſpent without eſtimate, and conſequently without the authority of parliament, as with it.

That barracks were built for an army of fifteen thouſand men, to be kept up in time of peace.

That by the new ſyſtem, the peace eſtabliſhment could not be leſs than twenty two millions per annum.

That the permanent revenue was not likely to be more than 19,500,000l.

That conſequently if peace were made to-morrow, independent of winding up of the war expences, there muſt be additional taxes to the amount of 2,500,000l. to carry on the peace.

That, in direct violation of the proviſion of the act, of Queen Anne, which declares, that the bank ſhould advance money to government, only upon the authority of parliament, they ſhould have lent treble the ſums advanced, miniſters had procured large ſums of money in advance from the bank.

That they had unfully ſmuggled into an act clauſe repealing the wholeſome proviſion in the act of Queen Anne, and that one bank alone had lent to the government the ſum of 11 millions 800,000l.

There are but a few of the facts eſtabliſhed by Mr. Grey, from documents laid upon the table, and of which printed copies were in the hands of the members. To theſe charges Mr. Pitt did not attempt a reply. He left every thing to an anſwer on the order of the day, and his majeſty was 207 againſt 45 !!!

In the paper laid on the table of the houſe of commons, there is a charge of 49,000l. to M. Peiſeye, for buying proviſions for the French at the time the Engliſh troops were ſtarving.

Mr. Haſtings' penſion is 4000l. a year, for 14 years, from Aug. 1785, in which the India nabob may have added the loan of 50,000l. for 15 years, without intereſt, which is therefore an annuity of that term of all that it will bring of intereſt to a ſubſtantial ſecurity.

Mr. Burke has in a rage that his penſion of 3000l. a year did not commence at the ſame time. He therefore threatens miniſters with a regicide peace.

March 14.

Liverpool.—The magiſtrates, in conſequence of the great ſcarcity of bread, have prohibited all bakers from making any bread of ſuperior quality to that called the ſtandard wheaten bread—the prohibition to remain in force one month.

The preſs on the river is now carried on with great vigour, without reſpect to proteſtion. The merchants have lately engaged a great number of Danes, Swedes, and Portugueſe ſailors, at very large bounties.

The troops who inſiſted under the banners of General Faſt, on Wedneſday laſt, were very numerous, and well diſciplined; having ſerved three campaigns under the hardy and all-ſubduing general adjutant-general Want, fecretary to Field-Marſhal Starvation.

NORFOLK, (*Virginia.*) April 16.

We ſcarcely inſtanced ſuch a ſudden tranſition in the weather, as on Thurſday laſt. The heat during the fore and part of the afternoon was intenſe, that at 2 o'clock the thermometer was at 86—at 3 there came on a ſudden guſt attended with tremendous claps of thunder and lightning, and about 4 there fell a torrent of hail, of ſuch ſize as we never before have ſeen; ſome of the ſtones were upwards of four inches in circumference: there were a number of panes of glaſs broken; during the hurricane a ſchooner at Peterſburg wharf, was ſtruck by the lightning, which ſhattered one of her maſts to pieces.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Armagh, (Ireland) to his friend, dated Feb. 2. 1796.

"Since your departure from this country the internal commotions have encreaſed, to a great degree; their progreſs is moſt alarming. Every day produces new apprehenſions of a general riſing throughout the kingdom: the country people are divided ſo much in principle, that they are conſtantly watching one another, in particular at night, leſt their houſes ſhould be demoliſhed; there is ſcarcely one day paſſes, without the perſonies of many inhabitants being totally ſtripped and deſtroyed; the poor cottager who is now willing to join the republicans, is inhumanly treated, of his goods conſumed.——I have, for many nights, fat, ſeeing my neighbours houſes, barns, and offices burned to the ground. They aſſembled, in large bodies, on the 4th January, an action took place between this town and Rathfriland, on a plain, called the Ring, which you know, there were ſeveral thouſands concerned, the engagement was deſperate with all ſorts of weapons; it laſted for near 6 hours; there were upwards of 1000 killed and wounded. The terror that this day gave to our country, has cauſed numbers to evacuate this city and remove to other provinces.—the carnage was dreadful.—You may rely on this as an abſolute fact, being an eye witneſs to the ſame.

—Cormick Dugan, captain of the republican party, who did live near Richhill, was killed a few days after, and 18 of his men wounded. They are all in the capital of Armagh, which is nearly full of wounded men; they attacked Dean Allen's houſe, and ordered him to proceed to the Catholic chapel, and take on him the prieſt's veſtments, as there was a vacancy ſince the prieſt Cranly's death, he made his eſcape. All the gentlemen in the country are ordered up to Dublin to acquaint government of their ſituation.

"I aſſure you the way we are at preſent ſituated, the horror of an approaching war, which for ſome years paſt we expected, is now at hand.——God only knows the reſult of theſe affairs.

"Happy are you, my good friend, to be in a land where neutrality and peace, ſubſiſt; we are unknown to the diſaſtrous political ſtate and of freedom.——But the mode of conduct we muſt have adopted, ſeems to reverſe the true means to obtain the deſired object. I am convinced, that we will be as remote as ever the counter revolutionists of France were in La Vendee. I ſhould wiſh that you would inform your countrymen with the particulars here related."

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) April 22.

On Saturday the 10th inſt. a dreadful fire happened in the town of Lexington, Rockbridge county, which conſumed forty houſes including an elegant brick Court Houſe and Goal, eight ſtores, and two of the principal taverns. We are informed it was occaſioned by the burning of corn ſtalks in Mr. Windle's garden. The wind blowing hard, carried flakes of fire to the ſtable, which was inſtantly in flames; from the ſtable flakes were carried, in like manner to various parts of the town; and ſo rapid was the progreſs of the devouring element, that in the ſpace of three hours, the number of houſes aforementioned were reduced to aſhes. The property ſaved was very inconſiderable, and many of the unfortunate ſufferers are reduced to a ſtate really pitiable.

BALTIMORE, April 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this town, now in Port-de-Paix, to his friend here, dated March 23, 1796.

"Perſonal bail is ſtill agreed to pay all government debts in notation, that is, beginning with the oldeſt.

"No veſſel is permitted to depart before government gets whatever part of the cargo they want; every article of proviſion they will take at all events, and pay when they pleaſe, alſo what other part they want; and although this has been the practice a long time, yet Americans will come, and ſtill is admitting!—I have to lament that you ſent ſo large a proportion of cargo of the kind of goods they wanted, had that not been the caſe, you would have been reimburſed much better.

"The French are, for the preſent day, very peaceable, and ſeem to be of opinion, that general La reaux and Perrouget, are not intended for the people of the Cape, who do not declare for what purpoſe—They are kept under ſtrong guard."

Another extract from the ſame, dated March 24.

"Since writing Terrepoup, I hear from the Cape, that as ſoon as major general Tuſſaint, a black man, who received his commiſſion from the national convention of France, and who commands at Gonaives, heard of the impriſonment of Leveraux, he immediately marched his army before the Cape, and ſent in a ſummons, ſaying, "I have heard that you have impriſoned my chief; I am here with 10,000 men, two guns will be ſufficient to render him to my camp in half an hour; I do not enquire of you wherefore it is done, it is enough for me, to know that my chief is in priſon, he is appointed by the conſtituted authorities of France, and ſhall be protected in his command; but ſhould you be ſo raſh enough not to liſten to me, I will commence to deſtroy you by fire and ſword."—In conſequence, they immediately liberated him and Perrouget, and order is reſtored.

"We have been embargoed upwards of a month, which prevented your hearing from me ſo long a time."

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

The following was the letter which we yeſterday mentioned to have been received by the committee appointed to enquire into the ſituation of the Son of General Fayette:

"Newport, R. Jerſey, March 25, '96.

(TRANSLATION.)

SIR,

I have juſt received the honorable reſolution, which the merits of my father has procured for me. I ſign no capitals to the Repreſentatives of the people of America, but gratitude: my youth forbids me yet to ſpeak of mine. Every day proves to me what he taught me, at every period of his life, ſo full of viciſſitude, and what he had recorded in a letter, written from the depth of his priſon. I am convinced (he ſays) that the goodneſs of the Americans, and the tenderneſs of my paternal friend, will need nothing to excite them."

"Arrived in America, ſome months ſince, I live in the country, in New-Jerſey, occupied in the graſſes of my education. I have no wants; I have, ſay, I ſhould have anſwered to the paternal ſolicitude of the Preſident of the United States, either by conſulting them to him, or by accepting his offers. I ſhall hereafter conſider it duty, to impart them to the houſe of Repreſentatives, which deſias to inquire into my ſituation.

"I am as happy as a conſtitutional inquietude relative to the object of my firſt affections will permit. I have found benevolence wherever I have been ſeen, and I have often had the ſatisfaction of hearing thoſe, who were ignorant of my connections, ſpeak of their intereſt in the fate of my family, expreſs their admiration of, and partake the gratitude I feel for, the patriotiſm Dr. Bollman, who has done ſo much to break his chains.

"It is amid all theſe motives of conſolation that I ſhall continue my ſtudies: Every day more convinced of the duties which are impoſed on the goodneſs of congreſs, and the means I have to honour its bounty.

"Gen. Waſhington Mother La Fayette."

"The Hon. Edward Livingſton, Chairman, &c.

April 30.

The Reſolution for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great-Britain, was paſſed this day in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, by 51 to 48—without any qualification or modification—and a committee ordered to bring in a bill or bills accordingly.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Bailey, Bourne, Bradbury, Buck, Chriſtie, Coit, Cooper, Crabb, Dent, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griggs, Griſwold, Grove, Hancock, Harper, Hartley, Heaſtedon, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Kitchell, Kittera, Lamard, S. Lyman, Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murray, Reed, Richards, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, Iſaac Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Treat, Van Allen, Van Courtlandt, Wadſworth, Williams—51.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blunt, Brent, Bryan, Burges, Cabel, Claiborne, Clopton, Cliog, Dearborn, Earle, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Giles, Greenup, Hampton, Harriſon, Hathorn, Henderſon, Heath, Heiſter, Holland, Jackſon, Livingſton, Locke, W. Lyman, Maſley, Macon, Madiſon, Milledge, Morris, New, Nicholas, Otis, Page, Parker, Preſton, Rutherford, Iſrael Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Varnum, Venable, Winn—48.

Abſent upon this queſtion,

Meſſrs. Sherburne and Freeman on leave. Mr. Daſcall reſigned. Mr. Payne by illneſs. Mr. Findley.

Monday, May 2.

Mr. Gregg ſaid as he believed gentlemen would wiſh their ſeſſions to come to an end as ſoon as the public buſineſs would permit, he ſhould ſubmit a reſolution which would bring the ſubject under conſideration. He propoſed not to the following effect, which was agreed to and referred to a ſelect committee:

"Reſolved, that a committee be appointed on the part of this houſe, to be joined by a committee to be appointed by the Senate, to conſider and report, what meaſures remains neceſſary to be done during the preſent ſeſſion, and at what time it will be proper to adjourn the ſame."

The bill to aſcertain and fix the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, was read a third time, the blanks filled up and paſſed. A diviſion took place on the queſtion whether there ſhould be one or two troops of light dragoons? two troops were determined upon 40 to 24.

Mr. Hillhouſe chairman of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for making appropriations for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great-Britain, reported a bill, which was twice read, committed to a committee of the whole, gone through, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

Tueſday, May 3.

The bill making appropriations towards defraying the expences of carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain, was read a third time, the blanks filled up and paſſed.

The blank for the ſum of money to be appropriated for carrying the ſaid into effect, was filled up with 80,000 dollars which for payment of each of the commiſſioners in Canada, with 6 per cent. intereſt and 50 cents, and for their reſiding in the United States with 4,445 dollars each.

BOSTON, May 4.

Since our laſt, we have received papers from *London*, to the 19th *March*. They contain but little intelligence. The preparations for war were ſtill making on the largeſt ſcale. Gen. CLAIRFAIT has reſigned the command of the Imperial armies; and the Emperor's brother, the Archduke CHARLES is appointed to ſucceed him. The armies on both ſides are daily augmented with great numbers of recruits.

Our laſteſt advices from the *Weſt Indies*, ſtate, that Admiral PARKER, with the Britiſh fleet, and about 12,000 troops, arrived at *Barbadoes* about 6th April. The Britiſh had great reinforcements to attack *St. Lucie*, and ſeveral Engliſh ſloops of war had taken poſſeſſion of the iſland. The French had ſent reinforcements to *Martinico*. The armies on both ſides are daily augmented with great numbers of recruits.

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The French government is occupied in reſtraining the licentiouſneſs of the preſs. All for the evil and none can deviſe a remedy.

In the council of Five Hundred, a decree paſſed on the 8th March, ordaining that no man ſhould hold a public office unleſs he would take the oath of "hatred to royalty." Public officers who ſhould not take that oath in three days were to be tranſported.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 8th March ſtates, as report, that the Britiſh and Ruſſian miniſters are about quitting that city, on account of M. Grouvelle's being received as miniſter of the French Republic.

The great queſtion is at laſt decided.—The vote of appropriation for the Britiſh Treaty is paſſ'ged and all kinds of buſineſs will revive in confidence that our peace will not be interrupted, and that commerce will ſuffer no new defalcations.

The majority of the Houſe of Repreſentatives reſiſted, till the *fears of the people* compelled them to abandon their oppoſition. The members who have changed ſides on the queſtion, have at laſt adopted the ſame argument for executing the treaty as the friends of adminiſtration uſed to defend the conduct of the Preſident and Senate, the laſt ſummer. It certainly is to be lamented, that party ſpirit ſhould make men blind and obſtinate; for nothing but *obſtinate* blindneſs could have prevented any one from admitting the propriety of executing the treaty—and common obſervation alone was neceſſary laſt ſummer to convince any candid man, that the *fears of the great body* of American Citizens would unanimouſly determine for the expediency of ratifying the treaty.

The progreſs of this affair has been uniform. Mr. Jay heſitated whether to ſign the treaty or not—the ſenate heſitated—the Preſident heſitated—and finally after deliberating about a year, the PEOPLE have decided that the treaty *ſhall be executed*—for unleſs it is ſtill to accept the treaty and carry it into effect. The friends of our government have uniformly viewed this buſineſs in the ſame light—and its enemies have been *compelled* to come into the meaſure.

But the progreſs of the buſineſs has been marked with improper conduct. The appeal to the people by the diſorganizers the laſt ſummer, was a groſs violation offered to *Freedom of Deliberation*, in the conſtituted authorities. The recent appeal to the people by the friends of the Conſtitution, (leſs improper, becauſe in favour of an acknowledged *Legiſlative Land*, yet has been irregular—it is all improper—it is an extraneous influence, unknown to the regular government proceedings—one that is liable to be miſuſed & perverted to dangerous purpoſes.

Beſides, ſuch a reſort to the people, weakens the opinion of the ſtrength of our conſtitution—diminiſhes the confidence the foreign nations and our own citizens ought to place in government, and in ſhort exhibits our ſyſtem of government in a ludicrous light.

By the ſhip *Liberty*, Captain Bill, arrived at Wilmington, *Del.* in 23 days from Martinique, accounts are received of a Britiſh 50 gun ſhip having been taken by a French frigate of 32 guns near Guadaloupe, they fought near 22 hours and parted to repair their rigging: commencing the action again, the Britiſh veſſel was diſmaſted and carried into Baſſeterre.

The Britiſh 18 gun ſhip Captain Ball received from a French ſloop belonging to St. Croix, who told him of the ſame circumſtance. The ſhip carrying into Baſſeterre. If this information had been fairly ſtated to Captain Bull, it is preſumed that the French frigate muſt have been a 74 gun down.

NEW-BEDFORD, April 29.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent at Nantucket, to the Printer hereof, dated April 25th.

"Yeſterday a court of enquiry was held on the much noted *Rob Weſtcott*, alias *Abel Weſtcott*, alias *Thomas Weberly*, alias *James Smith*, alias *William Sanford*, alias *James Coats*, who was taken up in Feb. in *New-Haven*, charged with robbing the *Nantucket* Bank, was brought to *Nantucket* ſecured, and put under guard; notwithſtanding which, by means of a ſile (intentionally or inadvertently) left with him by a man who had been a guard over him) made his eſcape. He was ſeen in running to the guard houſe about 7 o'clock in the morning. On enquiry it appears he is the ſame man that was ſeverely flagellated through the ſtreets of *Newport* ſome years ſince, for opening a number of ſtores in that place—has committed a number of high handed robberies in *Connecticut* and *New York*—was taken up laſt ſummer in *Philadelphia*, and committed to goal—it was there he firſt became ſuſpected of being concerned in this robbery, by the Mayor of that city, in conſequence of the quantity of money he had on him. He was yeſterday fully committed to goal in this town, to take his trial for the robbery of the *Nantucket* Bank. Hardly a doubt remains, but this dark, myſterious piece of villany will be fully developed, and peace and order reſtored to the once happy town of *Nantucket*."

BOSTON, May 4.

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NORTHAMPTON, May 11.

SPIRIT of the TIMES.

From Conway, May 4, 1796.

ON Tueſday the 3d inſt. at Conway, were paraded on the *High-Parade*, in *Federal Square*, in the *Upper Town*—the militia company of foot, commanded by Capt. TEXTUS FRENCH——the company was reviewed agreeable to the laws of the Commonwealth,—the various military manoeuvres and evolutions, were performed in ſuch a maſterly, as did honour, to the company, and gained to a numerous body of ſpectators, the great Gift of the Captain, and the other officers, in the military art.

After the proper exerciſes of the day were finiſhed, a decent Treat was provided for the company, and brought into the Square, and the following Toaſts were drank:——

1ſt. The Preſident of the United States.—May he ſtill remain, as he ever has been, a firm, unſhaken friend, to the conſtitution of the United States; and may the *manly* yeomanry of the country, ever be found ready to ſupport him in the due execution of the Laws.——Cheers.

2d. The Vice Preſident, and the Senate.—May their ſtill remain the firm ſupporters, and faithful guardians of the rights of their conſtituents.——3 Cheers.

3d. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.—May the oppoſers of conſtitutional meaſures in that Houſe, ſpeedily ſee their error, and retract—and may the *minority* in the ſame remain *firm*, and all *jacobinical* principles, be expelled their boſom, and never——never more be permitted to *retreat the threſhold of the door*.——3 Cheers.

A Volunteer.

4th. Governor Jay—and the Treaty negociated by him, and ratified by the Preſident and Senate.——5 Cheers.

5th. Meſſrs. STRONG, SEDGWICK, and SAMUEL LYMAN, Eſquires—May their magnanimity in Congreſs, meet with its juſt reward, from their conſtituents.——3 Cheers.

A Volunteer.

6th. WASHINGTON the GREAT, *forever*.——3 Cheers.

After which they all diſperſed, rejoicing at the peaceful proſpect, that the united efforts of the people in the Treaty, would ſoon produce a change in Congreſſional Meaſures; and that the time, was not far diſtant, when *Patriotiſm* would triumph over Jacobiniſm!

From Greenwich, May 3d, 1796.

THE company belonging to the South Parith, in this town, under the command of Capt. CALEB KEITH, appeared on the parade this day, for military exerciſe, and a review of arms.—This company, with a number of ſpectators belonging to the Parith, to the amount of one hundred in the whole, exerciſed the preſent, a period in which men freely expreſs their thoughts, reſpecting the Treaty, and our firſt Magiſtrate. All the ſtupifying of manifeſting their approbation, by the following Toaſts, with united and animating Cheers, without one diſſenting voice.

1ſt. Let the life of the PRESIDENT of the United States, be precious in the ſight of heaven, and deſirable to all the ſons and daughters of America; and the tongue of ſlander ceaſe to aſperſe a character ſo well deſerving of his country.——3 Cheers.

2d. May the Senators of Congreſs be inſpired with more wiſdom, a juſt ſenſe of heaven, and the general good.——3 Cheers.

3d. Let peace and unanimity be reſtored to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that they may unitedly operate for the proſperity of this riſing Empire.——3 Cheers.

4th. May the Treaty of Amity, between America and his Britannic Majeſty, be peaceably carried into effect, and prove a laſting barrier againſt the machinations of the ill-deſigning.——3 Cheers.

5th. Let the power of making Treaties, never be veſted in the hands of men, who with to involve their country in the horrors of war.——3 Cheers.

6th. Let Mr. JAY have a grateful place in our memory.——3 Cheers.

7th. May this Company abide as a band of brothers, ever ready to advocate the cauſe of Liberty.——3 Cheers.

8th. May he who preſides over America, under God, riſe

POETRY.

THE DUTY OF AN AMERICAN HERO.

[Written by a Veteran of the late American army]

Addressed to the PRESIDENT.

"DEAR is that man, to virtue's cause is dear,
Who for his suffering country drops a tear;
But dearer he whom patriot duty warms,
To rise her champion in the strife of arms;
To guard her safety from imperious force:
To guide her armies and direct her course;
Compel her vanquish'd enemies to yield,
And rear her arches on the bloody field.

Such have we seen thee in Columbia's cause,
When injur'd freedom mourn'd her slighted laws—
Such we have seen thee rise in scenes of death,
And blasted legions tremble at thy breath:
War's dreadful clarion drop her murderous sound,
And Peace, delightful Peace! smile around!

What deep felt raptures did this hour impart;
What strong emotions beat from every heart;
When first we saw thy bloody conteſt end,
And hail'd our country's favour and its friend!

Yet from that country felt a new alarm,
And call'd its Hero to dispel the storm;
To check the castes of domestic strife,
And—mould the expiring fabric into life.

With generous warmth you heard a nation's prays'r,
Left Vernon's recess for a life of cares;
With generous heat our chatter'd state renew'd,
With wisdom temper'd, and with strength endow'd;
And in declining years, fresh toils have borne'd,
To guard this empire which your arms had sav'd.

But see new spectres like their horrid shapes!
Now civil contests rise, and discord gapes!
Contension fiercely swells in jarring notes,
And faction hisses through her hundred throats—
Intent our infant vessels to o'erwhelm;
Or chafe the longitud'l Pilot from the helm!

Yet let not frowns like these thy hopes impair,
Nor drive thy steady patience to despair;
But let thy country at *this moment* prove,
The manly efforts of thy generous love.
Defend their heaven-born rights, defend those
Defend their heaven-born rights, defend those
Intent our infant vessels to o'erwhelm;
Or chafe the longitud'l Pilot from the helm!
Let chartered powers from lawless claims be known.

Like some tall cliff, which winds and waves assail,
Stand thou the bulwark of the trembling vale—
And while each threat'ning ills around are hurl'd,
Q ssure thy glory to preserve a world!

From the (London) COURIER, of Feb. 25.

THE *Yorkshire* PHENOMENON.

The following letter relative to this phenomenon has been written by Dr. Stephens to a friend.

The very singular phenomenon which took place at a new house in Yorkshire, on Sunday the 20th of December, 1795, has excited general curiosity.

Being in London at the time it was impossible for me to know more of it, than from some vague accounts in provincial and London papers, and to be certain from private letters, that such an event had occurred. On my return here I found that for a space of nearly 3 weeks 20 or 30 persons each day had come to see a stone which had fallen: and I found likewise a number of letters from different parts of the kingdom, requiring me to give them an account of the circumstance.

The following detail, which you are welcome to make public, will be, I hope, satisfactory on the subject:

The exact weight of the stone which fell, and which was weighed immediately on being dug up, was, by Martin's balance, 3 pounds 2 ounces. Its form was that of a barrel itself in 12 inches of fall, and after that in five inches of solid chalk rock, from whence it was four little more in bulk, and extended. When taken up it was warm and smoaked.

At the time it fell there was a Lawyer within nine yards, and a carpenter and a groom of mine within seventy yards. The lawyer saw it coming in direct, at the distance of about ten yards from the ground.

At it fell, a number of explosions were heard by the three men, at short intervals, about as loud as the report of a pistol. The stone is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and emits fumes strongly. The general texture of the stone is that of grey granite, of which I know of none that can be called "natives of this country."

What wonders this event more extraordinary is, that the day was a mild hazy day; a sort of weather very frequent on the Wold hills, when there are no winds or storms; but there was not any thunder or lightning the whole day.

It fell about three o'clock in the afternoon. Its cause, as far as I can collect from different accounts, was from the south well.

At Bridlington, and at different villages, sounds were heard in the air, which the inhabitants took to be the noise of guns at sea; but at two adjoining villages, the noise was so distinct of two shining singular rolling through the air towards the habitations, that five or six people came up to me, to know if any thing extraordinary had happened to my house or grounds.

In burying itself in the earth, it threw up a greater quantity of soil by farthan a shell would have flung up, and to a much greater extent. When the stone had recovered from the explosive alarm into which the descent of such a mass had thrown him, his first description was, "that the clouds opened as it fell, and he thought Heaven and Earth were coming together."

From the various persons who have been to inspect this curiosity, and who are still daily coming from different parts, no satisfactory conjecture has yet been hazarded from whence it came.—We have no such stone in this country. There has not been any where in these parts any eruption from the earth.—From its jagged and singular form, it cannot have come from any building; and as the day was not tempestuous, it does not seem probable that it can have been forced from any rocks, the nearest of which are those of Flamborough head; a distance of 12 miles.

The particulars of this event are now before the public. I have taken every due care to examine the accounts given by the different persons, who all agree upon the subject; and from what I have seen, I have no doubt of the veracity of their relation. To account for so extraordinary an appearance, I leave to the researches of the philosopher.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
EDWARD TOPHAM.
Wold Cottage, Feb. 8, 1796.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

"They made me the keeper of the vineyards, but mine own vineyard have I not kept."

THIS is the frank confession of Solomon, in one of the stanzas of his "Song of Songs."

During some moments when he enjoyed a *respite* from pleasure, in his voluptuous haram, the wife king might inquire by what strange fatality he had been raised to a throne, and pronounced wise when some of his appetites were so grovelling, and some of his actions so foolish. My readers will not, I think, require me to quote Josephus, or the Jewish Rabbies, to prove that Solomon, sometimes departed from the dignity of a prince, and did not always display the judgment of a philosopher.

As we know, from his excellent treatise, entitled "The Preacher," and from the three thousand proverbs, which he spake that he was occasionally at least, in the habit of thinking soberly, I feel assured, that although he did not choose to encumber a song with much sentiment, the following was the soliloquy, which occasioned the text of this sermon.

By the partiality of my subjects, and their implicit belief of the excellency of my wisdom, I have been made *keeper of the vineyard*, or, in other words, monarch of Israel. My fame has reached distant nations. I have the reputation of possessing more knowledge, than all my contemporary philosophers; than "Ethan," "Heman," and "Chalcol," and "Darda. The Botanists assure me that I speak learnedly of "trees," and that I describe the various genera and species of the vegetable kingdom, from the aspiring cedar to the lowly hyssop. Hiram, excels my skill in mechanicks, and affirms, that not an architect throughout the realms of Tyre, can rival the ingenuity of my designs. My subjects praise the blessings of my administration. Foreigners and travellers vie with each other, in making their court to me: Every man brings his present of what is most valuable, vessels of silver, and vessels of gold; even the caprice of a female has, for once, been restrained, and the Queen of Sheba's admiration of my wisdom was the same when she left, as when she entered my palace. But do I completely deserve these various and enthusiastick encomiums? Have I well governed *myself*, as well as my kingdom? have I noted and corrected my own faults with the same circumspection that I remarked and punished those of other men. Am I not obliged, conscious of the license of my own palace, to suffer the men of Judah and Israel, to waste all their time eating and drinking, and making merry, and is not this revelry the pernicious result of my careless example, rather than a chastized joy, under my prudent government? Have I consistently arbitrated with rigor the differences between *two* harlots, while *seven hundred* are quarrelling in my seraglio, for the lawless favours of their sovreign? No, even myself endowed with superior powers, have often proved weak and wicked. Placed upon wisdom's summit, I have descended; forgetting my dignity, thought-lefs of my duties, prostituting my throne, I have been ravished with strange women, and have drunken of the wine which the sons of riot mingled. I have been promoted to the highly responsible office of keeper of the vineyard I have not guarded vigilantly.

Is Solomon could walk with so good a grace through the valley of humiliation, which we are assured, on the faith of Bunyan, is one of the most rugged rambles that a christian can take, surely in these modern and degenerate days, almoft every man, who is a "keeper," either of vineyards' or any thing else, may inquire whether he has at all times been a faithful keeper to himfelf. For if as we read that man who has been faithful in a few things, fhall be a ruler over many things, to what office fhall that man be appointed, who neglects his *own* duty? Few can be found, who would not, in the hour of felf abasement, discover, that such was their weakness or their wanderings, they had not ftrength enough to remain there.

One of the Poets, who did not, like the reft of the tribe, always delight in fiction after recounting the fage precepts of a certain Philosopher, adds,

"That ſtrange to tell, he practiſed what he preached."

Notwithſtanding my absolute conviction, that a Paſtor ought to be an enſample to the flock, I have no doubt, but that I ſometimes very from my own doctrines, and negligently keep my own vineyard. I warmly hope that my readers will *gather grapes from my thorns* and, when they perufe my exhortation againſt drowſineſs, that they will not inquire how long I count the morning pillow.

The LAY PREACHER.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, to the ſtore adjoining *Reſerve Reed* and *Simpſon's*, where he manufactures Musical, Alarm, Plain, and Plain Eight-day Clocks, in the moſt approved manner.

He has juſt received from Philadelphia a large aſſortment of warranted and low priced Watches, which will be ſold as low for cash as in Boſton or New-York—Ladies Gilt Pendants, Lockets and Pins, Watch Chaines, Seals and Keys, by the dozen, &c. &c.

N. B. Watches repaired in the beſt manner—The utmoſt value in cash, given for old Watches, and old Braſs.

Northamton, April 19th. 1796

To be Sold,

ONE HUNDRED acres of Land lying in the town of Hadley, about one mile from the center of the town with twenty acres under improvement.—For further particulars enquire of ANDREW WOOD.

Hadley, April 13, 1796.

WHEREAS Abigail my wife, has conducted in a ſcandalous manner for ſome time paſt, and has now abſconded from my bed and board, I therefore forbid any and every perſon truſting her for any thing whatever on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date. WILLIAM PHELPS.

Eaſtampton, April 19, 1796

Locks & Canals.

A Meeting of the Proprietors of the LOCKS AND CANALS on Connecticut river in the county of Hampſhire, holden at the houſe of Capt. John Bennett, in South Hadley, April 14, 1796.

Reſolved, That the Proprietors will hereafter procure and keep a Pair or Pairs of Oars at their own expence, to conduct boats and other ſuitable prop erty from the head of their dam to the guard lock, and from the guard lock to the head of the dam, on all days, Sundays excepted, when the water ſhall be up to, or above a line drawn at ſeven feet and four inches, from the top or head of the chamfered poſt, which ſtands at the angle of the upper gates of the guard locks; and when the other part of the ſaid river ſhall be paſſable up and down by boats and floats. And they will alſo procure, at their own expence, other hands to aid in ſafely conducting boats and other property, to and from the guard lock at aforeſaid: Provided, that boats having the charge of ſaid boats, and other ſuitable property that ſhall be under the direction of their paſſage, and ſhall attend him all the abſtinence in their power.

And the Proprietors will in every ſuch caſe, pay the loſs and damage that ſhall be ſuſtained in conſequence of any deficit in their work, or any miſmanagement of their pilots: but will not be held to pay for damage occaſioned by otherwiſe ſuſtained.

Reſolved, That the Proprietors will procure a Pilot at their own expence, to be ready on all days, Sundays excepted, to conduct over William-aſtet Falls all boats and other property on which a toll ſhall be paid: and they will alſo at the expence of ſuch other perſons as may have been accuſtomary for conveying boats up ſaid Falls; except in caſes, where the conductors of boats and other property ſhall agree for a certain ſum, to take the charge upon themſelves. And the Proprietors will exact the legal toll before paſſing the Canal.

Reſolved, That the foregoing Reſolutions be published in the Springfield and Northampton newſpapers, three weeks ſucceſſively, and that they ſhall be in force until further order of the Corporation.

The foregoing is a true extract from the records.
Attest.
THOMAS DWIGHT, Clerk.

JESSE OLDS,

VERY reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues his ſchool at Amheſt.—He inſtructs his pupils in the Engliſh, Latin, and Greek languages; together with the arithmetick, geometry, logick and geography. Tuition only two dollars per quarter. Good boarding may be had for fifty ſhillings Gentlemen and ladies in reſpectable families will be found on at reaſonable terms as may town in the county. The next quarter begins April 25th.

Amherſt, April 25, 1796.

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR ſale at the Widow Eſther Wright's adjoining the Burying ground.

Northampton, April 20, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, Commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Lt. Enos Nash, late of Hadley deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed from the ninth day of April inſt. for the creditors to bring in their claims, to notify all creditors to meet us that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the dwelling houſe of landlord Elihu Cook in Hadley, on the firſt Wedneſdays of May and September next, from two to ſix o'clock, P. M. of ſaid days.

SETH SMITH,
ELISHA DICKINSON, } Commiſſioners.
SAMUEL PORTER.

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to
JOSIAH NASH, Adminiſtrator.

Hadley, April 14, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to Nonotuck inhabitants living laſt to the town of Northampton, that their hands are taxed for the preſent year, and unleſs they pay the ſame by the 15th of June next, I will collect it as the law directs without further notice. JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Williamſton, April 23, 1796.

JAMES INGOLS,

Wig-Maker & Hair-Dreſſer.

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs in the new houſe adjoining the Court Houſe, where he has for ſale imported Windſor Soap, peculiar for ſhaving and ſoftening the beard, Crown & Wash Balls, Shaving Boxes, Razors, Razor Combs, Round do. Dreſſing do. Role Pomatum, Pot do. Tooth Powder, Tooth Brushes, Lily Stone, Hair Powder, Swan Down Puff, Powder Bag, Curling Tongs, Eſſences of different Odours, Hair Ribbons, Hair Ribbon of a durable kind, alſo Ladies Spreads which are a compleat ſubſtitute for a head of hair that falls off by ſickneſs or otherwiſe; likewiſe Ladies Braids of various lengths and colours, alſo gentlemen's ſtraps to ſtight and natural as not to be obſerved by the nicest eye.

Northampton, April 27, 1796.

For Sale,

A FIRM in *Greenfield*, lying half a mile eaſt of the meeting houſe, containing about ſeventy acres of land, with a houſe and barn, the maſter's pay, the bounty thereon—payment made eaſy, and poſſeſſion immediately.—For terms, enquire of the Printer of Northampton, or of ſubſcriber living in Greenfield. OLIVER SAGE.

April 20, 1796.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, *lying in the town of Chester, county of Hampſhire, containing ſixty acres of excellent land, well proportioned for mowing, tillage, paſturing and wood land, with a large convenient dwelling houſe and barn, ſituated on the premiſes, a ſmall orchard of fruit, together with an excellent large orchard, of near one hundred thriving trees of the late Eleazer Wales, Eſq. a part of which is now in a bearing ſtate.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to Mr. Ebenezer Wales, Jr. reſiding on the premiſes—or the ſubſcriber.*
HENRY WALES.

April 20, 1796.

Cancers Cured.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he cures Cancers and Kings Evils.—He has reſided in Boſton, near Worceſter, ſeveral years and has had great ſucceſs in curing every diſeaſe of the kind.—The doubtful may be informed by applying at Dr. *Bailey's Coffee-Houſe*, in Boſton.

JOHN FARRELL.

Leverett, May 2. 1796.

To be Sold or Let,

A SMALL FARM lying in the town of Middlefield, in the county of Hampſhire, about a mile from the Meeting Houſe, under conſiderable improvement, ſuitable for tillage or paſturing with a comfortable Dwelling-Houſe, with a thriving young Orchard, &c. For further particulars enquire of ASA HITCHCOCK, or ELIPHALET PORTER of Northampton.

Northampton, May 2. 1796.

LOST yellerday, a Shoe

Buckle,—whoever has found it, is requeſted to leave it with the Printer.

Northampton, April 30. 1796.

For Sale,

A BRICK YARD, lying three quarters of a mile ſouth weſt of the Meeting Houſe.—The above yard is very handy for a Machine, or for making Brick by hand—with good Clay, and well watered.—Apply to the PRINTER.

Northampton, May 4. 1796.

THIS public are hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber has obtained a patent from Congreſs for a Machine, for the purpoſe of cleaning all kinds of ſmutt, growth or filth of any kind, from all ſorts of grain.

Any perſon that ſhall make application, ſhall be furniſhed with the aboveſaid Machine, upon reaſonable terms.

BENJAMIN TYLER.

Chatrmont, (*New Hampſhire*) May 2, 1796.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hadley and Northampton Landing, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing two Notes of hand, ſigned by Joſiah Smith, and interſigned by Aaron Rand and John Prentiſs, one for Nine Dollars, ſtated by Moſes Wells, and one Bank Note of ten dollars.—Whoever has found ſaid Pocket-Book, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, or to Lt. Lem. Warner, ſhall receive a generous reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

DANIEL TAYLOR.

Hadley, April 15, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-hand CHAISE.—Enquire of the PRINTER. May 4. 1796

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS.) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1796. [—No. 507.—]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 15.

On the motion for making provision for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great Britain.

MR. Madiſon ſaid, on a ſubject of ſuch extent and importance, he ſhould not attempt to go thro' all the obſervations that ought to be applied to it. A general view of the ſubject was all that he meant at preſent. His omiſſions would be more than ſupplied by others who might enter into the diſcuſſion.

The propoſition immediately before the committee was, that the Treaty with G. Britain ought to be carried into effect by ſuch proviſions as depended on the Houſe of Repreſentatives. This was the point immediately in queſtion. But it would be proper in examining it, to keep in view alſo the propoſition of the gentleman from Penſylvania (Mr. Maclay) which had been referred to the committee, and which would be taken up of courſe, if the immediate queſtion ſhould be decided in the negative.

If the propoſition for carrying the treaty into effect, be agreed to, it muſt be from one of three conſiderations: either that the Legiſlature is bound by a conſtitutional neceſſity to paſs the requiſite laws, without examining the merits of the treaty, or that, on ſuch examination, the treaty is deemed in itſelf a good one; or that there are good extraneous reaſons for putting it into force, although it be in itſelf a bad treaty.

The firſt conſideration being excluded by the deciſion of the houſe, that they have a right to judge of the expediency or inexpediency of paſſing laws relative to treaties; the queſtion ſtrict to be examined muſt relate to the merits of the treaty. He then proceeded to conſider the treaty under three aſpects: Firſt, as it related to the execution of the treaty of peace in 1783. Secondly, as it determines the future policy to the law of nations. Thirdly, as it reſpects the commerce between the two nations.

Firſt. He would not enquire on which ſide the blame lay, of having firſt violated the treaty of 1783, or of having moſt contributed to delay its execution, although he did not think from the talk under any apprehenſion that the reſult could be diſadvantageous to this country. The treaty itſelf had waved this enquiry, and proceeded to adjuſt all controverſies on this ſubject, without regard to the mutual complaints or pretenſions of the parties. It was, therefore, juſtly and wiſely conſidered as the moſt candid and ſcrupulous reciprocity. Was this the caſe? He was ſorry, that on the contrary, the ſtipulations were founded on the groſſeſt violation of that principle.

There were two articles which had not been executed by Great Britain; that which related to the negroes and other property carried away, and that which required a ſurrender of the poſts. The article unexecuted by the United States was, that which required payment of all *bona fide* debts, according to the treaty, although they could not be now to be carried into the moſt complete effect by the United States, and damages to the laſt fraction are to be paid for the delay. Is there a reciprocal ſtipulation by Great Britain with reſpect to the article unexecuted by her? Nothing like it. There is wholly abſtracted from the obligation to fulfil one of the articles, viz. that relating to the negroes, &c. and the is to make no compenſation whatever for delaying to fulfil the other, viz. the ſurrender of the poſts.

It had been urged in apology for thoſe very original ſtipulations, that the injury reſulting from a failure to ſurrender the poſts, was not ſo great as to juſtify the repriſals, or other meaſures of reſiſtance, for any ſpecific ſtipulation, or recovery of damages. However plauſible this might appear, it was by no means ſatisfactory. Commiſſioners, ſuch as were appointed with full diſcretion for other purpoſes, might have been charged with this ſubject, and if they could not have done exact juſtice, might have mitigated the injuſtice of doing nothing.

Apologies had been attempted alſo, for the very extraordinary abandonment of the compenſation due for the negroes, &c. It was ſaid in the laſt doubtful whether this claim was authoriſed by the 5th article of the treaty of peace, and that Great Britain had uniformly denied the meaning put by the United States on that article. In reply he made two remarks: Firſt, that it was not true that Great Britain had uniformly denied the American conſtruction of that article; on the contrary, he believed it could be proved, that moſt of late, Great Britain had uniformly admitted this conſtruction, and had rejected the claim on another ground, than the alledged violation of the 4th article, on the part of the United States.

But had it been true that Great Britain had uniformly aſſerted a different conſtruction of the article, and refuſed to accede to ours, what ought to have been done, ought we to have at once acceded to hers? By no means. Each party had an equal right to interpret the compact; and if they could not agree, they ought to have done in this caſe as they did in other caſes where they could not agree; that is, have referred the ſettlement of the meaning of the compact, to an arbitration. To give up the claim altogether, was to admit, either that Great Britain had a better right than the United States to explain the controverted point, or that the United States had done ſomething which juſtified or called for a forfeiture of their equal right.

It was evident, the thought, from this view of the ſubject, that the arrangements with reſpect to the treaty of peace, were frequently wanting both in juſtice and reciprocity.

It would ſeem, from the face of the treaty, and the order of the articles, that the compenſation for the ſpoliations on our trade had been combined with the execution of the treaty of peace; and might therefore have been viewed as a ſubſtitute for the compenſation for the negroes, &c. If that was the meaning of the inſtrument, it could not be leſs obnoxious to reaſonable and fair judgment. NS man was more thoroughly convinced than himſelf of the perfect juſtice on which the claims of the merchants againſt Great Britain were founded, nor any one more deſirous to ſee them indemnified. But compenſation to them could never be a juſt ſubſtitute for the compenſation due to others. It was impoſſible that any claims could be better founded than thoſe of the ſufferers under the 7th article of the treaty of peace; becauſe they were ſupported by poſitive and acknowledged ſtipulation, as well as by equity and right. Juſt and ſtrong as the claim of the merchants might be, and certainly were, the United States could not be obliged to take more than of them than of the claims equally juſt and ſtrong of other citizens; much leſs to ſacrifice to them the claims of other citizens. Suppoſe for a moment that inſtead of relinquiſhing the claims for property wrongfully carried off at the cloſe of the war, and obtaining ſtipulations in favour of the merchantile claims, the merchantile claims had been relinquiſhed, and the other claims provided for; he aſked whether the complaints of the merchants would not have been as univerſal and as loud as they would have been juſt.

Beſides the omiſſion in favour of Great Britain, already pointed out with reſpect to the execution of the treaty of peace, he obſerved, that conditions were annexed to the partial execution of it in the ſurrender of the weſtern poſts, which increaſed the general inequality of this part of the treaty, and eſſentially affected the value of thoſe objects.

The value of the poſts to the United States, was to be eſtimated by their influence. 1. On the Indian trade; 2d. On the conduct and temper of the Indians towards the United States.

Their influence on the Indian trade depended principally on the excluſive command they gave to the ſeveral carrying places connected with the poſts. Theſe places were underſtood to be of ſuch importance in this reſpect, that thoſe who poſſeſſed them excluſively would have a monopoly, or nearly a monopoly, of the beſt of the Indian trade. It was expected that the excluſive transfer of them would tranſfer this advantage to the United States. By the treaty they now poſſeſſed the carrying places are to be enjoyed in common, and it will be determined by the reſpective advantages under which Britiſh and American traders will engage in the trade, which of them is to ſhare moſt in it.

In this point of view he thought the regulation highly inſpolitic and injurious. He would farther obſerve, although he did not think, would have in their ſuperior capital: that muſt be encountered in all our commercial ſtruggles. But there was another conſideration which ought to have great weight on this ſubject. The goods imported for the Indian trade through Canada, paying no duties. Thoſe imported through the United States for that trade, will have paid duties to be ſaid and tranſported like any other merchandize, even to places held by an enemy of the two country, provided they be not belieged or blockaded."

This view of the ſubject naturalle led him to take notice of the clauſe in the Britiſh treaty relating to proviſions, which to ſay the leaſt, was an ambiguous countenance that was extremely diſagreeable, or which rather ſeemed to carry a neceſſary implication that proviſions tho' not bound to be ſeized or blockaded places, might accordling to the ſelfiſh law of nations, be regarded as contraband. According that the genuine law of nations, no articles which are not expreſſly and generally contraband, are ſo, except in the ſingle caſe of their going to a beſieged place ; yet it is admitted in the treaty, that there are other caſes when proviſions may be contraband, whence the Implication reſults, that one of the caſes might be that which had been allaned & put in force by Great Britain in relation to the United States. The little caſes which might be deviſed as appurtenant to the law which condemns what is bound to blockaded places cannot ſatisfy the honor of the Republican, becauſe ſuch caſes cannot be preſumed to have been in contemplation of the parties. And if the particular caſe of proviſions bound to a country at war, although not to beſieged places was not meant to be one of the caſes of contraband according to the exiſting law of nations. How neceſſary ſoever it might be to ſubmit to, and to obſerve, a rule of conduct that ſhould have been with the Britiſh example on the ſubject before their eyes.

On the ſuppoſition that proviſions in our own veſſels bound to countries at war with Great Britain can now be ſeized by her for her own uſe on the condition ſtipulated in this branch of the treaty preſents itſelf in a very ſerious light indeed, eſpecially if the doctrine he refuſed to as laid down by the executive, in the letter of the then Secretary of State (Mr. Jefferſon) to Mr. Pinckney on the 7th Sept. 1793. This letter is a comment on the Britiſh inſtructions of June 8, 1793, for the ſeizure of neutral proviſions. After ſaving the groſſeſt ſtigma of our indulgence down, to the ſlow of repreſentation. Happily the abſtinence of our citizens with Spain had been brought about before any real operation of the clauſe had been experienced. But the tendency of it, he thought could not be doubted. It was the more remarkable, that this extenſion of the privileges of Great Britain on the Miſſiſippi, beyond thoſe of the treaty of peace, ſhould have been ſo nitted into the new treaty: becauſe it is ſuppoſed by the treaty itſelf that Great Britain may be deprived, by her real boundary, of all pretenſions to a ſhare in the banks and waters of the Miſſiſippi.

Secondly. With reſpect to the great points in the law of nations, co-extenſided in the ſtipulations of the treaty, the ſame want of real reciprocity, and the ſame ſacrifice of the intereſts of the United States, were conſpicuous.

It had been known to have been a great and favorite object with the United States, "that free ſhips make free goods." They have eſtabliſhed this principle in all their other treaties. They have witneſſed with anxiety the groſſeſt evaſion and the ſucceſsful advances to wards incorporating this principle into the law of nations: a principle highly eſteemed by all neutral nations, and particularly intereſting to the United States. He knew that at a former period it had been conceded on the part of the United States, that the law of nations fixed as the preſent treaty regulates it. But it did not follow that more than acquieſcence in that doctrine was preſſible. Times are in evident diſtinction on this country in relation to Great Britain were peculiar ones. As we had our ſhare in the command and reſpect for our rights, we ought to keep in our hands, all ſuch means, as our ſituation gave us. This article was another inſtance in which no regard was paid to reciprocity. Britiſh ſubjects it was well known had and were like to have in this country, a great deal of property of the kind made ſacred. American citizens in was as well known had little and were likely to have little of the kind in great Britain. If a real reciprocity had been intended, why were not other kinds of private property, as veſſels and their cargoes, equally protected against violation. Theſe were within the jurisdiction of Great Britain are left open to ſeizure and ſequeſtration, if Great Britain find it expedient. And why was not property on the high ſeas under the protection of the law of nations, which is ſaid to be a part of the law of the land made from by a right ſtipulation? This would have given a face of equality and reciprocity to the bargain. But nothing of the ſort makes a part of it where Great Britain had a particular intereſt at ſtake, the treaty watchfully provides for it when the United States had a particular intereſt at ſtake equally entitled to protection, it is abandoned to all the dangers which it has experienced.

After taking this notice of the poſitive evils in this part of the treaty, he might, he ſaid, add the various omiſſions, which were chargeable on it. But as he did not pretend to exhauſt the ſubject, he would mention one more only, as ſuperſeding for the reſpect due to the exhibition of ſix papers. He could not but regard this omiſſion as truly extraordinary, when he obſerved that in almoſt every modern treaty, and particularly all our other treaties, an article on this ſubject was regularly inſerted. Indeed it had become the ſtandard article of courſe in the treaties of the preſent century.

Thirdly. The commercial articles of the treaty preſented the third object under which he was to conſider it. In the free intercourſe ſtipulated between the United States and Great-Britain, it could not be preſumed that any advantage was gained by the former. A treaty was ſurely not neceſſary to induce Great Britain to receive our raw materia's, and to ſell us her manufactures. On the other hand conſider what was given up by the United States.

Whoever ſhall compare theſe two operation, it is well known that the American tonnage employed in the Britiſh trade bore the moſt inconſiderable proportion to the Britiſh tonnage. There being nothing on our ſide to counteract the influence of capital and other circumſtances on the Britiſh ſide, that diſproportion muſt be of a ſtate of things. As ſome balances to the Britiſh advantage, and particularly that of her capital, our laws had made ſeveral regulations in favor of our ſhipping, among which was the important encouragement reſulting from the difference of ten per cent in the duties paid by American and foreign veſſels. Under this encouragement the American tonnage has increaſed to a very reſpectable proportion to the Britiſh tonnage. Nor has Great Britain ever deemed it prudent to attempt any countervailing meaſures for her ſhipping a well knowing that we could eaſily keep up the differences by further meaſures on our ſide. But by the treaty the has reſerved to herſelf the right to take ſuch countervailing meaſures againſt our exiſting regulations: and we have ſurrendered our rights to purſue further defenſive meaſures againſt the encroachments of her capital. It is juſtly to be apprehended therefore that under ſuch a reſtoration of the former ſtate of things, the American tonnage will reſapſe to its former diſproportion to the Britiſh tonnage.

When he turned his attention to the Weſt-India branch of the ſubject, ſtill greater cauſe for wonder and diſſatisfaction. By the treaty now ſtood, Great Britain was left as free as the ever had been, to continue the entire monopoly of the intercourſe, to Britiſh veſſels. Recollecting as he did, and as every member of the committee muſt do the whole hiſtory of this ſubject, from the peace of 1783, through every ſubſequent ſtage of our indulgence down, to the ſlow of

the late Savoy, it was impossible for him to expect his allowance at that day treaty of commerce should have ever been acceded to, which abandoned the very object for which such a treaty was ever contemplated. He never could have believed that the time will be, or ever, when all the principles, claims, and calculations which have been exercised by the people, on the interesting point, were to be so completely renounced. A treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, excluding a reciprocity for our vessels in the West India trade, is a phenomenon which has filled him with more surprise than he knows how to express.

(Continued in last page.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

Providing relief, for a limited time, in certain cases of wrecked registers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby empowered to allow to such vessels and their cargoes, whose registers have already, or that may, before the close of the next session of Congress, become invalid, by reason of the non-compliance with the terms of the fifth section of the act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, the same privileges and bounties, as they would have been entitled to, if no such invalidity had taken place: provided, it shall appear to him, that such non-compliance did not proceed from wilful negligence or an intention of fraud: And provided also, that a new register shall be obtained, in the manner prescribed by law, for such vessels respectively, as may now be within the United States, within ninety days from the passing of this act; and for others, within the same time after their first arrival within the United States.

Approved—March the tenth 1796.

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the support of the military establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the military establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said sum shall be paid and charged out of the funds now lying in the treasury, and applicable to the following, to wit:—First, the balance which may remain unexpended of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, referred 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, by the surplus of revenue and duties beyond the appropriations hereinafter charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Approved—March twelfth 1796.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain officers and soldiers who have been wounded or disabled in the real 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 every commissioned officer, who has commissioned officer, private or musician, who has been wounded or disabled, when in the line of battle, or actual service, called out by authority of any law of the United States, while he belonged to the militia; or any volunteer not belonging to the militia, who has been wounded or disabled, while in the line of his duty, in actual service, as aforesaid, shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at the rate of pay, and under the same regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States for the time being: *Provided*, the rate of compensation for such wounds and disabilities shall never exceed, for the highest disabilities, half the monthly pay received by any commissioned officers at the time of being so wounded or disabled; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, shall never exceed five dollars per month; and that all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive a sum in proportion to the highest disability: *And provided*, that these provisions shall not be construed to extend to any person wounded or disabled before the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, nor to any person wounded or disabled since that time, who has made application for a pension, under any existing law of the United States, and has been denied, or admitted on the pension list; *And provided*, that all applications for pensions under this act, within one year after the end of the present session of Congress.

Approved—March twenty-third 1796.

From a late Charleston Paper.

Mess. Printers,

The seldom displayed by the President of the United States, through the dangers which have threatened this country, for some years past, from the part of the present European war, has been often the theme of panegyrick in other countries: there are however, few eulogies on this great character, which can be more flattering to an American than those of such distinguished flatterers as Brissot, Sheridan and Lauffenberg.

For publication the following extracts from their speeches in the parliament of England.

MR. FOX.

"Here I cannot help pausing to contemplate President Washington, a character to revere distinct from that which has been displayed by British ministers. How infinitely superior must appear the spirit and principles manifested in his speech to congress, and characteristicke of the genius of his government, when compared with the policy of modern European courts! illustrious man, drawing honor less from the splendor of his situation, than from the dignity of his mind. Five millions of human beings find their insignificance, and all the princes and potentates of Europe (excepting the members of our royal family) become little and contemptible! He had no occasion to have recourse to any tricks of policy or arts of alarm; his authority has been sufficiently supported by the same means by which it was acquired, and his conduct has uniformly been characterized by wisdom, moderation and firmness. He, though feeling gratitude to France, did not chuse to give up one hair's breadth of the neutrality. He once laid down that line of conduct which both gratitude and policy pointed out as the most proper to be pursued, not all the insults or provocation of the French minister Genet could at all put him out of his way or bend him from his purpose.—Entrusted with the care of the welfare of a great people, he will not throw the whole miscarriage, with respect to himself for one moment to interrupt the duty which he owed to them or withdraw his attention from their interests. The people over whom he presided, he knew to be acquainted with their rights and duties; he trusted to their own good sense to defeat the effects of those arts which might be employed to instill false or misled their minds, and was fruitful that a government could be in no danger, while it retained the confidence and attachment of its subjects, attachment in this instance, not blindly adopted, confidence not implicitly given, but arising from the conviction of its feelings. I can not indeed, help admiring the wisdom and firmness of this great character, when I see by the term former, I mean in the smallest degree to derogate from his merit; but notwithstanding his extraordinary talents and exalted integrity, it must be considered as singularly fortunate, that he should have experienced a lot, which so seldom falls to the portion of humanity as to unite all in and with such a variety of favorable circumstances. It must indeed create astonishment, that placed in circumstances so critical and rising for a series of time a station so conspicuous, his character should never once be called in question; that he should in no one instance, have been accused either of improper influence or of any misconduct in his transactions with foreign nations. It has been reserved for him to run the race of glory, without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career. The breath of censure has not dared to impeach the purity of his conduct, nor the eye of envy to raise its malignant glance to the elevation of his virtues. Such has been the transcendant merit and the unparalleled fate of this illustrious man! Happy Americans! while the whirlwind flies over one quarter of the globe, and spreads every where desolation, you remain protected from its baneful effects by your own virtues, and the wisdom of your government. Separated from Europe by an immense ocean, you see the effects of those prejudices or passions, which convert the hearts of civilization into scenes of horror and bloodshed. You profit by the folly and madness of the contending nations, and afford, in your more congenial clime, an asylum to these blessings and virtues which they were formerly driven or wickedly exiled from their bosom! cultivate or wickedly exiled from their bosom! cultivate then the arts of peace under the influence of freedom, you advance by rapid strides to opulence and distinction, and if by any accident you should be compelled to take part in the present unhappy contest, if you should find it necessary to avenge the insults or repel injury, you will still be united in the equity of your sentiments, and the modesty of your views; and the success of your arms will be no doubt proportionate to the justice of your cause."

THE MARQUIS of LANDSDOWNE.

"Our next point, my lords, is to look at our conduct to neutral powers. The Marquis here praised the address of M. de Rentzoff, minister of Denmark, as one of the finest essays on the rights of independent states that he ever saw: he recommended it to students in politics as a lesson; and spoke with equal, if not higher praise, of the wisdom, moderation and temper displayed by the conduct of Rome: with the same he commended the conduct of Sweden: with which we still were connected with duty, without which we could not retire but at the cost of Rome: But no power on earth, the cessation of Rome itself, could display more true wisdom, more dignified moderation, than had Mr. Washington and the government of America. He had displayed, shall I say (says he) the greatness of a monarch; he displayed all the virtues of the wisest of men; he had acted as enlightened man; he did wisely to follow the example of those, who are merely supported by the popular cry, but who rise on a cry in order that they may act upon it; he appeared himself to the midst of the moment, and secured to the people of America the blessing but of a few years, the blessings of ages. What is the consequence? Constitution has poured to them the wifdom of their government, which has collected strength and stability by the measure."

MR. SHERIDAN.

"The noble Lord (Mornington) next dwells to on the conduct of citizen Genet, the Envoy of France to the United States, who, as he says, came here, agreeable to the noble lord his fate; I here, agree, I agree to the noble lord his fate; I admit every thing, as he states it, with respect to citizen Genet; I agree in condemning the *impudent outrages he practised against the government of America*—I reprobate the indecent insults he offered to President Washington, I disapprove of the conduct of a monarch; he displayed all the virtues of a monarch; he displayed all the enlightened man; he did wisely to follow the example of those, who are merely supported by the popular cry, but who rise on a cry in order that they may act upon it; he appeared himself to the midst of the moment, and secured to the people of America the blessing but of a few years, the blessings of ages. What is the consequence? Constitution has poured to them the wifdom of their government, which has collected strength and stability by the measure."

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MR. SHERIDAN.

(Continued from former page.)

HE might be told, perhaps it. That Great-Britain granted to no other nation the privilege granted to the United States of trading at all with her Weſt-Indies; and why. That this was an important relaxation of the colony ſyſtem eſtabliſhed among the nations of Europe.

To the firſt, it was enough to reply that no other nation bore the ſame relation to the Weſt-Indies as the United States were eſſential to thoſe Iſlands; and the trade with them had been permitted purely on that account and not as a beneficial privilege to the United States.

To the ſecond, that it was not true, that the colony ſyſtem required an excluſion of foreign veſſels from the carrying trade between the colonies and foreign countries. On the contrary, ancient and invariable practice of the colony ſyſtem were to prohibit as much as would be convenient, all trade between the colonies; but when ſuch a trade was permitted at all as neceſſary for the colonies: then to allow the veſſels of ſuch foreign countries a reciprocal right of being employed in the trade. Great Britain had accordingly at this time a trade of her iſlands in this country as far as her intereſt in them would permit. But had ſhe allowed our veſſels their reciprocal right to carry on the trade ſo far as it was not reſtrained? No. Here ſhe forced a monopoly in her own favour, contrary to juſtice, and contrary to the colony ſyſtem of every European nation having colonies; which without a ſingle exception, never opens a trade between their colonies and other countries, without opening it equally to veſſels on both ſides.

This is evidently nothing more than right and fair. A colony is a part of an empire. If a nation chooſe, they may prohibit all trade between a colony and a foreign country, as they may between any other part of their dominions and a foreign country. But if they permit ſuch a trade at all, it muſt be free to veſſels on both ſides as well in the caſe of colonies, as of any other part of their dominions. Great Britain has the ſame right to prohibit foreign trade between London and the United States, as between Jamaica and the United States, but if no ſuch prohibition be made with reſpect to either, the is equally bound to allow foreign veſſels a common right with her own, in both. If Great Britain were to ſay that no trade whatever ſhould be carried on between London and the United States, ſhe would not complain of. exerciſe a right which we could not complain of. If ſhe were to ſay that no American veſſel ſhould be employed in the trade, it would produce juſt complaint, and juſtify a reciprocal regulation as to her veſſels. The caſe of the trade from a part in the Weſt Indies is preciſely ſimilar.

To place the condition of the trade to provide a reciprocity of her own veſſels in the Weſt-India trade, in its true light, it would be proper to attend to another part of the treaty, which tied up the hands of this country againſt every effort, for making it the intereſt of Great Britain to yield to our reaſonable claims.

He then pointed to the clauſe which reſtrains the United States from impoſing prohibitions or duties in the leaſt on Britain which did not extend to all other nations; obſerving that the clauſe made it impoſſible to operate on the unreaſonable policy of that nation, without ſuſpending our commerce at the ſame time, with all other nations whoſe regulations might reſtrict us as might be thought reaſonable and ſatisfactory.

The XV. Article had another extraordinary feature which muſt ſtrike every obſerver. In other treaties putting the parties on the footing of the moſt favored nation: it was ſtipulated that where new favors were granted to a foreign nation in return for favors received, the party claiming the new favor, ſhould pay the price of it. This was juſt and proper where the footing of the moſt favored nation is eſtabliſhed at all. But this article gives to Great Britain the full benefit of all privileges that may be granted to any other nation without requiring for them the ſame or equivalent privileges with thoſe granted by ſuch nations. Hence it would happen that if Spain, Portugal or France, ſhould open their colonial ports to the United States in conſideration of certain privileges in our trade, the ſame privileges would reſult gratis, and ipſo facto, to Great Britain. He conſidered this ſtipulation as peculiarly impolitic, and that it would not fail in this view of all the Committee, to form a very fatal and weighty objection to the Treaty.

He was not unaware of the ſtreſs that would be laid on the article relating to the Eaſt Indies. He ſhould leave to others better acquainted than himſelf, with this branch of the ſubject, to explain and explain it. He made it a matter of ſincere and ſerious conſcience, that he was not ſufficiently and well informed gentleman, equally judicious and well informed with any who could be conſulted, conſidered the article as offering not a ſhadow of advantage to the United States. The other was, that no privilege was ſtipulated which had not been poſſeſſed or was practiſed from no more than the grant could have proceeded from no more than the grant could have proceeded from the mere favor or regard to the Britiſh intereſt in that country, there was every reaſonable ſecurity that the trade would continue upon as it had been under the influence of the ſame conſideration.

Such being the character of the treaty, with reſpect to the execution of the treaty, of peace, the great principles of the law of nations, and the great intereſts of commerce, it never could be conſidered as having any claim to be carried into effect in its own account.

Was there then any conſiderations extraneous to the treaty that could furniſh the requiſite motives? On this ſubject, he obſerved that the houſe was wholly without information. And for himſelf he was ready to declare, that he had neither ſeen nor known, or heard of any circumſtance in the general poſture of things, or in the particular relation of this country to them, that could account for the unequal and injurious arrangements, which we were now called upon for laws to execute.

But there was ſomething farther to be taken in to account. The continuance of the ſpoliations on our trade, and the impreſſment of our ſeamen; whereupon reſulted in the motion of the gentleman from Penſylvania (Mr. Maclay) to be underſtood as practical of it, could not but preſs in the minds of the committee the moſt ſerious reflections. Here he referred again to the paſſage he had read in the letter from Mr. Jefferſon to Mr. Pinckney; and added, if, as there ſtated by the Executive, our neutrality and peace were to be expoſed, by permitting practices of that kind, what might he thought of our giving aſſent, in the midſt of ſuch practices, to a treaty from which a countenance might be derived by the nation for going on with them.

He was aware that the Executive, notwithſtanding the diſtreſs and policy laid down as above, had finally concurred in the treaty under ſuch circumſtances. But he did not conſider that as invalidating the reaſoning drawn from the preſent ſtate of things. He might, he ſaid, be ſtepping on delicate ground, but he could not think it improper to remark, that it was a known fact that the executive actually paſſed ſome weeks after the commencement of the Senate, before the treaty received his ſignature; that it is fairly to be preſumed that a renewal of the ſpoliations and a recollection of the light in which they had been repreſented; were a ground of the paſſe; that on that ſuppoſition he was probably influenced in forging the treaty when he did, by an expectation that ſuch a mark of confidence in the Britiſh government, would produce an abolition of the unlawful proceeding, and conſequently, if it had been foreſeen that the ſpoliations would have been then ſigned, it would not be ſigned, under the circumſtances of the moment when it falls under our conſideration.

He ſhould conclude, he ſaid, with taking notice of two conſiderations which had been much uſed as inducements to carrying the Treaty into effect.

1. It was ſaid that the greater part of the Treaty was to continue two years only after the preſent war in Europe; and that no very great evils could be ſuffered in waiting for that time. To this he replied, in the firſt place, that ten of the articles containing many very objectional ſtipulations were perpetual. In the next place, that it would be in the power of Great Britain, at the expiration of the other articles, to produce the ſame cauſes for a renewal of them, as are now urged in their favour. If we are now to enforce the Treaty, laſt Great Britain ſhould ſtir up the Indians, and refuſe to pay the Merchants for the property of which the has ploundered them, can ſhe not at the end of two or three years, plunder them again to the ſame or greater amount; cannot the ſame apprehenſions alſo be then revived with reſpect to the Indians, and with as much argumentative force, as are now urged for not reſiſting the preſent outrages, or making any other equal ſacrifice that her purpoſes may dictate.

2. It was aſked what would be the conſequence of refuſing to carry the treaty into effect? He anſwered, that the only ſuppoſable conſequence was, that the executive, if governed by the patriotiſm which he did not doubt, would convene that department, would of courſe purſue the meaſures moſt likely to obtain a reconſideration and remodification of the offenſive parts of the treaty. The idea of war, as a conſequence of refuſing to give effect to the treaty, was too viſionary and inconſiſtent to be ſeriouſly urged by the patriotiſm that would ſay that the United States, if an independent people, had not a right to judge of their own intereſts, and to decline any Treaty that did not duly provide for them. A refuſal therefore, in ſuch caſes, could give no cauſe nor pretext, nor provocation for war or for any juſt reſentment. But from this view of the ſubject he was ſatisfied that Great Britain, with all the dangers and embarraſſments which are thickening upon her, would wantonly make war on a country which was the beſt market ſhe had in the world for her manufactures, which paid her an actual ballance in ſpecie, of ten or twelve millions of dollars; and whoſe ſupplies were now more eſſential to an important part of her dominions? Such a degree of infatuation ought not to be aſcribed to any nation. At the preſent criſis, for reaſons well known, an unprovoked war from Great Britain on this country, would argue a degree of madneſs greater than under any other circumſtance that could well be imagined.

With all the objections therefore to the Treaty which he had ſtated, he hoped that it would not now be carried into effect; and that an opportunity would take place for reconſidering the ſubject on principles more juſt and more favorable to the United States.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, *lying in the town of Chester, county of Hampſhire, containing 250 acres of excellent land, well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, paſturing and wood land, with a convenient dwelling houſe and barn, ſtanding on the premiſes, a ſmall orchard of fruit, together with an excellent large orchard, of near 300 trees, being the eſtate of the late Ebenezer Wales, Eſq. deceaſed—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may hear of the particulars, by applying to* James Balcom, *living on the premiſes—or the ſubſcriber.*

HENRY WALES.

April 20, 1796.

Cancers Cured.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he cures Cancers and Kings Evils.—He has reſided in Boylſton, near Worceſter, ſeveral years, and has had great ſucceſs in curing many of long ſtanding and of the roſe kind.—The doubtful may be informed by applying at Dr. *Ball's* of Leverett.

JOHN FARRELL.

Leverett, May 2. 1796.

To be Sold or Lett,

A SMALL FARM lying in the town of Middleſield, in the county of Hampſhire, about a mile from the Meeting-Houſe, under conſiderable improvement, ſuitable for tillage or paſturing, with a comfortable Dwelling-Houſe, with a beautiful Young Orchard, &c.—For particulars enquire of ISRAHEL POMEROY of Northampton, or of Mr. JAMES DIXON of Middleſield.

Northampton, May 2. 1796.

For Sale,

A *FARM in Greenfield, lying half a mile weſt of the meeting houſe, containing about 70 acres of land, with a houſe and barn ſome maker's ſhop. &c. handy thereto—poſſeſſ made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given immediately—For terms, enquire of* Daniel Harlow *of Northampton, or the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.*

OLIVER SAGE.

April 20, 1796.

LOST yeſterday, a Shoe-Buckle,—whoever has found it, is requeſted to leave it with the Printer.

Northampton, April 30. 1796.

For Sale,

A BRICK YARD, lying three quarters of a mile ſouth weſt of the Meeting Houſe.—The above yard is very handy for a Machine, or for making Brick by hand—with good Clay, and well watered.—Payment made eaſy.—For particulars, enquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, May 4. 1796.

Haac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old ſtand, to the ſtore adjoining *Robert Bunce's* and *Sons*—where he manufactures Muſical, Aſtron. Moon, and Plain Eight day Clocks, in the moſt approved manner.

He has juſt received from Philadelphia a large aſſortment of warranted and low priced Watches, which will be ſold as low as any in Boſton or New-York—Ladies Gilt Pendants, Lockets and Paint, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, by the dozen, &c. &c.

N. B. Watches repaired in the beſt manner.—The utmoſt value in old gold, given for old Watches, and old Braſs.

Northampton, April 19 h. 1796.

To be Sold,

ONE HUNDRED acres of Land lying in the town of Hawley, about one mile from the center of the town with twenty acres under improvement.—For further particulars enquire of ANDREW WOOD.

Hawley, April 13. 1796.

WHEREAS Abigail my wife, has conducted herſelf in a ſcandalous manner for ſome time paſt, and has now abſconded from my bed and board, I therefore forbid any and every perſon truſting her for any thing whatever on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

Eaſtampton, April 19. 1796.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hadley and Northampton Landing, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing two Notes of hand, ſigned by Jeſſe Eames witneſſed by Aaron Rood and John Prunels, one Note of five Dollars, ſigned by Miles Walſh, and one Bank Note of ten dollars—Whoever has found ſaid Pocket Book, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, or to Lt. Lem. Warner, ſhall receive a generous reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

DANIEL TAYLOR.

Hadley, April 15. 1796.

THE public are hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber has obtained a patent from Congreſs, for a Machine, for the purpoſe of cleaning all kind of Grain, ſeeds, growth or fiſh of any kind, from all ſorts of trim.

Application that ſhall make application, ſhall be furniſhed with the aforeſaid Machine, in perfection—by

BENJAMIN TYLER.

Claremont, (*New Hampſhire*) May 2. 1796

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, Commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Lt. Elias Nash, late of Hadley deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed from the ninth day of April inſt. for the creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all creditors, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the houſe of Landlord Elihu Cook in Hadley, on the firſt Wedneſday of May and September next, from two to ſix o'clock, P. M. of ſaid days.

SETH SMITH,
ELISHA DICKINSON,
SAMUEL PORTER. } Commiſſioners.

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOSIAH NASH, Adminiſtrator.

Hadley, April 14. 1796

NOTICE is hereby given to Nonreſidents owning land in the town of Weſthampton, that their lands are taxed for the preſent year, at two eighths of a penny on the pound, and unleſs they pay the ſame by the laſt day of June next, will collect it as the law directs without further notice.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Weſthampton, April 23. 1796

JAMES INGOLS,

Wigg-Maker & Hair-Dreſſer.

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs nearly oppoſite to the Court-Houſe, where he has for ſale improved Windſor Soap, peculiar for ſhaving and ſoftening the Skin, Grown Oil, Sanding and of the roſe kind.—The doubtful may be informed by applying at Dr. *Ball's* of Leverett.

JOHN FARRELL.

Leverett, May 2. 1796.

To be Sold or Lett,

A SMALL FARM lying in the town of Middleſield, in the county of Hampſhire, about a mile from the Meeting-Houſe, under conſiderable improvement, ſuitable for tillage or paſturing, with a comfortable Dwelling-Houſe, with a beautiful Young Orchard, &c.—For particulars enquire of ISRAHEL POMEROY of Northampton, or of Mr. JAMES DIXON of Middleſield.

Northampton, May 2. 1796

For Sale,

A *FARM in Greenfield, lying half a mile weſt of the meeting houſe, containing about 70 acres of land, with a houſe and barn ſome maker's ſhop. &c. handy thereto—poſſeſſ made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given immediately—For terms, enquire of* Daniel Harlow *of Northampton, or the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.*

OLIVER SAGE.

April 20, 1796.

To be ſold, two FARMS in the town of Hawley, one about two miles from the centre, containing 120 acres—the other with one mile of the centre, containing 52 acres.—For further particulars, Enquire of

HENRY LOOE,
Living in Hawley.

May 4. 1796

Taken up by the ſubſcriber,

on the 5th of May, inſt. a black HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 5 years old, natural trotter, with a ſtar in the forehead, and one white foot.—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LUTHER ALVORD.

Eaſtampton, May 11. 1796.

Locks & Canals.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS on Connecticut river in the towns of Hadley, Southampton, Northampton and Weſthampton, holden at the houſe of Capt. John Bennett, in South-Hadley, April 27, 1796.

Reſolved, That the Proprietors will hereafter preſerve and keep a Pilot or Pilots at their own expence, to conduct boats and other loftable property from the head of their dam to the guard lock, and from the guard lock to the head of the dam, on all days, Sundays excepted, when the water ſhall be up, or ſhall riſe a foot or more from ſix inches, from the top of the ſills of the chamber lock, which ſtands at the angle of the upper gates of the guard lock; and when the other part of the ſaid river ſhall be paſſable up and down by boats and rafts. And they will alſo provide, at their own expence, other hands to aid in fully conducting boats and other property, to, and from the guard lock as aforeſaid; Provided the boats having the charge of ſaid boats, and other loſtable property ſhall be under the direction of the pilot, and ſhall afford him all the aſſiſtance in their power.

And the Proprietors will in every ſuch caſe, pay the loſs and damage that ſhall be ſuſtained in conſequence of any default in their work, or any miſmanagement of their pilot; but will not be liable to pay loſs or damage otherwiſe ſuſtained.

Reſolved, That the Proprietors will procure a Pilot at their own expence, to be ready on 14 Days, Sundays excepted, to conduct over Williamſon's Bills all boats and other property on which Bills ſhall be paid; and they will alſo be at the expence of ſuch other aſſiſtance, as has been uſually given for conveying boats up ſaid Falls; enter in caſes, where the conduction of boats and other property ſhall agree for a certain ſum, to take the charge upon themſelves. And the Proprietors will expect the legal toll, before paſſing the Canal.

Reſolved, That the foregoing Reſolutions be publiſhed in the Springfield and Northampton newſpapers, three weeks ſucceſſively, and that they ſhall be in force until further order of the Corporation.

The foregoing is a true extract from the records Attеſted,

THOMAS DWIGHT, *Clerk.*

PAY-PUTONEMENT.

Harvard College Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS.

THE Managers of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, deſirous of effecting the Buſineſs for which they were appointed, with as few delays as poſſible conſiſtently with the Public, as poſſible, inform them that from the extenſive channels, in which the ſales of the tickets are carrying on, they cannot, on THIS DAY, aſcertain the ſtate of them, with that preciſion which is neceſſary previous to drawing ſo large a Claſs: That it being equally the intereſt of the Public and the Managers of the Lottery, that this ſhould be the laſt Claſs, they do not conſider themſelves juſtified in proceeding with it *immediately*, under ſuch circumſtances as might render it probable, that the whole Grant of the Government would not be raiſed by it.

They therefore requeſt the patience of adventurers, in alleging a future time for the Drawing of the preſent Claſs; and in order that there may be no chance for a further call on their candour, for any other poſtponement—the Managers ſay *Thurſday* the Eleventh Day of *September* next, as the time when they will poſitively, from the firſt information they can acquire of the aſſiſtance which the Public will afford them, proceed to the Drawing of the laſt Claſs, whether more or leſs ſhall then be raiſed, or not, after he aſſigned: But they pledge themſelves to the Public—that no circumſtances whatever ſhall create a further delay; and that they will *poſitively* commence Drawing on the Day now fixed upon.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND.

Thurſday, April 7. 1796

Dr. George Rogers,

ADDRESSES himſelf to the public, informing them that he reſides a few rods eaſt of the meeting houſe in Northampton; & wiſhes to be conſidered as them in the practice of phyſic & ſurgery—(for ſurgery & bone-ſetting if the diſtinction is neceſſary, and indeed any chirurgical operations.—But is totally averſe to the uſual practices and falſe recommendation; he therefore only wiſhes for their commands, and ſhould they find their expectations anſwered, it might not be unfavourable to them, and much oblige their moſt obedient,

G. R.

Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Seth Wright,

A good ſecond hand CHAISE.

Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

For Sale,

A FEW CALVES BAGS, very cheap, by

ORANG WRIGHT.

Northampton, May 2. 1796.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampſhire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (Maſſachuſetts) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1796. [No. 508.]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 15.

DO not riſe, ſaid Mr. S. Lyman, with an intention, to go into a detail upon this ſubject, or to exhibit a comparative view of the advantages and diſadvantages which may attend the operation of this treaty, but only to make a few remarks, which may be conſidered as preparatory to a more minute diſcuſſion.

I verily believe the great body of the people in Maſſachuſetts, who have paid any attention to this treaty, are pretty well ſatisfied with it. This ſatisfaction ariſes, not altogether from a thorough knowledge of the excellent parts of the treaty, and of its probable conſequences, but from a full confidence on the integrity and diſcernment of the ſupreme executive and of the Senate, who on the occaſion alſo has adviſory counſel. This confidence and ſatisfaction is daily increaſed and confirmed, by the known opinions of the commercial part of the citizens of the United States, who are more immediately intereſted in the operations of this treaty.

Although I believe a diſcuſſion of this treaty, is not ſtrictly in order, becauſe it does not come before us, and ſtrictly in order, for conſidering bills for carrying it into effect, yet as it is the ſubject of debate and is conſidered as a ſubject of legiſlation, but as a piece of information from the executive, yet I have no doubt but that a thorough diſcuſſion of its principles, may produce in many caſes for I believe the more it is underſtood, the leſs variance will be our ſentiments, the greater the degree of unanimity among ourſelves. To ſuch the greater will be the eaſineſs among our conſtituents. This unanimity is an object of the greateſt magnitude, not only as the ſource of national reſpectability and honor, but as the only true ſource of national happineſs and proſperity: it is therefore the indiſpenſible duty of every member, to eſpouſe meaſures of peace and tranquility, and upon this ground alone it is, that I am willing the treaty ſhould be thoroughly diſcuſſed. I am fruſtble this treaty preſents itſelf with an unfavorable aſpect, and what is the reaſon? It is not becauſe we have entertained too raiſed and flattering ideas of national importance? A generous and noble pride, we ought to entertain as a nation, and without this pride we ſhould be guilty of ingratitude to heaven, for providence has placed within our reach, all the reſources of national ſtrength and greatneſs, but we are among other nations in a ſtate of infancy,—a mind muſt ſalicit favours, he cannot challenge them. Did we go to the Emperor of Morocco, or to the Dey of Algiers, and challenge a paſſage for our ſhips up the Mediterranean! No, but we ſolicited, and pay dear for that paſſage—we did ſo—go to the ſhore of Spain, and challenge a participation of the Weſt India trade? No, but we negociated and ſucceſs has attended that negociation, or could we have gone to the king of England, and challenged a participation with his ſubjects, in the commerce of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies? Certainly we could not; what then ſhould we have done? Would it have been beſt to have traded with them upon falſe terms, and ſo to have maintained a precarious kind of commerce? certainly this would not have done, for in that caſe we ſhould have been conſtantly dependant upon the caprice of a capricious court, this would be extremely mortifying indeed; commerce like all other kinds of buſineſs, ought to be carried on upon principles of reciprocity, otherwiſe we eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of deceit, that would be favorable to pirates and freebooters.

Under theſe circumſtances, what could we have done? We could not have entered for ourſelves, for our ſtrength and greatneſs were our diſadvantage, therefore like a boy with the moſtly of a prince, and to ſolicit, and what was the general conſequence of this ſolicitation? Why as the firſt intercourſe with the Britiſh miniſter, he determined to treat of us, as leaſt a compleat fulfillment of all that a former treaty required, and what was that? It was a payment of our *loſing ſlaves*, for which we did? He produced our conſent and we could by nothing, moral reſtitude required a full payment of this; it was in vain to ſay, you have intercepted our commerce, you have carried off our negroes, you have retained the Weſtern poſts, and thereby occaſioned an expenſive and bloody war with the Indians. Some of this language, perhaps, would have had weight with the Britiſh miniſter, if he had been aſking in his private capacity, but he felt and acted like the miniſter of a great and powerful nation, intereſt and glory are their objects, and moral conſiderations are excluded from their conſideration. Theſe are the ſteps I am apt to watch before thefe. It is true, by the law of nature, commerce ought to be free and uninterrupted, but by the law of nations it is otherwiſe, and what nation ſhall gainſay this law? We certainly cannot, our ſtrength and greatneſs are not yet fully ripe, and if they were, we ſhould in paſſive deny this law of nature, and ſhould ſubmit and confirm this law of nations. This, Mr. Chairman, we ſee that intercourſe and commerce among the nations—I have made theſe preliminary obſervations, in order that we might contemplate the treaty upon its true ground, for a want of reciprocity has been a heavy charge againſt it.

I have read this treaty with care and attention, and I can ſafe to own, that upon the firſt peruſal of it, I had a prejudice againſt it; it appeared to me that ſome of its ſtipulations were too favorable for Britain, and conſidered advantageous for ourſelves; but we certainly had an able negociator, and I verily believe he did his utmoſt to ſerve his country to the more I have attended to the ſubject, the more I am reconciled to it; I find the gentlemen who are intereſted in commerce, are almoſt univerſally ſatisfied with the commercial regulations; but there is a great weighty charge brought againſt it than of a want of reciprocity, it is even ſaid by ſome to be unconſtitutional—This is a heavy charge indeed, and if it is well founded, we ought to prevent its operations, for we are ſent here as the guardians of the rights of our fellow-citizens, and for that purpoſe are ſworn to ſupport their conſtitution; if it is unconſtitutional it is a nullity, it is not binding upon the Nation—we ought to reject it; but if it is conſtitutional, *and we extremely doubt*ful, it is binding upon us, as the ſupreme law of the land, and we are in that caſe bound to obey it.

I have no doubt of its conſtitutionality, notwithſtanding all the arguments which I have either ſeen or heard.—Many arguments might be adduced in ſupport of this opinion, but I will dilpenſe with at but one, and that I conſider as concluſive, and that is this, the ſtipulations in this treaty are nearly all of ſuch a nature, as are reſpect objects of legiſlation, they reſpect objects which lay beyond the boundaries our ſovereignty, and beyond theſe limits, our laws cannot extend, as rules to regulate the conduct of ſubjects of foreign powers and although ſome of theſe ſtipulations reſpect objects which are within the reach of our ſovereignty, yet it is in ſuch a manner, as to be not only permanent, but perhaps abſolutely neceſſary in forming the treaty. This concluſion I think is the natural and neceſſary reſult, of a fair conſideration of the firſt eight or ten articles, and eſpecially of the 12th paragraph, which reſts the power of making treaties in the ſupreme Executive with the advice of the Senate—In fine, Mr. Chairman, we have a diverſity of opinions on this ſubject, but what ought to be our conduct on this occaſion? Ought we not to manifeſt a ſpirit of candor and mutual forbearance, party ſpirit and animoſity are not to be indulged with the dignity of this houſe, but they are diſhonorable to our nation: it is true, a little zeal will naturally ariſe, where there is a ſerious conflict of ſentiments and opinions; we all feel it, the advocates for and againſt the treaty, are all more or leſs in ſome degree under the influence or enthuſiaſm is as contagious as the ſmall pox, or any other common diſeaſe; it therefore behoves us, that our zeal be according to our knowledge, otherwiſe we may propagate a malignant and mortal kind, which ſhall threaten epidemic and rage beyond the walls of the Houſe, therefore I ſay, what ought to be our conduct on this occaſion? and in what does conſiſt found and enlightened policy? What would be the conſequence if a majority of this houſe, ſhould manifeſt a diſpoſition not to carry the treaty into effect? The conſequence would be, we ſhould loſe all the benefits ſecured to us by it, and there are ſome pretty important ones. Britain would undoubtedly retain the Weſtern poſts, the would conſider them as good collateral ſecurity, and they are in fact, like the temple of Janus; the power that poſſeſſes them, may either open or ſhut the gates of war, and be at peace at our will. Does good policy conſiſt in forces and unkindneſſes upon this treaty? Does it conſiſt in loud and vociferous debate, calculated to inflame public reſentment, and to excite the fearful apprehenſions of our fellow citizens? Or does it conſiſt in the reverſe of all this? Certainly I think it does, for is there a more ſubſtantial ground of alarm? Has the Preſident of the United States after twenty years of patriotiſm become a traitor? or has a majority of our Senate, been corrupted with *Britiſh gold?* If theſe are falſe, then I conſeſs our fairſt hopes are extinguiſhed; if theſe are falſe, then ſtand the alarm, not only ſtang upon the ſea coaſt, but ring the whole land. Some of this language, perhaps, would have had weight with the Britiſh miniſter, if he had been aſking in his private capacity, but he felt and acted like the miniſter of a great and powerful nation, intereſt and glory are their objects, and moral conſiderations are excluded from their conſideration. These are the ſteps I am apt to watch before thefe. It is true, by the law of nature, commerce ought to be free and uninterrupted, but by the law of nations it is otherwiſe, and what nation ſhall gainſay this law? We certainly cannot, our ſtrength and greatneſs are not yet fully ripe, and if they were, we ſhould in paſſive deny this law of nature, and ſhould ſubmit and confirm this law of nations. This, Mr. Chairman, we ſee that intercourſe and commerce among the nations—I have made theſe preliminary obſervations, in order that we might contemplate the treaty upon its true ground, for a want of reciprocity has been a heavy charge againſt it.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.

A ſquadron of ſix or eight ſhips is ready to ſail to-day, from the Aſiatic ſide to-day, and protect the Turkiſh merchantmen from any accident, in conſequence of the appearance of Engliſh and French ſquadrons in the Archipelago.

All the places of the Empire, except the houſes of the ſeveral Foreign Miniſters, will remain ſhut in conſequence of the plague, the ſymptoms of which ſtill appear: between 20 and 30 bodies have been carried through Pera the Port of Aſiatic people, in the courſe of ſeveral days. French Officers, Engineers, &c. arrive here almoſt every day.

FLORENCE, Feb. 16.

It was in the night of the 3d inſtant, that the firſt ſymptoms of an earthquake were obſerved at Pezzaro, when, to invoke the divine aſſiſtance, a proceſſion with the exhibition of St. Dominic was ſet on foot, the Theatre ordered to be ſhut, &c. but at midnight the ſhocks became much more violent than before, ſeveral houſes were damaged, and the roof of the Carthuſian Cloiſter fell entirely in. New ſhocks occurred on the following day, when moſt of the inhabitants fled to the churches, where they paſſed the greateſt part of the night. For two days after, a proceſſionary proceſſion paraded the town, with the Magiſtrates at their head. Nothing farther has ſince happened.

[Alſo are every where the ſame. When danger approaches they betake themſelves to prayers—When it is paſt, they go about their buſineſs.]

WARSAW, Feb. 12.

We are aſſured to-day, That war is immediately to be declared between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte. Field Marſhal Suwarrow has accepted the command of the troops on the Danube, and is to have four generals under him. Field Marſhal Romanzow will command a corps near Oczakow.

We have learnt that Count Valerian Zubow has been created Duke of Courland by the Empreſs.

LEGHORN, March 1.

INSURRECTION IN SARDINIA.

A Canon and Curate of Saſſari, in Sardinia, who have made their eſcape from the troubles in that Iſland, gave the following details:

The people of Cagliari, having murdered the general of the troops, as well as the Intendant general of the finances, erected a revolutionary council of government. They diſmiſſed all the foreigners in office, and only permitted the troops to remain in the iſland, who took the oath of obedience to the chiefs elected by the people.

The firſt deputies to the king of Sardinia, to claim the rights and liberties of the nation, were ſent to Turin.

Theſe deputies having returned diſſatisfied with their miſſion, the people reſolved upon a revolution. The viceroy was received in truth, but he was not ſuffered to exerciſe his authority.

The popular council continued, and ſtill continues to exerciſe the ſupreme ſovereignty of the iſland, and the towns, in the interior of the iſland, took up arms, and refuſed to obey the orders of the viceroy. The town of Oriſtano adopted the ſame meaſures; ſo that the town of Saſſari alone remained attached to the ancient government.

The governor, the archbiſhop, and the nobility of Saſſari, united to oppoſe the inſurgents, and twice the duke of Aſſinara, by dint of money, appeaſed the pop

...ssel, Thathy the southern-stated documents... ...ing the message from the President of ...States to this house, on the 8th day of ...ent month, and by the ordinance of Con... ...is hearing date the 13th of July, 1787, and the ...w law of the United States passed on the 26th ...st of May 1790, it appears, that the citizens of that ...art of the United States which has been called ...the territory of the United States south of the river ...Ohio, and which is now formed into a state, ...under a republican form of government, by the ...name of Tennessee, are entitled to all the rights and ...privileges to which the citizens of other states ...in the union are entitled under the constitution ...of the United States, and that the state of Tennessee, is hereby declared to be one of the fifteen United States of America."

It appears by the ordinance of Congress, passed in July, 1787, and by a law passed on the 26th of May, 1790, that the people of this territory were entitled to become one of the states of the union, when they should amount to 60,000 free white inhabitants; and the temporary government of that territory conceiving that there were that number at present, had passed an act for taking a census, by which it appears there are upwards of 67,000, besides about 15,000 negroes; this state therefore, proceeded to form themselves up into a state, under the name of the state of Tennessee, and is qualified to become a member of the Union, and to send a representative to Congress, according to their population. The President some time ago, sent the documents which he had received from thence, to Congress, giving it as his opinion that the state of Tennessee should be admitted into the Union. That message was referred in part to a select committee, who reported the above resolution.

It was objected by members opposed to the above resolution, that before that state could be admitted into the union, it should first be laid off into districts and harbours, &c. of the United States, made a report, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Murray presented a memorial from Harrison and Steeret, of Philadelphia, in behalf of James Swan, of Boston, respecting a bill of exchange for 120,000 dollars, drawn on Delfosh, Swanie & Co. of Paris, which had been transmitted by the Secty of the treasury at Philadelphia, to Mr. Monroe, the American minister at Paris, who was to transmit the amount when received to the banker of the United States at Amsterdam, which sum had been duly paid to Mr. Monroe, but which the petitioners have been informed refuse to pay, until he had information of the amount being received at Amsterdam: the memorialists pray relief therefore of Congress. The petition was referred to the committee of claims.

The bill for laying certain duties on carriages, and for repealing the former act for that purpose, was read a third time, the blanks filled up and passed. Coaches which before paid ten dollars a year, are advanced to fifteen; chariots, from eight to twelve; coaches with panels, from six to nine dollars; coaches without panels, (a description not in the former law) six dollars; curricles, chaises, &c. advanced from two to three dollars; and retained the carriages on which before paid two dollars, advanced from one to two dollars a year.

Mr. Boudinot reported a bill for altering the Circuit Courts in Vermont and Rhode-Island, which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Goodhue made a report respecting an increase of the salary of the Accountant General, which was laid upon the table.

Mr. Samuel Smith called up the resolution laid upon the table some days ago, relative to officers salaries, which, after undergoing considerable debate and some amendments, passed in the following form, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

"Resolved, That there be allowed and paid for the year 1796, to the secretaries of state, treasury and war departments, treasurer, comptroller, auditor, register, commissioner of revenue, purveyor, attorney general, and post-master general, in addition to their respective salaries."

A communication from the treasury department was received, including the treasurer's accounts of receipts and expenditures in the war department for the quarter, ending in March last, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. Smith said, as it was near the hour of adjournment, he should move that the house refer itself into a committee of the whole, on a report from the committee on the President, relative to the treaty with Algiers; which had before been partly considered, and the galleries were accordingly cleared.

Wednesday, May 11.

Petitions in favor of the British treaty were presented by Messrs. Dwight Foster, Bradbury, Leonard and Thatcher.

The bill authorizing Ebenezer Zane, to locate certain lands in the North Western territory, was read a third time and passed.

The committee of elections reported that Richard Sprigg, jun. was entitled to his seat, in the place of Gabriel Christie, resigned.

Mr. Nicholas moved that the bill for the sale of land north west of the river Ohio, with the amendments from the Senate, and the report of the select committee thereon, might be taken up, which was accordingly done, and being gone through with one or two amendments of little consequence, the amendments of the Senate were agreed to. By the bill, as now amended, the small lots of 160 acres each, are done away, and the least quantity now to be sold is 640 acres. An amendment was proposed to reinstate a clause for the purpose of repairing the small lots, but was lost, there being 31 for it, and 53 against it.

Mr. S. Smith wished the house to form itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for preventing the sale of prizes in the ports of the United States, which was accordingly done and after some debate, and a clause being introduced limiting its duration to two years, it went through the committee, was taken up in the house, twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On the motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the proportion requisite for improving the internal revenue of the United States, and for more effectually securing the collection of the same, when a considerable debate took place upon the first article, which is to the following words:

"1. Resolved, That it will be expedient to abolish the tax on spirits distilled from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, or any other place than a city, town or village, or at any distillery than a city, town or village, at which there shall be one or more stills, which singly, if only one, or together, if more than one shall be of less capacity than four hundred gallons; and to collect this branch of the revenue from a tax on the capacity of the stills."

In the course of this debate, a motion was made to strike out all after "and" after "produce of the United States," and another for striking the article out altogether. In support of the first motion, it was asserted that the tax fell was unequal and vexatious, by having a duty upon one part of the United States which distilled spirits from grain, whilst others which brewed porter or beer of their grain, paid no duty at all; for that one of the latter motions, it was asserted, that the present mode of collecting the tax, was safer to distillers, and more profitable to the revenue, than would be by the new plan. At length a motion was made for the committee to rise, for the purpose of getting rid of the consideration. The committee accordingly rose, reported, and closed for the night without any opposition was made, and leave was obtained by a majority of 1 only, being 36 for it, and 35 against it.

A motion was then made and carried, 39 to 37, to discharge the committee of the whole from a further consideration of the first article. On motion of Mr. Nicholas, the house took up the report of a select committee, for augmenting the salary of the accountant of the war department, which being agreed to a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole on the bill relative to quarantine, which after having agreed to a number of amendments in being unnecessary, as each state had the power of making its own regulations with respect to the health of its citizens, it was agreed to, and the house took it up; but the sub ject being again debated, and the right of the government of any individual state to stop a vessel coming into its port being questioned, the question of commerce being in the general government, the house adjourned, without coming to a decision.

PARIS.

4 GERMINAL, March 25.

A public commissioner is announced: it appears that it is to be Pichegru from first to his resignation of the command of the army of the Rhine and Moselle. And this resignation was accepted on the 24th Ventose. (March 14) by the Directory! Each of these facts is equally astonishing. Pichegru has not, without the most powerful motives, abandoned his post at the moment when victory was with transport to turn, might also, without flattery, be applied to him: *that his reputation is worth no more.* Pichegru therefore owes to France the development or the causes which have obliged him to retire. If his retreat was forced, it was dastardly and the effect of weakness; if by general who has attained such a degree of glory and consideration does not belong to himself: he belongs to the Republic, which requires from him new triumphs.

Envy, inconstancy, jealously, and the jacobinism which dictate Pichegru, will repeat, that victory does not depend on a single man: I hope it. But if Pichegru has one that it may be dangerous to put up to the trial. It is not proved that with out Villars, France would have been fwed at Denain; nor at Fontenoi without the Marechal de Saxe.

I know the prodigies achieved by the enthusiasm and bravery of our soldiers; but I also know who can be effected by the name of a General cherished by his troops dreaded by the enemy, esteemed by his rivals, and fourfen crowned with victory. I know that we fabricate ourselves on the Court intrigues that unpalliated the *Abrupt* of Clairfayt, which also was called a subjugation. I know that the retirement of Pichegru will be a fortune for Coburg and his allies, and that enemies at London and Vienna. I know that Germany blames the Emperor for having accepted the resignation of Clairfayt.—France will also blame the Directory for having accepted that of Pichegru, unless it shall appear to have been determined by the most decisive reasons. The Directory, however, officially Carnot, in whose hands the War Department is particularly relied, ought to know that if, after the retreat of Pichegru, any misfortunes should happen, the whole of the responsibility will lie on the government: it will unquestionably in such a case be for *them*—*By was this resignation accepted so called for?*—*wherefore?*

The forces of Pichegru in General Moreau, who has alfo diftinguifhed himfelf during the preſent war.

The Dutch Revolution has juſt loſt one of its ſtrongeſt props. Peter Paulus, Preſident of the Batavian Nations Aſſembly, was carried off at the Hague on the 4th inſtant by a mutandal fever. Paulus was one of the moſt intelligent and dexterous politicians of Holland, and is very much regretted. The Aſſembly has declared, that he never ceaſed to deſerve well of his country. The Preſidency is now filled by J. De Van Kalteffe.

CALAIS, 25 Ventoſe, March 15.

The Corſican Gen. Sambuc, Ambaſſador from the Court of Spain to the French Republic, arrived here this afternoon at two o'clock, with his ſuite, in a Spaniſh veſſel. It is extremely remarkable, that he embarked at London on the ſecond of March, and has conſequently been thirteen days on the paſſage. The was obliged, from want of proviſions, to feed back a part of his ſuite for a Engliſh port. He was received by the Commiſſioner of the Executive Power, and by the Municipal Officers, who, in the name of the Republic, and amidſt diſcharges of artillery, reſtored the extreme ſatisfaction which they felt at receiving the Repreſentative of an Allied Power. The Ambaſſador remained all day at the Caſtle, and entered the town, attended by an immenſe concourſe of the inhabitants. The whole was fired and all the veſſels in the harbor diſplayed their colors on the occaſion.

The three-coloured flag was exhibited from the tower, from ſeveral of the houſes. The proclamations *Vive la Nation Republic, Vive la Republique, reſounded from every quarter.—From the Moniteur.*

HAVRE, 1 Germinal, March 21.

Since the reſolution which has created two Milliards 400 millions of territorial mandats, on the nation and property of the ſtrangers, who have fled from the country, ſpecie is in ſpecie, or one mandat are much diſquieted, and the reſolution ſhould have a retroactive effect, and they ſhould ſend to this place in lieu of our ſpecie, which they expected though it is certain, that the mandats will be equal to ſpecie. In the mean while, however, the ſtrangers have alſo ſeized many manufactures, and will not deliver their merchandizes until they have received the money, which they have refuſed to do. Thus commerce is in a very diſagreeable ſituation.

From the Salem Gazette.

ALBERT GALATIN.

Who is ſo well known in Congreſs, was a Citizen of Geneva, of a very reputable family. The troubles in that Republic determined him in his purpoſe to viſit America. Upon his arrival, he was highly recommended by ſome diſtinguiſhed French Officers to the celebrated Dr. Cooper, of Boſton, who introduced him to ſeveral families in the French language, into the Univerſity of Cambridge. He was the firſt perſon ever employed in this branch of inſtruction, by the authority of the Univerſity, and his abilities were reſpected, his purſuits acknowledged, and his morals were unimpeached. He was well informed in Hiſtory, and eſpecially converſant with the Britiſh Hiſtorians. As his finances depended on the conſtancy of Students, he thought it inadequate to his wiſhes, and deſirous of a more ſure eſtabliſhment, determined to viſit our interior country, or to place himſelf with greater advantages in ſome Univerſity. He left Cambridge on July 1785, and in a ſhort return to his friends in Geneva, he ſailed to America and Europe. His Friends in Geneva applied to our Miniſter in Paris, requeſting information reſpecting him, and their deſires were publiſhed in the Gazettes. He was then purſuing his travels in our interior country, and he returned to this State in February, 1788, after having made choice of a ſpot in the interior parts of Penſylvania for a ſettlement. Having received property from his friends in Geneva, he is now in the independence and eaſe of a Penſylvania Farmer. He ſoon engaged the notice of the Citizens and has been in the Senate of the United States, and is a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the State of Penſylvania.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE REPULSE OF THE ENGLISH FROM SEPORT LEOGANE.

The Engliſh at Port-au-Prince, to facilitate their intended attack upon Leogane, which it is ſaid the Negroes without from the firſt mentioned place, had corrupted for Pitts Dollars, and Povery, who commanded the republican volunteers encamped in the environs of Port au Prince, at La Charbonniere, Riviere-Froid and Carrefour Pipeaux; but the plot was diſcovered and the traitors were fent to Leogane to be tried.

This attempt for a ſhort time diſconcerted the projects of the Engliſh. They, however, having got together at Port au Prince the commanders of the Mole, Jacmel, St. Marc and l'Arcahaie, digeſted their plan of attack and began its execution by driving the Negroes in the environs of Port au Prince, and by ſtriking advantages, encamped them in their weak poſts at Leogane.

The Republicans in Leogane had received information of their intentions and had put the place in the beſt ſituation of defence. But tired of expecting them, Sonthonax and Rigaud, who was preſent was wanted at Cayes and Jacmel, left the defence of Leogane to Rewbell, having taken every previous meaſure for the ſecurity of the place.

A few days after their departure, the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of four veſſels of the line, ten of three decks, ſix frigates, one corvette, ſeveral ſloops and other veſſels and about fifty tranſports left Port au Prince and appeared before Leogane.

The ſhips of war on the 21ſt of March cannonaded fort Cabra from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening; but the fire from the fort obliged them then to fill their cables and ſtand off, and to tow off one of the ſhips more diſtable than the reſt.

During this cannonade the enemy had landed their troops at Elet and Petit riviere, under the protection of the remaining ſhips of war. The Republican detachments appointed, to prevent the deſcent, were prevented by the Engliſh ſhips, and were obliged to fall back and retire to town.

Major General Rewbell, commander in chief of the enemy's troops headed the troops landed at Elet, compoſed of ſeveral bodies of Engliſh infantry, and of part of the colonial cavalry, commanded by Col Grant, and encamped on the plantation Bazeau, whence he detached a ſtrong column, with four field pieces, which commenced the attack of the town, on the ſide of the poſt called Liberty. The firing was warm on both ſides; but after half an hour's firing, the colours was thrown into diſorder and were obliged to fall back upon the main body.

The diviſion that landed at Petit riviere headed by Gen. Whitelocke, Lambaſt, compoſed of colonial forces, of emigrants of the legion of Lapointe and of the Chaſſeurs of Deſſources, recruited was corps of obſervation.

In the night of the 21ſt to 22d, the Engliſh conſtructed a battery oppoſite to the baſtion of Liberty, at piſtol-ſhot diſtance from the ſame. At day light the works were perceived, and a well-ſupported fire of artillery and muſketry ſo well directed, that after a bloody conflict of three hours, the Engliſh were obliged to abandon their entrenchments.

They then attempted to carry the place by aſſault, the attack being covered by the fire of four ſhips of war, which had neglected no means to make this attack ſucceſsful,—ladders, faſcines, &c. they had every thing in abundance.

They were ſuffered to reach the edge of the foſſe, when a general fire from the pariſhon, kept up with conſtancy, obliged them to fly with precipitancy. They diſpoſed, abandoning their cannon, &c. and two brafs ſix pounders, &c. which the Republicans took poſſeſſion of, having made a ſortie, and purſued the flying enemy.

The diviſion of Monte Clairart made an attempt to prevent the retreat of the Engliſh, with a detachment of cavalry; but a well directed fire from the baſtion of Equality, made them retreat.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14

Extract of a letter from London dated 2d of April.

"I arrived at Falmouth the 30th ult. I ſhould be exceedingly happy, had I it in my power, to inform you that we have arrived to a ſpeedy peace; but unfortunately, that is not the caſe: for four or five weeks paſt flour and wheat have been on the decline, and the beſt flour now ſells for 56s. ſterling per barrel, which will not be near the firſt coſt in Philadelphia. My friends have informed me that all kinds of proviſions are much cheaper in every part of France than in England. The Roebuck arrived two days before me, the Prudence arrived this day at London."

Extract of a letter from George-Town [Maryland] dated April 22, 1796.

"The people in this quarter are beginning to ſee the neceſſity of repelling inſults from Frenchmen in favour of the exemption of the Britiſh Treaty. We had a meeting of this town yeſterday, and a memorial ſigned by upwards of 400 citizens goes on by this day's mail to Mr. Crabb, to be preſented to Congreſs. We were unanimous—and ſo is the ſtate—to ſtill the oppoſition is riſing at not to be conſtrued. If nothing elſe will make your houſe act right—and it is the unequivocal voice of the people, will, I think it would be good policy to delay for a few weeks the deciſion of the treaty queſtion. I am ſure the people of Maryland will very generally come forward, and I have no doubt they will in other ſtates. Even in Virginia—the ſtrongeſt and moſt reſpectable counties, are becoming very friendly to the treaty. *The Preſident's conduct is approved every where I believe where one can think.*

An amendment has been made to the Iriſh reſolutions in the houſe of lords, requiring that every freeholder reſiding in the city of Dublin, ſhall take the oath in *Engliſh words*. This if carried into effect, it was aſſerted would diſfranchiſe near three fourths of the Roman catholic freeholders, in the large provinces of Connaught and Munſter, who are unacquainted with the Engliſh language. On this ſubject Mr. Grattan obſerved in the houſe of commons, that "if gentlemen perſiſted in this breach of faith with the grand body of the Roman catholics, they could neither expect from them attachment or obedience."

Madame Van der Meer, the woman who repreſented the goddeſs of liberty in ſalemn proceſſion on the organization of the National Aſſembly of Holland, caught a ſevere cold on that occaſion, which cauſed her death.

Private news and anecdotes from foreign papers.

Lord Wellmeach recovered of a Mr. Bradſhaw, £.10,000 damages, in an action of Crim. Con.

In another ſuit of the ſame kind, £. 7,000 damages were recovered; and what is remarkable, the Huſband and Wife were both young and the gallant an old man.

In the ſeverity of winter, a certain lady loſt one of her Cheeks; plaiſter of Paris cracking with the intenſe froſt.

A Mr. Houſſiller ran off from Bath with a young lady of 7, 36,000 in her own right—a ſpeculation equal to the Georgia purchaſe!

In a late Crim. Con. ſuit of Baldwin, vs. Oliver, the Plaintiff recovered damages ONE SHILLING.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

The reſignation of Marſhal Claiſſait has occaſioned much ſpeculation, and the real cauſe may not be exactly known. The moſt probable account is, that the Marſhal urged for negociations for peace againſt the opinions of the court of Vienna.

The Emperor was determined to peace; but the party for continuing the war finally prevailed, and the Marſhal reſigned. This determination of the court of Vienna is aſcribed to the influence of the Engliſh miniſtry.

Walking matches are now much in vogue in England. A young man lately walked a mile in ſeven minutes and fifty ſeconds and won three guineas.

One plan ſeems to be determined on, which is, to introduce freer economy into public expenditures. Out of 70,000 Clerks employed in the adminiſtrations of Paris, 57,000 are diſcharged.

France has experienced and ſeverely feels the puttant truth, that in time of war, thouſands of ſubtle and worthleſs men work themſelves into public employment, in order to ſubſiſt on the ſtate, and perhaps plunder it into the bargain.

Hence in all countries, the moſt acute and worthleſs are the advocates for war; for they thrive on the labors of the honeſt and induſtrious.

Friday, May 13.

The National Aſſembly of Holland have named a commiſſion to frame a new conſtitution for the republic.

The privileges and exemptions granted by the houſe of Auſtria to Oland, have been ſuppreſſed by the executive of France, and the ſame duties are now paid in that ports as in other ports of the Republic.

The troubles in the ſouth of France, which has reinſtated that beautiful country with blood, have not ceaſed. The conteſt is not as much between republicans and royaliſts; as between the followers of Robeſpierre and their perſecutors. An age will not eradicate the party ſpirit that now perpetuates every ſpecies of revenge.

It is ſaid that France is ſo well ſupplied with bread, that foreign veſſels find difficulty in felling their cargoes.

The French fleet had failed from Toulon, and the Engliſh fleet, under Admiral Jervis, has diſtributed its cruiſe towards that harbour.

It is ſeriouſ to read the opinions of Mr. S. Smith and Mr. Brent on the ſubject of inſtructions being given to conſuls. They agree in declaring that *the opinions of ſmall aſſemblies ought to be given on national queſtions.* The opinion will and ſo will have its due weight.

In the ſupreme court of judicature of this ſtate, held at the city hall of this city, laſt Saturday, Peter Allen was ſentenced to imprisonment for life, in the State priſon, to be erected in the city and county of Newyork, and, until its erection in the gaol of this city, was pronounced againſt David Green, alias called Alexander Howard, for paſſing counterfeit bill of exchange, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Simmons, Boſton-and-Ivers, merchants of Providence, on Mr. Nicholas Cooſe, of this city, merchant.

A like ſentance was paſſed on Amanda Coe, for uttering a counterfeit note of the bank of the U. States.

May 19.

Extract of a letter from London dated 2d of April, Domingo, dated Boſton, April 27.

"Before this reaches you, you will undoubtedly have been informed of the pleaſing intelligence we received from France, which bids fair to produce us an immediate proſperity over the Engliſh in theſe parts. I can now aſſure you that the citizen Roume, formerly a civil commiſſary, and now one of the five members that will compoſe the colonial directory, is arrived at Port Santo Domingo, where he will be joined by his colleagues, who are the citizens of Santhonax Preſident, Raymond Leblanc, and Gerout, members of the colonial directory. The latter four are on board the fleet, which is compoſed of 42 ſhips of war, 17 French and 25 Spaniſh, with about 30,000 land troops, which will arrive in a few days at Santo Domingo, this ſide the appointed place of rendezvous. Citizen Perroux has received an official note from citizen Roume, communicating the above news. Citizen Perroud, the civil commiſſioner, ſet out on the 2nd inſt. for Santo Domingo, in order to give information to Roume of all that has paſſed in the colony."

Captain Reynolds, of the brig Lydia, arrived at Philadelphia in 12 days from Cape Francois, communicates the following intelligence:

That accounts were received there, ſtating, that an armament of French and Spaniſh ſhips of the line, with tranſports, having on board a number of officers of government, together with ſome of the firſt citizens of St. Domingo, had ſailed for St. Domingo, in order to confer with the officers arrived in the above mentioned armament.—The number of men of war were reported to be 17 ſail of French and 10 ſail of Spaniſh line of battle ſhips.

In regard to the authenticity of this account, Capt. Reynolds can no further vouch than from generally credited reports—that an armament had arrived was fully believed, but whether the ones bets were exactly aſcertained, may poſſibly be uncertain.

The inhabitants were elated at the glad tidings; they expected that not only a change of government would take place, but that order and tranquility would, in a great meaſure, be immediately reſtored.

ALBANY, May 20.

From Kinderhook, May 18.

Laſt evening the citizens of this place waited on the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Eſq. who arrived here in the afternoon and congratulated him on the triumph of reaſon, over anarchy and the guillotine, or rather Gallatin: they rendered him their ſincere acknowledgements for his patriotic exertions in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, eſpecially on the ſubject of the treaty with England, and in ſupport of the conſtituent authorities.—The unanimous voice of the town is, that Theodore Sedgwick deſerves well of his country.

HAVERHILL, (N. H.) May 13.

About a week ago, ſome incendiary ſet fire to the barn of a Mr. Dalton of Haverhill, Maſſachuſetts, which was conſumed—containing 5 cows, 2 oxen, 2 ſteers 1 bull, 4 calves, 1 horſe with 200 dollars, 5 tons of Engliſh and 1 ton of meadow hay.

NORTHAMPTON, May 23.

A letter from Guadaloupe, mentions that 22 Americans were ſlain by the French, at the late attack on Leogane; becauſe they could not be diſtinguiſhed in the heat of action, from the enemy.

The following remarks of Mr. Murray, on the queſtion of carrying the Treaty into effect, deſerve particular notice.

Mr. Murray ſaid, if this meaſure was purſued the treaty would be defeated.—The amendment propoſed implied that the friends of the treaty would vote for it in that way, rather than loſe it. Were they then to vote for the reſolution loaded with odium or loſe the treaty? Theſe ſteps, he ſaid, all led to one iſſue, a rejection of the treaty. The gentleman from Virginia, laſt night, had declared that though he ſhould vote for the amendment, he would not be bound to vote for carrying the treaty into effect. He believed moſt of thoſe gentlemen who would vote for the amendment, would vote againſt the original reſolution; and that it was introduced as a barrier between the treaty and thoſe who were friendly to it. He would agree to or reject the original reſolution; for he, for one, would not conſtrue he would not vote for the reſolution ſo loaded. If the treaty was to be carried into effect, it would poiſon its vitals. The treaty was the law of the land; it alſo held up a relation between two nations. It was not merely the delivery of the poſts, or compenſation for ſpoliations, but the treaty embraced; ſuch a reſolution would ſpread a general diſlike of bad opinion, which would eventually bring the two nations to the ſword. The treaty ſo loaded, would not have the deſired effect; for inſtead of allaying the ſpirit of enmity between the two countries, it would ſerve to keep it alive. It was the intereſt of both countries to be at peace and to have a good underſtanding with each other. Were the amendment propoſed to be adopted, it would ſtamp an indelible ſtain, which had been raiſed againſt the Preſident for having executed the treaty. Small were his means, ſaid Mr. Murray, of ſettling diſputes with foreign nations. Without navy, without army, without any public revenue, with which to meet a powerful court (Mr. Murray alluded to the ſpeech of the Speaker, whether Mr. M. was in order, the Speaker anſwered in the affirmative.) Mr. Murray ſaid he had not ſpoken upon the ſubject before. He was ſtriving that the Preſident was not placed only with reaſon: he was ſtript of all the ſymbols of power; and the treaty before them was hurried into effect with fatal haſte. As an amendment propoſed, he would be debilitated indeed. Their executive, had, in his opinion, done great things, and what would have covered any European Miniſter, with unexpiſhing laurels, by means of reaſon and policy; for, however nickedly cavils act, they calculate upon the force of the powers with whom they treat.—When a man ſtet goes to negociate, they inquire into the ex tual and ordinary force of his country, their oppoſitions for the year and navy, &c. &c. The ſervor of the United States was ſtill in a ſtate ſuch an occaſion. What was their intereſt then? It was to give energy to their government.

Should they then paſs the law in ſuch a manner, as ſeemed to warrant the people in reſiſting it? The only thing which remained for them to do, was to carry the treaty into effect with good faith. The object was not merely the poſts, it was the conciliation of the differences long exiſting between the two nations: it was their duty to extend it ſo as to produce the greateſt advantage: wherein, if they were to agree to the amendment propoſed, ſo covered with odium, it would weaken the power of the Executive, already too feeble.

From a view of the late ceſſes taken by the national Convention of France it appears that that Republic (including her colonies contains Thirteen and a half million of inhabitants. The department of St. Domingo is the moſt populous of the whole.

Faſhion!—The Captive dreſs (ſee a London paper) is now the RAGE: it is compoſed of a laſſe veil of clear muſlin, drawn in large gathers round the neck, and braced with gold or ſilver chains, at deſcribing the wriſtband or the viragos SLEEVE.

MR. BUTLER,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following lines.

SAY now vile faſſion where's thy mighty head,
Of patriotic love and freedom dread?
Where are thoſe cuffes which Boſ Pontack's hoſt,
In gloomy Columns bore'd o'er the land?

Come JARVIS tell us, for thou always knew,
Things hid from other mortals mouth ken;
Bring our the Death-watch trouble to our view,
Is it a RAVEN, or a Croaking Hen?

Seeing our doom is ſa'd the die is caſt,
Lovers of Liberty muſt breathe advice!
"Let's put on courage, *Hem*, ſpeak your laſt,
"Mich 'roo they ſee coerce the outbreaking crew."

See *Robbins* and *Cooper's* laſt ſtanza ſung!

To rear fair freedom's thanland o'er the land;
What they old *Robbins* in prayer gets mixed,
Yet *Sam* in council ean their M'Lis combined.

But ſtill unheeded in theſe ſtrains ſhe's,
While they proclaim their wond'rous pleas of ſtate;
From Southern plains for the black ball ariſe,
Make on determin'd and as fix'd as fate.

Behold Pan's land in darkneſs cover'd o'er:—
Like fogs ariſing from ſome ſtinking Marſh,
Darker than Egypt, in the days of yore,
And all in want of what? Ap.teady Caſh.—

For want of this to pay an honeſt debt,
They ſweat and roar at WILKINSON and JAY:
While the Deaf'ni Pigeites can't do leſs than
Deaf,
Hearing their ſuffers than ſtire Affes bray.

Not to appropriate is in our power—
Then ufe the power that thus is in our hand;
Will not give up the Heroes indebted ſhould it wer
Peſtilence, war, plague, famine o'er the land.

But ho! how from the brighty Heroes torn—
How ſoon their pompous vanity is o'er—
At all their pomp the patriot Man ſtill ſpurn,
While peace and plenty bail *Columbia's* ſtore.

Behold on high WASHINGTON quit rides,
Not dreads the waves that doth and break be low:
Calm and unruffl'd as a Summer's tide,
He views with pity your approaching woe.

But juſtice ſtya it; and we muſt obey,
In wrecks of infamy your fame to hard;
Far from the *Sun* that lights up reaſon's day.
The ſcorn, deriſion of this lower world.

DIED]—in this town, on Monday evening laſt, Mr. JOSIAH PARSONS aged 85 years.

Nathan Storrs,

Clock and Watch Maker,

HAS juſt received a ſmall aſſortment of Engliſh and French Watches from 25 to 40 dollars, watch furniture by the doz. or ſingle, a handſome aſſortment of Necklaces Pendals, Gold Ear Rings, Gilt Spangles Enamel'd Snuff Boxes, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Silver and Plated Bridles of every kind, Pad, Knee do. Penknives, Key and Certain Rings, Clock Glaſs by the doz. or ſingle, Clock and Time Pieces of various kinds, with elegant Caſes from 14 to 100 dollars.

Wanted a Journeyman that is maſter of the Gold and Silver Trade in the Buſineſs, likewiſe a likely lad about 14 years old.

Caſh given for Gold, Silver, Braſs and Copper.

Northampton, May 24, 1796.

St. John,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the anniverſary Feſtival of St. John the Baptiſt will be celebrated at Federal-Hall in Chefter on Friday the 24th of June next, the Members and vicinity Brethren are requeſted to attend at ten of the clock, A. M.—A ſermon is to be preached at the Meeting-Houſe.—The proceſſion will commence at Federal-Hall at 11 o'clock A. M. and ſervice begin at twelve A. M.——Such of the Clergy as feel diſpoſ'd are invited to attend ſervice and dine with the Fraternity.

N. B. The Monthly Lodges for the future will be held on the fourth Wedneſdays of each month.

By order of the Right Worſhipful Maſter,

SAMUEL STILLSON, Sec'ry.

Cheſter, May 19th, Anno Domini 1796. Anno Lucis 5796

Store Breaking!

40 Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 20th inſtant, the ſtore of RICHARD FALLEY & SONS, in Cheſter, was broken open, and GOODS to the amount of *One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Stolen, viz.*

One piece of country made buttenut coloured ſtrip'd cloth.

One piece of light pink coloured Lutestring.

One piece of green Perſian, and a piece of black do. lace.

Three pieces of plain, ſtriped and ſpotted Gauze.

A number of pair of ſilk Mitts and Gloves, a remnant of Cambric—a remnant of black Modeen—and a piece of Calico.

A number of ſmall red check'd with ſilk handkerchiefs.

A quantity of ſewing ſilk of various colours, with a number of other articles not here inſerted.

Alſo, a five dollar Pennſylvania Bank Bill, and about 14 dollars in ſilver, 8 of which were in Dollars and the reſt in ſmaller pieces of ſilver.

The people in the neighbouring towns, particularly merchants, to whom it is expected the goods may be offered for ſale, or bartered, are deſired to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to detect the Thief.

Whoever will recover the property to the owners, with the Thief, ſhall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, or the property only 20 Dollars.

☞ But if the unfeeling tranſgreſſors will think of the injury done to the ſufferers, and aſſume the humanity which on the ſtricteſt reflection they ought, and convey the ſtolen property where the owners may again find it, no further enquiry will be made by

RICHARD FALLEY and SONS,

Cheſter, May 23, 1796.

Chileab & Windfor Smith,

ACQUAINT their friends and cuſtomers that they have juſt received from New-York, from ſpeeding agents, and fashionable aſſortment of feaſonable and faſhionable Engliſh and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms and three ſmall cred't given. Alſo, a few Hogſheads St. Croix Rum, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Smoking and Bohea Teas, Raiſins, Brafs Kettles various ſizes, quantity beſt Carolina Indigo, Coarſe and Fine Salt, which will be ſold either by Wholeſale or retail very low for caſh.

Heſter, May 23, 1796.

Daniel Butler,

HAS juſt come to hand and for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of Spring

GOODS,

Among which are, Superfine Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, Chintz and Calicoes, Book and Jaconett Muſlins, Corded Dimitys, Black and Plumb Lutestrings, Mens Satin, India Cottons and Sheetings, Large and Small Tea Trays, Saw Mill Saws, Hyſon and Bohea Teas of the firſt quality warranted.

Wanted, a quantity of Check Worſted Shirting, 4 4ths Check, 7 wide, to be delivered by the firſt of Oct. alſo, Butter and Tow Cloth.

Dancing School,

THE ſubſcriber begs liberty to do himſelf the honor by informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Northampton, that it is in contemplation to open a Dancing School in that town.

He further does himſelf the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Amherſt that he purpoſes to open a Dancing School in that town. The terms are only 2 the room and muſic will be found by the teacher and the tuition for each ſcholar, who has not attended any quarter will for ſix dollars the quarter, two dollars to be paid at the commencement of the ſchool, and the other four at the expiration of the quarter; thoſe who have attended one quarter or more will be admitted for four dollars the quarter, two dollars at the commencement of the ſchool and the other two at the end of the quarter.

N. B. The time when the ſchools will commence will be publiſhed in the next paper.

ASAPH STEBBINS.

Northampton, May 24, 1796.

For Sale,

THIRTY or FORTY CALVES BAGS.—Enquire of

ABIJAH HUNT.

Williamſburgh, May 19, 1796.

To be Sold,

A GOOD BLACKSMITHS SHOP and TOOLS, within five rods of Goſhen Meeting Houſe—will be ſold with laid ſhop, if wanted, a large HOUSE and a few acres of land.—For further particulars enquire of

CHENY TAFT.

Goſhen, May 21, 1796.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber,

on the 18th inſt. 15 SHEEP, 11 old Sheep, and one of them black—not ſheared, all marked with left ear cropt off, and a ſlit underſide of the right—5 Lambs, not marked, two of them black—Whoever has, or ſhall find ſaid Sheep, and will return them to the owner, or give information where they may be found, ſhall be generouſly rewarded, by DANIEL WARNER, jun.

Northampton, May 25, 1796.

Taken up on the 19th inſt.

a light grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to prove property and take her away.

JACOB SMITH.

Hadley, May 24, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1796. [—No. 509.—]

POETRY.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To the RIGHT HONORABLE GENERAL GUNN,
Senator from Georgia &c. the following Sublime Ode is submissively ascribed by his Honor's most devoted.

SIMON SPUNKY.

IMMORTAL GUNN, I sing thy prowess,
No greater hero was, or now is,
Nindog nor mad, no Indian drunk,
Could ever rival thee in *spunk*.
It is the truth, denl'd by no man,
Thou hast the courage of a *Bruce*;
Thy noble claims a circle round,
Indicative of great renown:
No *sink*, nor lizard, bat, good luck,
It shall be made of *Substantial*!
Thy temper's mild as water gruel,
But *courage* bade thee fight a duel.
Big with the fate of GUNN and BALDWIN;
But soon the latter's bonus were hush'd in,
The field depends somewhat on precedent,
And you've authority quite ample—
Dread Sir, you have your own example,
For something, which has fame relation
To something call'd *assassination!!!*
In my opinion, Sir, the latter
Your name may fanction such a practice,
For drilling one man* with impunity,
Will caufe give you this immunity.
When you're intended with a noddle,
To slightly thrust his through the body!
GREAT GUNN, I think it quite a scandal,
Since thou art *fourty* as a *Candle*,
No hard, to whom, strains his lays,
Nor'en a *Texas harp* trills thy praise!
Since other poets set *fuch gumps*,
'Tis time for me to stir my stumps,
And would you give me something clever,
I'd praise *you*, Sir, much more than ever.
Take gentle Simon into pay,
And he will last night and day.
Tell how the *General*, mad redoubted,
In *hunter's* field was never routed—
Now even ATTILA the *Hun*,
Was but a fool to Gen. Gunn—
Till *Fame*, a neife lying trumpet,
Shall vivid to Simon her wild trumpet,
Then GUNN's *reputation shall echo louder*,
Than forty thunder fill'd with powder!!!

* *Mr. Dexter.*

FROM THE SHOP OF
MESS. COLON & SPONDEE.
SIMON *our journeyman to confer* SIMON SPUNKY,
greeting.

SHALL verse to praise great GUNN be call'd in?
And not one line from ABRA'M BALDWIN
Baldwin biform who Patriots lies,
Endows now to pray, and now to fight,
Who did our head with mother Britain,
Did fatten'd breed than Gordon writ on—
Where drums and guns, at York were rattling,
As a bold, pious brigade chaplain,
Dispiling *carnal*, martial merit,
Proudly, drew forth the sword of spirit;
And *fervently* fell to fervent pleas,
To spread before the Lord our cafe.
Brave Antichrists dispising raiteries,
In presence of the House and Galleries,
Dar'd tell *them all*, in valliant trim,
'That gouging GUNN *had challenged him!*
Expecting dastards in his rage,
The House, like kine, in feudal age,
Would under thefe brave knight to tarry,
Their might in lifts of chivalry—
Where Heights of Gowns, by turnout rais'd in,
Should fight the Knight, yeclep'd Sir BALDWIN!
The lifts their Marshal had carray,
And speaker GILES for fair play.
O could SIMON, be for flame!
Forsear your big mo GUNN to name!
Tell how the other's courage charg'd,
How often the air discharg'd,
How often rein'd, how often rann'd,
And how much more *shall die pan*,
Your boasting GUNN for all your fuls
Is nosh up to my BLUNDERBUS.
Cease oush SPUNKY, cease to tell,
How GUNN fought Jacson, beat, and h—ll,
Bids Abraham a—se, than h—ll and brim,
BATES ADAMS SEAVEL BRAVES *contempt!*

LONDON.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

FRANCE.

The fall of the gallant Charette, is expected to be followed, if not to terminate, the war in La Vendee; but opposition to the Conftituted Authorities appear in other quarters to grow with the times. The Executive Directory fay, "your fate, O Republicans! is the conftant theme of your hands—let the law relative to Terrorift Mandates be faithfully obferved, and France will come out from all the revolution happy and triumphant; if the law be defpifed, a profound abyfs will be immediately dug under all our feet." But neither this exhortation, nor the conftquence predicted by not attending to it; neither the hope of reward, nor the fear of punishment, has prevented a depreciation of the Affignat; and this the law decrees the heavieft penalties to thofe who fhall refufe to receive them at par; or who fhall charge them at lefs than the directed value, they have already fallen, in fome places, 70 per cent, and in others, 80 per cent. Complaints againft the Americans, and other foreign merchants who have ftot their goods, that they fhall be paid in fpecie. The public ennins in Paris announces the exiftence of Jacobins, and the increafe of diffidence. The Bulletin Politique declares, "the paffions are extended with unfortunate man, who have, for them no rule, in vain demanded trial!" and concludes by ftating. "Maffacre in the South! Murder in La Vendee! Pillage in Normandy! Calamity at Paris! Are we not ftill in a ftate of Revolution?"

HOLLAND.

To re-eftablifh public credit, and the once famous Bank of Amfterdam, negociates a loan of 7 millions of florins, at 4 per cent. to be ferured by the revenue of the city, but few are found to approve the propofal. Zealand has at length fent Deputies to the National Aflembly, which have nominated a Committee to frame a new Conftitution.

DUSSELDORF,

Is the feene of principal preparation for opening the campaign, which both parties protraft, not, we fear, in the hope of averting the calamities attendant on its commencement, but confcious that deftruction to their caufe would be the conftant definition of their exiftence. The French are fixed between their armies of the Sambre and Meufe the Rhine, and Mofelle, to muller half a million of men. The ftatement is doubtlefs exaggerated; but their force is immenfe, and thofe of the Imperialifts, nearly, if not quite, equalled by the Imperialifts, is admitted to be ftrenuous, and confirmed by circumftances. Dreadful muft be the refult, when bodies of fuch ftrength and county come in conflict.

SPAIN,

We apprehend feels encreafed attachment to her new Allies, who have delayed, or prevented her offered promife of difarming. She is ftated to afford one fifth of the line at Carthagena, and the fame number at Cadiz nearly ready for fea, and to have again diftarched feveral fhips of war with troops to the Weft-Indies.

SARDINIA

Has broken off the treaty, probably entered into with France for the purpofe of gaining time for preparation, which is general and active. The Auftrian troops have been conftderably increafed in Italy, where the brave veteran Beaulieu has been appointed to the chief command.

NAPLES,

Principally governed by the Councils of Auftria is ab ut to redouble its exertions in fupport of the confederacy.

RUSSIA,

Occupied in the acquirement of power, has lately exchanged that part of Lithuania which is fouth of Grodno, to the Bar, with

PRUSSIA,

Which has given in exchange the conftderable maraime town of Memel and the extenfive country north of Nemetzow.

SWEDEN.

Unceafingly feeks to obtain that fame which the fees eftential to her independence; her wifdom, whilft it is poffible, will preferve her peace.

DENMARK.

Has received the Ambaffador of France, which the ftates is a proof of her neutrality.—Fear of the conftequence of breaking it, we believe, is our beft fecurity for its continuance.

IF I WAS HE.

AH! What if you was? Why I would do fo and fo. No, fir, under the fame circumftances, you would do juft like him, or worfe.

"If I was a minifter," fays a well meaning parifhioner, "and had as little to do as moft miniters have, I would ftudy my fermons better. I would not come into the pulpit without a fermon, and have no occafion to go along; nor would I preach one of Blair's."

"If I was a lawyer," fays a farmer, "I fhould not have the face to aft three dollars for a word of advice. But fuppofe, fir, you had fpent five hundred pounds in qualifying yourfelf to give that advice?

If I was Mr. fuch a one, I would not be plagued with law fuits as he is. I am fure he might avoid it."

"Neighbor fuch a one has a large farm—he owns a large ftock of cattle—but he lives wretchedly in his houfe. His wife is a dropfie, his ftoves are in fuch thick with dirt—his children all his children are with grofe—*If I was he*, I would put things to better order—*I'd know the reafon why.*"

Alas, poor man, wait, till you have a flot for a houfe keeper, and then change your tune.

"If I was fuch a one," fays a young man, I would not marry fuch a lady, for depend on it, fhe will be a Xantippe. *If I was he*, I am fure I could make her mind.

"If I was a married man," fays an old bachelor, "I would govern my children, or I'd know the reafon why. Their is not other fuch a one who fuffers his children to do all manner of mifchief, and if a word of reproof is uttered the little fellows laugh in his face.—Bachelor's children are always well governed.

What a pity, that fince the world is fo bad, this Mr. I, who is fo wife an Houmeliton, cannot turn into *every body*, and correct every body's vices and follies—then change from every body into I again, and correct I's own vices and follies.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

THE manner in which Earl Stanhope has teftified towards an amiable and deferving daughter, gives an inftructive leffon to parental pride. A young man the fon of a fubftantial Apothecary, at Stevenage, in Kent, gained the affections of the young lady. She was educated to the love and reverence of truth—She made the noble lord her confident in the affair of her heart. "My lord, I cannot live happy without Mr. Taylor," was her lady fhip's frank communication; "Can you be happy with him?" was the noble earls reply; "he is an induftrious, honeft, and intelligent young man, and is a proper object of choice." The match was accordingly made, and conceiving that a Highness the Duke's Commons has not the publicity which the fpiritual right requires, the banns were called laft Sunday, and the young couple will be united in a few days according, to the old and regular forms of the church.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.
FROM THE SHOP OF
MESS. COLON & SPONDEE.
Between you and I.

HOW I came by the power of jerking myfelf unperceived into every publick company, and concealed by the cloak of infenfibility, or nothing the moft private converfation, I don't tell you. But I heard

Gen. St. Clair whifper Gen. Hamfter, "Many a brave foldier has been facrificed to large barbarity—*Between you and I.*"

I heard Mrs. Limberham whifper her huftand, after their divorce, "That was a very little affair, which made fo much mifchief—*Between you and I.*"

I heard Mr. GALLATIN whifper Mr. LIVINGSTON, "That was a fine fpeech in favour of the treaty papers—*Between you and I.*"

I heard Mifs Frisk whifper Mr. Brisk, "Laft evening I was hugely tickled—*Between you and I alone.*"

I heard Ben Bargler whifper Copies, the deputy fheriff, "That was a cunfed treaty between you and I, *and the poft.*"

I heard Abraham Baldwin whifper General Gunn, "That *challenge* was a ridiculous farce—*Between you and I.*"

I heard Miles Robinfon, whifper Mr. Barr, "They will be Gone—*between you and I.*"

I heard Hiatt Smith whifper to a *mate*, "Mr dear coufin, there is a very clofe refemblance—*Between you and I.*"

I heard Prefident WASHINGTON whifper Gov. JAY, "the falvation of the United States was fecured from demoeratical rage—*Between you and I.*"

ANECDOTE.

IN the beginning of the late *treaty fever*, an honeft fe tered planter, carefully fellow was met by an old man, who in a folemn tone exclaimed, "it is poffible!" and ftill feeling his grey locks, faid, or they do fay General Washington is going to fell his country.—Well and who has a better right, returned the wag, "it is a country of his own making—he has *fackled and nurfed and tended and feated* it till fixth I am not afraid to truft him with it in any market under heaven."

As cheap as the cheapeft!

White and Burr,

HAVE this day received from the lateft arrivals, a general aflortment of

GOODS,

which they offer for fale, on reafonable terms, and as liberal a credit as is practifed by any merchants in the State—The following articles compofe a part:—

Broadcloths, Cafimeres, Raven plain Velerets, Thicafants, Caiton Denim, Fuftians, Janes, Monteonts, Wedgerets, Stuffinet, Everlafting, Shalloons, Jeans, Sheloons, Durants, Tammys, Ruffell, Nankeens of every defcription, Chenzy & Callicoe, from 3/10 to 6/ per yard, Shawls, Dimity, Muflins, Whole & Half Handkerchiefs, Silk & Worfted Gloves, Bilder-ed Steel, Knives and Forks, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits, Buckles & Tips, Staples & Plates, Thumblatches & Sketches, Hand & Hollow Hinges, Chifels, Gauges, Plain Bank, Tambured and Striped Muflins, Book, Jeconet, Bordered and Tambured Handkerchiefs, Book Muflins, Shawls with Borders, the latteft fafhion, Plain Lawn, Sprotted, do. Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tambured do. Aprons, Lutellrings, Stavies, Modes, Barfnet, Lincen, Hommum, Dowlas, Bed ans Handkerchiefs, Pallicat, do. Barcelona, do.

HARD WARE.

Iron, Steel, Sheet-Iron, Nails & Brads, Knobs, Chefl Locks, Cupboard, do. Gun, do. Sc ifors, Hammers, Gimblets, Table and Tea Spoons, Weeding, Pins and Needles, Brafs Knobbs, &c. &c.

Together with a general aflortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glafs Ware—among which we will mention the articles of Teas and Tobacco, that can be recommended to be of a fuperior quality—Alfo, in their collection of a handfome collection of BOOKS, conftting of about 250 different Volumes, which will be a Conftgnment and will pofitively be offered at a fmall advance from the New York prices,—particulars in our next.

Worthington, Mar. 1796.

NEW GOODS,
Juft come to hand, at
Joseph Clap, jun'rs
Store in Eaftampton, a large aflortment of European and India

GOODS,

among which are a variety of Lutellrings, Plumb Colored, Changeable, Striped and Plain, curious figured, Striped and Plain Sattins, for Ladies Shoes, Striped, Striped, Plain and Twill'd Nankeens, India Sheetings, &c.

Alfo expected in a few days—
a great variety of elegant Crockery and Glafs Ware, Pewter, Brafs, Iron mongery, Cutlery, Nails, Glafs, Powder, Shot, Cruifen Saws, Iron Shovels, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Weft-India GOODS as ufual.

MAY 18, 1796.

Hutchens and Hanchet,

VERY refpectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have juft received and now opening for fale, at their ftore in Worthington, a very general aflortment of European and India

GOODS,

Crockery, Groceries and Hard-Ware, which they offer on the leaft different, for any kind of ready pay, or approved credit.

MAY 12th, 1796.

For Sale,

A FEW CALVES BAGS, very cheap by
ORANG WRIGHT.
Northampton, May 2, 1796.

The Printer hereof, requefts all perfons indebted to him for Papers & Advertifements, to make payment.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Notice is hereby given, to

the Non refident Proprietors of Land, lying in Plainfield, in the County of Hampfhire, that their Lands are taxed in State, County, Town, Minifterial and Highway Taxes, for the year 1793, 1794 and 1795, as follows: For the year 1793

	No of Lots.	D.	C. M.
Second Diviſion.	22	7	10
	32	8	00
	27	7	00
Third Diviſion.	16	5	63
	19	6	71
Second Diviſion of Hatfield Equivalent.	12	4	23
	36	8	00
For 1794, Second Diviſion.	32	8	80
	41	6	00
	22	8	80
	29	8	00
Third Diviſion.	15	5	52
	19	8	10
Second Diviſion of Hatfield Equivalent.	6	1	11
	12	5	21
	36	1	13
	40	5	52

	No of Lots.	D.	C. M.
For 1795, Second Diviſion.	22	2	20
	24	6	48
	29	1	60
	54	6	30
	32	1	20
	36	6	48
	40	6	45

Hatfield Old Tenors are paid on, at before the laft Monday in June next, at 9 o'clock A. M. for each of faid Lands will then be fold at public vendue, at the houfe of SAMUEL STREETER, Innholder in faid Plainfield, as will be neceffary to pay faid Taxes, with all intervening charges.

SAMUEL STREETER, Collector for 1793.
EBENEZER COLSON, jun. Collector for 1794 and 1795.

Plainfield, March 26, 1796.

Dr. George Rogers,

ADDRESSES himſelf to the public, informing them that he refides in Northampton; & wifhes to acquaint them in the practice of phyſic & furgery—profeſſes & hereby ſtates it to be diſtinctions in theſe arts, and indeed any chirurgical operation—) but is totally averſe to bolted preſentions and falſe recommendations; he therefore only wiſhes to be employed by thoſe who will form their opinion of their commands, and that they ſhall their expectations are not diſappointed, it might not be unfavourable to them, and much oblige their moſt obedient,

G. R.

Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 5th of May inſt. a black HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 5 years old, natural trotter, with a ſtar in his forehead, and one white foot.—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LUTHER ALVORD.

Eaſtampton, May 11, 1796.

To be ſold, two FARMS in the town of Hawley, one about two miles from the center, containing 120 acres—the other with in one mile of the center, containing 52 acres—For further particulars, Enquire of

HENRY LOOK,
Living in Hawley.

May 4, 1796.

JESSE OLDS,

VERY reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues his ſchool at Amherſt. He inſtructs his pupils in the Engliſh, Latin, and Greek Languages; together with writing, arithmetic, mirature, logic and geography. Tuition only two dollars per quarter. Good boarding may be had for young Gentlemen and Ladies in reſpectable families, and on as reaſonable terms as at any town in the county. The ſecond quarter begins April 25th.

Amherſt, April 25, 1796

JAMES INGOLS,

Wig-Maker & Hair-Dreſſer.

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs nearly oppoſite to the Court Houſe, where he has for ſale improved Windſor Soap, peculiar for ſhaving and ſoftening the ſkin. Cream do. Pot do. Tooth Powder, Teeth Brufhes, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Swan's down Puffs, Powder Bags, Curling Tongs, Eſſence of different Odours, Hair Ribbons of a durable kind, alſo Side Combs, Round do. Dreſſing do. Role Pomatum, Waſh Balls, Shaving Boxes, Pocket Combs, Round do. Dreſſing do. Role Pomatum, Pot do. Tooth Powder, Teeth Brufhes, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Swan's down Puffs, Powder Bags, Curling Tongs, Eſſence of different Odours, Hair Ribbons of a durable kind, alſo Side Rolers, Hair Ribbons of a durable kind, alſo Spread Combs, Spreads which are a compleat fubſtitute for a head of hair that falls off by ſickneſs or otherwiſe, likewiſe Ladies Brades of various lengths and colours, alſo gentlemen's ſcalps to light and natural as not to be obſerved by the niceſt eye.

Northampton, April 27, 1796.

THIS public are hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber has taken out a patent from Congreſs, for a Machine, for the purpoſe of cleaning all ſorts of grain, growth or fitch of any kind, from all ſorts of grain.

Any perſon that ſhall make application, ſhall be furniſhed with the aboveſaid Machine in the following ſection—by

BENJAMIN TYLER.
Claremont, (*New-Hampſhire*) May 2, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Seth Wright,
A good ſecond hand CHAISE.
Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

For Sale,
A SECOND hand CHAISE—Enquire of the PRINTER.
May 4, 1796.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, April 15.

On the motion for making proviſion for carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britain.

MR. Goodhue.—Much noiſe has been made and every art has been practiſed to prejudice the people againſt the treaty now under conſideration. I mean to look at it and ſee if it be the hortid thing it is repreſented to be, and particularly examine the commercial part, to know whether we have made a good bargain or not. I will take notice of ſome objections that have been made, and then touch on the great evils that may juſtly be apprehended if we refuſe to carry it into effect. And here let me obſerve, the ſubject is the moſt momentous that ever came before this houſe, and I mean to put no falſe colours on it, or to paint any evils that will follow a rejection, beyond what in fact an event, I moſt conſcientiouſly believe will be realized. I will now ſtate what new ſources of commerce are opened to us by the treaty that we had not before, and then ſee what we have given for them. 1ſt. We have got by the treaty a perfectly free trade across the land, and by means of the lakes with Canada, that we had not before, and on the ſame terms with Britiſh ſubjects, which I eſtimate as a great advantage to this country; for it is evident, that we can introduce into Canada, up the North River, and across the lakes, almoſt any kind of goods, at leſs expence, and on better terms, than the Britiſh can up the river St. Lawrence, which is very lengthy, and from 6 to 8 months in the year ſhut up by the froſt—6 months in the year. Having this advantage, can it be doubted that we have not induſtry and enterpriſe to improve it? No, Sir, the enterpriſe of our people is ſuch that we ſhall ungueſtionably carry on almoſt all the trade of Upper Canada and that great weſtern country, which will be opened to us by which means we ſhall have at leaſt as much trade as we can carry on, for trade alſo with them, which we have ſo long wanted. But it is ſaid, the packages of carrying places being common to both, they will run away with the greater part of the trade. Why ſo? I am not afraid but the citizens of the United States, if they have but an equal footing with the Britiſh will make their way equal with any people on earth. But it is ſaid, by way of leſſening the advantages of this trade, that goods imported into Canada pay little or no duty, and the goods that we import are by our laws ſubject to high duty, and that no drawback of the duty can be eſtabliſhed upon their being ſent into Canada, and, therefore, we cannot ſupply them on equal terms. To this I reply, that I do not know what duty may be impoſed on goods when imported into Canada, but I believe it is conſiderable, and I do not believe that it is poſſible to deviſe a plan for a drawback of the duty, which may have place on our goods when they are ſent into Canada, and that at any rate, the eaſe by which we can ſend them there up the North River, compared with their being introduced by the St. Lawrence, will more than compenſate for any difference of duty, in other reſpects, it would not be admitted.

2. We have got eſtabliſhed by the treaty a right to trade with all their ſettlements in India on the ſame terms with their own ſubjects, and thus we have laid open to us a free trade with thoſe vaſt poſſeſſions of theirs in that quarter of the globe, which are ſo full, containing twenty or thirty millions of inhabitants. Let me inform the committee, that our trade to India is already very great and profitable? in the town of Salem only, in which I live, we have 30 ſail of Indiamen, and doubtleſs, in the United States, the whole amount muſt be nearly an hundred; and the number will increaſe in ſuch a manner as by our ſuperior enterpriſe, induſtry and economy, that we ſhall ſoon come to ſupply our own wants but thoſe of the Weſt Indies and Europe, in a great meaſure, with India articles; for though, by the treaty which gives us this free trade we are not permitted to carry India goods from their ſettlements directly to Europe, he has for fale improved Windſor Soap, peculiar he has for ſale improved Windſor Soap, peculiar for ſhaving and ſoftening the ſkin. Cream do. Pot do. Tooth Powder, Teeth Brufhes, Lip Salve, Waſh Balls, Shaving Boxes, Pocket Combs, Round do. Dreſſing do. Role Pomatum, Pot do. Tooth Powder, Teeth Brufhes, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Swan's down Puffs, Powder Bags, Curling Tongs, Eſſence of different Odours, Hair Ribbons of a durable kind, alſo Side Rolers, Hair Ribbons of a durable kind, alſo Spread Combs, Spreads which are a compleat ſubſtitute for a head of hair that falls off by ſickneſs or otherwiſe, likewiſe Ladies Brades of various lengths and colours, alſo gentlemen's ſcalps to light and natural as not to be obſerved by the niceſt eye.

Northampton, April 27, 1796.

THIS public are hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber has taken out a patent from Congreſs, for a Machine, for the purpoſe of cleaning all ſorts of grain, growth or fitch of any kind, from all ſorts of grain.

Any perſon that ſhall make application, ſhall be furniſhed with the aboveſaid Machine in the following ſection—by

BENJAMIN TYLER.
Claremont, (*New-Hampſhire*) May 2, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Seth Wright,
A good ſecond hand CHAISE.
Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

For Sale,
A SECOND hand CHAISE—Enquire of the PRINTER.
May 4, 1796

few exceptions] in systematic order: Each article is numbered, which numbers answer to those of a descriptive catalogue which has been carefully made out for public inspection; for besides the name of the Mineral and the place it came from, the opposite page contains definitions and other explanatory notes; an additional note wholly interesting to a region new to the science of Mineralogy is a table of the inflamers. To advance the means by which this useful branch is to advantage, the Proprietor has ordered an *zigzag apparatus*, to consist of such specimens as may be collected from different parts of his own country.

The importance of displaying the Mineral Kingdom, has been truly and acknowledged by all nations. In Sweden and Germany, Mineralogy, is *Europe*, is by those and Germany, Mineralogy, is considered as a branch worthy the attention of the most learned. They have Colleges in which it is professioned. They have Colleges in which it is professioned. They have Colleges in which it is regularly taught; it forms a distinct and honorable profession, like that of the soldier, the statesman, the physician, the lawyer, the farmer, the merchant, or the barrister. The first mineralogist of the State. This is a part of the administration of the State. This example has been followed by the *French, Russian*, example has been followed by the *French, Russian*, and *Spanish Governments*. (1.) The French have erected a *Spanish Governments*. (1.) The French have erected a Mineralogical School at *Paris*, to which a considerable pension is annexed. Subterraneous Maps of the whole Kingdom, were tracing before the revolution, and have been continued with great correlation, and have been continued with great correlation, and have been continued with great care under the Republic, and *manufactures of the mines, foundaries, forges, and manufactures of mines, foundaries, forges, and manufactures of our steel*, &c. have been regularly transmitted to our steel, &c. have been regularly transmitted to our Universities. How happy should we be, could we Universities. How happy should we be, could we greatly them with similar returns from this country!

Being so far helped to the means of displaying Ores and other Minerals to advantage, by our friends in *France* and *England* it would be an friends in *France* and *England* it would be an inducement to the collecting persons among inducement to the collecting persons among our valuable productions, to deposit them in our *capitol*. We have reason to believe that our *capitol*. We have reason to believe that our country abounds in Ores, and other Minerals: country abounds in Ores, and other Minerals: and that we have treasures now hid in the earth, and that we have treasures now hid in the earth, far more of perhaps properly inflicted with those far more of perhaps properly inflicted with those that are in this city remain dependent on fortune, that are in this city remain dependent on fortune, that we are this day remain dependent on fortune, that we are this day remain dependent on fortune, nothing, for riches that lie under our feet!

The benevolent Thomas Hollis, of *London* [1] The benevolent Thomas Hollis, of *London* [1] wrote in the blank leaf of a book on Mineralogy, which he sent to the Colleges in 1765, the following wrote in the blank leaf of a book on Mineralogy, which he sent to the Colleges in 1765, the following line advice—"A Professorship of Chemistry and line advice—"A Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy, as he hinted to me, in Harvard College, Mineralogy, as he hinted to me, in Harvard College, *Cambridge, would*, it is remembered, be the *Cambridge, would*, it is remembered, be the *Cabinet at New England*, with specimens of all *Cabinet at New England*, with specimens of all *Holidays* cannot be too much recommended to re- *Holidays* cannot be too much recommended to remembrance, as individuals and Legislatures." membrance, as individuals and Legislatures."

It is therefore requested that every well wisher It is therefore requested that every well wisher to the prosperity of his country, who finds any to the prosperity of his country, who finds any Mineral Production beyond the appearance of a Mineral Production beyond the appearance of a common stone, would take care to transmit it to common stone, would take care to transmit it to the *Cabinet at Cambridge*, where if valuable, it the *Cabinet at Cambridge*, where if valuable, it will be preserved with the donor's name.

B. W.

Cambridge, May 17, 1796.

(1) Preface to KIRWAN's Mineralogy.

2. Rich *Ore* has been lately found within 20 miles of *Bight* and *Cooper* within 20.

3. The present benefactor of Harvard College.

FAYETTE—*AMERICA IS FREE!!*

A LITTLE work by M. MONCHETON, late Editor of the *Moniteur*, and Author of the *Mirror*, with high praise. After reciting a very full dissertation between the Emperor and his late dissertation between the Emperor and his late Minister, who, animated by foolish ambition, set blind at Minister, who, animated by foolish ambition, set blind at work to enslave his fellow citizens, and only to fix work to enslave his fellow citizens, and only to fix the yoke more firmly on the neck of their native land, and the yoke more firmly on the neck of their native land, and to Fame—so as to add deeply to free themselves from to Fame—so as to add deeply to free themselves from the horrors of the Mountain; he makes a very the horrors of the Mountain; he makes a very forcible reflection on the present posture of forcible reflection on the present posture of things—

"In the mean time the war against Europe "In the mean time the war against Europe continues without interruption. The United continues without interruption. The United Provinces suffered their people against the French Provinces suffered their people against the French Republic; some of its first and most illustrious Republic; some of its first and most illustrious characters have expiated with their blood their characters have expiated with their blood their attempt to oppose the progress of Liberty and Equality. attempt to oppose the progress of Liberty and Equality. Others have appeared at their bar, and calmly heard Others have appeared at their bar, and calmly heard the sentence of death pronounced against them, while the sentence of death pronounced against them, while the king of *Portugal* has been obliged to sue for peace, king of *Portugal* has been obliged to sue for peace, and has purchased it by the sacrifice of a considerable and has purchased it by the sacrifice of a considerable part of his territories. Lastly, the Grand Seignior part of his territories. Lastly, the Grand Seignior has declared war against the French Republic, and has declared war against the French Republic, and has even ordered the arrest of the French Ambassador, even ordered the arrest of the French Ambassador, and of all those who were in the dominions of the Porte. and of all those who were in the dominions of the Porte. Every thing announces that the Ottoman Empire is Every thing announces that the Ottoman Empire is about to fall a victim to the fury of the Republicans, about to fall a victim to the fury of the Republicans, and that the Sultan will soon be obliged to abandon and that the Sultan will soon be obliged to abandon his capital, and to retire into Asia.

"Spain alone, of all the powers which have declared "Spain alone, of all the powers which have declared war against France, has not yet been humbled. Her war against France, has not yet been humbled. Her armies, it is true, have been defeated in every quarter, armies, it is true, have been defeated in every quarter, and her territories have been invaded; but the Spanish and her territories have been invaded; but the Spanish troops have not yet been driven from the soil of their troops have not yet been driven from the soil of their native country, and have even penetrated into the native country, and have even penetrated into the heart of the territories of the enemy. The Spaniards heart of the territories of the enemy. The Spaniards have not yet been obliged to sue for peace, and have not yet been obliged to sue for peace, and have not yet been obliged to sue for peace, and

POETRY.

MORE OF PETER PINDAR.

IN addition to the musical charms which ever attend the production of PETER PINDAR, a biographical fact in the following, makes us happy in presenting it to our readers.

RECITATIVE.

LO! who erft a MIGHTY MONARCH'S RAGE,
Made the bold subject of Heroic Page;
Difclofed the fecrets of the ROYAL HOUSE,
And fang the CULLOTT'S ftrut of—a *Louſe*.
Taught greedy Cooks and Scullions how to moan;
And gave to Porters language not their own;
Now meek as Lamb in humble meafures creep,
And fing the virtues of a flock of Sheep!

AIR.

Adieu! ev'ry Sheep that I've got!
Ye playful and innocent Lambs!
Ye Ewes, the fupport of my Flock!
Ye ſober and Reverend Rams!

No more to my arms fhall ye run,
As together we frifk it and play,
In the Summer to feed you with graſs,
In the Winter to feed you with hay.

I fhall ſend you no more to the Fold,
No more fhall I bring you together,
No more to a ſweet little Ewe
Shall I couple a merry Bell-wether.

Lack-a-day! how I'm alter'd of late,
As I fear by my viſage appears,
Ah! I am not the ſame as I was:
For I'm older by fixty good years!

Oh! liſt to this ſermon, my friends,
Which at once bids you WORK AND TRUST,
Yet too much reſign your fweet breath,
For *verbs* his *paſt years* can renew!

What thanks to your lore do I owe!
In the ſun-ſhine whatever I ſleep,
Reproſing my limbs on the ground,
How ſweet to be guarded—by ſheep.

Let me copy your virtues fo rare,
Then receive my laſt thanks and laſt ſigh!
Your *ſimplicity* taught me to live,
Let your INNOCENCE teach me to die!

Then no more ſhall my mortified ſpirit
Uſe any unfortunate leap in;
But all, while they creep, ſhall own
THE VIRTUES of—PETER—*the ſimple!*

* *I am well aware of the objection the Critics may make to my coupling a Ewe to a Bell wether: but I ſhall beg leave to refer them to* SHAKESPEAR'S *Aſ You like it, act 3d, Scene 3d, where an elderly Lover ſufficiently ſatisfied to anſwer any objection they may think proper to put againſt me.*

† *Nea ſum quoda eram.*

THE NEW WAY.

MR. PRINTER,

IN your paper of April 6th, 1796, I find, and the *old way*; and I hope the writer of that piece, won't be affronted, if I make ſome remarks on the *new way*; and as I am no carpenter, joiner, maſon nor gramarian, I ſhall ſay nothing about houſes, roads or ſpelling books, or primmers, &c.—but as to what was ſaid about the Preacher's omitting to ſay any thing about original ſin, if by original ſin, is meant the fatal depravity of the human heart. Conſequently regeneration and the ſupernatural influences of the holy ſpirit are neceſſary, in order to effect that change of heart that produces good works: and if the Preacher that delivered virtue to all her beauteous colours, totally neglects thoſe important doctrines, in my opinion, it is not to good as the *old way*. Formerly prayer was once generally practiſed; and nothing can be ſaid in favour of its general neglect, only, that it is the *new way*. If you meet a young man in the ſtreet, now, inſtead of bowing forward, he nods back, and it ſeems to me, to be a very hard way, and I am certain it is a very ſorry Mr. PRINTER, I am an old Diſciple, yet I do not carry ſuperſtition ſo far, as to think it diſcourteous to ſtrut, haughty fpirit, to ſtand up to fing, or to ſpeak with the hand—or to uſe a pitchpipe was a profanation of the Sabbath, or Poſith, &c. that in one pariſh at a certain time, the young fingers diſcovered a haughty ſpirit in the middle of Sabbath day, without any objection to the gradating houſe; and the import of their conduct was, "now you old ſuperſtitious Diſciples, ſing for yourſelves:" But they could not ſing, for the parſon had fixed on a particular metre, that they was not acquainted with; and when it was moved to him, to change his metre, he refuſed. This was the duce and all, with a witneſs. And it was a *new way*.

NORFOLK, *(Va.)* May 7.

Of the ſchooner Nancy, Capt. Williams, arrived here yeſterday from Antigua, we have been favored with papers, from which the following extracts are taken.

ST. JOHN's, *(Antigua)* April 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Grenada, to his friend in this Iſland, dated April 3.

"In my laſt I informed you that the enemy had drove us from all our out-poſts, and that the town was inveſted, and that they were in great force at Poſt Royal, and Labay, ſince which Gen. Nicolls has marched from this with part of the 9th, 10th, 25th, 29th, 25th, one company of the St. George's militia, one company of the St. Patrick's ditto, 4 companies of Black Rangers, 60 of the 17th dragoons, and the militia light cavalry of this town, and were at Labay joined by part of the 5th and the 3d or both from on board an Indiaman, which a few days ſince arrived from Barbadoes, this force together conſiſted of about 1200 men. Good Friday in the morning, the action commenced by an attack on Poſt Royal, in very ſtrong and moſt impregnable place; the enemy fought furiouſly and ſeemed determined to diſpute every inch of ground—they were at laſt obliged to give way to our diſcipline and bravery; at five o'clock in the evening we got poſſeſſion of it by ſtorm, and moſt horrid and dreadful ſlaughter took place; the dragoons and cavalry purſued them for ſome of the ocean time in ſuch a ſituation as to cut off the retreat of the fugitives which they completely effected, and cut up about 200 of them in their flight. It is imagined by the beſt accounts, and from ſome women that have ſince come from camp, that the enemy have not loſt leſs than 500, beſides wounded. As ſoon as the Engliſh flag was diſplayed on Poſt Royal, Pilot Hill was alſo evacuated by the enemy, leaving their cannon and ammunition behind them.

"This affair coſt us about 30 killed and 90 wounded, among the former is Major Edwards of the Boſs, Captains Noel and Forbes of the black rangers, and two other militia officers.

"Gen. Nicolls has ſince been reconnoitring the grand camp, and am informed in every track and path leading to it and among the poſts in every direction, it is ſhocking to ſee the number of dead bodies who have crawled ſo far and at laſt died of their wounds; and in the neighbourhood of Poſt Royal and Labay, the ſtench of human careaſes is intolerable, lying in the bath and cane pieces. The gunner Eaſton received a wound from a ſplinter of a ſhell, but not dangerous. We have only taken 4 priſoners, white men, one a Major, two inferior officers from Guadaloupe, and one of our own ſubjects."

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety Six.

An act directing that Pews and rights in houſes of public worſhip, ſhall be conſidered as real eſtate, and for regiſtering the ſame.

WHEREAS doubts have ariſen, whether pews, and rights in houſes of public worſhip are *real or perſonal* eſtates: Therefore, *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled and by the authority of the ſame*, That all pews and rights in houſes of public worſhip ſhall be hereafter conſidered and deemed in Law, to be *real eſtate*;—but nothing in this Act ſhall be conſtructed to effect in any manner, the titles to any ſuch pews any rights heretofore conſidered or acquired as perſonal eſtate.

And be it further enacted, That all Deeds and Conveyances of, and execution executed on ſuch pews and rights may be recorded by the Clerk of the Town, Diſtrict or Plantation, wherein the ſame are ſituated; and being ſo recorded ſhall have the ſame effect in law as the ſame had been recorded in the Regiſtry of Deeds; and ſuch Clerk ſhall be entitled to the ſame fees as are or may be allowed to Regiſter of Deeds for ſimilar ſervice.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 17, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate, Feb. 22, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

THS. DAWES, *Preſid't. pro. tem.*

By the Governor approved Feb. 23.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attеſt,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

NEW GOODS,
Juſt come to hand, at
Joſeph Clap, jun'rs
Store in Eaſtampton, a large aſſortment of European and India
GOODS,
among which are a variety of Lutеſtrings, Pluſhes Coloured, Changeable, Striped and Plain, curious figured, Striped and Plain Sattins, for Ladies Hats, Clouded, Striped, Plain and Twill'd Nankeens, India Sheetings, &c.
Alſo, expected in a few days—
a great variety of elegant Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Pewter, Braſs, Iron mongery, Cutlery, Nails, Glaſs, Powder, Shott, Cruſcot Saws, Iron Shovels, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Weſt-India GOODS as uſual.
May 18, 1796.

To be Sold,
A GOOD BLACKSMITHS SHOP and TOOLS, within five rods of Golſhen Meeting Houſe—will be ſold with ſaid ſhop, if wanted, a large HOUSE and 5 few acres of land.—For further particulars enquire of CHENY TAFT.
"Goſhen, May 21, 1796.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th inſt. 16 SHEEP, 11 old Sheep, and one of them black—not ſheared, all marked with left ear crop off, and a ſlit underſide of the right ear—5 Lambs, not ſheared, two of them black—Whoever has, or ſhall find ſaid Sheep, and will return them to the owner, or give information where they may be found, ſhall be generouſly rewarded,
DANIEL WARNER, jun.
Northampton, May 25, 1796.

Dancing School,
THE ſubſcriber begs liberty to do himſelf honor by informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Northampton, that he has it in contemplation to open a Dancing School in that town.
He further does himſelf the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Amherſt that he purpoſes to open a Dancing School in that town. The terms are eaſy; the room and muſic will be found by the teacher and the tuition for each ſcholar who has not attended one quarter will be for dollars the quarter, two dollars to be paid at the commencement of the ſchool, and the other four at the expiration of the quarter; thoſe who have attended one quarter or more will be admitted for four dollars the quarter, two dollars at the commencement of the ſchool and the other two at the end of the quarter.
N. B. The time when the ſchools will commence will be publiſhed in the next paper.
ASAPH STEBBINS.
Northampton, May 22d, 1796.

For Sale,
THIRTY or FORTY CALVES BAGS.—Enquire of
ABIJAH HUNT.
Williamſburgh, May 19, 1796

Taken up on the 19th inſt.
a light grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to prove property and take her away.
JACOB SMITH.
Hadley, May 24, 1796.

Nathan Storrs,
Clock and Watch Maker.
HAS juſt received a ſmall aſſortment of Engliſh and French Watches from 25 to 40 dollars, watch furniture by the doz. or ſingle, a handſome aſſortment of Necklaces Pendals, Gold Ear Rings, Gilt Spangles Enamel'd Snuff Boxes, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Silver and Plated Buckles of every kind, Paſt Knee do. Perknives, Key and Cornish Rings, Clock Glaſs by the doz. or ſingle, Clock and Time Pieces warranted accurately, with elegant Caſes from 24 to 100 dollars.
Wanted a Journeyman that is maſter of the Gold and Silver Smiths Buſineſs, likewiſe a likely lad about 14 years old.
Caſh given for old Gold, Silver, Braſs and Copper.
Northampton, May 24, 1796.

St. John,
NOTICE is hereby given, that the anniverſary Feſtival of St. John the Baptiſt will be celebrated at Federal Hall in Cheſter on Friday the 24th of June next, the Members and vicinity Brethren are requeſted to attend at ten of the clock A. M.—Sermon is to be preached at the Meeting-Houſe—The proceſſion will commence from Federal-Hall at eleven A. M. and ſervice begin at twelve A. M.—Each of the Clergy as feel diſpoſed are invited to attend ſervice and dine with the Fraternity.
The Worſhipful Maſter of Maſonic Lodges for the future will be held on the fourth Wedneſdays of each month.
By order of the Right Worſhipful Maſter—
SAMUEL STILES, Sec'ry.
Cheſter, May 17th, Anno Domini 1796. Anno Lucis 5796.

Daniel Butler,
HAS juſt come to hand and for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of Spring
GOODS,
Among which are, Superfine Broadcloths, Caſimeres, Chintz and Callicoes, Book and Jaconet Muſlins, Cambrick Dimity, Blue and Plaid Lutеſtrings, Mens Satin, India Cottons and Sheetings, Large and Small Tea Trays, Saw Mill Saws, Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Indigo of the firſt quality warranted.
Wanted, a quantity of Check Woolen Sheeting, 4-4ths Check, 7 wide, to be delivered by the firſt of Oct. 1796 Butter and Tow Cloth.

Chileab & Windſor Smith,
ACQUAINT their friends and cuſtomers that they have juſt received from New York, and now opening a general and handſome aſſortment of ſeaſonable and faſhionable Engliſh and Hird Ware
GOODS,
which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms and their uſual credit given. Alſo, a few Hogſheads St. Croix Rum, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Raiſins, Brafs Kettles various ſizes, quantity beſt Carolina Rice, Coffee and Fine Salt, which will be ſold either by wholeſale or retail very low for cash.
Hadley, May 23, 1796.

Hutchens and Hanchet,
VERY reſpectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have juſt received and now opening for ſale, at their ſtore in Worthington, a very general aſſortment of European and India
GOODS,
Crockery, Groceries and Hard Ware, which they offer on the lowеſt terms, for any kind of ready pay, or approved credit.
May 12th, 1796.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 5th of May inſt. a black HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 3 years old, natural cutter, with a ſtar in the forehead, and one white foot.—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
LUTHER ALVORD.
Eaſtampton, May 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Seth Wright,
A good ſecond hand CHAISE.
Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

Store Breaking!
40 Dollars Reward.
ON the night of the 20th inſtant, the ſtore of RICHARD FALLEY & SONS, in Cheſter, was broken open, and GOODS to the account of *One Hundred and Twenty Dollars* or *Sixty* viz.
One piece of country made butternut colored ſtriped cloth.
One piece of light pink coloured Lutеſtring.
One piece of green Perſian, and a piece of black ſilk lace.
Three pieces of plain, ſtriped and ſpotted Gauze.
A number of pair of ſilk Mitts and Gloves—a remnant of Cambrick—a remnant of black Muſlin—and a piece of Calicoe.
A number of ſmall red check'd with blue ſilk handkerchiefs.
A quantity of ſewing ſilk of various colours, with a number of other articles not here inſerted.
Alſo, a five dollar Pennſylvania Bank Bill, and about 14 dollars in ſilver. Six of which were in Dollars and the reſt in ſmaller pieces of ſilver.
The people in the neighbouring towns, particularly merchants, to whom it is expected the Goods may be offered for ſale, or bartered, are deſired to uſe their critical inſpection to detect the Thief.
Whoever will ſecure the property to the owners, with the Thief, ſhall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, or for the property only 20 Dollars.
☞ But if the unfeeling tranſgreſſors will think of the injury done to the ſufferers, and aſſume the humanity which on the ſhameful occaſion they ought, and convey the ſtolen property where the owners may again find it, no further enquiry will be made by
RICHARD FALLEY and SONS.
Cheſter, May 23, 1796.

As cheap as the cheapeſt!
White and Burr,
HAVE this day received from the laſt arrivals, a general aſſortment of
GOODS,
which they offer for ſale, on reaſonable terms, and as liberal a credit as is practiſed by any merchant in the State—The following articles compriſe a part—
Broadcloths, Caſimeres, Book, Tambored and Striped Muſlins, Basc, Ravan plain Velvets, Jaconet, Bordered and Thickſets, Cotton Do- Tambored Handkerſimm, Furnaſh Lawn, chiefs, Book Muſlin Manjeneel, Wedgewood, Handkerchiefs, with Borders, Speckled, Chambrey, the latteſt faſhion, Plain Lawn, Spotted, do. Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tambored do. Aprons, Lutеſtrings, Satin, Muſlet, Sarſnet, Lil- Cloth, Tambored Muſlin en, Hummum, Dur- Caps, Bandanno Handkerlas, Bandanno Handker- chiefs, Politeat, do. chiefs, Jaconet, Barcelona, do.
HARD WARE.
Mill, Crofcut, Hand & Irons, Nail Gimblets and Rafes, other Saws, Plain Files, Handles and Rafes, Caſtle Sticks, Dor Knobs, Cheſt Locks, Cupboard, do. Gun, do. Saddron, Hammers, Gimblets, Table and Tea Spoons, Webbing, Fine and Middle Brafs Knobbs, &c. &c.

Together with a general aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs Ware—among which we will mention the articles of Teas and Tobacco that are be recommended to be of a ſuperior quality—Alſo, in addition to the above, a handſome collection of BOOKS, conſiſting of about 250 different Volumes, which will be a Conſiderable and will poſitively be offered at a ſmall advance from the New-York prices.—particulars in our next.
Worthington, May, 1796.

JAMES INGOLS,
Wig-Maker & Hair-Dreſſer.
MOST reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs nearly oppoſite to the Court Houſe, where he has for ſale imported Windſor Soap, peculiar for ſhaving and faſtening the ſkin, Cream do. Wath Balls, Shaving Boxes, Razors, Pocket Combs, Round do. Dreſſing do. Role Pomatum, Pot do. Tooth Powder, Tooth Brufhes, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Swan Down Puffs, Powder Bags, Curling Tongs, Eſſence of different Odours, Hair Rolers, Hair Ribbons of a durable kind, alſo Lavders Spreads which are a compleat ſubſtitute for a head of hair that falls off by ſickneſs or otherwiſe; likewiſe Ladies Brades of various lengths and colours, alſo gentlemen's ſcalps ſo light and natural as not to be obſerved by the niceſt eye.
Northampton, April 27, 1796.

THE public are hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber has obtained a patent from Congreſs, for a Machine for the purpoſe of cleaning all kinds of ſeeds, grawth or filth of any kind, from all ſorts of grain.
Any perſon that ſhall make application, ſhall be furniſhed with the aforeſaid Machine, in proper ſection—by
BENJAMIN TYLER.
Claremont, *(New Hampſhire)* May 2, 1796.

For Sale,
A FEW CALVES BAGS, very cheap—by
ORANG WRIGHT.
Northampton, May 2, 1796.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1796. [—No. 510.—]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wedneſday, May 27.

On the motion for making Proviſion for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great-Britain.

Conclufion of Mr. Nicholas's Speech.

MR. Tracy ſaid, he would make a curſory view only, of ſome other articles of the treaty, and certain obſervations which had been made againſt them. It had been ſaid, the ſurrender of the poſts was ſaddled with conditions, which deſtroyed the benefits of the ſurrender; and much had been ſaid againſt leaving it optional with the Britiſh ſubjects, now living within the neighbourhood of the poſts, to become citizens of the United States, or not.

He aſked gentlemen, if it would have been poſſible, to have forced thoſe perſons to become American citizens, or to have removed to the Britiſh dominions, on the other ſide of the line? and whether in this latter caſe, we ſhould not have enlifted every man of them on the ſide of our enemies, and laid a foundation for the excitement of further diſcontent and war with the Indians?

A gentleman from Penſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had ſaid, that we would have left all thoſe perſons in the preſent ſituation that the treaty has, *yet why force us by treaty to do it?*

If that gentleman's poſition was juſt, that we were now making the treaty and that not ſo much as the *antient faith* was pledged, until we give our ſanction; why was the word *force* made uſe of?—were now free to act, or not, and he was confident no honeſt man could be deviſed to treat thoſe perſons living in the vicinity of the poſts, on that adopted by the treaty.

Free intercourſe, by land and inland navigation, the moſt deſirable circumſtance which could have occurred, was ſaid to be a fault in this treaty. He obſerved that the treaty of Utrecht, which a-mong many of the then eſtabliſhed between France and England a line nearly in the ſame place, remained a proviſion nearly in the ſame words; and he begged gentlemen to inform him how they meant to maintain a friendly intercourſe for ſuch an immenſe length of time, without making the intercourſe.

It had been ſaid, we ſhould be ſaddled with a ſum of very great amount, in Britiſh debts, even 15,000,000 of dollars. A gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Goodhue) had placed this matter on the beſt probable footing; by ſtating how much amount credit it was ſaid to obtain from Great Britain, and then aſſuming one year of one and an half year to be the aggregate; this at moſt would not exceed 6,000,000 of dollars for the whole debt, and allowing intereſt on the whole would not make more than a 300,000 of dollars. This ſum as nearly aſcertained in paper, but a part of the remainder could poſſibly be compenſated by the proviſions of the treaty. How great a ſum, in future, we ought to calculate upon, he left gentlemen to decide. If 15,000,000 of dollars was the ſum, he thought the aggregate debt to Britiſh creditors muſt have been at leaſt 50,000,000 of dollars, if not more, or leſs. He aſked the gentlemen from the ſouth, for the greateſt part of the debts were there, if this amount, or any where near it, had ever been acknowledged by them, or by Mr. Jefferſon in his ſtatement to the Britiſh miniſter: and whether, this enormous amount was not, in ſome meaſure, ſwelled upon the preſumption, that the treaty, as being the moſt formidable weapon of condemnation; and the moſt ſure, on the ſame ground, a deciſion of court on common law principles, had not been called a *legal impediment?* But he really thought, the *ſum* was not an object: if that ſum was to be fairly aſcertained; if honeſt creditors have been defeated by the government from a recovery of debts, we ought not that government to indemnify ſuch creditors?

A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had ſaid, the commiſſioners would probably be ſuch men, as that we might expect from their deciſions, *a tri-leaf for partiality to creditors.* He aſked that gentleman, if there could be a better plan of adjuſtment, and if the perſons who would probably be appointed commiſſioners, would not have character, reputation, and every thing dear to man, at ſtake, to indoce an upright deciſion!

He thought any man muſt have been very unfortunate indeed, in his intercourſe among his fellow men, to be capable of forming an eſtimate ſo degrading to the human character. Let the gentleman aſk his own heart, how he ſhould behave on ſuch an occaſion, and let him ſuppoſe, as charity would certainly dictate, that other men poſſeſſed honeſty as well as himſelf.

A gentleman from Penſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had ſaid yeſterday, that the boaſted benefits of the Eaſt India trade, ſecured to us by the treaty, were of little or no conſequence; and if we underſtood to ſuch about it, as we did of the Weſt India trade, that part of the treaty would be found as inſignificant as the 12th article; and that all our merchants were of that opinion. He thought this ſtatement incorrect in point of fact. So far as he was acquainted with the opinions of the beſt informed merchants, they were all in favor of the Eaſt India regulations, and the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Goodhue) whoſe opinion, as a well informed merchant, had always much weight with all who knew him; had ſome days ſince in public debate made a ſimilar declaration.

Your free bottoms ſhould make free goods, had been mentioned, and this treaty called a very bad one, for not containing ſuch a regulation; in ſuch ſtrong language, that he begged the indulgence of the committee, while he took notice of that objection.

The firſt, he obſerved, was the great high way of the world, of liberty of navigating it, was the right of all nations, and without molleſtation to carry their own property to ſuch places, as they pleaſed, not thereby infringing the rights of another.

But when two nations are contending and at war, what right, in the nature of things, could exiſt in a third nation, to interfere, and aſſiſt either of them? They had a right, if they choſe to join one party in the war; but on the principle of neutrality, could a right to aſſiſt one of them, be ſaid to exiſt? And if the nations at war have a right to take the property of their enemies, in a manner not reaſonable, that they ſhould exerciſe that right wherever they find ſuch property; not within the dominions or territory of a neutral nation? He thought the idea of making prize of enemy's property wherever it was found, and permitting a friend's property to go free wherever it was found, was laid in foundation in the nature of things, and was with as much propriety, called one of the laws of nations, as the prohibition to a neutral nation to carry military ſtores to a blockaded town. He believed, if the principle of free bottoms making free goods was once eſtabliſhed as the law of nations, we ſhould find as much evil exiſting from it, as from any other ſource. But ſuppoſing it to be ever ſo deſirable, we ought to conſider, that for the purpoſes of making a contract, two parties were abſolutely neceſſary; and that *both* would poſſeſs rights, and have a voice in the bargain. Mr. Tracy obſerved, he had intended to notice what had been ſaid of the article reſpecting contraband goods, but he had already conſumed ſo much time that he would omit it. He requeſted the patience of the committee, while he took a ſhort but general view of the treaty.

The treaty with Great Britain, he ſaid, however partially might diſlike, was in his opinion a good treaty, much better for the United States than we had any reaſon to expect. He declared he thought it ought to be adopted by the United States; if they had been ſtrong in armies and fleets, as a much better inducement of our miſunderſtandings and diſagreement with Great Britain, than war could have been, had our ſtrength been in almoſt any degree, great and reſpectable. He was not one of thoſe whoſe diſcernment was ſo acute, as to diſcover deſtruction and death in this treaty. By this treaty, we gained the Weſtern poſts, which gave us a tolerable ſecurity for peace with the Indians, and a certainty of the commerce of the weſtern world. New-York muſt be ſenſible to that country what Venice and Genoa were formerly to Europe. We ſecured to ourſelves the Eaſt India trade, a compenſation for the diſmiſſion made on our commerce, a ſettlement of many diſagreeable and painful controverſies; *peace*, and what added infinitely to the bleſſings even of *peace* itſelf, a confidence in our own government. We loſt nothing by this treaty, unleſs it could be called a loſs to indemnify honeſt creditors againſt the operation of the law, which had been created by a ſpirit, not deſerving of very flattering title; that was, he ſaid, a general view, and conſidering only the leading features of the inſtrument; but an acquiſition of a very extraordinary nature had been made againſt the treaty, that on compenſation was obtained by it, for the negroes carried away by the Britiſh army at the peace of 1783. On this ſubject, he would make but two remarks; one was reſpecting a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon.) It would be remembered by many who heard him, that two years ago, when Clark's intercourſe bill, (as it was called) was under conſideration, when a variety of other things preſcribed in it for the Britiſh nation to do, to prevent us from *ſtarving them by a prohibition of* intercourſe, a reſtoration of Negroes was moved; Mr. Madiſon oppoſed it, and made uſe of this remarkable expreſſion, "it was not proper to compenſate for the *price* of this country for no object of no "greater conſequence than a reſtoration of theſe "negroes, or compenſation for them." He aſked that gentleman, if it was now an object for which the *price* of this country ought to be committed? The ſecond obſervation he ſhould make, was in anſwer to the gentlemen from Penſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) who had ſaid negroes never were to be conſidered as "*booty*" of war; this was ſaid in anſwer and by way of refutation, to the conſtruction given to the words of the 7th article of the treaty of peace, which were, "*and his Britannic Majeſty* ſhall, with all convenient "ſpeed, and without cauſing any deſtruction, or "*carrying away any negroes* or other property of "the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, &c.

Mr. Tracy ſaid the conſtruction put upon theſe words had been ſo ably managed by ſeveral gentlemen before him, that nothing new could be ſaid upon the conſtruction, but Mr. Gallatin's attempt to obviate thoſe argumenta deferred notice. That gentleman had ſaid, negroes were not booty, and quoted Vattel in ſuppoſt of his aſſertion, becauſe the gentleman would have it, that at the end of a war, the negroes muſt be returned, as a matter of courſe, not veſting, by the capture, any right or property in the captors

impressing our seamen, by the British government. He declared he knew of none, and had never heard of one instance of the British government impressing the right of such practising upon it, of either assuming the right of such practising upon it, of either assuming the right of such practising upon it, of either assuming

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[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1796. [—No. 511.—]

POETRY.

THE WILLING SLAVE

VERSES on an African Woman, whose favorite Boy was kidnapped by the crew of a boat. The sailors, moved by the distress of the mother, would have restored the child, but the mate more judicious, chose to retain him, in hopes that the distress of the mother would induce her to become a voluntary slave rather than part with him.

OH! Heavy, didst thou bear in vain
The moving tale the CAPTIVE told?
Go then, and heap the fordid gain,
And sell thy fellow men for gold!

Yet when the dingy mother row'd
With eager steps and fought her child,
Even sailors, stern of heart were mov'd
With her fad moan, and gestures wild.

"Give her her boy, poor fool!" they cried:
"Why agonize a tender mind?
"Harpoon'd, harpoon'd!" the mate replied;
"Stack fail; the'll not be long behind."

'Twas so:—the wish'd her children dear,
Beckon'd the boat across the wave—
Yielded herself (to share the tear
Of her lost Boy) a WILLING SLAVE!

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 20, 1796.

"ON Tuesday last, the Supreme Judicial Court, was opened in this town, by the Hon. Chief Justice Dana, by a learned and patriotic charge to the Grand Jury; in which, after pointing out their duty with his usual ability and precision, he closed it, with an address to them, on the late alarming and critical state of our national affairs. The sentiment held up in this addrefs, fo perfectly coincided with the opinion of the Grand Jury on the subject, that they thought proper, in a very polite letter, to request a copy of that part of the charge, for publication.—The application and address are as follows:—

THE Grand Jury of the County of Plymouth, present the Hon. Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, with their thanks, for his learned and elegant charge, and for his congratulation on account of the late union, which may be productive of many advantages, and the removal of many evils which were justly to be feared—and sincerely hope that it is prefent and future generations. will receive all the benefits which they have a just right to expect from the best of Conftitutions, and the uninterrupted execution of good and wholefome laws—and desire a copy of fuch part of the fame for the prefs, as relates to the fituation of our political affairs.

JAMES THOMAS, Foreman,
Plymouth, May 19. 1796. per order.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

"HAVING gone through a ftatement of your official duties, I fhall take the liberty to add a few obfervations, which deeply affect the peace, the honor and welfare of our country.

"A few days past the afpect of our national affairs could not but excite in the mind of every thinking man, painful apprehenfions of their iffue.

"At peace with all the world, and to the full enjoyment of every thing which can make us a happy people, we were brought to the very confines of ruin, by the conduct of certain individuals, and by means of artifices devoted to their views, of having the public mind irritated to a degree that might have transported us into measures, which might have terminated in the deftruction of the goodly fabrick of our national government and driven from its administration, every man in whom we have been accuftomed to confide, and who deferves well of his country.

"Need I point your attention, to the torrent of abufe and calumny againft a character, the ornament of his country, who has done and fuffered, and will continue, I prefume, to do and fuffer every thing for that country, while it fhall not withhold from him, the beft conſolation of every virtuous citizen, the tribute of gratitude for his laborious fervices.

"Shall we *American* afford a new proof that Republics are ever ungrateful to their moft diftinguifhed benefactor? God forbid it.

"As we are the firft in the world in which hath been formed upon the true principles of civil liberty; and the equal rights of mankind, let us make it manifeft, that fo odious an obfervation cannot juftly be applied to *America*, however it might be to the ancient Republics.

"I mean not to confine thefe reflections to the Firft magiſtrate of our nation—they are applicable to others, who have ſteadily ſupported him in the purſuits of the beſt intereſts of our country—and if he and they are upheld by the great body of the people, they will yet ſave us from ruin, in ſpite of domeſtic, or foreign intrigues.

"Let us bear in mind, that to *America* is committed the ſacred charge of eſtabliſhing this important poſition, in the face of all deſpots and their adherents, that mankind were created free, and are made capable of enjoying freedom, that is, all that freedom which is not deſtructive of the peace and happineſs of ſociety.

"Should *America* fail in this glorious experiment of that people on the face of the earth can ſucceed in it."

"The people of *New England* are as yet unadulterated by an influx of foreigners—they continue uniform in their manners, habits and principles of government; and if they are not precipitated into meaſures, under a ſudden guſt of paſſion, artfully raiſed to ſerve occaſional purpoſes, as they ever have done, ſo they will continue to diſcern and purſue the true intereſts of their country.

"On this our national character, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, I build my hopes of our political ſalvation, I mean, the preſervation of our Federal Government, entire, and of each branch of it in the full exerciſe of its Conſtitutional powers.

"I will not deſcend to particulars. It is not my duty or inclination in this place.—But I will ſay generally, that not having loſt my confidence in the adminiſtration of our national government, becauſe I do not find or believe, it has betrayed the intereſt of our country, I feel myſelf bound not only officially, but as a private citizen, to give it my full ſupport, and to recommend it to my fellow-citizens, to ſtudy the things which make for our peace. No greater evil can befal a community, than an unſtable government—it renders every thing precarious, and keeps the public mind in a ſtate of conflict and perturbation.

"If we admit the influence of what are called Revolutionary principles among us, we may, we muſt bid adieu to that ſecurity of life, liberty and property, which is the end and deſign of all Legiſlative Governments, and the peculiar glory of our own.

"I have never doubted that there was good ſenſe and public virtue enough in the people at large, to maintain and ſupport our free conſtitutions, the energy of our laws, and the true dignity of our National Government, againſt all oppoſition, whether from within or without.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Suffer me, before I ſit down, to congratulate you on the late happy change in the aſpect of our national affairs—that the public mind has been awakened to a ſerious attention to their very critical ſtate—and that the late majority of our Repreſentatives in Congreſs, on more mature deliberation, have become the minority; by which means, the good faith and the union of our national government is ſo far reſtored—and may be ſeen great that no untoward accidents may again diſturb its harmony, or the public tranquility."

The foregoing ſentiments and the feeling manner in which they were delivered, appeared to excite in the audience, which was very numerous, the moſt pleaſing emotions; and ſeemed to aſſure another proof of that juſt political maxim, *that the people will always think and do right when the ſubject before them is thoroughly underſtood.*

Notice is hereby given, to

the Non reſident Proprietors of Land, lying in Plainfield, in the County of Hampſhire, that their Lands are taxed in State, County, Town, Miniſterial and Highway Taxes, for the year 1793. 1795 and 1795, as follows: For the year 1793.

	No of Lots.	£.	s.	d.
Second Diviſion.	22	7	1	0
	32	6	0	9
	41	7	1	0
Third Diviſion.	16	9	3	0
	19	6	7	1
Second Diviſion of Hatfield	12	4	2	3
Equivalent.	36	0	10	0
For 1794. Second Diviſion.	32	8	8	0
	41	6	10	2
	22	8	8	0
Third Diviſion.	16	3	5	2
	19	8	1	0
Second Diviſion of Hatfield	6	1	11	0
Equivalent.	12	5	2	1
	36	0	15	0

	No of Lots.	£.	s.	d.
For 1795, Second Diviſion.	22	1	19	7
	24	0	18	1
	32	1	10	7
	41	1	10	7
Third Diviſion.	16	0	18	5
	19	1	9	5
Second Diviſion of Hatfield	6	0	19	4
Equivalent.	12	0	11	8
	36	0	16	3
	42	0	19	6

Unleſs ſaid Taxes are paid on, or before the laſt Monday in June next, at 9 o'clock A. M. ſo much of ſaid Lands will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of SAMUEL STREETER, Innholder in ſaid Plainfield, as will be neceſſary to pay ſaid Taxes, with all intereſting charges.

SAMUEL STREETER, Collector for 1793.
EBENEZER COLSON, jun. Collector for 1794 and 1795.

Plainfield, March 26 1796.

Zacariah Field,

HAS juſt received from New York, a general aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Hard Ware

GOODS:

alſo an aſſortment of Weſt India Goods, which he offers for ſale at the loweſt price for ready pay or ſhort credit.

Aſhfield, May 23, 1796

Henſhaw and Hunt,

HAVE juſt received a large quantity of the beſt Engliſh Hoop and L Steel, which they will ſell by the ton or leſs quantity at a very low rate.—Iron, German Steel, 20 to 10d. 8d. and 4d. Nails, Window Glaſs, and W. I. Goods as uſual.

Northampton, June 1 1796

AT the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace holden at Northampton, in and for the county of Hampſhire, on the third Tueſday of May Anno Domini 1796.

It is now ordered by the Juſtices of the ſaid Court, that the fare of the ſeveral Ferries across Connecticut River in ſaid County be in future,

For a ſingle perſon, three cents.
Man and Horſe, ſix cents.
Chaiſe and one Horſe, twelve cents.
Loaded Team, twenty five cents.

ROBERT BRECK, Clerk.

June 1, 1796.

White and Mayhew,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have juſt received, and now for ſale at their Store in Williamſburgh, a very general aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS,

which they offer on the loweſt terms for ready pay or approved credit—alſo, Brandy, St. Croix Rum in the hhd, or ſmaller quantity, Ruſſia Iron, German, Engliſh, Bliſtered and American Steel, 6 by 8 Window Glaſs, &c.

Williamſburgh, May 31, 1796.

We the ſubſcribers, being

appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampſhire, Commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors, to the eſtate of *Timothy Barrow*, late of Cheſterfield, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months, from the 7th of May inſt. being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of ſaid appointment, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt and September next, at the houſe of John Stone, in Cheſterfield, from one to five o'clock on ſaid days.

BENJAMIN BATES, } *Commiſſioners.*
JOHN RUSSELL, }

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM KEITH, *Adminiſtrator.*

May 25. 1796.

To be ſold by order of the

Court, at public Vendue, at the houſe of Robert Field, innholder in Greenwich, on Monday the twenty-ſeventh day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a farm lying in the ſouth part of Pelham, containing about sixty acres of land, well proportioned for tillage, mowing and paſturing, with an excellent orchard—alſo, an houſe and barn thereon. Likewiſe at the ſouth part of Greenwich, a lot of land containing about 10 acres, with an houſe thereon; alſo a few in ſouth parith Meeting-houſe, Greenwich, it being the real eſtate of John Eaton, late of Greenwich, deceaſed—the widow of ſaid deceaſed will hold the improvement of the dower, which is at Greenwich, during her natural life.

ELIPHAZ EATON, *Adminiſtrator.*

Pelham, May 25. 1796

Wanted immediately, a

number of journeymen Shoemakers, to whom good pay will be made.—Inquire of

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, May 30. 1796.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber

on the 25th inſt. a ſorrel horſe, (aboſt eight years old, natural ambler, with a ſtreak in the face head, the off eye par ony, light main and tail, white feet. The owner is deſired to prove property pay charges and take him away.

DAVID WOOD.

Wellington, May 31 1796

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, on the nineteenth inſt. five ſheep with halfpenny under ſide each ear and crop in the face; three do. with halfpenny under ſide each ear; one do. with crop and ſlit in the right ear, halfpenny under ſide of the ſame. The owners or owners are deſired to prove property pay charges and take them away.

DAVID PORTER.

Northampton, May 26. 1796.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of Capt. Lot Pomeroy in Cheſter, May 22. a dark bay mare, three years old not ſtock'd, black mane and tail, treats all. Whoever will return ſaid Mare, or give information where ſhe may be found, ſhall be well rewarded by OLIVER PARSONS.

Northampton, June 1. 1796

Take Notice,

TO be ſold, a FARM lying in Belchertown, which has been known by the name of WARNER'S TAVERN—the convenient ſituation for a Tavern muſt not be mentioned, as it is fully known to every one who has traveled in this road; it is now improved as a Stage Tavern.—It is ſituated one mile north of the meeting houſe, on the Poſt Road, leading from Boſton to Northampton. It is well accommodated with moving, planting and tillage, and contains 100 acres—there is an excellent ſpring of water brought into the houſe, and is excellent for cooling or any other purpoſe. The barn, barns and out buildings are all in good repair, and convenient.—For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

ROBERT DUNBAR.

N. B. To be entered upon the firſt of Sept. Belchertown, May 12. 1796

Strayed from the ſubſcriber,

on the 18th inſt. 16 SHEEP, 11 old Sheep, and one of them black—not theared, all marked with left ear crop off, and a ſlit underſide of the right ear—5 Lambs, not marked, two of them black—Whoever has, or ſhall find ſaid Sheep, and will return them to the owner, or give information where they may be found, ſhall be generouſly rewarded,

DANIEL WARNER, jun.

Northampton, May 25. 1796.

To be Sold,

A GOOD BLACKSMITHS SHOP and TOOLS, within five rods of Goſhen Meeting Houſe—will be ſold with ſaid ſhop if wanted, a large HOUSE and a few acres of land.—For further particulars enquire of

CHENY TAFT.

Goſhen, May 21. 1796.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber,

on the 5th of May, inſt. a black HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 3 years old, natural trotter, with a ſtar in the forehead, and one white foot.—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LUTHER ALVORD.

Eaſtampton, May 11, 1796.

Hutchens and Hanchet,

VERY reſpectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have juſt received and now opening for ſale, at their Store in Worthington, a very general aſſortment of European and India

GOODS,

Crockery, Groceries and Hard Ware, which they offer on the loweſt terms, for any kind of ready pay, or approved credit.

May 12th, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Seth Wright,

A good ſecond hand CHAISE,
Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

Store Breaking!

40 Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 20th inſtant, the ſtore of RICHARD FALLEY & SONS, in Cheſter, was broken open, and GOODS to the amount of *One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Stolen*, viz.

One piece of country made buttoned coloured ruſſ'd cloth.
One piece of light pink coloured Lutebring.
One piece of green Perſian, and a piece of black ſilk lace.
Three pieces of plain, ſtriped and ſpotted Gauze.
A number of pair of ſilk Mitts and Gloves—a remnant of Cambric—a remnant of black Mode—and a piece of Calicar.
A number of ſmall red check'd with blue ſilk handkerchiefs.
A quantity of ſewing ſilk of various colours, with a number of other articles not here inſerted.
Alſo, a five dollar Pennſylvania Bank Bill, and about 15 dollars in ſilver, 8 of which were in Dollars and the reſt in ſmaller pieces of ſilver.

The people in the neighbouring towns, particularly merchants, to whom it is expected the Goods may be offered for ſale, are beſeech, are deſired to uſe their critical inſpection to detect the Thief.

Whoever will ſecure the property to the owner, with the Thief, ſhall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, or for the property only 20 Dollars.

☞ But if the unfeeling tranſgreſſion will think of the injury done to the ſufferers, and aſſume the humanity which on the ſhameful occaſion they ought, and eaſeyer the ſtolen property where the owners may again find it, no further enquiry will be made by

RICHARD FALLEY and SONS.

Cheſter, May 23. 1796.

NEW GOODS,

Juſt come to hand, at

Joſeph Clap, jun'rs

Store in Eaſtampton, a large aſſortment of European and India

GOODS,

conſiſting which are a variety of Luteſtrings, Plain Satins, Chargeable, Striped and Plain, cotton Shapes, Striped and Plain Sattins, for Ladies Hats, Cloaded, Striped, Plain and Twill'd Nankeens, India Sheetings, &c.

Alſo, a great variety of elegant Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Pewter, Steels, Iron mongery, Cutlery, Nails, Glaſs, Powder, Shott, Crafort Sacks, Iron Shovels, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Weſt India GOODS as uſual.

May 18, 1796.

Daniel Butler,

HAS juſt come to hand and for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of Spring

GOODS,

Among which are, Superfine Broadcloths, Caſimeres, Clothes and Callicoes, Book and Jaconet Muſlins, Corded Dimities, Plain and Figured Luteſtrings, Mens Satin, India Cottons and Sewings, Large and Small Tea Trays, Saw Mill Saws, Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Indigo of the firſt quality unrated.

Wanted, a quantity of Check Woolen Shirting, Plain Check, 2 wide, to be delivered by the firſt of July.—Ft. Butter and Tow Cloth.

Chileab & Windſor Smith,

ACQUAINT their friends and cuſtomers that they have juſt received from New-York, and now opening a general and handſome aſſortment of feaſionable and faſhionable Engliſh and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms and their uſual credit given. Alſo, a few Hogſheads St. Croix Rum, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Ruſſia, Brafs Kettles various ſizes, quantity beſt Chriſtaffe Steel, Cannon Powder, Shot, which will be ſold either by wholeſale or retail very low for cash.

Hadley, May 23. 1796.

Nathan Storrs,

Clock and Watch Maker.

HAS juſt received a ſmall aſſortment of Engliſh and French Watches from 25 to 40 dollars, watch furniture by the doz. or ingle, a handſome aſſortment of Necklaces Pendals, Gold Ear Rings, Gilt Spangles Enamel'd Snuff Boxes, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Silver and Plated Barkles of every kind, Pad Knobs, Pendants, Key and Curtain Rings, Clock Glaſs by the doz. or ingle, Clock and Time Pieces of various kinds, with elegant Caſes from 16 to 100 dollars.

Wanted a journeyman that is maſter of the Gold and Silver Smiths Buſineſs, likewiſe a likely lad about 12 years old.

Caſh given for old Gold, Silver, Braſs and Copper.

Northampton, May 24. 1796.

For Sale,

THIRTY or FORTY CALVES-BAGS.—Enquire of

ABIJAH HUNT.

Williamſburgh, May 10, 1796

Taken up on the 10th inſt.

a light grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to prove property and take her away.

JACOB SMITH.

Hadley, May 24. 1796

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

MR. AMES's SPEECH.

Whatever may have been the difference of opinion on the ſubject matter of the late important diſcuſſion before the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States; the excellence of the following ſpeech has been univerſally admitted. It has been allowed to be one of the beſt (if not actually *the beſt*) ever delivered before that honourable body. Although we have, neceſſarily, been obliged to omit many of the very lengthy ſpeeches, to which the ſubject gave riſe; Mr. Ames, from having ſpoken but once during the Seſſion (owing to his ill ſtate of health) is entitled, independently of the valuable matter he affords us, to our particular attention.

[Daily Advertiſer.]

I ENTERTAIN the hope, perhaps a raſh one, that my ſtrength will hold out not to ſpeak a few minutes.

In my judgment, a right deciſion will depend more on the temper and manner in which we may prevail upon ourſelves to contemplate the ſubject, than upon the development of any profound political principles, or any remarkable ſkill in the application of them.—If we could succeed to neutralize our inclinations, we ſhould find leſs difficulty than we have to apprehend in ſurmounting all our objections.

The ſuggeſtion, a few days ago, that the houſe manifeſted ſymptoms of heat and irritation, was made and received as if the charge ought to create ſurpriſe, and would convey reproach. Let us be more juſt to ourſelves, and to the occaſion. Let us not affect to deny the exiſtence and intenſion of ſome portion of prejudice and feeling into the debate, when from the very ſtructure of our nature we ought to anticipate the circumſtance as a probability, and when we are admoniſhed by the evidence of our ſenſes that it is a fact.

How can we make profeſſions for ourſelves, and offer exhortations to the houſe, that no influence ſhould be felt but that of duty, and no guide reflected but that of the underſtanding, while the geal to rally every paſſion of man is continually ringing in our ears!

Our underſtandings have been addreſſed, it is true, and with ability and effect; but I demand, has any corner of the heart been left unexplored? It has been attempted to find auxiliary arguments, and, when that attempt failed, to awaken the feelings that would require none. Every prejudice and feeling has been ſummoned to liſten to ſome peculiar ſtile of address; and yet we ſeem to believe, and to conſider a doubt as an inſult, that we are ſtrangers to any influence but that of unbiaſed reaſon.

It would be ſtrange that a ſubject which has roſed in turn all the paſſions of the country ſhould be diſcuſſed without the interference of any of our own. We are men, and therefore not exempt from thoſe paſſions—ambitions & repreſentatives, we feel the intereſts of our ſtate more than the general intereſt of the whole. We ſhould be more than human if ſome feelings were not diſintereſted—it is impoſible we ſhould be diſpaſſionate. The warmth of ſuch feelings may bedond the judgment, and, for a time, pervert the underſtanding.

But the public credibility and our own, has ſtamped the ſpirit of conciliation on the firſt ſteps in motion to the debate. The public attention has been quickened to mark the progreſs of the diſcuſſion, and its judgment, often haſty and erroneous on firſt impreſſions, has become ſolid and enlightened at laſt. Our reſult will, I hope, on that account be the fairer and more manly, as well as more accordant with that of the nation. The only conſtant agents in political affairs, are the paſſions of men. Shall we complain of our nature—ſhall we ſay that man ought to have been made otherwiſe. It is right already, becauſe it is from whom we derive our nature, ordained it ſo —and beſide thus made and thus acting, the ends of truth and the public good are the more ſurely promoted.

But an attempt has been made to produce an inference of a nature more bonbaſtic and more unfriendly to truth. It is very unfairly pretended that the conſtitutional right of this houſe is at ſtake, and to be aſſerted and preſerved only by a vote in the negative. We hear it ſaid that this is a ſtruggle for liberty, a manly reſiſtance againſt the deſign to nullify this aſſembly, and to make it a cypher in the government. That the Preſident and Senate, the numerous meetings in our cities, and the influence of the country, are the agents and inſtruments of a ſyſtem of coercion and terror, to force the treaty down our throats, though we abhor it, and in ſpite of the cleareſt convictions of duty and conſcience.

It is neceſſary to paſſe here and enquire, whether theſe repreſentations of this kind be not unfair in their very texture and falſely, and pernicious in all their conſequences: They oppoſe an obſtacle in the path of enquiry, not ſimply diſcouraging, but abſolutely inſurmountable. They will not yield to argument; for, as they were not reaſoned up, they cannot be reaſoned down. They are higher than a Chineſe wall in their view, and built of materials that are indeſtructible. While this temper is ſuffered to rage; it is vain to ſay to this mountain, be thou caſt into the ſea. For, I aſk of the men of knowledge of the world, whether they would not find him for a blockhead that ſhould hope to prevail on an argument whoſe ſcope and object it is to mortify the ſenſe of the expected proſelyte? I aſk further, when ſuch attempts have been made, have they not failed of ſucceſs? the indignant heart repels a conviction that is believed to inſult it.

The firſt love of an individual is not warmer in its ſenſe, nor more conſtant in its action, than what is called in French, *eſprit de Corps*, or the firſt love of an aſſociation; that jealous affection which a body of men is always ſeized to bear towards its own prerogatives and power. I will not condemn this paſſion. Why ſhould we urge an unmeaning cenſure, or yield to groundleſs fears that truth and duty will be abandoned, becauſe men in a public aſſembly are ſtill men, and feel that ſpirit of eſcpe which is one of the laws of their nature? Still leſs ſhould we deſpond or complain, if we reflect that this very ſpirit is a guardian inſtinct that watches over the life of this aſſembly. It cherishes the principle of ſelf preſervation—and without that exiſtence, and its exiſtence with all the ſtrength we ſee it poſſeſs, the privileges of the repreſentatives of the people, and mediately the liberty of the people would not be guarded, as they are, with a vigilance that never ſleeps, and an unrelenting conſtancy and courage.

If the conſequences muſt unfairly attributed to the vote in the affirmative were not chimerical, and worſe, for they are deceptive, I ſhould think it a reproach to be found even moderate in my zeal to aſſert the conſtitutional powers of this aſſembly; and whenever they ſhall be in real danger, the preſent occaſion affords proof that there will be no want of advocates and champions.

Indeed ſo prompt are theſe feelings, and when once roſed, ſo difficult to pacify, that if we could prove the alarm was groundleſs, the prejudice againſt the appropriations may remain on the mind, and it may even paſs for an act of prudence and duty to negative a meaſure which was lately believed by ourſelves, and may hereafter be believed by others, to encroach upon the powers of the houſe. Principles that bear a remote affinity with uſurpation on thoſe powers, will be rejected, not merely as errors, but as wrongs. Our ſenſibilities will ſtrike from a path where it is poſſible they may be wounded, and be inflamed by the higheſt ſuſpicion of an aſſault.

While theſe propoſſeſſions remain, all argument is uſeleſs; it may be heard with the ceremony of attention, and aſſiſt its own reſources and the paſſions it awakens to put on the garments of purpoſe. The ears may be open, but the mind will remain locked up, and every paſs to the underſtanding guarded.

Unleſs therefore this jealous and repulſive fear for the rights of the houſe can be allayed, I will not aſk a hearing.

I cannot preſs this topic too far—I cannot addreſs myſelf with too much emphaſis to the magnanimity and candor of thoſe who ſit here, to ſuffer their own feelings, and, while they do, to examine the grounds of their alarm. I repeat it, we muſt conquer our perſuaſion—that this body has an intereſt in one ſide of the queſtion more than the other, before we attempt to ſurmount our objections. On moſt ſubjects, and ſolemn ones too, perhaps in the moſt ſolemn of all, we form our moſt mature concluſions than evidence.

Let me expoſtulate with gentlemen to admit, if it be only by way of ſuppoſition and with the reſerve that it is barely poſſible they have yielded too ſoddenly to their alarms for the powers of this houſe—that the addreſſes which have been made with ſuch variety of forms and with ſo great dexterity of form of them, to all that is prejudice and paſſion in the heart, are either the effects of their inſtruments of artifice and deception, and then let them for the ſubject once more to its ſtrigleneſs and ſimplicity.

It will be impoſſible, on taking a fair review of the ſubject, to juſtify the paſſionate appeals that have been made to us to ſtruggle for our liberties and rights, and the ſolemn exhortations to reject the propoſition, ſaid to be concealed in that ſo many table to ſurrender them forever. In ſpite of this mock ſolemnity, I demand, if the houſe will not concur in the meaſure to execute the treaty, what other courſe ſhall we take? How many ways of expreſſing the hoſtile reſolve?

In the nature of things there are but three—we are either to make the treaty—to obſerve it—or break it. It would be abſurd to ſay we will do neither. If I may repeat a phraſe already ſo much abuſed, we are under coercion to do one of them, and we have no power, by the exerciſe of our diſcretion, to prevent the conſequences of a choice.

By refuſing to act, we chuſe. The treaty will be broken and muſt fall to the ground. Where is the ſtrength then of replying to thoſe who urge upon the houſe the topics of duty and policy, that they attempt to *force* the treaty down, and to compel this aſſembly to renounce its diſcretion, and to degrade itſelf to the rank of a blind and paſſive inſtrument in the hands of the treaty-making power. In caſe we reject the appropriation, we do not exerciſe any greater liberty of action, we gain no more freedom than before from the conſequences of the deciſion. Indeed they are not to be evaded. It is neither juſt nor manly to complain that the treaty-making power has produced this *coercion* to act. It is not the act or the deſpotiſm of that power, it is the nature of things that compels. Shall we, dreading to become the blind inſtruments of power, ſtigmatize ourſelves as the dupes of mere ſounds of impoſture? yet that word, that empty word, *coercion*, has given ſcope to an eloquence, that, one would imagine, could not be tired, and did not chuſe to be quieted.

Let us examine ſtill more in detail the alternatives that are before us, and we ſhall hardly fail to ſee in ſtill ſtronger lights the futility of the apprehenſions for the power and liberty of the houſe.

If, as ſome have ſuggeſted, the thing called a Treaty, is incomplete, if it has no binding force or obligation, the firſt queſtion is, will this houſe complete the inſtrument, and by concurring, impart to it that force which it wants.

The doctrine has been avowed, that the treaty, though formally ratified by the executive power of both nations, though publiſhed as a *Law* for our own by the Preſident's proclamation, is ſtill a mere propoſition ſubmitted to this aſſembly, no way diſtinguiſhable in point of authority or obligation from a motion for leave to bring in a bill, or any other original act of ordinary legiſlation. This doctrine, ſo novel in our country, yet ſo dear to many, puzzlely for the reaſon that in the contention for power, victory is always dear, is ultimately ſuppoſed to be attended with the moſt ſolid as well as the moſt ſubſtantial advantages. Theſe are the fair interpretation of our own reſolutions—(Mr. Blount's.) We declare that the treaty-making power is exclusively veſted in the Preſident and Senate, and not in this houſe. Need I ſay that we ſly in the face of that reſolution when we pretend that the acts of that power are *nu-valid* until we have concurred in them? It would be an abſurdity, or worſe, to aſſert, that the language of the moſt glaring contradiction, and to claim a ſhare in a power which we at the ſame time diſclaim as excluſively veſted in other departments. What can be more ſtrange than to ſay, that the compacts of the Preſident and Senate with foreign nations are treaties, *without our agency*, and yet thoſe compacts want all power and obligation until they are ſanctioned by our concurrence? It is not my deſign in this place, if at all, to go into the diſcuſſion of this part of the ſubject. I will, at leaſt for the preſent, take it for granted that this propoſition is unworthy of ſerious conſideration. It is, indeed, leſs miſchievous in the form of reaſoning, but it does, lies almoſt out of the reach of refutation.

But, ſay thoſe who bide the abſurdity under ambiguous phraſes, have we not diſcretion?—And if we have, are we not to make uſe of it in judging of the expediency or inexpediency, of the treaty? Our reſolution claims this privilege, and we can not ſurrender it without equal inconſiſtency and breach of duty.

If there be any inconſiſtency in the caſe, it lies, not in making the appropriations for the treaty, but in the reſolution itſelf—(Mr. Blount's.) Let us examine it more nearly. A treaty is a bargain between nations, binding in good faith: and what makes a bargain? The aſſent of the contracting parties. We allow that the treaty power is not in this houſe, this houſe has no ſhare in contracting, and is not a party; of conſequence the Preſident and the Senate alone, may make a treaty that is binding in good faith. We admit, to ſome better, we gentlemen, a right to judge of the expediency of treaties—that is the conſtitutional province of our diſcretion. Be it ſo. What follows? Treaties, when adjudged by us to be inexpedient, fall to the ground, and the public faith is not hurt. This, incredible and extravagant as it may ſeem, is aſſerted. The amount of it, in plainer language is this—the Preſident and Senate are to make national bargains, and this houſe has nothing to do in making them. But *bad* bargains do not bind this houſe, and the moſt diſtaſteful conſequence, do not bind the nation. When a national bargain called a treaty is made, its binding force does not depend upon *the making*, but upon our opinion that it is good. As our opinion on the matter can be known and declared only by ourſelves, when ſitting in our legiſlative capacity, the treaty, though ratified, and, as we chuſe to term it, *made*, is long no in ſuſpenſe, 'till our ſenſe is aſcertained. We condemn the bargain, and it falls; though, as we ſay, our faith does not. We approve a bargain as expedient, and it ſtands firm, and binds the nation. Yet, even in this latter caſe, its force is plainly not derived from the ſatisfaction of the treaty-making power, but from our approbation. Who will trace theſe inferences and pretend that we may have no ſhare, according to the argument, in the treaty-making power? Theſe opinions, nevertheleſs, have been advocated with infinite zeal and perſeverence. It is poſſible that any man can be hardy enough to avow them and their ridiculous conſequences?

Let me haſten to ſuppoſe the treaty is conſidered as already made, and then the alternative is fairly preſented to the mind, whether we will obſerve the treaty, or break it. This in fact is the naked queſtion.

If we chuſe to obſerve it with good faith, our courſe is obvious. Whatever is ſtipulated to be done by the nation, muſt be complied with. Our agency, if it ſhould be requiſite, cannot be properly refuſed. And I do not ſee why it is not as obligatory a rule of conduct for the legiſlative as for the courts of law.

I cannot loſe this opportunity to remark, that the *coercion*, ſo much dreaded and declaimed againſt, appears at length to be no more than the authority of principles, the deſpotiſm of duty. Gentlemen complain we are *forced* to act in this way—we are forced to follow the treaty. It is very true, unleſs we claim the liberty of abuſe, the right to act as we ought not. There is but one right way open for us, the laws of morality and good faith have fenced up every other. What fort of liberty is that which we preſume to exerciſe againſt the authority of thoſe laws? It is by tyrants to complain that principles are reſtrains, and that they have no liberty ſo long as their deſpotiſm has limits. Theſe principles will be unfolded by examining the remaining queſtion.

SHALL WE BREAK THE TREATY?

The Treaty is bad, ſay ſome, totally bad, in every reſpect. It ſacrifices the intereſt, the honour, the independence of the Weſtern States, and the faith of our engagements to France. If we liſten to the clamor of unintemperance, the evils are of a number not to be counted, and of a nature not to be borne, e-

elarge upon the commercial operation of the treaty.

I proceed to the second proposition which I have stated as indispensibly requisite to a refusal of the performance of a treaty. Will the state of public opinion justify the deed?

No government, not even a despotism, will break its faith without some pretext—and it must be such as will carry the public opinion along with it. Reasons of policy, if not of morality, forbid us even Turkey and Algiers from breaches of treaty in mere wantonness of perfidy, in open contempt of the reproaches of their subjects. Surely a popular Government will not proceed more arbitrarily as it is more free—or as it has better shame or fewer scruples in proportion as it has better morals. It will not proceed against the faith of treaties at all, unless the strong and decided sense of the nation shall pronounce not simply that the treaty is not advantageous, but that it ought to be broken and annulled. Such a plain manifestation of the sense of the citizens will indispensibly requisite, first, because if the popular apprehensions be not an infallible criterion of the unbeneficialness of the instrument, their acquiescence in the operation of it is an irrefragable proof that the extreme case does not exist which alone can justify our setting it aside.

In the next place, this approving opinion of the citizens is requisite as the best preventive of the ill consequences of a measure always so delicate, and often so hazardous.—Individuals would in that case at least, attempt to repel the opprobrium that would be thrown upon Congress by those who will charge it with perfidy. They would give weight to the testimony of facts, and to the authority of principles, on which the government would rest its vindication. And if war should ensue upon the violation, our citizens would not be divided from their government nor the ardor of their courage chilled by the confusion of ideas of injustice, and the sense of humiliation, that feeble which invites those despicable who know they are defied.

I shall add no more, and with me it has a force that no words of mine can augment, that a government wantonly refusing to fulfil its engagements, is the corruptor of its citizens. Will the Laws continue to prevail in the hearts of the people, when the respect that gives them efficacy is withdrawn from the Legislators? How shall we punish vice while we practice it? We have not the force, and vain will be our reliance when we have forfeited the reverence of opinion. To weaken governments and to corrupt morals are effects of a breach of faith not to be prevented—and from effects they become causes, producing with augmented activity, more disorder and more corruption—order will be disturbed, and the life of the public liberty shortened.

And who, I would enquire, is hardy enough to pretend that the public voice demands the violation of the treaty? the evidence of it the fact the great mass of the nation is often equivocal. But when was it ever manifested with more energy and precision than at the present moment? The voice of the people is raised against the measures of refusing the appropriations. If gentlemen should urge, nevertheless, that all this sound of alarm is a counterfeit exertion of the fears of the public, I will proceed to other proofs. Is the treaty injurious to our commerce? What has blinded the eyes of the merchants and traders? Surely they are not enemies to trade, nor ignorant of their own interests. Their resolve is not to be mistaken as that of a nation, or even of a political association. The articles flagrantly violated, and they are not our injuries on the sea are laid to the charge. By whom is this said? The very men whose fortunes are staked upon the competency of that redress say no such thing. They wait with anxious fear left you should annul that compact on which all their hopes are rested.

This we offer proof, little short of absolute demonstration, that the voice of our country is raised not to pacifism, but to deprecate, the non-performance of our engagements. It is not the nation, it is one, and but one, branch of the government that proposed to reject them. With this aspect of things, to reject is an act of desecration.

I shall be asked why a treaty so good in some articles, and so harmless in others, has not won such hardening opposition? and how the clamours against it from New-Hampshire to Georgia can be accounted for? The apprehension is extremely diffused, on its first publication, will be vouched as proof that the treaty is bad, and that the people hold it in abhorrence.

I am not even prepared to find an answer to this interrogation.—Certainly a foresight of its pernicious operation could not have created all the fears that were felt or excited. The alarm spread farther than the publication of the treaty. There were many critics than readers. Before, as before, the subject was examined, those fears have subsided. Subject was examined, those fears have subsided. Effect of the measures of publication are quicker than those of the understanding. We are to search for the causes of still impressions, not in the articles of this obnoxious and misrepresented instrument, but in the state of the public feelings.

(Continued in 1st page)

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, 16 Germinal, April 5.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Publication by order of the 10th Germinal.

THE occasion of that audience, which was announced to be the reception of the MARQUIS DE CASTRO in the capacity of a Spanish Ambassador, had brought in the national palace of the Executive Directory, a great number of citizens. The gates were guarded by troops of cavalry; a row of grenadiers, who were a part of the guard of the Directory, were stationed in the vestibules, and in the first rooms. Towards noon the audience hall was opened, and immediately filled by the public, for whose convenience some circular benches were fixed in the part opposite the windows. The utmost decency reigned in that assembly, decorated by a great number of female citizens, and by many members of the diplomatic and navy. All the members of the diplomatic body came in successively, and as they arrived the troops paid to them military honours.—Among them were remarked several Swedish and Spanish officers with their respective uniforms and swelling in their cockades the colours of their country. A great number of coaches filled the yard of the palace, and the ancillary parts of the ceremony had the character of the greatest solemnity. About 12 o'clock the drums of the first polis of the guard announced the arrival of the Ambassador. He was in the ceremonial coach of the minister of foreign affairs, who was on the fore seat, and who was accompanied him from his hotel, in order to present him to the directory: That coach was followed by the Ambassador's coaches which were filled by his secretaries and the officers of his suite.—his livery-men occupied the coach-boxes and the backsides; the livery was blue and red, ornamented with silver lace.

As they traversed a great part of the town, the citizens who were on their passage, expressed with eagerness the lively satisfaction they felt in seeing the Envoy of a country which has always been the natural ally of *France*.

It was remarked with pleasure, that the Spanish court had, as late, wisely sacrificed family confederations and pride, to the interests of the state, and by its just, loyal, and politic conduct, it strengthens the Spanish Empire, and secures to it the means of defending its possessions against the ambition of England.

He was introduced in the Ambassador's hall, where he remained until the Directory being apprized of his arrival, conveyed in the audience room.

He then crossed the yard, preceded by his people, and accompanied by his whole suite. He was received on the perisfyle by fix sergeants at arms of the Directory, and thus led through the first rooms, while the troops prefented their arms, and the drums beat the march.

Two fine paintings received him at the door of the audience room. At the other end flood ep the members of the Directory, furrounded with miniſters and general ſecretary. They were all in their ſolemn dreſs. The miniſter of foreign affairs preſented him to the Directory.

The Ambaſſador, ſeated with the blue ribband, and the other inſignias relative to the order of golden fleece, ſtopped in the middle of the room, followed by his officers, faluted with amity the members of the Directory, and reaſſumed the degree of gravity ſuitable to his miſſion, delivered his diſcourſe of reception, gave afterwards his credential letters to the miniſter of foreign affairs.

Translation of the Proſpects of PEACE.

LONDON, April 14.

The following VERY IMPORTANT PAPERS, were yeſterday communicated by Lord GRENVILLE, to all the Foreign Miniſters reſident at this Court. They are the contents of the diſpatches received on Friday laſt from Mr. WICKHAM, by his Majeſty's Envoy to the *Swiſs Cantons*; and appear to be the reſult of the meaſures which Mr. PITT ſome weeks ſince announced to be in train for aſcertaining the real diſpoſition of the French Directory on the queſtion of Peace or War; which reſult is unhappily of ſuch a nature as to leave no other alternative to his Majeſty and his Miniſters than that of continuing the war with unabated vigor.

In conſequence of Mr. WICKHAM's diſpatch, a meſſage from his Majeſty was expected to be delivered this day by Mr. PITT, to the Houſe of Commons.

NOTE

Tranſmitted to M. BARTHELEMY, *by* Mr. WICKHAM, *March 8.*

The underſigned, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Swiſs Cantons, is authorized to communicate to M. Madame BARTHELEMY, the deſire of his Court to be made acquainted, through him, with the diſpoſitions of France, in regard to the object of a general Pacification. He therefore requeſts Monſieur BARTHELEMY, to tranſmit to him in writing (and after having made the neceſſary inquiries) his anſwer to the following queſtions:—

1. Is there the diſpoſition in France to open a negociation with his Majeſty and his allies, for re-eſtabliſhment of a general Peace, upon juſt and ſuitable tetms, by ſending, for that purpoſe, miniſters to a Congreſs, at ſuch place as may hereafter be agreed upon?

2. Would there be the diſpoſition to communicate to the underſigned the general grounds of a Pacification, ſuch as France would be willing to propoſe; in order that his Majeſty and his allies might thereupon examine in concert, whether they are ſuch as might ſerve as the foundation of a negociation for Peace?

3. Or would there be a deſire to propoſe any other way whatever, for arriving at a ſpeedy, and that of a general Pacification?

The underſigned is authorized to receive from Monſieur BARTHELEMY, the anſwer to theſe queſtions, and to tranſmit it to his Court; but he is not in any manner authorized to enter with him into a negociation, or diſcuſſion upon theſe ſubjects.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

NOTE

Tranſmitted to Mr. WICKHAM, *by* M. BARTHELEMY, *March 26, 1796.*

The underſigned, Ambaſſador of the French Republic, to the Helvetic Body, has tranſmitted to the Executive directory a note, which Mr. WICKHAM, his Britannic majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Swiſs Cantons, was pleaſed to convey to him the 8th of March. He has in the command to anſwer it by an expoſition of the ſentiments and diſpoſitions of the Executive Directory.

The Directory ardently deſires to procure for the French Republic, a juſt, honorable, and ſolid Peace. The ſtep taken by Mr. WICKHAM, would have afforded to the Directory a real ſatisfaction, if the declaration itſelf, which that miniſter makes, of his not having any order, any power to negociate, did not give room to doubt of the ſincerity of the pacific intentions of his court.—In fact, if it was true that England began to know her real intereſt; that ſhe wiſhed to open again for herſelf the ſources of abundance and proſperity; if for procuring Congreſs, of which the neceſſary reſult would be to diſcuſs all negociations endleſs? Or would ſhe confine herſelf to the aſking in a vague manner, that the French government ſhould point out any other way whatever, for attaining the ſame object, that of a general Pacification?

Is it that this ſtep has had no other object than to obtain for the Britiſh government, the advantage of ſhewing to which they accompanies the firſt overture for Peace? May it not have been accompanied with the hope that they would produce no effect?

However that may be, the Executive Directory, whoſe policy has no other guides than openneſs and good faith, will follow, in its relations, a conduct of which ſhall be worthy and conformable to them. Yielding to the ardent deſire by which it is animated, to produce Peace for the French Republic, and for all nations, it will not fear to declare itſelf openly. *Charged by the Conſtitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make, or liſten to any Propoſal that would be contrary to them. It cannot conſent to the ſmalleſt infraction of that which, according to the expreſſion of the Conſtitution, conſtitutes the territory of the Republic.*

With reſpect to the Countries occupied by the French armies, and which have not been united to France, they, as well as other intereſts Political and Commercial, may become the ſubject of a negociation, which will put an end to the Directory the means of proving how much it deſires to attain ſpeedily to a happy pacification.

The Directory is ready to receive, in this reſpect, any overtures that ſhall be juſt, reaſonable, and compatible with the dignity of the Republic.

Baſle, the 6th of *Germinal*, the 4th year of the French Republic, (26th of March, 1796.)

(Signed) BARTHELEMY.

NOTE.

The Court of London has received from its Miniſter in Switzerland, the Anſwer made to the Queſtion which he had been charged to addreſs to Monſieur Barthelemy, in reſpect to the opening of a Negociation for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility.

The Court has read with regret, how far the tone and ſpirit of the Anſwer, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the purport of ſeveral of the things, are from the firſt diſpoſition for Peace.

The indiſmiſſible preteſtion is there acquired, of appropriating to France all that the laws actually exiſting there may have compoſed under the denomination of French territory. To a demand ſuch as this is added an expreſs declaration, that no propoſal contrary to it will be made, or even liſtened to, and this, under the pretence of no internal regulation, the provisions of which are wholly foreign to all other nations.

While theſe diſpoſitions ſhall be perſiſted in, nothing is left for the King but to proſecute a war equally juſt and neceſſary.

Whenever his Britannic Majeſty ſhall manifeſt more pacific diſpoſitions, his Majeſty will at all times be eager to concur in them, by bending himſelf in concert with his Allies, to all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be beſt calculated to re-eſtabliſh general tranquility, on conditions juſt, honorable, and permanent, either by the eſtabliſhment of a Congreſs, which has been ſo often and ſo happily, the means of reeſtoring Peace to Europe; or by a preliminary diſcuſſion of the principles which may be propoſed, on either ſide, as a foundation to a general Pacification of any other way which may be pointed out to him for arriving at the ſame ſalutary end.

Morning Brest, April 12, 1796.

QUEBEC, May 12.

The law permitting the importation from the *United States*, of beef, pork, &c. has paſſed all the branches.

Double aſſeſſ for regulating coins, all the *American* coins are legal tenaglands. The gold of *Great Britain, Portugal*, and *America*, is valued at 89/. per ounce—Coins of *Spain* and *France* at 85/.

PROVIDENCE, June 2.

Arrived at Newport the Brig *Hazard*, Capt. YOUNG, in 23 days from *Barbadoes*, laſt from St. *Thomas's*. Eight days before he failed from *Barbadoes*, a Britiſh frigate arrived there.—She had convoyed a fleet of about 20 ſail of tranſports from *Cork*, but to the northward and eaſtward of *Barbadoes*, fell in with 7 ſhips of the line, and 6 or 7 frigates, ſuppoſed to be Britiſh.—We have had here a ſpecial law made for the tranſports to diſperſe.—Some of theſe had reached *Barbadoes* after the arrival of the frigate, but it was ſuppoſed that many of them were captured.

"On the 8th ult. Capt. YOUNG ſpoke a Britiſh frigate to leeward of the *Saints*, the Capt. of which informed him that ſeven days before he had been in *St. Lucia*, where there was a ſevere action on ſhore, which laſted all day; that he failed late in the evening, at which time the fire of cannon and muſquetry had not ceaſed.

"Advice was received at *Barbadoes*, of ſeveral Britiſh officers of diſtinction having been killed at *St. Lucia*."

PORTLAND, June 6.

ST. VINCENT.

An obliging correſpondent has handed us a *St. Vincent* paper of May 6th. It contains particulars reſpecting the operations in the *Weſt Indies*, which have been before publiſhed.—We have only ſelected the following paragraphs. The information contained in the firſt, reſpecting the arrival of the *Cork* fleet, contradicts the account from *Barbadoes*. The reader will compare the dates and judge for himſelf.

"Laſt week the brig *Hero*, Capt. ROBINSON, arrived here from *Cork*, which he left the 23d of March, with a fleet conſiſting of 27 ſail bound to theſe iſlands and *Jamaica*, under convoy of the *Laurel* frigate. In lat. 24. long. 31. fell in with 6 or 7 ſail of large ſhips, which they took to be enemies, and diſperſed in conſequence.—The Laurel and about 20 of the convoy, were *underſpread*, are arrived at *Barbadoes* and other ports, among which are three tranſports, two with Heſſian and one with Britiſh troops; the only veſſels of that deſcription in the fleet.

"Another fleet was preparing for the *Weſt Indies*, we underſtand, which was to come out under Admiral C. FRASER, compoſed principally of ſixhullers, having alſo 3 or 600 troops on board."

BALTIMORE, May 27.

We learn from Martinico, by an arrival at Boſton, that the permiſſion for bringing American proviſions has been revoked—owing to the amazing quantity that had arrived in the fleet from Cork, conſiſting of upwards of 200 ſail.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

Capt. Pierce, of the brig Harriot, 8 days from Bermuda; about 5 days before the Harriot failed, the Britiſh ſloop of war Spencer of 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Evans, from a cruize, arrived there with her prize, the National Corvette le Vulcan, of 12 guns, lately commanded by citizen Fregeneau, of Guadaloupe, but laſt from Charleſton. They had fought for three gladys, when one of the Vulcan's crew going up her ſtarboard main-yard, and the grenade dropping on board the Le Vulcan, exploded, by which two men were killed and twenty wounded—this was the cauſe of their ſtriking. It was generally ſuppoſed the Spencer would have been captured, had it not been for this accident.

The Harriot was taken on her paſſage from Guadaloupe to Neutherpart, where ſhe formerly belonged, ſeized into Bermuda ſome time ſince, condemned, and afterwards bought in by the Captain.

Thurſday Even, belonging to this port from New London to the Weſt-Indies, with a cargo of hoops, was ſent in there about 5 days before Capt. Pearce ſailed; who further informs that 40 change in the conduct of the Bermudians towards Americans had taken place.

Extract of a letter dated Yorktown, May 15, 1796.

"I failed from Waterford in the Elizabethtown, Alexandria, Capt. Wood, for N. York, the 27th of March, but, to the leak of my expectation, was fell in with a 50 gun ſhip, called the Aſſiſtance, laſt come out of Sandy Hook, on a cruize towards Halifax, being within thirty-four leagues of land; ſhe having boarded us, they took ſhip's company and forty of paſſengers, leaving only married men, who had large families. They put twelve men and two officers on board, and kept us here laſt night. The Capt. of our veſſel not having proper paſſ to prove here to be an American, ſhe was ſent here to be tried by Admiral Murray—this here at preſent; the Aſſiſtance will not come into this footnight, being on a cruize:—we are to be detained until the arrives, unleſs we can by any means procure leave of the admiral to go. Mr. —and I are in very low ſpirits, not knowing what to do.

"I have juſt written theſe few lines, to acquaint you of our ſituation, hoping you will write by return of poſt, what you think beſt to be done—if we ſhall get our liberty before I hear from you, we will go in the firſt veſſel bound to New York or Philadelphia."

La Gazette Francois of laſt evening printed in this city, announces by information of paſſengers and letters from the French iſlands, that the fleet actually arrived at the Cape, was of the ſhips of the line, 2 frigates, and 3000 men—when to 2 of the line, 3 frigates, 2000 men, 40 000 muſkets, and a conſiderable quantity of powder and ball. That Gen. *Rochambeau*, who alſo arrived in the fleet, is to command the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, and that Gen. *Lavaux*, will continue to command the French part of St. Domingo. That the Britiſh tranſports bound to Jamaica, were taken by the fleet. The letters from Martinique, of May 13, announces, that of 26 Britiſh tranſports, detached from the laſt fleet, 23 had been taken by the French frigates.

Laſt Saturday evening arrived the brig Abby, *Elliot*, 49 days from Nantz, where he left the brigs Experimentand Sufannah, of this port. On the 4th of April, the brig Haro, Capt. Sears, Philadelphia, from England was laſt going in there, *Elliot* informs, that proviſions of all kinds were plenty and cheap when he came away, and that the prices ſeemed to be on the decline.

June 3.

Yeſterday, belonging to the reſolution paſſed both houſes a few days ago, the Preſident of the Senate and the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, cloſed their ſeſſion, (which has been theſhortſeſſion, and perhaps the moſt important which has been held, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government) by the adjournment of their reſpective houſes until the firſt Monday in December next.

We hear that Capt. Dorſey, of the brig Nonſuch, 15 days from St. Croix, brings a confirmation of the Britiſh having been defeated at St. Lucia.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Worthington, containing 150 acres of land, well watered, and in good ſituation—part of it is choice intervale—together with a dwelling houſe and barn ſtanding on the ſame, well wooded and watered—ſaid farm lies within half a mile of a griſt, ſaw, and fulling mill—and two miles from the Meeting houſe.—Payment made eaſy.—For particulars enquire of Col. *Seth Sylveſter* of Chesterfield, or SETH W. SYLVESTER, on the premiſes.

June 13, 1796

SYTHES,

NICHOLS's Warranted SYTHES to be ſold at the Store of *Robert Breck & Son*, Northampton, June 15, 1796.

WHEREAS an act of this Commonwealth was paſſed June 27, 1792, authoriſing Coroners to execute Writs and Precepts, in caſe of the removal of any Sheriff from his office by death, or otherwiſe, and upon the appointment of a new Sheriff, the ſaid act, makes it neceſſary for ſuch Sheriff, to give notice thereof to the ſeveral Coroners in ſuch county, in caſe he accepts of the appointment; and becomes legally qualified to execute ſaid office. This is therefore, purſuant to ſaid act, to give notice to the ſeveral Coroners in the county of Hampſhire, that I am appointed Sheriff of ſaid county, and am legally qualified to execute ſaid office.

EBEN. MATTOON, jun.

Amherſt, June 13, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſubſcribing reſident proprietors of lands lying in Chesterfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the State, County, Town, and Highway taxes for the year 1797, & committed to the ſubſcriber to collect, viz.—Land lately improved by Asa Dearnin (who hath abſconded without paying the taxes.)

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Benjamin Clark.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the twenty fifth day of July next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at public vendue at my dwelling houſe in this town, at two o'clock P. M. as will be neceſſary to diſcharge the ſame with intereſt and charges.

EBEN. MONTAGUE, Collector for 1795.

Charlemont, June 1, 1796.

FRANKFORT, March 29.

Yeſterday the equipage of Arch Duke Charles, paſſed through this place for Mentz. Every thing is in readineſs to open the campaign, in caſe the negotiations for a peace ſhould be broken off. The French general Marceau's head quarters are to be removed from Treves,—The head quarters of the army of Conde removed yeſterday to a ſmall town near Freyburgh, in the Briſgau—the expected arrival of Bohemian, and other Imperial troops, is ſaid to have been the cauſe of this movement.—Theſe will increaſe the emigrants to 40,000.

GLASGOW, April 15.

The declaration of the French directory amounts to this—"We will not make peace till Great Britain reſtores all the poſſeſſions ſhe has taken from us and the Dutch; and may we ſhall retain the Auſtrian poſſeſſions in Italy, Belgium and all the poſſeſſions we have already comprized within our fraternal Gralp." From ſuch conditions, even the moſt violent declamers againſt the war, muſt recoil.

Capt. WALES arrived here ſince our laſt from *Briſtol*, inform, that about the 21ſt of April, it was publiſhed at *Briſtol*, that a Peace had been *concluded* between *France* and *Auſtria*.

DUBLIN, April 21.

War between Ruſſia and the Porte.

PEST, March 30.

The march of the Ruſſian troops to the Ottoman frontiers has long announced an approaching rupture between Ruſſia and the Porte. It is expected that hoſtilities will ſoon break out. It is preſumed, that the Porte has determined the Dagerels to baffen the opening of the campaign, is her uneaſineſs at the preparations of the Turks both by ſea and land, and information of France having ſent officers and arms of all ſorts to the Porte; in conſequence, the has cauſed to be followed by thirty ſail of ſhips of war, and ſeveral frigates, that ſhe has puniſhed againſt the Divan, ſhe has determined to attack ſome parts of the Turkiſh empire, before the French can have time to combine their plan of operations in the enſuing campaign with that of the Muſſelman. Such are the matters that the Vienna Gazettes ſpeak for the moſt probabilities of which we are informed. We are aſſured the Ruſſians have already taken the fortreſs of Chocſim; and that an army under the command of General Romanzow has already reached the borders of the Dneſter.

It is thought that this ſudden invaſion is an event expected in execution of the triple alliance, and that its object is to diſtract the Conf. Seignor to break all connection with the French.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to a Merchant of this City, dated April 22.

"The ſituation of France at this moment is exceedingly critical. A War is at this moment on the eve of breaking out between the Emperor of Ruſſia and the Swedes; and vaſt preparations are making by both powers. 60,000 Ruſſians are on the borders of Sweden; and all the troops of the Emperor now are in motion. The King of Pruſſia is ſaid to have an army of 40,600 men ready to join the party principalities, then march into Holland, and once more reſtore the Stadtholder, in conſequence as he alledges of the French having violated their treaty."

NEW-YORK, June 4.

Authentic Intelligence.

BY the French frigate L'Inſurgente, arrived the day before yeſterday at this port, we are informed, that the belligerents in a diviſion of 8 men of war, ſailed from *Breſt* in April laſt, and arrived at Cape Francois on the 10th of May. That this diviſion is compoſed of

One frigate of 24 guns,	
Three ditto of 40,	
Four ſhips of the line out down.	

On the 11th of May arrived at the Cape a ſecond diviſion of 5 ſhips, two of which are 74 guns. A third a frigate of 44 guns. A third ſquadron was announced, and expected in every moment. This laſt diviſion is compoſed of 8 ſhips of the line and 10 frigates of 8oops of war. It is the very ſame which, the laſt fall, intercepted and took forty Engliſh veſſels, valued at 40 mil lions of livres, together with a 74, one of the convoying ſhips.

A Savanna paper of the 12th May mentions that Mr. Waldburger, who has been in confeſſion with Gen. Jackſon, was at the point of death.

The ſtorm and of party ſpirit in that ſtate which has given riſe to ſo much perſecution, equals any thing ever known in America.

The war in the Weſt Indies, this ſummer may be conſidered to be inſignificant—and both parties will take the advantage of every circumſtance to ſpare their troops—the latter will therefore be ſubject to extreme embarraſſments. It behoves our merchants there to be very cautious. The Britiſh who have been maſters of the ſeas, and will probably remain ſo, will be very rigid in ſeizing and condemning all veſſels bound to French ports; and the ſhippers of produce to thoſe ports muſt calculate upon a riſk of 50 per cent; perhaps more. With ſuch before their eyes, they muſt not complain of loſſes. Nations at war never obſerve Britiſh, juſtice or laws of nations, towards neutral bottoms. They are governed by a *deſpotic power their premier*, and this is called *regulating their conduct by the laws of nations*. Every veſſel is ſeized on ſuſpicion of violations of right. Friend or foe, all lies or not, the commanders in the Weſt Indies will take what they want for themſelves, and what they can keep from their enemy; they will ſay it *is neceſſary neceſſity*, and our merchants muſt take them as an apology.

BOSTON, June 8.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Yeſterday the Houſe went into conſideration of a bill, reported by a joint Committee, and paſſed in the Senate, providing for the choice of Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident. By this report, each diſtrict is to chooſe an Elector in the ſame manner as the Repreſentatives are choſen, except two who are to be elected by the Legiſlature, which is alſo to fill up vacancies. A motion was made by Mr. COLEMAN, to commit this report for the purpoſe of referring the choice of the whole number of Electors to the Legiſlature, and a conſiderable debate enſued. It was ſupported by Meſſrs. COLEMAN, SEWALL, CODMAN, COOPER, and others in favor of the commitment, and that the people in many diſtricts had been inattentive to the town meetings and indifferent to this right—That the Preſident repreſented the ſtates, and as in the event of a failure in the Election, by a majority of votes, it is provided by the Conſtitution, that the votes in Congreſs ſhall be given by States—the propriety of ſuch an arrangement in the firſt inſtance, muſt be obvious.—On the other hand, although the Conſtitutional right of the Legiſlature to chuſe the whole number of Electors, was admitted by Dr. EUSTIS, Col. HASKEL, and other gentlemen, it was inſiſted upon, on the ground of expedience, that the report ſhould be accepted. It was then urged by Mr. OTIS, that if the made-and-provided caſe, were received, whereby the people elected a double the Electors, from which the Legiſlature made the final choice, the objects of gentlemen on both ſides of the queſtion might be attained.

The queſtion for a commitment was loſt, and the Houſe concurred in the report.—The Senate with ſome trifling amendments.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS juſt received from New-York, and now ſelling nearly oppoſite the court houſe, an aſſortment of

Books and Stationary,

Among which are the following, viz.

Addiſon's Man's Companion,
Addiſon's Evidences,
Abel and Cain,
Bibles, with or without Plates,
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progreſs,
Holy War,
Grace Abounding,
Bolton's Fourfold State,
Baxter's St. Reſt,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Beauties of Blair,
Beauties of Fielding,
Birthdal's Leſſons,
Brother's Prophecies of Reveal'd Knowledge,
Baton Tricok,
Citizen of the World, 2 vols.
Cloud of Witneſſes,
Cyrus' Travels,
Carver's Travels,
Davis's Sermons, 2 vols.
Divine Breathings,
Dreams on the Affection,
Economy of Human Life,
Family Inſtructor,
Franklin's Works,
French Revolution, 2 vols.
French Convert,
Goſpel Sonnets,
Gentleman and Ladies Muſician,
Guide of Human Life,
Good News for the Village of Mire,
Harvey's Works, 6 vols.
Meditations,
Joſephus' Works, 6 vols.
Life of God,
of Watts & Doddridge,
of Chriſt,
of Col. Gardiner,
of Joſeph,
Lock's Eſſays,
Linleton's Hiſtory of England,
Lweater's Phyſiognomy,
Letters to a Wife,
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt and Regained,
Milton on Self Knowledge,
Myer's Journal, 2 vols.
Miſſion,
Manners in Portugal, 2 vols.
Natural Hiſtory,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Town Officer,
Parvas on Revelation, 2 vols.
do. Attempts,
do. Arguments,
Prieſtly's Leſſons,
Perkins' Sermons,
Religious Courtſhip,
Rowe's Letters,
Devout Exerciſes,
Roſſell's Seven Sermons,
Sermons to Children,
Wahington's Letters,

PLAYS.

Bold Stroke for a Wife,
Beau Lesby Challenge,
Cheats,
Committee,
Deaniſh,
How to grow Rich,
Haunted Tower,
King Lear,

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Gordon's,
Clark's Introduction,
Cicero's Orations,
Davidſon's Virgil,
Dancan's Logic,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Salmon's do.
Greek Lexicon,
Do. Teſtament,
Do. Grammar,
Horace Delphini,
Latin Grammar,
Do. Accidence,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Perry's do.

STATIONARY.

Engliſh Paper,
Medium,
Thick Poſt,
Foolſ Cap,
Letter Paper,
Writing, do.
Marble, do.
Blank Books of all ſizes,
Halland Quills,
Ink Powder, black and red,
Dutch Sealing Wax, do.
Iſith Wafers,
Black Sand,
Ink Caſes,
Braſs, do.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their cuſtomers, that they have juſt received at their ſtore at *Weſthampton*, a pleaſing variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

conſiſting of Broadcloths, Caſſimers, Veſt Patterns, Serges, Shalloons, Laſtings, Sattinets, Florentines, Marſeilles, a Faſhionable Aſſortment of Coppes plate Furniture, Chintzes and Calicoes, Delicate ſtriped Gingham for Ladies Gowns, Dimities, Muſlins, Lawns, Muſlin and Linen Handkerchiefs, Spritz Muſlins, Linnens, Narrows, Striped and Plaid Ginghams, Jeans, Fuſtians, India Cottons, Brick and a variety of changeable Sattinets, Suttins, Mades, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket, do. Cotton Hoſiery, and a faſhionable variety of Cotton Shawls, a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertiſement.

They alſo have a ſupply of Crockery, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glaſs, Nails, Brads and Hand Ware—alſo, a quantity of Salt Cod Fiſh, Chocolate, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, and Weſt-India Rum, in the courſe of a few days. The above Goods will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, and a generous credit given, if requeſted.

N. B. All thoſe who are indebted to them at their ſtore in *Northampton*, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, between this and the firſt of Auguſt next; thoſe who neglect to comply with this requeſt will be ſued indiſcriminately, as all accounts at this ſtore are to be cloſed by that time.

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, June 15, 1796

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS juſt opened a Freſh Aſſortment of

GOODS,

—VIZ.—

Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Moſs Sattins, Nankeens, Valencias, Buff and other Jeans, Sattinets, Florentines, Laſtings, Baſe ans, Veſt Patterns, Cottons, Worſted and Linen Tickſ, &c. &c. Chintzes, Calicoes, Gingham, Dimity, Jaconet, Book and India Muſlins, M. Muſlins, Callimancoes, Ruffles, Mourning, Jeans, Durants and Tammys, Black Green and Changeable Luteſtrings, Mades, Sarſnets, Tiffany's and Gauzes, Bandanno, Barcelona, Muſlin, Lawn, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Gloves, Silk and Leather, a great variety of Ribbons, Shawls, Capes and Handkerchiefs, Cotton and Chip Hats, Ruffles and Footings.—He has alſo Cotton Sheetings and Irish Linens of all widths and at very low prices—Bird Ticks, Ruſſia Sheeting, Dowlaſs, Cotton Wool, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allſpice, Indigo, Oil Cloths and Beds Paper, Rappee and French Snuff, Pigtail Tobacco—Men and Womens Morocco and Shoes, of the beſt kind, for Ladies and children.—Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of HARD WARE, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, a great variety of Coat and Veſt Buttons, with a variety of other articles—which he is determined to ſell at the loweſt rates.

Northampton, June 10. 1796.

Holland Company LANDS,

ADVANTAGEOUSLY ſituated upon the navigable waters of *Allegany River* and French Creek, affording an intereſting variety of arable meadow grounds, and capable of eaſy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for ſale and ſettlement.

All the advantages of ſoil, climate and ſituation, are here combined in a moſt extraordinary manner. The Lands are rich fertile and finely watered. The Ridge of the country beyond the Allegany Mountains, is mild, pure and healthy; and the Rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country within the United States, is more naturally benefited by the commercial advantages ariſing from the navigation of the Northern Lakes and Atlantic waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of enterprizing adventurers from the Eaſtern and Atlantic ſtates, will, from motives of intereſt and convenience, in a very few years, paſs through this delightful country, to all the weſtern and ſouth. This add to the natural production, will ſupply the inhabitants at a very reaſonable rate, with every thing neceſſary for their health and happineſs.

To thoſe who are determined to ſettle in the Country, and wiſh to make purchaſes, a liberal credit will be given upon eaſy and advantageous terms. To thoſe who are deſirous of building under improving leaſes, generous ſupplies of proviſions and farming utenſils, and gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and honeſtial offers are made to ſober, ſteadi, and induſtrious mechanics and laborers. A rich and thriving ſettlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and conſiſting of above thirty families, is fixed in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, eſq. where all the neceſſaries and many of the conveniencies for living may be procured at a reaſonable price. As a mill is already erected—a grift-mill will be eſtabliſhed in the courſe of this ſeaſon. A great plenty of graſs and hay can be eaſily procured with no other expence than cutting and carrying, upon the large and extenſive meadows bordering upon French creek—All thoſe, who are deſirous of purchaſing the ſmalleſt quantity of land, or with to become intereſted by purchaſe or ſettlement, may receive further information by applying to Mr. Charles Carrocher at New-Geneva in Fayette County; to Meſſrs Dooty and Beelen Pittſburgh; to Alexander Mc. Dowell, eſq. at Franklin; or at Coffeewaga, in Mr. Mead's ſettlement about 240 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

Wanted to purchaſe two or three SHOATS, of the old faſhioned breed, that will weigh 80 or 100 lb.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

June 15, 1796.

NEW GOODS.

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(Continued from fecond page.)

The fervor of the revolution war had not entirely cooled, nor its controverfies ceafed, before the fenfibilities of our citizens were quickened with a tenfold vivacity by a new and extraordinary fubject of irritation. One of the two great nations of Europe underwent a change which has aftonifhed all our wonder, and intereffed all our fympathies. Whatever they did, the zeal of many went with them, and often went to excefs. Thefe impreffions met with much to inflame, and nothing to reftrain them. In our newfpapers, to our feafts, and fome of our elections, enthufiafm was admitted a merit, a teft of patriotifm, and that made it contagious. In the opinion of party we could not love or hate enough. I dare to fay, in fpite of all the obloquy it may provoke, we were extravagant in both. It is my right to avow that paffions fo impetuous, enthufiafm fo wild, could not fubfift without difturbing the fober exercife of reafon, without putting at rifk the peace and precious interefts of our country. They were all expofed to imminent hazard. I will not exhauft the little breath I have left to fay, how much nor by whom, or by what means they are refcued from the facrifice. Shall I be called upon to offer my proofs. They are here, they are every where. Our government has forgotten the proceedings of 1794. No one has forgotten the capture of our veffels and the imiprifonment. The nation thirfted not merely for reparation but vengeance. Suffering fuch wrongs and agitated by fuch refentments, wanit in the power of any words of compaft, or our own purchafe with its feals and prefents at once to tranquillize the people: It was impoffible. Treaties in England are feldom popular, and leaft of all when the ftipulations of amity fucceed to the bitterneft of hatred. Even the beft treaty though nothing be refufed, will cloak refentment, but not fatisfy it. Every treaty is as fure to difappoint extravagant expectations, as difarm petiot extravagant paffions. Of the latter, hatred is one that takes no bribes. They who are animated by the fpirit of revenge, will not be quieted by the poffibility of profit.

Why do they complain that the Weft Indies are not laid open? Why do they lament that any reftriction is ftipulated on the commerce of the Eaft Indies? why do they pretend that if they rejected this and infift upon more, more will be accomplifhed? Let us be explicite—more would not fatisfy. If all was granted, would not a treaty of amity with Britain ftill be obnoxious?—Have we not this inftant heard it urged againft our enemy, that he was not ardent enough in his hatred of Great Britain? A treaty of amity is confidered becaufe it was not made by a foe, and in the fpirit of one. The fame gentleman at the inftant repeats a very prevailing objection, that no treaty fhould be made with the enemy of France. No treaty exclaim others, fhould be made with a monarch on a defpot. Their cries will be no naval fecurity while thofe fee robbers downtreer on the ocean. Their den muft be deftroyed. That nation muft be extirpated.

I like this, fir, becaufe it is fincerely. With feelings fuch as thefe, we do not pant for treaties. Such paffions feek nothing, and will be content with nothing but the deftruction of their objeft, if a treaty left King George his iflaud it would not anfwer; not if he ftipulated to pay rent for it. It has been faid the world ought to rejoice if Britain was funk in the fea; if where there are now men and wealth, and law and liberty, there was no more than a fand bank for the monfters of fathom on a fpace for the flowns of the ocean to mingle in confufion.

I objeft nothing to the good fenfe or humanity of all this. I yield the point that this is a proof that the age of reafon is in progrefs. Let it profit. Inathropy, let it be patriotifm, if you will, but it is no indication that any treaty would be approved. No indication that any treaty would be rejected. The difficulty is not to overcome the objections to the terms; it is to reftrain the repugnance to any ftipulation of amity with the party.

Having alluded to the rival of Great Britain, I am not on willing to explain myfelf. I efteem no concealment, and I have practifed none. Between two great nations againft all Europe with their quarrels, they will both equally defire and with equal chance of fuccefs equally endeavour to create an influence in America. Each will exert all its arts to range our ftrength on its own fide. How is this to be effected? Our government is a democratical republic. It will not be difpofed to provide for a fyftem of politics, in fubfervience to either France or England, in oppofition to the general wifhes of the citizens; and, if Congrefs fhould adopt fuch meafures, they would not be purfued long nor with much fuccefs. From the nature of our government, popularity is the inftrument of foreign influence. Without it all is labour and difappointment. With that all is eafy, almoft. Men of ftrong paffions and ftrong underftandings, fat-cign intrigue finds agents not only volunteers, but competitors for employment, and any thing but treachery is ufed as the means of influence. Like any inftance is underftood to be a crime. Has Britain this means of influence? Certainly not. If her gold could buy adherents, their becoming fuch would deprive them of all political power and importance. They would not wield popularity as a weapon, but would fall under it. Britain has no influence, and for the reafons juft given can have none. She has enough—and God forbid fhe ever fhould have more. France poffeffed of popular enthufiafm, of party attachments, has had and ftill has, to a much greater extent, much influence on our politic—any foreign influence is too much and dif-ought to be eftabliffied. I detefl the man and difdain the fpirit, that can bend to a mean fubfervience to the views of any nation. It is enough to cry to the Americans. That character comprehends our duties and ought to engrofs our attachments.

But I would not be mifunderftood. I would not break the alliance with France; I would not break the connection between the two countries have the connection between the two countries have been and ftill may be cordial and fincere, even as cold one. It fhould be cordial and fincere, but I would banifh that influence, which by acting on the paffions of the citizens, may acquire a power over the government.

It is no bad proof of the merit of the treaty that under all thefe unfavorable circumftances, it fhould be fo well approved. In fpite of firft impreffions, in fpite of mifrepreftntation and party clamour, enquiry has multiplied its advocates: and at laft the public fentiment appears to be clearly ftipponderating to its fide.

Of the moft careful review of the feveral branches of the treaty; thofe which refpect political arrangements, the ftipulations on our trade, and the regulation of commerce, there is little to be apprehended. The evil, aggravated as it is by party is little in degree, and fhort in duration; two years from the end of the European war. If, indeed, we afk the queftion fignificantly, what are the inducements to reject the treaty? What great objects is to be gained, and fairly gained by it? If however as to the merits of the treaty, candour fhould fufpend its approbation, what is there to bold patriotifm a moment in balance on the refolution of the Houfe? Nothing I repeat confidently nothing. There is nothing before us in that event but confufion and diftionour.

But before I attempt to develope thefe conſequences, I muft put myſelf at eaſe by ſome explanation.

Nothing is more received among men than the conſtructions of their opinions; and, of theſe none are more dear or more vulnerable than their political opinions. To ſay that a propoſition leads to ſhame and ruin, is almoſt equivalent to a charge that the ſupporters of it intend to produce them. I throw myſelf upon the magnanimity and candor of thoſe who hear me. I cannot do juſtice to my object without ſtating a belief that I can fafely make public, in profpect. I readily admit that in every ſcience, and moſt of all in politics, error ſprings from other ſources than the want of ſenſe or integrity. I deſpiſe indiſcriminate profeſſions of candor and reſpect. There are individuals oppoſed to me of whom I am not bound to ſay any thing. But of many, perhaps not a majority of the members of the oppoſitions, it gives me pleaſure to declare they poſſeſs my confidence and regard. There are among them individuals for whom I entertain a cordial affection.

The conſequences of refuſing to make proviſion for the treaty are not all to be foreſeen. By rejecting, its interefts are committed to the fport of the winds. Chance becomes the arbiter of events, and it is forbidden to human foreſight to count their number, or meaſure their extent. Before we refolve to leap into this abyſs, to dark and ſo profound, it becomes us to pauſe and reflect upon ſome of the dangers at leaſt moſt obvious and inevitable. If this aſſembly ſhould be wrought into a temper to defy theſe conſequences, it is vain, it is deceptive to pretend that we can eſcape them. It is worſe than weakneſs to fay, that as to public faith our vote has already fettled the queſtion. Another tribunal than our own is already cited. The public opinion, our equals in the ſame country, but of the enlightened world, will-pronounce a judgment that we cannot reſiſt, that we dare not even affect to deſpiſe.

Well may I urge it to men who know the worth of character, that it is no trivial calamity to have it conteſted. Refuſing to do what the treaty ſtipulates ſhall be done, opens the controverſy. Even if we ſhould ſtand juſtified at laſt, a character that is vindicated is ſomething worſe than it ſtood before, unqueſtioned and unqueſtionable. Like the plaiſtiff in an action of ſlander, we recover a reputation diſfigured by inveftive, and even tarnifhed by too much handling. In the combat for the fame of our nation, it may receive ſome wounds, though they ſhould heal, will leave ſcars. I need not ſay, for ſurely the feelings of every boſom have anticipated, that we cannot guard this ſenſe of national honor, this everliving fire which alone keeps patriotiſm warm in the heart, with a ſenſibility too vigilant and zeal ous.

If, by executing the treaty, there is no poſſibility of diſhonor, and if, by rejecting, there is ſome foundation for doubt and far reproach, it is not for me to meaſure, it is for your own feelings to eſtimate, the vaſt diſtance that divides the one ſide of the alternative from the other.

But I therefore we ſhould enter on the examination of the queſtion of duty and obligation with ſome feelings of prepoſſeſſion, I do not heſitate to ſay, they are ſuch as we ought to have—it is an after enquiry to determine whether they are ſuch as ought finally to be reſiſted.

The reſolution (Mr. Blount's) is leſs explicit than the conſtitution. Its patrons ſhould have made it more ſo, if poſſible, if they had any doubts or meant the public ſhould entertain none. It is the ſenſe of that vote, as ſome have infiſted, that we claim a right for any caufe or no cauſe at all, but our own foreign will and pleaſure, to refuſe the treaty, and thereby to annul the ſtipulations of a treaty? That we have nothing to regard but the expediency or inexpediency of the meaſure, being abſolutely free from all obligation by compact to give it our ſanction? A doctrine ſo monſtrous, ſo ſhameleſs, is refuted by being avowed. There are a few words that could expreſs it in ſtrong terms, but they confound even the unaccuſtomed to reproach. It would outrage the ignorance of the tenth century to believe, it would ſtaſh the cafuiſtry of a papal council to vindicate. I venture to ſay it is impoſſible. No leſs impoſſible that we ſhould decline to aſſert the inconteſtable privilege of being free after we have pledged our honor.

It is doing injuſtice to the reſolution of the houſe (which I diſlike on many accounts) to ſtrain the interpretation of it to this extravagance. The treaty making power is declared by it to be veſted exclufively in the Preſident and Senate. Will any man in his ſenſes affert that it can be a treaty before it has the binding force or obligation? If there be no binding force upon us, it has none upon Great-Britain. Let candor anſwer, is Great-Britain free from any obligation to deliver the poſts in June, and are we willing to ſignify to her that we think ſo.—Is it with that nation, a queſtion of mere expediency or inexpediency to execute it, and of mere expediency or inexpediency to have done all that depends that too, even after the treaty is conſummated? Is it upon us to give the treaty effect? No ſober man believes this. No one who would not join in condemning the fatisfieds proceeding of that nation, if ſuch a doctrine ſhould be avowed, and carried into practice—and why complain, if that doctrine is not boldly avowed? There can be no breach of faith where no faith is pledged. I ſhall be told that fir is

Now they give excellent comfort truly. Great Britain had seized our vessels and cargoes to the amount of millions—she holds the posts—the interrupts our trade, *say* they, as a neutral nation, these gentlemen, formerly so fierce for redress, assure us, in terms of the most sweetest complaint, Great Britain will bear all this patiently. But let one sile the late champions of our rights, will our nation bear it? Let others exult because the aggressor will let our wrongs sleep forever. Will it add, it is my duty to ask, to the patience and quietness of our citizens to see their rights abandoned? Will not the disappointment of their hopes, of long expectation by the government, now in the crisis of their being realized, convert all their passions into fury and despair.

Are the polls to remain for ever in the possession of Great Britain? Let those who reject them, when the treaty offers them to our hands, say, if they chuse, they are of no importance. If they are, will they take them by force? The arguments I am urging would then come to a point. To *force* is war. To talk of treaty again is too absurd. Polls and redress moft come from voluntary good will, treaty or war.

The conclusion is plain, if the ftate of peace ftall continue, fo will the Britifh poffeffion of the polls.

Look again at this ftate of things—On the fea coafts, vaft loffes uncompenfated—on the frontier, Indian war, actual encroachment on our territory. Every where difcontent; refentments tenfold more fierce becaufe they will be impotent and humbled. National diftreft and abafement.

The diſputes of the old treaty of 1783, being left to rot, will revive the almoſt extinguiſhed animoſities of that period. Wars in countries, and moſt of all in ſuch as are free, ariſe from the impenetrable of the public feelings. The deſpotiſm of Turkey is often obliged by clamor to unſheath the ſword. War might perhaps be delayed, but could not be prevented. If the ſtate of it ſhould remain, would be aggravated, would be multiplied, and ſoon become intolerable. More captures, more impreſſments would ſwell the liſt of our wrongs, and the torrent of our rage. I make no calculation of the arts of thoſe whoſe employment it has been, on former occaſions, to fan the fire. I ſay nothing of the foreign money and emiſſaries that might foment the ſpirit of hoſtility, becauſe the ſtate of things will naturally run to violence. With leſs than their former exception, they would be ſucceſsful.

Will our government be able to temper and reſtrain the turbulence of ſuch a criſis? The government, alas, will be in no capacity to govern. A diſvided people—and diſvided councils! Should we cherith the ſpirit of peace or ſhew the energies of war? Shall we make our adverſary afraid of our ſtrength, or diſpoſe him, by meaſures of reſentment and broken faith to reſpect our rights? Do gentlemen rely on the ſtate of peace, becauſe both nations will be worſe diſpoſed to keep it? Peace injuried, and inſults, ſtill harder to endure, will be mutually effered.

Such a ſtate of things will exiſt, if we ſhould long avoid war, as will be worſe than war. Peace without ſecurity, accumulation of injury without redreſs or the hope of it, reſentment againſt the aggreſſor, contempt for ourſelves inteſtine diſcord and anarchy, which this nation has not to be apprehended, for if worſe could happen, anarchy would bring it. Is this the peace gentlemen contemplate, with ſuch fearleſs confidence, to maintain? Is this the ſtation of American dignity, which the high ſpirited champions of *our national independence and honor* would ſo ſoon, with ſhame, ſay—we diſclaim all ſmall views! to ſeize for the moment the golden opportunity of a criſis, and ſhort period in which alone we may reſolve to eſcape it.

I have thus been led by my feelings to ſpeak more at length than I had intended. Yet I have perhaps as little perſonal intereſt in the event as any one here. There is I believe no member who will not think his chance to be a witneſs of the conſequences greater than mine. If however the vote paſs to reject, and a ſpirit ſhould riſe, as it will, with the public diſorders, to make confuſion worſe confounded, even I, ſtander and almoſt broken as my hold upon life is, may outlive the government and conſtitution of my country.

Soon after France declared war againſt England, citizen Genet (whoſe cruiſes had aſſiſted the revolution that had juſt been effected at Geneva) was diſpatched to the United States for the purpoſe, as appears by his inſtructions, of engaging them to take part in the war, and in caſe the government, from motives of juſtice, which ſhould not be complied with, could not be enliſted, the people were to be ſtirred up, and by a revolutionary proceſs, plunged into a conteſt, which has done more injury to the morals and happineſs of nations than all the wars of the laſt century.

Citizen Genet, perceiving that the ſucceſs of his miſſion could not only be expected from a revolutionary movement of the people, commenced his operations at the place of his landing, and by his own agency and that of his partizans, every popular poſſion was inflamed, and every convenient means employed thro' all the ſtates, to produce diſtruſt and confuſion among our citizens, and a diſorganization of our government. It muſt be in the recollection of all, that during the diſguſtful conteſt between that foreign agent and our executive, that the public opinion for a time hung doubtful and undecided, to the hazard of our country, virtue and good ſenſe, ultimately triumphed over this intrigue.

The revolutionary labors of the citizen Genet, were performed in the ſpring and ſummer of 1793. his inſtructions were probably early known in England; and the ſpirit and lenity towards that country which during this ſeaſon appeared throughout the United States, together with numerous equipments in our ports, of privateers under French commiſſions, muſt have naturally produced an aſpect in the Britiſh cabinet, that it was neceſſary to abandon the ſyſtem of reſiſtance in the war in the iſle of France. The orders of the 6th of November, and the ſpeech of Lord Dorchester to the Indians are more ſatisfactorily attributed for ſuppoſing the exiſtence of this ſyſtem in England, than by the extravagant ſuppoſition that has been made, that they initiated war againſt the United States, becauſe our citizens were free, and our government republican.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

KILLED OFF.

A SIMPLE STORY.

Mrs. Allardyce was the window of a gentleman whoſe unwearied aſſiduity and important ſervices in the ſtation to which he belonged, had procured for his widow a ſmall penſion which was charged upon the Civil Liſt. With this penſion, managed with the utmoſt economy, ſhe contrived to educate her ſons and to maintain herſelf decently in the ſtation in the ſide of France. The orders of the 6th of November, and the ſpeech of Lord Dorchester to the Indians are more ſatisfactorily attributed for ſuppoſing the exiſtence of this ſyſtem in England, than by the extravagant ſuppoſition that has been made, that they initiated war againſt the United States, becauſe our citizens were free, and our government republican

POETRY.

MASONIC SONG.

ADIEU, a heart-fond warm adieu,
Ye brethren of the mystic tie—
Ye favor'd and enlightened few,
Companions of my social joy.
Tho' I to foreign lands must hye,
Pursuing fortune's slipp'ry ball,
With melting heart and brimfull eye,
I'll mind you still, when far awa.

Oft have I met your social bands,
To spend a cheerful festive night;
Oft mounted with supreme command,
Presiding o'er the song of light.
And by that hieroglephic bright,
Which none but Craftsmen ever saw:
Strong mem'ry on my heart shall write,
Those happy scenes when far awa.

May freedom, harmony and love,
Unite you in the grand design:
Beneath the omniscient eye above,
The glorious architect divine:
That you may keep the unerring line,
Still guarded by the plummet's law;
Till order bright completely shine,
Shall be my prayer when far awa.

And you farewell whose merit claims,
Justly the highest badge to wear:
Tho' Heaven hides your noble names,
To MASONRY and Scotia dear.
A last request permit me here,
When yearly ye assemble a wee;
Then round I'll tak it with a tear,
To him, the friend that's far awa.

And you kind hearted Sisters fair;
I fegs forswell to all your charms:
The impression of your pleadings airy,
With rapture oft my heart did warm.
Alas! the fatal winter's night,
No more returns while breath we draw,
'Till Sisters, Brothers, all unite,
In that Grand Lodge that's far awa.

NEW GOODS.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers, that they have just received at their store in *Westhampton*, a pleasing variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vest Patterns, Serges, Shalloons, Lasting, Sattinets, Florentines, Mastery, a Fashionable Assortment of Copperplate Furniture, Chintzes and Callicoes, Delicate Striped Ginghams for Ladies Gowns, Dimities, Muslins, Lawns, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Speig Muslins, Linens, Nankeens, Striped and Clouded do. Jeans, Fustians, India Cottons, Black and a variety of changeable Lutestrings, Sattins, Modes, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket, do. Cotton Hosiery, and a fashionable variety of Chintz Shawls, a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertisement.

They expect a supply of Crockery, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass, Nails, Brads and Hand Screws—Also, a quantity of Salt Coal, Salts, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Bohea Tea, and West India Rum, in the course of a few days. The above Goods will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and a generous credit given, if required.

N. B. All those who are indebted to them at their store in *Northampton*, are desired to call and settle the same, between this and the first of August next; and those who neglect to comply with this request will be sued indiscriminately, as all accounts at this store are to be closed by that time.

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, June 14, 1796.

NEW GOODS,

Just come to hand, at

Joseph Clap, jun'rs

Store in Easthampton, a large assortment of European and India

GOODS,

among which are a variety of Lutestrings, Plumb Coloured, Changeable, Striped and Plain; crimson Squared, Striped and Plain Sattins, for Ladies Cloaks, Striped, Plain and Twill'd Nankeens, India Sheetings, &c.

Also, a great variety of elegant Crockery and Glass Ware, Pewter, Brass, Iron mongery, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Powder, Shott, Crosscut Saws, Iron Shovels, &c. &c.

ALSO,

West-India GOODS as usual.

May 18, 1796.

New Goods, Fashionable Goods.

SUCH as light, dark and blue ground Chintzes, Striped, Clouded and Plain Nankeens, Muslins, Durants and Tammies, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Sattins, Modes, Muslins, Worsteeds, Fancy Stockings, Vest Patterns, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hollands, Shawls, Edgings, Ribbons, &c. &c. at reduced prices for pay this summer or by the 1803. next.

Also, for Sale, Salt Leather, Salt, Old and New Rum, Wines, Tea, Flax-Seed Sheets and Tallow, for Cash, Butter in hand, or short credit.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. I expect a speedy settlement of Notes due, and Book Debts contracted 1st year without further notice. Also, a general settlement of all accounts by the 1st of October next, and then make a new beginning if you please, with

S. N.

Ashfield, June 6, 1796.

Henshaw and Hunt,

HAVE just received a large quantity of the best English Huop and L. Steel, which they will sell by the ton or left quantity at a very low rate.

—Iron, German Steel, 10d. 10d. 8d. and 4d. Nails, Window Glass, and W. I. Goods as usual.

Northampton, June 1, 1796.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from New-York, and now selling nearly opposite the court house, an assortment of

Books and Stationary,

Among which are the following, viz.

Affected Man's Companion,	Washington's Letters,
Addison's Evidences,	Williams' History of Vermont,
Abel and Cain,	Watts' Lyric Poems,
Bibles, with or without Plates,	Brown's Elements,
Bonyan's Pilgrims Progress,	Roll on Ulcers,
Holy War,	Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Grace Abounding,	Chaddock's Anatomy,
Poor Man,	Colles's Practice, 2 vols.
Bolton's Fourfold State,	Monro Medicks,
Baxter's Sr. Rest,	Clark's Magazine,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.	Edenburgh's New Dispensatory,
Beauties of Blair,	Hamilton's Midwifery,
of Fielding,	Do. on Female Complaints,
Brekell's Letters,	Medical Pocket Book,
Book's Prophecies of Reveal'd Knowledge,	Wallis on Diseases,
Burns Trench,	Quincy's Lexicon,
Citizen of the World, 2 vols.	Art of Speaking,
Clap's of Witnesses,	Aikin's Letters,
Cowper's Travels,	Account of Algiers,
Carver's Travels,	American Singster,
Dwight's Sermons, 2 vols.	Bunkhed Man, 2 vols.
Dixie's Sermons, 2 vols.	Briffot on Commerce,
Divine Breathings,	Book of Knowledge,
Edwards on the Affections,	Chronicles of thrivings,
Economy of Human Life,	Condorcet's Letters,
Complete Letter Writer,	Complete Letter Writer,
Family Instructor,	Count Rallieris Caffle,
Franklin's Works,	Caudle on Marriage,
French Revolution, 2 vols.	Clarissa Harlow, 8 vols.
French Convert,	Claudore,
Gospel Sonets,	Contrast,
Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor,	Country Diocess,
Guide of Human Life,	Don Quixote, 4 vols.
Good News for the Vilest of Men,	Dean Swift,
Horace's Works, 6 vols.	Esop's Fables,
Meditations,	Fool of Quality, 5 vols.
Josephus Works, 6 vols.	Fortifers,
Life of Col. Gardiner,	Federal Ready Reckoner,
of Watts & Doddridge,	Female Policy detected,
of Christ,	Ghost Seer,
of Col. Gardiner,	Heloise,
of Joseph,	Haunted Priory,
Lock's Essays,	Horas Poems,
Littleton's History of England,	History of the War,
Levater's Physiognomy,	History of Queen Elizabeth,
Letters to a Wife,	Hasty Effays, 2 vols.
Milton's Paradise Lost and Regained,	Kent's Sketches,
Moss on Self Knowledge,	Mason's Pocket Companion,
Miscellaneous Works.	Man of Feeling,
Mr. Jay's Treaty,	Memoirs of the Queen of France,
Muir's Trial,	Marian, 2 vols.
Rowan's, do.	Miscellaneous Works.
Gerrald's, do.	Mr. Jay's Treaty,
Skirving's, do.	Muir's Trial,
Natural History,	Rowan's, do.
Newton on the Prophecies,	Gerrald's, do.
Paine's Age of Reason,	Skirving's, do.
Do. Second Part,	Paine's Age of Reason,
Raffelas and Dinarbas,	Do. Second Part,
Rural Walks,	Raffelas and Dinarbas,
Robinson Crusoe,	Rural Walks,
Roderick Random,	Robinson Crusoe,
Rochefaucault's Maxims,	Roderick Random,
Salmon's Gazetteer,	Rochefaucault's Maxims,
Sermons of Wester,	Salmon's Gazetteer,
Spectator, 8 vols.	Sermons of Wester,
Sanford and Merton,	Spectator, 8 vols.
Valentine and Orson,	Sanford and Merton,
Vicar of Wakefield,	Valentine and Orson,
	Vicar of Wakefield,

PLAYS.

Bold Stroke for a Wife,	No Song, No Supper,
Box-Lobby Challenge,	Prisoner at Large,
Cleon,	Patrick,
Committee,	Rofina,
Dramatist,	Siege of Belegrade,
Hear to know Rick,	Wild Oats,
Haunted Tower,	Woodman,
King Lear,	World in a Village.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cardenius,	Entick's, do.
Clark's Introduction,	Young's Latin, do.
Cicero's Orations,	Ward's Mathematicks,
Davidson Virgil,	Dwight's Geography,
Duncan's Logick,	Worcester Collection,
Guthrie's Grammar,	Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Salmon's, do.	Webster's 1s, 2d and 3d Parts, by the hundred or dozen,
Greek Lexicon,	Primers, do.
Do. Testament,	Ladies Accidence,
Do. Grammar,	A large assortment of childrens Books, per hundred or dozen.
Horace Delphini,	
Latin Grammar,	
Do. Accidence,	
Beauty's Dictionary,	
Perry's, do.	

STATIONARY.

English Paper,	Quills,
Thick Post,	Sliding, do.
Fools Cap,	India Rubber,
Letter Paper,	Office Penknives,
Writing, do.	Pocket Books, Red and Black,
Marble, do.	Tooth Brushes,
Black Books of all sizes,	Court Plaister,
Hand Quills,	Message Cards,
Ink Powder, black and red,	Slates and Pencils,
Dutch Sealing Wax, do.	Dividers,
do.	Butterworth's Copperplates,
Irish Wafers,	Charts and Maps,
Black Sand,	Morocco Leather.
Ink Cakes,	
Brass, do.	

Said Butler continues the business of BOOK-BINDING as usual—Black 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, June 13, 1796.

Zacariah Field,

HAS just received from New-York, a general assortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOODS:

also an assortment of West India Goods, which he offers for sale at the lowest price for ready pay or short credit.

Ashfield, May 23, 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just opened a Fresh Assortment of

GOODS,

—VIZ.—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Mens Sattin, Nankeen, Valencias, Bafs and other Jeans, Sattinetts, Flannels, Ticklings, Kafimeres, Vest Patterns, Cotton, Worsted and Hemp Hose, &c. Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Dimity, Jaconet, Book and India Muslins, Muslinetts, Callimancoes, Ruffels, Moreens, Jeans, Durants and Tammy's, Black Green and Changeable Lutestrings, Modes, Surf nets, Tiffany's and Gauzes, Bandanno, Barcelore, Muslin, Lawn, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Gloves, Silk and Leather, a great variety of Ribbons, Shawls, Tapes and Fire, Ladies Dunstable, Vellum and Chip Hats, Feathers and Flowers.—He has also Cotton Sheeting and Irish Linens of all widths and at very low prices—Bed Ticks, Ruffia Sheeting, Drawlet, Cotton Wool, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves and Pimento, Rice, Raysins and Scotch Snuff, Pigtail Tobacco—Morocco and Kamerique Skins and Shoes, of the best kind, for ladies and children.—Also, a small assortment of HARD WARE, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, a great variety of Coat and Vest Buttons, with a variety of other articles—which he is determined to sell at the lowest rates.

Northampton, June 10, 1796.

FRESH GOODS.

Pomeroy and Loomis,

HAVE just received and now opening an assortment of English and West India

GOODS,

Also, an assortment of Crockery Ware, at their store a little north of the Meeting-House in Hawley, which they expose for sale on reasonable terms for ready pay, or short credit.

Hawley, June 1, 1796.

Jonathan Lyman,

HAS just received a general assortment of European, India, Danish and West India

GOODS,

and are now ready for sale near the store lately occupied by Arms and Merrill.

Charlemont, June 6, 1796.

Dancing School.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Northampton are informed, that the Dancing School will be opened on the second Monday in June, at Mr. *Ashell Pomeroy's* Assembly-Hall, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and the school will keep two afternoons in each week during the quarter.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Amherst are also informed the Dancing School will be opened on the third Wednesday in June, at Mr. *Dickinson's* Tavern, formerly kept by Mr. *Gideon Parsons*, at three o'clock in the afternoon; the school will be kept two afternoons in each week during the quarter.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the adjacent towns are most respectfully invited to attend the schools, as there are most excellent Grammar Schools in both towns, that can be attended at the same time.

ASAPH STEBBINS.

Northampton, June 8, 1796.

To be fold at public Vendue,

by order of court, on Thursday the seventh day of July next, at two o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Lt. Warner, innholder in Hadley, the real estate of *Phinehas Lyman*, late of Hadley, deceased, consisting of a dwelling house and about a quarter of an acre of land, on the main street in Hadley, with sundry pieces of land, improved and unimproved. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.

LEMUEL WARNER, *Administrator.*

Hadley, June 1, 1796.

To be sold by order of the Court,

at public Vendue, at the house of Robert Field, innholder in Greenwich, on Monday the eleventh day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a farm lying in the south part of Pelham, containing about 107 acres of land, well proportioned for tillage, mowing and pasturing, with an excellent orchard—also, an house and barn thereon. Likewise at a certain piece of Greenwich, a lot of land containing about 10 acres, with an house thereon; also a Pew in south parish Meeting House, in Greenwich, it being the real estate of John Eaton, late of Greenwich, deceased—the widow of said deceased will hold the improvement of the dower, which is at Greenwich, during her natural life.

ELIPHAZ FATON, *Administrator.*

Pelham, May 25, 1796.

WHEREAS my wife *MARY* and *I*, have disfolved copartnership for a season, I therefore forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her Contracting after this date. I also forbid all persons buying or receiving any of my property from her as they may expect the law for the same.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

Northampton, June 2, 1796.

THE subscriber informs all persons who are indebted to, or have any claims upon the estate of Gen. Seth Murray late of Hasfield deceased, that he is ready to adjust all claims upon said estate, and expects those who are indebted will not wait for another invitation—come and settle.

ISAAC SMALTRY, *Executor.*

Hasfield, June 1, 1796.

Holland Company LANDS,

ADVANTAGEOUSLY situated upon the navigable waters of *Allegany* River and French Creek, affording an unrivalling variety of arable meadow grounds, and capable of easy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for sale and settlement.

All the advantages of soil, climate and situation, are here combined in a most extraordinary manner. The Lands are rich, fertile and finely watered—The air, like all the country beyond the Allegany Mountains, is mild, pure and healthy; and the Rivers upon a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country in the United States, is more materially favored by the commercial advantages arising from the navigation of the Northern Lakes and Southern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and enterprize of enterprising adventurers from the Eastern and Atlantic States, will, from motives of interest and consequence, in a very few years, pass through this delightful country, to all the western world—Free added to the natural productions, will supply the inhabitants at a very reasonable price, with everything necessary for their wants and happiness.

Those who are determined to settle in this Country, and wish to make purchases, a liberal credit will be given upon easy and advantageous terms. To those who are desirous of holding under improving leases, generous supplies of provisions and farming utensils, and gratuitous grants of benches and privileges will be given; and good wages and comfortable offices are made.

Mechanics, Artificers, Manufacturers, Husbandmen and industrious mechanics and laborers, A rich and rapidly settlement, affording numerous situations and advantages, and combining all those liberty faculties, is fixed in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, esq. where a most extensive assortment of provisions for living may be procured at a reasonable price. A saw mill is already erected—a grist mill will be established in the course of this fall. A great plenty of grain and hay can be easily procured with no other expense than cutting and stacking, upon the large and extensive meadows bordering upon French creek—All those, who are desirous of knowing the truth of these facts, or wish to become interested by purchase or settlement, may receive further information by applying to Mr. Charles Cazenove at New Geneva in Fayette County; to Messrs Dorsey and Bailey Pittsburgh; to Alexander Mc Dowell, esq. at Franklin; or at Coffeeyrs, to Mr. Mead's Clerk, or about 240 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

SYTHES.

FOR sale, Capt. Clark's SYTHES, made in Mansfield Connecticut, by the dozen or single. Also, a few bush-ls of good Barley Malt—by CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, June 13, 1796.

We the subscribers, being

appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of *Henry Dwight*, late of Chesterfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the time of said commission being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the first Monday in August and September next, at the house of John Stone, in Chesterfield, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

BENJAMIN BATES, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN RUSSELL, }

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM KEITH, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands lying in Hawley, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State, County, Town, and Highway taxes for the year 1795, & committed to me to collect, viz.—Land taxed improved by Asa Deamin (who hath abfconded without paying the taxes.)

	D.	C.
Benjamin Clark,	0	57
Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the twenty fifth day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house in this town, at two o'clock P. M. as will be necessary to discharge the said taxes & incurring charges.—		

ESEN. MONTAGUE Collector for 1795.

Charlemont, June 1, 1796.

WHEREAS an act of the Commonwealth was passed June 27, 1792, authorizing Coroners to execute Writs and Precepts, in case of the removal of any Sheriff from his office by death, or otherwise, and upon the appointment of a new Sheriff, the said act, makes it incumbent for such Sheriff, to give notice thereof in the Gazette—Coroners in each county, in case he accepts of the appointment and becomes legally qualified to execute said office. This is therefore, pursuant to said act, to give notice to the several Coroners in the county of Hampshire, that I am appointed Sheriff of said county, and am legally qualified to execute said office.

EBEN. MATTOON, jun.

Amherst, June 13, 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Worthington, containing 130 acres of land, 70 acres under improvement—30 acres of it is choice intervale—together with a dwelling house and barn standing on it—and two miles from the Meeting house—and two miles from the Meeting house—the road is made easy.—For particulars enquire of *Seth Sylvester* of Chesterfield, or SETH W. SYLVESTER, on the premises.

June 13, 1796.

SYTHES.

NICHOLS's Warranted SYTHES to be sold at the Store of *Robert Breck & Son.*

Northampton, June 15, 1796.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1796. [No. 513.]

LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

An ACT respecting the Mint.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That there shall be appropriated for the purchase of copper for the further coinage of cents and half cents, which have been coined at the mint, and delivered to the treasurer of the United States, subsequent to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, which sum shall be payable out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, there shall be retained from every deposite in the mint, of gold or silver bullion for the benefit of the United States, such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining the same, and an accurate account of such expense on every deposite, shall be kept and of the sums retained on account of the same, which shall be accounted for by the treasurer of the mint, to the Treasurer of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter holden, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED—May the twenty seventh, 1796.
GO: WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

An ACT altering the sessions of the circuit courts in the districts of Vermont and Rhode-Island: 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 first day of June next, the circuit courts for the districts of Vermont shall be held at Rutland and Windsor, alternately, beginning with the former, on the seventh day of November, and on the twelfth day of May, annually: *Provided*, nevertheless, and for the purpose of the more speedy trial of causes depending before the said courts, that the sessions of the circuit court for the district of Rhode-Island, shall be held on the nineteenth day of November, with the exception for Sunday, as heretofore established by law.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED—May the twenty-seventh, 1796.
GO: WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT for the relief and protection of American Seamen.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized to appoint two or more agents—the one of whom shall reside in the kingdom of Great Britain, and the other at such foreign ports, as the President of the United States shall direct. That the duty of the said Agents shall be, under the direction of the President of the United States, to enquire into the situation of such American citizens as others, as aforesaid, and to render an account of all impressments and detentions whatever, from American vessels to the executive of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if it should be expedient to employ an additional Agent or Agents, for the purposes authorised by this law, during the recess of the Senate, the President alone be and hereby is authorised to appoint such Agent or Agents.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to draw annually, out of the Treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by him, in such proportions as he shall direct, to the payment of the compensation of the said Agents, for their services, and the incidental expences attending the performance of the duties on them by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every district shall keep a book or books, in which, at the request of any seamen, being a citizen of the United States of America, and producing proof of his citizenship, authenticated in the manner herein after directed, he shall enter the the name of such seamen, and shall deliver to him a certificate in the following form, that is to say: "I, A. B, collector of the district of D. do hereby certify, That E, F, an American seaman, aged years, or thereabouts, of the height of feet inches, (describing the said seaman, as particularly as may be) has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed in this act, intituled "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen;"—and, pursuant to the said act, I do hereby certify, that the said E, F, is a citizen of the United States of America:—In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this day of ." And it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, to file and preserve the proofs of citizenship produced as aforesaid, the said collector shall be entitled to receive, from the seamen applying for the same, the sum of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 5. And, in order that full and speedy information may be obtained of the seizure or detention, by any foreign power, of any seamen employed on board any ship or vessel of the United States;—*Be it further enacted*, That it shall and hereby is declared to be the duty of the master of every ship or vessel of the United States, any of the crew whereof shall have been impressed or detained by any foreign power, at the first port, at which such ship or vessel shall arrive, if such impressment or detention happened on the high seas, or if the same happened within any foreign port, then in the port, in which the same happened, immediately to make a protest, stating the manner of such impressment or detention by whom made, together with the name and place of residence of the person impressed or detained; distinguishing also, whether he was an American citizen; and if not, to what nation he belonged. And it shall be the duty of such master to transmit by mail, or otherwise, every such protest made in a foreign country, to the nearest Consul or Agent, or to the minister of the United States resident in such country, if any such there be; preferring a duplicate of such protest, to be by him sent immediately after his arrival within the United States, to the Secretary of State together with information to whom the original protest was transmitted:—And in case such protest shall be made within the United States, or in any foreign country, in which no Consul, Agent or Minister of the United States resides, the same shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be transmitted by such master, by post or otherwise to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, that a copy of this law be transmitted by the Secretary of State, to each of the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, residing in foreign countries, and by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the several collectors of the districts of the United States, whose duty it is hereby declared to be, from time to time, to make known the provisions of this law, to all masters of ships and vessels of the United States entering, or clearing at their several offices. And the master of every such ship or vessel shall, before the delivery to him of his entry, by any such collector, be required to declare on oath, whether any of the crew of the ship or vessel under his command have been impressed or detained, in the course of his voyage, and how far he has complied with the directions of this act: And every such master who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make the declarations herein required, or to perform the duties enjoined by this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of such collector to prosecute, for any forfeiture, that may be incurred by this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every port of entry in the United States shall send a list of the seamen registered under this act, once every three months, to the Secretary of State, together with an account of such impressments or detentions, as shall have taken place, of which they have been informed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, that the first, second and third sections of this act shall be in force for one year, and from thence, to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED—May the twenty eighth, 1796.
GO: WASHINGTON.
President of the United States.

An ACT in addition to an act, intituled "An act supplementary to the act, intituled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

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 last day of June next, there shall be established the following new districts and ports of delivery, to wit: in the state of Massachusetts, a district to be called the district of Ipswich; which shall include the waters and rivers within the said town of Ipswich, which shall be the sole port of entry of the same: And a collector shall be appointed, to reside in the said town of Ipswich; and there forward, the office of surveyor for the port of Little Egg harbour shall cease. In the state of Maryland, a district to be called the district of Havre de Grace, which shall include all the rivers and waters of the Chesapeak bay, above Turkey point and Spes Utis: And a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Havre de Grace, which shall be the sole port of entry for the same.—In the district of Newburyport, the town of Newbury shall be a port of delivery:—In the district of Dighton, the towns of Berkley and Taunton shall be ports of delivery.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of June, next, the district of Hudson, in the state of New York, shall be confined to the city of Hudson; and all other places, which were by the act, intituled "An act, supplementary to an act intituled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," included in the said district of Hudson, shall be annexed to the district of New-York. And the description of the district of Waldoborough, in the said recited act, shall be so far altered, as, instead of saying "A place called Duck-trap," to say, "that part of a place called Duck-trap, which lies between the towns of Camden and Northport," and, instead of saying, "All the shores and waters from the middle of Damariscott river, to the southwardly side of the town of Northport," That in the State of Maryland the district of Cedar point shall be called the district of Nanjemoy; which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district; and the collector shall reside at Nanjemoy. And that to the district of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, the name of the port of Sherborne shall be changed to the port of Nantucket: *Provided always*, that no alteration in the name or description of the said districts shall be confirued to effect the compensation of the officers thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector to be appointed in conformity with this act, shall each become bound in the sum of two thousand dollars, in manner, as is by law provided in like cases: And the same duties, authorities and fees of officers, with a similar distribution thereof, shall appertain to those appointments as are now in like cases authorized by law. And the collectors aforesaid shall receive each, per centum on all monies by them respectively received; and shall also, respectively, receive the allowance of one hundred dollars, annually, from and after the said last day of June next.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED—May the twenty-seventh, 1796.
GO: WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT for the relief and protection of American Seamen.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized to appoint two or more agents—the one of whom shall reside in the kingdom of Great Britain, and the other at such foreign ports, as the President of the United States shall direct. That the duty of the said Agents shall be, under the direction of the President of the United States, to enquire into the situation of such American citizens as others, as aforesaid, and to render an account of all impressments and detentions whatever, from American vessels to the executive of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if it should be expedient to employ an additional Agent or Agents, for the purposes authorised by this law, during the recess of the Senate, the President alone be and hereby is authorised to appoint such Agent or Agents.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to draw annually, out of the Treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by him, in such proportions as he shall direct, to the payment of the compensation of the said Agents, for their services, and the incidental expences attending the performance of the duties on them by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every district shall keep a book or books, in which, at the request of any seamen, being a citizen of the United States of America, and producing proof of his citizenship, authenticated in the manner herein after directed, he shall enter the the name of such seamen, and shall deliver to him a certificate in the following form, that is to say: "I, A, B, collector of the district of D. do hereby certify, That E, F, an American seaman, aged years, or thereabouts, of the height of feet inches, (describing the said seaman, as particularly as may be) has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed in this act, intituled "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen;"—and, pursuant to the said act, I do hereby certify, that the said E, F, is a citizen of the United States of America:—In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this day of ." And it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, to file and preserve the proofs of citizenship produced as aforesaid, the said collector shall be entitled to receive, from the seamen applying for the same, the sum of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 5. And, in order that full and speedy information may be obtained of the seizure or detention, by any foreign power, of any seamen employed on board any ship or vessel of the United States;—*Be it further enacted*, That it shall and hereby is declared to be the duty of the master of every ship or vessel of the United States, any of the crew whereof shall have been impressed or detained by any foreign power, at the first port, at which such ship or vessel shall arrive, if such impressment or detention happened on the high seas, or if the same happened within any foreign port, then in the port, in which the same happened, immediately to make a protest, stating the manner of such impressment or detention by whom made, together with the name and place of residence of the person impressed or detained; distinguishing also, whether he was an American citizen; and if not, to what nation he belonged. And it shall be the duty of such master to transmit by mail, or otherwise, every such protest made in a foreign country, to the nearest Consul or Agent, or to the minister of the United States resident in such country, if any such there be; preferring a duplicate of such protest, to be by him sent immediately after his arrival within the United States, to the Secretary of State together with information to whom the original protest was transmitted:—And in case such protest shall be made within the United States, or in any foreign country, in which no Consul, Agent or Minister of the United States resides, the same shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be transmitted by such master, by post or otherwise to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, that a copy of this law be transmitted by the Secretary of State, to each of the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, residing in foreign countries, and by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the several collectors of the districts of the United States, whose duty it is hereby declared to be, from time to time, to make known the provisions of this law, to all masters of ships and vessels of the United States entering, or clearing at their several offices. And the master of every such ship or vessel shall, before the delivery to him of his entry, by any such collector, be required to declare on oath, whether any of the crew of the ship or vessel under his command have been impressed or detained, in the course of his voyage, and how far he has complied with the directions of this act: And every such master who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make the declarations herein required, or to perform the duties enjoined by this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of such collector to prosecute, for any forfeiture, that may be incurred by this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every port of entry in the United States shall send a list of the seamen registered under this act, once every three months, to the Secretary of State, together with an account of such impressments or detentions, as shall have taken place, of which they have been informed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, that the first, second and third sections of this act shall be in force for one year, and from thence, to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED—May the twenty eighth, 1796.
GO: WASHINGTON.
President of the United States.

CHARETTE.

TRANSLATED FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

ANGERS, APRIL 2.

Charette has arrived here two days ago: I have been in the place of his confinement, to see his wounds dressed—I was by his side, he suffered very much, from the state of his wounds. He prefers very much General Cadeaux, De Hoche, and a general Jacob, who is confined in the prison of Nantes. He affures that he fought always well and is confined undeservedly—He said he should never have believed that the French would have fought so well, and with so much courage, and chiefly the Chasseurs of Cassel and Mourgue, and that the Vendean war would not have lasted two months, had not the French been so parry divided. He was asked why he did not remain quiet after the famous pacification? because he answered the promises made to me have not been fulfilled.

Somebody said, you have caused the destruction of a great many—it is impossible, he said, to fry of feet inches, (describing the said seaman, as particularly as may be) has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed in this act, intituled "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen;"—and, pursuant to the said act, I do hereby certify, that the said E, F, is a citizen of the United States of America:—In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this day of ." And it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, to file and preserve the proofs of citizenship produced as aforesaid, the said collector shall be entitled to receive, from the seamen applying for the same, the sum of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 5. And, in order that full and speedy information may be obtained of the seizure or detention, by any foreign power, of any seamen employed on board any ship or vessel of the United States;—*Be it further enacted*, That it shall and hereby is declared to be the duty of the master of every ship or vessel of the United States, any of the crew whereof shall have been impressed or detained by any foreign power, at the first port, at which such ship or vessel shall arrive, if such impressment or detention happened on the high seas, or if the same happened within any foreign port, then in the port, in which the same happened, immediately to make a protest, stating the manner of such impressment or detention by whom made, together with the name and place of residence of the person impressed or detained; distinguishing also, whether he was an American citizen; and if not, to what nation he belonged. And it shall be the duty of such master to transmit by mail, or otherwise, every such protest made in a foreign country, to the nearest Consul or Agent, or to the minister of the United States resident in such country, if any such there be; preferring a duplicate of such protest, to be by him sent immediately after his arrival within the United States, to the Secretary of State together with information to whom the original protest was transmitted:—And in case such protest shall be made within the United States, or in any foreign country, in which no Consul, Agent or Minister of the United States resides, the same shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be transmitted by such master, by post or otherwise to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, that a copy of this law be transmitted by the Secretary of State, to each of the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, residing in foreign countries, and by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the several collectors of the districts of the United States, whose duty it is hereby declared to be, from time to time, to make known the provisions of this law, to all masters of ships and vessels of the United States entering, or clearing at their several offices. And the master of every such ship or vessel shall, before the delivery to him of his entry, by any such collector, be required to declare on oath, whether any of the crew of the ship or vessel under his command have been impressed or detained, in the course of his voyage, and how far he has complied with the directions of this act: And every such master who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make the declarations herein required, or to perform the duties enjoined by this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of such collector to prosecute, for any forfeiture, that may be incurred by this act.

Sec. 7

merica, and to express the joy and confidence of his majesty's paternal care of his people in this Province, by making such public provisions therein as are calculated for the encouragement and extension of Commerce between this Province and the United States, and when carried into effect, may be productive of mutual advantages and give additional permanence to the Peace and good understanding which happily subsists between the two Countries.

A bill to enable his Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to make temporary regulations of commerce, for the purpose of carrying the Treaty of Amity between Great Britain and the United States into immediate effect, has passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, and waits the Royal Assent.

Wednesday, 27th April Messages were received from the Legislative Council, intimating their concurrence to the Consolidation and Alien Bills, and that they had also agreed to the bill for making a temporary provision for the regulation of commerce between the province and the United States of America.

May 10.

On the evening of the 8th inst. another most daring and horrid murder was committed in a house in the market place, on the bodies of Mr. John Pulley, merchant, and a little girl that lived with him; the bodies were found next morning laying together behind the counter, their heads much fractured and bruised by the strokes they had received, and a cut across the girl's throat. From appearances, it is very clear, that they were preparing for bed, when called into the shop to serve a pretended customer with candles, where they were both knocked down. The only object (as is supposed) was money, as neither merchandize, watch, silver buckles, or any other valuable articles have been taken, all which lay in the way.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS!

French Official Accounts of Victories.

PARIS, April 20.

The Commissioners with the army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

CITIZENS,

THE army of Italy has opened the campaign; and that with forces truly calculated to strike an impression on the coalesced powers.

You have been already informed that a division had been advanced to Voltri, its leagues from Genoa. General Bonnaparte, whom I informed of this fact on his arrival, perceived in this disposition of the troops, executed some days before, the means of a division capable of surprising the enemy.

He thought it useful with this view, to leave this division at Voltri, in order to drew General Devilliers from the heights, and to turn his flank, while he should advance against these troops at Voltri: this deſign was prefently verified. Genoa Bonolieo advanced a body of 15,000 men on the heights of Montenotte, which he commanded in perſon, having under him Generals Argentean and Rocceteri.

On the 20th inſtant the diviſion of the Banetta puſhed their reconnoitering to St. Pierre d'Arena, and on the 21ſt attacked with 6000 men the brigade of Voltri, who under the command of Gen. Cervoni made, though greatly inferior in number, an honourable reſiſtance; completely ſurrounded, they were obliged to retire in the night, and the magazines, and cannon taken by the enemy, without the loſs of a gun. Genoa, protected by 1500 men that Gen. Bonnaparte had placed for the purpoſe on the heights of Vettagio, and at the avenues of Saſſello.

In the interval, 1500 men had been placed in the redoubt of Monteſcuro, to reſiſt the enemy if they ſhould attack them. This redoubt was attacked on the 22d of May by an Auſtrian force commanded by General Roccevino, who believing that he ſhould be able to force the paſſ, immediately afterwards to advance to Savona, in order to cut off the retreat of the 1500 men of Voltri and of Vettago.

Three times the enemy attacked this redoubt, and three times they were repulſed with the greateſt vigor; they were obliged to abandon it after they had loſt 400 men killed and wounded, among whom were one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, a great number of officers, and Gen. Roccevino himſelf was wounded, according to all accounts, mortally.

There was no doubt but that on the 23d the enemy would have tried a new attack on this redoubt with freſh troops. General Bonnaparte took meaſures accordingly: he gave orders to General La Hoppe to take poſt upon the height, which ſhould limiteſt attack the enemy that was in front of the redoubt; and he ordered General Maſſena to march with all diligence in the night, to take a poſition in the rear of the enemy.

We all ſet out from Savona at two o'clock in the morning towards Alaſſi. The attack took place at break of day at Monteſcuro. The Auſtrians were vigorouſly repulſed by the diviſion of General La Hoppe, and while they were flying General Maſſena having taken them on the left wing, they were put into ſuch complete diſorder, that they loſt 3500 men, of whom 2000 were made priſoners, and among theſe are one Colonel, the Aid de Camp of Argentean, and above 60 Officers. The enemy were afterwards purſued in all directions, and here we are arrayed at Coarari, maſters of the ſurrounding heights, and of Cairo, which they have been obliged to abandon to us.

General Bonnapatte will make known to you the details of the traits of bravery that have been exhibited this day. I content myſelf with having ſtated that the plan of the Commander in Chief could not have been more wiſely conceived, and that all Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have manifeſted a courage and an ardour truly heroic. Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) SALLICATTI.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SUPPLEMENTAL PARIS, 23.

At the opening of the ſitting the Preſident called to be read the following

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTORY.

"Citizens Repreſentatives! The forceful encampment of Monteſcuro, of which we apriſed you by our meſſage of the 22 inſt. was, for the inviſible army of Italy, merely the prelude of ſtill greater ſucceſſes. We have this day to announce to you a deciſive and for ever memorable victory obtained by this army at Monte Lezino over the Piedmonteſe and Auſtrians united.

"The enemy loſt ten thouſand five hundred men, of whom eight thouſand were made priſoners. We took from them forty field pieces, with the horſes, mules, and ſanitary waggons, 15 ſtags, all their baggage and ſeveral magazines.

"Our generals, officers and ſoldiers were, on this occaſion, all of them crowned with glory, and ſhewed themſelves worthy of deſerving the cauſe of liberty.

"The Commander in Chief, Bonnapartie, ably directed this attack. The Generals who ſeconded him in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner are Le Harpe, Augereau, Maſſena, Cervoni, Caſte, Menard, and Gombert. The laſt was wounded in leaping into the enemy's entrenchments. Two other Generals were killed at the head of their columns performing prodigies of valour.

"General Provera, who commanded the Auſtro-Sardinian army, was made priſoner, after having made the moſt vigorous reſiſtance with ſeveral regiments which were taken with him.

"You will without doubt declare that the army of Italy has not ceaſed to deſerve well of the country."

This declaration was inſtantly made with acclamations; and the Council determined that at two o'clock the Meſſage of the Directory ſhould be again read, and that it ſhould be printed, poſted, and ſent to all Adminiſtrations and to the armies.

PROSPECTS of EXTENDED WARFARE.—SWEDEN again COALESCED FOR-ERS.—Preparations for war are making in all parts of the kingdom. One company has offered to furniſh *six tons of gold* for the war.—The object is to counteract the triple alliance of *England, Pruſſia* and *Ruſſia*; and to divert the Emperoh from her immediate attack on the *Turks*. Troops are marching to *Finland*, and all the forces of the State, land and naval, are ordered to be in readineſs.

TURKEY againſt COALESCED POWERS.

Hoſtile preparations are in active operation in this vaſt empire. A treaty of alliance with *France*, is in great forwardneſs; and will be cpeleraned by the forcible retaking of the Nemiſis frigate, by Admiral WALDEGRAVE, out of the port of *Smyrna*, together with a French brig and corvette. In conſequence the Britiſh Conſul had to leave *Turnic*; and a war with that State was expected.

[*It will be remembered, that the Nemiſis, Capt. S. Hood Linzee, was taken by the French when cruiſing off the Turkiſh territories, near the Dardanelles; and that Commodore, Admiral* JARVIS *firſt Admiral* WALDEGRAVE *with a ſlip of the line, and four frigates to recapture her. Perhaps as both ſides were guilty of a breach of neutrality, the event will not lead to the ſerious conſequences apprehended, notwithſtanding the accounts from Leghorn of April 2, which mention the Bey of Tunis had declared war againſt the Engliſh.*]

SPAIN AGITATED.—The *Spaniſh* Court has been ſome time arming. His Catholic Majeſty (ſo ſay the laſt accounts from *England*) has intimated to the Britiſh Court, that he cannot ſee with indifference the plans of aggrandiſement projected by the Emperoh of *Ruſſia*, againſt the *Turks*. Her attacks on the *Ottoman Porte*, he conſiders as hoſtile to the peace of all the ſurrounding nations—which he thinks it his duty to reſiſt by every effort in his power—and has no doubt of the cooperation of his Britiſh Majeſty. [*Three ſhips of the line, Malaga, and Bermuda, are ſaid to have been ſent to Spain, and 6000 troops are ſaid to have been ordered to Spain, if it goes to war with England.*

☞It is known that *England* is in alliance with *Ruſſia*—of courſe cannot cooperate with *Spain* againſt her. This may be the pretence for *Spain's* breaking with *England*; and joining *France* in the war.

LONDON, April 27.

The long ſought for *Dutch* fleet, is thus accounted for.—Two ſhips have gone to the *Weſt Indies* [*probably the ſquadron ſaid to have gone to the Cape of Good Hope, and the veſſels joined the* French fleet at *Breſt*.

April 28.

The French frigate *l'Unite*, Citizen DURAND, of 36 guns, 250 men, has been captured by the Britiſh frigate *La Revolutionaire*; as alſo the French frigate *La Concorde*, of 44 guns, by the *Lively* and *Druid*; both ſhips belonging to Sir EDWARD PELLEW's ſquadron. The 44 French frigate is ſaid to be one of the fineſt ſhips in the French navy; ſhe is 156 feet long, and 43 broad.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

THE following depoſition has been laid before the Executive, reſpecting the capture of the ſhip *Mount Vernon*, owned by Meſſrs. *Welling, Willing* and *Francis*

By this public inſtrument of Proteſt, be it made known and manifeſt, that on this day the 21ſt of June, in the year of our Lord, 1796, before me, Clement Biddle, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, duly commiſſioned and by law authorized to adminiſter oaths, dwelling in the city of Philadelphia, perſonally came and appeared George G. Dominick, commander of the ſhip Mount Vernon, of Philadelphia, of the burthen of 257 tons, or thereabouts, and being duly ſworn according to law on his ſolemn oath, depoſes and ſays, that the ſaid ſhip under his command left the city of Philadelphia on the ſecond day of this preſent month, bound for Cowes in Great-Britain, and a market, that on the fourth day of this preſent month, the appearer got under weigh with his ſhip at New Caſtle, and proceeded on his voyage down the river and bay of Delaware, and on the ninth inſtant, about ſix in the morning 18 diſcharged his pilot, and about two hours after with a light wind from the ſouth ſouth eaſt, Cape Henlopen bearing weſt, diſtance about ſix leagues, and the light houſe then in ſight, about eight o'clock in the morning, the appearer diſcovered a ſchooner about one league ahead and to windward, which ſhortly after bore down on them, and ſired a gun, and ordered the ſhip to ſend their boat on board the ſchooner, which this appearer immediately complied with, ſuppoſing there was nothing wanted but to ſee his papers, which he knew to be perfectly clear; and ſuppoſing he had nothing to apprehend from the ſchooner, therefore ſent his ſecond officer and four hands in the boat on board her, to know their demands; but they detained his officer and boats crew, and ſent the boat back to the ſhip, with fourteen armed men with orders to take him on board the ſchooner with the ſhip's papers; they declared that the ſhip was loaded with naval ſtores, and this appearer knowing that their ſuſpicions were groundleſs, and conſcious that he could convince them of their error went on board the ſchooner, which proved to be the Flying Fiſh, a French armed ſchooner privateer, which had a few days before ſailed from Philadelphia, the maſters name not made known to this appearer, but a perſon on board and declared himſelf to be owner, was named Paris, and gave his addreſs to this appearer, as reſiding at No. 393, in Front ſtreet, north in this city of Philadelphia; they took his papers, which they kept, and without examining them declared the ſhip to be a good prize; that this appearer expoſtulated with them on the impropriety of ſuch conduct towards American ſhips and the property of their citizens; but all the anſwer he could obtain in return was, that they had good information from ſeveral reſpectable houſes in Philadelphia, one in particular, which they ſaid was one of the firſt American houſes there; that the ſhip had naval ſtores on board and they would not at firſt be convinced of the contrary, at length he prevailed on them to examine his Manifeſt; Port clearance, and regiſter, and they finding no ſuch naval ſtores on board, they did not then think to doubt, but that ſhe was loaded, as the aforeſaid houſes in Philadelphia had mentioned to her ſeamſelf, which are coffee, rum, ſugar, flaxes, ſattic and logwood; the only plea they then made was, that ſince our treaty with Great-Britain, they had orders and were determined to take every American veſſel bound to or from any Engliſh ports, even on ſuſpicion of their going to them; the aforeſaid ſchooner is a ſmall veſſel, and appears of the ſhip excepts a French cook, and Spaniſh ſeaman he longing to her, and who appeared to be diſpoſed to remain) from on board the ſhip into the privateer ſchooner, which mounts ſix nine pounds cannon with muſkets and ſeventy five men; Paris, the owner, ſaid that he had a fill of ſhips that he had information of and thoſe which had not failed he was determined to take; their names were as follows; the ſaid ſhip Mount Vernon, the Atlantic, the William Penn, the Philadelphia, the Dominick Terry, [the laſt with flour for Jamaica] and ſome others which he would not mention; that having ſecured the whole of the paſſengers and crew of the ſaid ſhip Mount Vernon, (the French cook) out of the ſhip without even ſuffering to take all their baggage, and having taken full poſſeſſion of the ſhip and cargo, the privateer ſhaid into Cape Henlope Road, and ſent themſelf on board a pilot boat, and this appearer arrived at this port of Philadelphia, about noon this day, and drew up a true and perfect account of all of me, the ſaid Notary, to avail him when and where needful and neceſſary, reſerving to himſelf to extend this proteſt more amply, and to ſupport the ſame by his officers and crew on their oaths, as may be requiſite.

(Signed in the original)

GEO. G. DOMINICK.

The depoſitions of the firſt and ſecond mates confirm the above; and in addition, *Robert Robinſon*, the firſt mate, depoſes, That *Paris* offered him great pecuniary bribes, and to make him *prize* maſter of the *American veſſel* he took, if he would remain on board with them, which he refuſed with indignation and diſdain.

Mr. PARIS directed that the crew and paſſengers ſhould not be injured, but notwithſtanding, they were all plundered more or leſs of their baggage. *Paris* declared he was cruizing in concert with another ſchooner, which was gone to look out for ſhips from *Lyſon, New York, &c.* bound to Britiſh ports.

The *Mount Vernon*, had on board 381 puncheons Jamaica, and 131 ds. New England Rum, 56 hhds Sugar, 50 bags and 94 caſks Coffee, 20 tons Logwood, 10,000 ſtaves, and 300 Shooks. Both veſſel and cargo were fully inſured.

No inſurance is done, except at exorbitant premiums, on veſſels bound for Britiſh ports.—The *Philadelphia* is till at *Reedy iſland*.

The *Flying Fiſh*, which has been cruiſing off the Capes, and has been ſeen to board many veſſels, one of which it is ſaid ſhe has captured, on the 20th proceeded to ſea. Capt. Brown, from *Liverpool*, broke her the 12th, 20 leagues from the Capes, bleering S. by E. under eaſy ſail.

P. BOND. (Seal)
T. PICKERING. (Seal)

EDENTON, *(N. C.)* May 26.

Perſimmon county, May Term.

This may certify, that it was then and there ordered, that this preſentment be publiſhed for one month in the State Gazette.

Teſt, JOHN HARVEY, Clerk.

North Carolina,
Perquimans county. } *ſt. May Term, '96.*

The jurors for the ſtate and county aforeſaid, preſent, that the country is reduced to a ſituation of great peril and danger in conſequence of the proceedings of the quakers. That the idea of emancipation among ſlaves is publicly held out to them, and encouraged by the conduct of the quakers—that the minds of the ſlaves are not only greatly corrupted, and alienated from the ſervice of their maſters, in conſequence of ſuch conduct, but runaways are protected, harboured, and encouraged, by them—Arſons are committed, without a poſſibility of diſcovery.

The grand jury are ſo perfectly ſenſible of the infatuated enthuſiaſm of the quakers, as to partial and general emancipation, that they feel a preſent and ſerious danger to the people, and therefore a proſpect of imminent danger to impend, by the influence of deſigning attempts of the quakers to this purpoſe; which unleſs prevented in due time, muſt burſt with deſtruction around the citizens of the State.

The grand jury, reflecting upon the miſerable havock and miſeries which have lately taken place in the Weſt-Indies, in conſequence of emancipation, and knowing the opinion of the northern States; of the many hundred thouſand ſlaves around them; and of the infatuated enthuſiaſm of men calling themſelves religious, who are among them, conceive it a duty, which they owe to themſelves, their families and their country, to preſent this exiſting and alarming evil, and to preſent the people called quakers, and their aſſiſtants, as the authors of this common miſchief, to this quarter of the State; where independent of foreign opinion, emancipation is publicly held out by the ſpeakers, to the negroes, and private ſtocks eſtabliſhed in ſupport of it. The grand jury preſent that ſpeedy and reſolute meaſures ought to be adopted, by the good ſenſe and ſpirit of the people in order to prevent that common appeal to arms, in their own defence, which at preſent appears to be almoſt, if not altogether inevitable.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

—Explanatory article.

"WHEREAS by the third article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded at London on the 19th day of November, 1794, between his Britannic Majeſty, and the United States of America, it was agreed that it ſhall at all times be free to his Majeſty's ſubjects and the citizens of the United States, and alſo to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the boundary line aſſigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, freely to paſs and repaſs by land or inland navigation, into the reſpective territories and countries of the ſaid contracting parties on the Continent of America (the 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, ſubject to the proviſions and limitations contained in the firſt article: And whereas by the 8th article of the Treaty of peace and friendſhip concluded at Greenville, on the 3d day of Auguſt 1795, between the United States and the nations or tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippiwas, Pattawatimies, Miamies, Eels-ri, it was ſtipulated that no perſon ſhould be permitted to reſide at any of the towns or hunting camps of the ſaid Indian tribes as a trader, who ſhall not firſt have obtained a license for that purpoſe, under the authority of the United States, which latter ſtipulation has excited doubts whether in its operation it may not interfere with the execution of the ſaid article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and navigation; and it being the ſincere deſire of his Britannic Majeſty, and of the United States that this point ſhould be fully explained as to remove all doubts, and promote mutual ſatisfaction and friendſhip; and for this purpoſe his Britannic Majeſty having named for his Commiſſioner, Phineas Bond, Eſq. his Majeſty's Conſul General for the Middle and Southern States of America reſiding in the United States, and the Preſident of the United States having named for their Commiſſioner, Timothy Pickering, Eſq. Secretary of State of the United States, to whom, aggreable to the laws of the United States he has controlled this negociation. They the ſaid commiſſioners, having communicated to each other their full powers, in due and proper form and conformable to the ſpirit of the laſt article of the ſaid treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, entered into the explanatory article, and now, by theſe preſents, explicitly agree and declare, that no diſpoſition in any Treaty ſubſequently concluded by either of the contracting parties with any other ſtate or ſtates, or with any Indian tribe, can be underſtood to derogate in any manner from the rights and obligations of trade and commerce ſecured by the aforeſaid third article of the Treaty, to the ſubjects of his Majeſty, and to the citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the Boundary Line aforeſaid—but that if the ſaid parties, ſhall remain at full liberty (each and reſpectively) to make ſuch ſeparate treaties for the reſpective territories and countries of the contracting parties on either ſide of the ſaid boundary line and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the ſtipulations of the ſaid 3d article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and ſhall be permanently binding upon his Majeſty and the United States.

In witneſs whereof, we the ſaid commiſſioners of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain and the United States of America, have ſigned this explanatory article, and thereto affixed our ſeals.

" Done at Philadelphia, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1795.

P. BOND.
T. PICKERING.

ADAM a negro man aged 32, was found with a locked jaw, in conſequence of a ſcull-nail running into the under part of his foot: the phyſician who attended him ordered the cold bath, he was put between blankets and took one hundred drops of Laudanum in a cup of warm tea. This made of cure, in three days ſucceeded. He took one hundred drops of Laudanum through the courſe of his diſeaſe.

LONDON, April 15, 1796.

" Since our laſt of the 8th inſtant, we have had *twenty thouſand ſacks of Rice from the Eaſt Indies*; this quantity will reduce the price of this article below what it was ever known in Europe.

" Our beſt Wheat is ſold at 8s. the buſhel, and the American is dull at 40s. the quarter. The loſſes by the ſhipments of theſe two articles, is inevitable be immence; and in many inſtances no doubt ruinous.

BOSTON, June 22.

Accounts from *Dominica*, to May 28, confirm beyond diſpute, the ſurrender of *St. Lucia*—the conditions are ſaid to be, that the French ſhall be at liberty to ſail to *France*—the Maſſacres ſtain'd Court-Martials on citizens of Martinico, &c. &c.—Negroes ſaid to be the inſtruments from the Engliſh, to diſtreſs, to be given up, for trial.

From *St. Thomas's* we learn, that VICTOR HUGHES has ſent a detachment, and captured the iſland of *Saints*.

The laſteſt accounts from the *Weſt Indies*, received yeſterday, ſay, that the Engliſh have been ſucceſsful in the reduction of *St. Lucia*.

Hoſtilities in *Europe*, by land, were confined to *Italy*, at the laſteſt dates:—But the *Rieter gut* "*ate of dreadful preparation*."

PARIS, April 20.

A Engliſh paper has been received from the department of Cher. The aſſemblages of royaliſts which have been formed there are become more numerous, and have already committed many acts of violence. The town of Sancerre is ſaid to be already in their hands, whence they have deſerted all the republican troops, and hoiſted the French flag. It is a Monſieur Bouthilliers, an ex conſtituent, who is at the head of this inſurrection. Our government has ordered troops to march thither, and is taking the moſt active meaſures to put a ſtop to this rebellion and to diſcover the authors.

HAGUE, April 12.

The efforts for completely manning the grand fleet go on without interruption. Several ſocieties have agreed together, to promote by every means in their power the recruiting the naval forces, and money is collected in Amſterdam, for inciting the frontiers to the loſſers. The grand fleet conſiſts of 15 ſhips of the line and 28 frigates, will be ready for ſea before the end of this month. The Dutch never feated the Engliſh on equal ground and next ſummer will ſhew whether the Modern Batavians poſſeſs yet the ſpirit of Tromp and Ruyter.

One of the members of the ſovereign committee has been charged to expedite the letters of mark againſt England.

St. JOHN's, ANTIGUA, May 23.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated the 31ſt inſt.

" The Engliſh batteries were opened on Monday laſt the 16th inſt. on the town—their firſt fire was very ſucceſsful in ſilencing that of the Vigie, and ſeveral batteries, the latter of which have been executed by the Republicans, who have retired into Mount Fortune. One of the magazines in the Morne has been blown up by the fallin of a ſhell.

" On the night of the 16th, the town of Charles was entirely deſtroyed by fire, as well as a very great part of the ſhipping lying in the road—it is added, that 2c Caſtries, 7 or 800 perſons, viz. women, children, and old men were put to aſſword by the Britiſh—it is pretended that it is owing to the Heakins and ſome other troops entering the town and finding two ſailors and a Heſian nailed on croſſes,—one of thoſe unhappy men was ſtill breathing—at this cruel ſight the troops were ſeized with ſuch fury, that it was impoſſible to check their reſentment.

May 31.

The Louiſa Bridges arrived this day from Martinique and brings the pleaſing intelligence of St. Lucia having ſurrendered at diſcretion to the Britiſh arms on Thurſday laſt. That the white people found in Morne Fortune had been diſpoſed of eſſectually, and the coloured people left to the diſpoſal of an Engliſh Commiſſioner, who was to ſettle their future ſituation. That five Generals of the Republic found on the ſpot executed, and thirty others were in the ſame predicament waiting their fate. Several deſerters from the emigrant corps, lately arrived from England, were alſo there and will doubtleſs meet their deſerts.

A conſiderable body of our gallant troops had embarked for Grenada and St. Vincent, which iſlands we hope and truſt will ſoon be in a ſtate of tranquility and the extreme ſufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants be at an end. The gallantry and good conduct of the different corps of militia in either of theſe iſlands is ſpoken of in the higheſt terms.

The long expected fleet under admiral Pole is ſaid, is certainly arrived at Barbadoes with ſix thouſand troops more.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

Yeſterday arrived at Fountain Inn, his excellency G. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, accompanied by his LADY. G. W. M. LA FAYETTE, and ſuite. In the evening he was waited on, and congratulated by a number of the moſt reſpectable characters; a general ſatisfaction was expreſſed by the citizens of Baltimore on the arrival of this illuſtrious MAN. . .

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

REPORT OF PEACE.

BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Captain Gutterſon arrived yeſterday from Teneriffe, informs that a packet arrived there bought intelligence of a peace having taken place between the French and Auſtrians about the 18 of May. The ſituation of affairs by our laſt poſitive accounts do not make this report improbable, no dates hitherto received can invalidate its credibility; but ſtill it requires confirmation.

The following is the account publiſhed in laſt evening's Philadelphia Gazette, reſpecting this report:

" Laſt at this *Gazette* was going to preſs, the brig Lady Walterſtorff, Capt. Gutterſon, arrived in this port from Teneriffe.

Capt. Gutterſon informs us that on the 18 May, PEACE was concluded between the French Republic and the Auſtrians. This information may be relied on, Captain Gutterſon having had it from the beſt authority.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION!

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Providence, Capt. Felt, 7 days from Charleſton (S. C.) who brings the following diſtreſſing particulars:—That on Monday the 13th inſt. about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a Fire broke out in a ſtable in Ledge-Alley, which ſoon communicated to, and laid waſte the ſurrounding buildings, amounting to upwards of three hundred! and it was not entirely got under after 12 hours particular exertions of the inhabitants; and we are ſorry to learn, that a number of lives were loſt, and other injuries happened during the conflagration; particularly in the attempts to blow up ſmall wooden buildings, in order to ſtop the progreſs of the flames. By computation of this kind, a young man was blown at leaſt 12 feet high; he luckily received no material injury. An immenſe property muſt have been deſtroyed; but the gentleman who furniſhes the above, is not able to conjecture the amount, or who were the principal ſufferers by this deſtructive element.

June 24.

Arrival of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe at Gibraltar, to a mercantile houſe in this city, dated 9th May, per the Eliza, via Philadelphia.

" The Algerines have given there moſt for the United States to accomplish their agreement, which we hope will be more enough. We have ſome fear of a rupture with Spain, on account of ſome uncommon preparations making in Cadiz within theſe few days."

IMPORTANT.

Yeſterday by the brig Diana, Capt. Pratt, in 7 days from Bermuda, we learn, That a Britiſh frigate had arrived there in 5 days paſſage from England, with French accounts of a TOTAL DEFEAT of the AUSTRIAN and SARDINIAN ARMY, which was ſaid to conſiſt of 120,000 men, by the French Patriotic Army in Italy (le Moine Legion) in which there was an immenſe ſlaughter; beſides the loſs of their war ſtores, camp equipage, and forty pieces of cannon, 14,500 Auſtrians, and Sardinians are ſaid to have been killed, wounded, and taken, 8000 of which are priſoners. They fought two ſucceſſive days, about the middle of April.

CAUTION.

To Merchants and other Citizens of the United States.

THE advices received by Captain O'Ellen from Colonel Humphreys, at Liſbon, ſhew that the temporary obſtacles to a fulfilment of the ſtipulations on the part of the United States with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, are not yet removed. The treaty itſelf being put out of doubt by theſe unexpected delays, the ſafety of American veſſels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It ſhould alſo be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the Dey and the governments of Tripoli and Tunis. Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence ſee the hazard to which they will expoſe their property and the liberty of their fellow citizens, by engaging, in the preſent ſtate of things, in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Department of State, June 8, 1796.

RICHMOND, May 28.

An American captain lately being called to the bar in the iſland of Bermuda, to ſwear concerning the property on board his veſſel, declared Judge Green to let him ſwear on a particular text—that then ſaid his cauſe upon the firſt verſe of the 42d Pſalm—"Judge me oh God, and plead my cauſe againſt the ungodly nation: O! deliver me from the unjuſt and unjuſt man."—The conſcientious judge, ſtruck with the pertinency of the point, releaſed his veſſel.

PITTSBURGH, June 4.

The week before the laſt a murder was committed near Marietta town, in Virginia. The following particulars have been related to us, which we believe, may be relied on as authentic.

A man, by the name of Donaldſon, of a bad character having had a difference with his wife, a ſeparation took place—they had ſeveral children, one of them a boy of 13 years of age who coutin ued with his father, but was charged by him as having adviſed his mother to leave his houſe. His father threatened to take revenge, and accordingly got a rope, ſecreted it under the head of the bed, and during the night faſtened it round the neck of his ſon; while doing this, the boy awoke and aſked the reaſon of the rope ſo as to prevent his being ſtrangled, and jumped out of the bed—his father followed him, and permitted him to do ſo—but after which the boy ſat down on the floor and ſupplicated forgiveneſs, but to no effect—The father concluding it was near day-light, and that he had no time to loſe, put his foes between the boy's ſhoulders, and ſtarted him. He was then at a loſs where to conceal the body, but having a large pile of bones near the houſe, he removed ſome of them and crammed the boy therein. In a few days the boy was miſſed by the neighbours, a ſuſpicion reſted on his father, who was apprehended, a fire made at the body found—he then acknowledged his guilt, declared theſe particulars to a number of people, among whom was our informant.

AMHERST, *(N. H.)* June 18.

The Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, Eſq. has returned from Congreſs.—On Wedneſday, the Judges of the Common Pleas; thro ſitting, the Grand Jury, gentlemen of the bar, and a number of reſpectable citizens, met, and preſented the ſubſequent addreſs. After its delivery, an entertainment provided, which cloſed with a full complement of toaſts exclusive of the " *undiminiſhed confidence*" of our citizens, in their Repreſentative, and the unanimous federatism of this State.

To the Honorable JEREMIAH SMITH, *Eſquire.*

SIR,

IT is with ſingular pleaſure we congratulate you on your return from the National Councils. Language can ſcarcely expreſs the ſatisfaction we feel in the part you have taken. When our peace, happineſs, and proſperity were at hazard; when our national honor was tottering and in imminent danger of being ſacrificed; when diſcord, anarchy, and war, with all their horrors, were entering upon the peaceful borders of America; your patriotic exertions were not wanting to reſcue her from a ſituation ſo humiliating and diſtreſſing. Accept, Sir, our moſt cordial thanks. Long may you participate in that happineſs ſo honorably and ſubſtantially ſecured to your fellow citizens.

Mr. SMITH's *Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE, with the moſt lively ſenſibility, the addreſs you have been pleaſed to preſent to me. In the part I have acted, during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, I claim no merit. It was impoſſible not to feel deeply intereſted in meaſures which involved the peace, proſperity, and the honor of our country. I rejoice with you in the event, and have only to regret that my abilities bore ſo little proportion to my zeal. If I have, in the ſmalleſt degree, contributed to promote the real intereſts of the people I repreſent, next to the conſciouſneſs of having endeavored to do my duty, I conſider your approbation as the beſt reward. For the obliging expreſſions in your addreſs, which regard myſelf, I ſincerely thank you, gentlemen, and moſt cordially unite with you in praying that the freedom and proſperity of our happy country may be perpetual!

NORTHAMPTON, June 29.

As all the world, except the United States, ſtrikingly and univerſally in War and Confuſion; and as it will be the *intereſt* of all nations to purſue, and to draw us after them, and thereby prevent that moſt valuable proſperity which we *only* enjoy, from being ſole *carriers* in a commerce with all nations, it can ſcarcely be believed, that any real American can be found who would with to ſhift the ſafe *employment* of the country, by involving her in war!—And if there are any ſmiſters amongſt us, who by word or print, ſhould attempt to fecond the deſires of the Warſaring nations, the public deteſtation and abhorrence ought to alight on his infamous machinations.

FROM PHILAD JUNE 15.

The capture of the *Mount Vernon*, by the French privateer, excites the moſt lively apprehenſions. THE PRESIDENT has had it under his conſideration, and has, no doubt, called on Mr. ADAMS, reſpecting the ſubject—The miniſter muſt either *arow the orders* given, as reported, or muſt diſclaim it a piracy—which it appears to me, really to be.

The agitations in France keep alive the hopes of the Britiſh miniſtry. The violence of parties has ſwept from the moſt formidable enemy with which the revolution has had to contend; but the French have a wonderful knack of extricating themſelves from difficulties. They will certainly diſappoint Mr. Pitt.

The French ſtate the loſs of the Auſtrian and Sardinian armies in Italy at upwards of 14 000 men.

The foreign papers ſtate that the duke of Brunſwick, with an army of 60,000 men, Pruſſians, Heſſians, Hanoverians, &c. will guard the line of neutrality.

Silas Talbot, of New York, and John Trumbull, of Connecticut, are appointed agents for the protection of American ſeamen.

The ſituation of our country is extremely critical. To purſue a line of policy that ſhall maintain our peace and neutrality, conſiſtent with national honour and independence, will be found more difficult at preſent than at any former period of the European conflict.—The Weſt Indies is a heat becoming the theatre of deſtructive warfare. The maritime ſtrength of England, Holland, and France, will be diſplayed in the neighbourhood of the American continent. The politics of the laſt and only experience reſolutions embarraſſing for the preſent to our commercial intercourſe, but eventually improve our mercantile relations. The reſtrictions and prohibitions, which the jealouſy of deſpotiſm has impoſed, will give way to a more natural and liberal policy. The future condition of this country, however, as it reſpects its commercial relations with the Weſt Indies, will in a great meaſure depend on the events of the war. To cultivate a pacific diſpoſition, is certainly the true and ſubſtantial intereſt of the United States. But irritating circumſtances muſt be anticipated.

The commercial rights of nations cannot eſcape violation when ſo great a proportion of Europe is involved in the conflict of war. France, as well as England, has commenced the capture of our merchantmen. This unfriendly diſpoſition is ſaid to have been ſoftened by the late Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Great Britain. It is hoped the government of this country will take ſuch meaſures as will in two powers, as ſhall manifeſt a deſire of remaining at peace and a reſolution for termination of protecting the rights and intereſts of its citizens.

We hear, Mr. PIERCE BUTLER, Senator of the United States, from the ſtate of South Carolina, has reſigned his ſeat in the Senate.

STOMACH ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

A few nights ago a prodigious match, at Nantwich, for a trifling wager, eat in the courſe of one hour, three pounds of beef ſteaks, ten boiled eggs, nearly a pound of bacon, a large quantity of potatoes, and four pretty large wooden bowls of pudding, waſhed down with five quarts of ale, three pints of porter, and ſeven ſix penny glaſſes of brandy and water!—It is ſaid he has offered another wager, that he can eat the ſame quantity ſolids, with the *ſafe* addition of as much pudding as will fill a wigbox! In what proviſions he dear at Nantwich, ſo long as this prodigious nothing cormorant—this *living Sea lice*, is in the pariſh. *(London Papers.)*

DIED]—in this town on *Friday* morning laſt, Mr. JOEL WRIGHT, aged 22 years.

On Saturday evening laſt, Mr. *Joſeph Phelps.*

WE the ſubſcribers are appointed and have accepted the truſt of Adminiſtrators on the eſtate of *Ebenezer Clark*, late of Conway, 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.

ELIZABETH CLARK, } *Adminiſtrators.*
WILLIAM CLARK, }

Conway, June 27, 1796.

WHEREAS my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, without any juſt cauſe, I forbid all perſons truſting or harbouring her on my account, for I will owe pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

APPOLLOS KING.

Cheſterfield 1d, June 28. 1796.

Hadley, June 28. 1796.

LEVI PRUTT.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS juſt received, a variety of

GOODS,

Which in addition to thoſe before on hand, make a very complete aſſortment of thoſe articles generally required after.—Among which, are Luteſtrings, Modes, 5 4 Paſſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Muſlins, a variety Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Faſhionable Chintzes and Calicoes, Cotton, Jia, Chintz and Muſlin Shawls, Men's Cotton and Silk and Cotton Stockings, India Cottons, Iriſh Linens, Broadcloths, Shalloons, Callimetes, Merrets, Veſt Patterns, Nankeens, Striped and Chouked, do. Jeans, Fuſtians, Denims, Velvets, Oil Cloths, &c. &c.—Fute and Felt Hats, Ladies Hats and Plumes.—Crockery, Glaſs, Stone, and Eanhern WARE.—Hard WARE of moſt kinds in Common uſe, Braſs Kettles, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Role and Common Hedges and Elbow Iteams, &c.—Large Iron Kettles, Cart Boxes, and other kinds of Hollow Ware.—Sweds Iron, German Steel, 20 l. 10d. and 4d. Nails, 8d. and 4d. Cut and Wrought, 6 by 7, 8 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, &c. &c.—Loaf Sugar, Coffee,

POETRY.

From the ARGUS.

On a very OLD BACHELOR *who met with an angry* REPULSE *on attempting to snatch a Kiss from a* YOUNG LADY.

HOW could you thus, with wafted flame,
Presume t'approach this lovely dame,
While eyes that beam, and cheeks that glow,
Would melt a mountain made of snow?

She near her high meridian shines,
Your planet to the dusk declines;
You are a star eclips'd—and fee,
A fun in noon-tide majesty.

Attracted by her heaven of charms,
You rash'd, unthinking to her arms;
But the while you clasp'd all this,
Repuls'd you, and denied a kiss.

Thus, comets in the voids of space,
Enamour'd with the fun's bright face,
From icy trafts with growing force,
To his gay orb direct their course.

Advance'd almost to touch that sphere,
It finds it muft not come too near—
Repell'd, against it fiingering flies
To lonely wafte and vacant skies.

When nature said, *'Tis time to love,*
Why did you not that time improve,
Not wait 'till years bade you deplore
The feelings that are found no more?

Now days are dark—no sprightly dames
Endure to meet your dying flames—
CELIA has all her charms withdrawn,
Your *Hymen* is a skeleton!

No partners at your door I fee,
No baby nymphs to climb your knee,
No gist, dull moments to employ,
Divide your grief, or share your joy.

Old widowed cats your hearth adorn,
Or pupies with an Eye forlorn;
Dull hags, that add to wither'd face,
Extinguish'd love, and stones of grace.

When you to ball or dance repair,
The young ones fret to meet you there;
In you with girls behold with rage,
The fpectre of fome other age.

The pulfe that beat in prime of days,
No longer in your bofom obeys;
Ere you again that pulfe fhall have,
Firft you muft die—then pafs the grave.

Ah, haftc away!—and quit the chace,
CELIA for you has no embrace:
She longs to meet fome darling boy,
Not with a ghoft to kifs and toy.

RICHMOND, (*Vir.*) May 28.

The following letter was written in anfwer to the proceedings and addrefs of the citizens of Williamfburgh, publifhed in this Gazette on the 7th inft.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1796.

DEAR SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter by this day's poft, from you as chairman of a meeting of the citizens of Williamfburgh addreffed to Mr. J. Clopton and myfelf, as Reprefentatives of thofe citizens in the Congrefs of the United States. I have given to that Gentleman your letter, and the refolution and confequent addrefs to us of our conftituents, whofe fignatures are thereto fubfcribed; and that I received them before the final decifion of the houfe on the important fubject, to which they related; or, even before that decifion had been carried into effect by the Prefident's approbation of the act "appropriating the money neceffary to carry the Britifh treaty into execution." I fhould have laid them before the houfe.

All that I can fay at prefent is, that I acknowledge the right of inftructing reprefentatives; that I am well pleafed with the exercife of that right by my conftituents: even when they may differ from my own fentiments; that whenever a matter fhall come before me, which I fhall think proper to inftruct me, I fhall obey their inftructions, except in a cafe in which I may think my oath to fupport the conftitution of the United States would be violated; or the deareft rights of the United States at large would be materially injured; or, when I am certain that if my conftituents knew all the circumftances refpecting the cafe they would either leave me to the exercife of my own judgment, or would inftruct me to vote in the very manner I intended. And I can add with fincerity, that I am glad that the decifion of the Houfe of Repreſentatives was agreeable to the wifhes of fuch of my conftituents as have declared me, becaufe I believe lefs inconveniences will be the conſequence of the Britifh treaty than a rejection of it, all circumftances conſidered; and principally the impatience and irritability of the minds of many of its adherents; and becaufe I think it will furnifh a proof that its oppofers were not enemies to the conftitution, or of peace and order and good government.—I cheerfully fubmit to the decifion of the majority and pray that the good effects which they have predicted from the treaty, may be evident to our fellow citizens, and that I may have reaſon to confefs that my fears were but the phantoms of a democratic imagination. I am with every fentiment of refpect and affection for my conſtituents fellow citizens.

Dear Sir their and
Your moſt obedient ſervant
JOHN PAGE.

To the Rev. JOHN BRACKEN, }
Williamſburgh. }

WHEREAS my wife *MARY* and *I*, have diſſolved partnerſhip for a feaſon, I therefore forbid all perſons trufting or harbouring her on my account for I will not pay any debt ſhe ſhall contracting after this date. I alſo forbid all perſons buying or receiving any of my property from her as they may expect to anſwer for the ſame.

JOSEPH PHILPS.

Northampton, June 29 1796.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS juſt received from New-York, and now felling nearly oppoſite the court houſe, an aſſortment of

Books and Stationary,

Among which are the following, viz.

Aſſiſted Man's Companion,
Addiſon's Evidence,
Abel and Cain,
Bibles, with or without Plates,
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progreſs,
Holy War,
Grace Abounding,
Boſton's Fourfold State,
Baxter's St. Reſt,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Beauties of Blair,
of Fielding,
Barbauld's Leſſons,
Brother's Proſpecties of Revel'd Knowledge,
Baron Trenck,
Citizen of the World, 2 vols.
Cloud of Witneſſes,
Cyrus' Travels,
Cetver's Travels,
Davis's Sermons, 2 vols.
Divine Breathings,
Edwards on the Affection,
Economy of Human Life,
Family Inſtructor,
Franklin's Works,
French Revolution, 2 vols.
French Convert,
Goſpel Sonets,
Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor,
Guide of Human Life,
Good News for the Vileſt of Men,
Harvey's Works, 6 vols.
Meditations,
Joſephus' Works, 6 vols.
Life at God,
of Watts & Doddridge,
of Chriſt,
of Col. Gardiner,
Joſeph,
Jays,
Linleum's Hiſtory of England,
Lavater's Phyſiognomy,
Letters to a Wife,
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt and Regained,
Maſon on Self Knowledge,
Moore's Journal, 2 vols.
Meffiah,
Manners in Portugal, 2 vols.
Natural Hiſtory,
Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols.
Town Officer,
Parras on Revelation, 2 vols.
do. Attempts,
do Arguments,
Prieſly's Lectures,
Perkins' Sermons,
Religious Courtſhip,
Rowe's Letters,
Durent Exerciſes,
Ruffell's Screen Sermons,
Sermons to Children,
Watt and Doddies, do.
Pamela,
Plain's Age of Reaſon,
Do. Second Part,
Raffelas and Dinarbas,
Rural Walks,
Robinſon Cruſoe,
Roderick Random,
Rochefoucault's Maxims,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Sorrows of Werter,
Spectator, 8 vols.
Stanford and Merton,
Valentine and Orſon,
Vicar of Wakefield,

PLAYS.

Bold Stroke for a Wife,
Box-Lobby Challenge,
Cleon,
Committee,
Dramatiſt,
How to grow Rich,
Haunted Tower,
King Lear,

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cordery,
Clark's Introduction,
Cicero's Orations,
Davidſon's Virgil,
Duncan's Logic,
Gothaire's Grammar,
Salmon's, do.
Greek Lexicon.
Do. Teſtament,
Do. Grammar,
Horace Delphini,
Lotin Grammar,
Do. Accidence,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Perry's, do.

STATIONARY.

Engliſh Paper,
Medium,
Wove Poſt,
Fools Cap,
Letter Paper,
Writing, do.
Marble, do.
Blank Books of all ſizes,
Hollands Ink,
Ink Powder, black and red,
Dutch Sealing Wax, do.
do.
Ink Waſers,
Black Sand,
Lead Pencils,
Pens, &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. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS or tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Northampton, June 15, 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS juſt opened a Freſh Aſſortment of

GOODS,

—VIZ.—

Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Mens Sattins, Nankeens, Valencias, Buff and other Jeans, Satinetts, Florentines, Luſtings, Feſtians, Veſt Patterns, Cottons, Worſted and Hemp Hofe, &c. Chintzes, Callicoes, Gingham, Dimity, Jannet, Book and India Muſlins, Muſlinetts, Callimancoes, Reſtels, Morteens, Jeans, Durants and Tammys, Black Cotton and Changeable Luſtrings, Modes, Sarſnetts, Tiffany's and Gauzes, Bandanoo, Barcelona, Muſlin, Lawn, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Gloves, Silk and Leather. 2 great variety of Ribbons, Shawls, Tapes and Pins. Ladies Dauſtable, Veſſian and Chip Hats, Fans and Feathers, Cotton Stockings and Irish Linens of all widths and at very low prices—Bed Ticks, Ruſſia Sheeting, Dowlaſs, Cotton Wool, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Alſpice, Indigo, Oil Cloths and Preſs Paper, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Pigtail Tobacco—Morocco and Florentine Slips and Shoes, of the beſt kind, for ladies and children.—Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of HARD WARE, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, a great variety of Coat and Veſt Buttons, with a variety of other articles—which he is determined to ſell at the loweſt rates.

Northampton, June 10, 1796.

NEW GOODS.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their cuſtomers, that they have juſt received at their ſtore in *Weſtampton*, a pleaſing variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

conſiſting of Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, Veſt Patterns, Serges, Shalloons, Luſtings, Sattinetts, Florentines, Mantees, a Faſhionable Aſſortment of Copperplate Furniture, Chintzes and Callicoes, Delicate printed Gingnams for Ladies Gowns, Dimities, Muſlins, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, Sprig Muſlins, Linens, Nankeens, Striped and Clouded, do. Jeans, Fuſtians, India Cottons, Black and a variety of changeable Luſtrings, Sattins, Modes, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket, do. Cotton Hoſiery, and a faſhionable variety of Chintz Shawls, a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertiſement.

They expect a ſupply of Crockery, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glaſs, Nails, Braſs and Hard Wares—alſo, a quantity of Salt Cod-Fiſh, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Bohea Tea, and Weſt-India Rum, in the courſe of a few days. The above Goods will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, and a generous credit given, if required.

N. B. All thoſe who are indebted to them at their ſtore in *Northampton*, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, between this and the firſt of Auguſt next—thoſe who neglect to comply with this requeſt, will be ſued indiſcriminately, as all accounts of this ſtore are to be cloſed by that time.

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, June 15, 1796.

NEW GOODS,
Juſt come to hand, at
Joſeph Clap, jun'rs
Store in Eaſtampton, a large aſſortment of European and India

GOODS,

among which are a variety of Luſtrings, Plomb Coloured, Changeable, Striped and Plain, curious figured, Striped and Plain Sattins, for Ladies Hatts, Clouded, Striped, Plain and Twill'd Nankeens, Jaſnet Shawlings, &c.

Alſo, a great variety of elegant Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Pewter, Braſs, Iron mongery, Cutlery, Nails, Glaſs, Powder, Shott, Crofcut Saws, Iron Shovels, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Weſt-India GOODS as uſual.

May 18, 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS juſt imported from London, a quantity of Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, Drugs and Medicines, &c.

He has alſo received from Boſton a large aſſortment of European and India GOODS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glaſs, Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE juſt received a new ſupply of Weſt India and Engliſh

GOODS,

ſuch as Weſt-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Cyder Brandy, Molaſſes, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.

Alſo, a great Variety of Crockery, which they offer for ſale as low as can be purchaſed in the county.

Southampton, June 20, 1796.

White and Mayhew,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have juſt received at their ſtore in Williamſburgh, a very general aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS,

which they offer on the moſt reaſonable terms for ready pay or approved credit—alſo, Brandy, St. Croix Rum by the hhd. or Retail—alſo, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter, Ruſſia Iron, German, Engliſh, Bliſtered and American Steel, 6 by 8 Window Glaſs, &c.

Williamſburgh, May 31, 1796.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the PRINTING buſineſs, a BOY 13 years old

—Enquire of the PRINTER. May 11.

Robbery! Forgery!

200 Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS JEREMIAH EATON, late of Aſhfield, abſconded with a conſiderable property belonging to the firm of Eaton and Robinſon, by which means I have been rendered unable to diſcharge the demands againſt ſaid Firm; and ſince his departure it having appeared that he has forged notes on ſeveral people to a very large amount; by order of the creditors, the ſubſcriber whom he has forged, and in my own behalf, do hereby offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars to any perſon who will apprehend ſaid Eaton, ſo as he may be brought forward to anſwer theſe charges.

JAMES ROBINSON.

200 Dollars-Reward!

WHEREAS I am in poſſeſſion of a Note, placed in my hands by a perſon calling himſelf JEREMIAH EATON, which Note is for 41 Pollip Carrigdin, jun. New-Hampſhire, for 170 dollars—the ſame proves to be a forgery—I hereby offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars to any perſon who will apprehend ſaid EATON and lodge him in ſafe cuſtody—He is about 5 feet 8½ inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, ſquare built, ſpeaks quick, and in general boaſts much of his property and buſineſs.

WM. BAYLS, Auctioneer.

Boſton, June 1, 1796.

☞ The Printers in the different States are requeſted to inſert the above.

Stop Thief!

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcriber, on the 16 inſt. a bay Mare, three years old, fourteen and an half hands high, natural trotter, a little white in her forehead, ſome white hairs upon the whole of her body to be obſerved by cloſe inſpection, a ſmall ſpavit on the right ſide, the right hind foot white.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and prove the theft ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and for the Mare only, five dollars, and all neceſſary charges. AZARIAH LYMAN.

Weſtampton, June 18, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of lands lying in Ourtenant, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the State, County, Town, and Highway rates for the year 1795, & committed to the conſt. viz.—Land lately improved by Amos Dickinſon, who hath abſconded without paying the taxes.

	D.	C.
Benjamin Clark,	2	67
	0	22

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the twenty fifth day of July next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at public vendue, at my dwelling houſe in this town, at two o'clock P. M. as will be neceſſary to diſcharge the taxes with intervening charges.

EBEN. MONTAGUE Collector for 1795.

Cuſhtmont, June 1, 1796.

WHEREAS an act of this Commonwealth paſſed June 27, 1792, authoriſing Coroners to execute Writs and Precepts, in caſe of the removal of any Sheriff from his office by death, or otherwiſe, and upon the appointment of a new Sheriff, the ſaid act, makes it neceſſary for ſuch Sheriff, to give notice thereof to the ſeveral Coroners in ſaid County; as he is not aware of the appointment of any perſon legally qualified to execute ſaid office. This is therefore, purſuant to ſaid act, to give notice to the ſeveral Coroners in the county of Hampſhire, that I am appointed Sheriff of ſaid county, and am legally qualified to execute ſaid office.

EBEN. MATTOON, jun.

Amherſt, June 13, 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Worthington, containing 130 acres of land, 70 acres under improvement—30 acres of it is choice intervale—together with a dwelling houſe and barn ſtanding on the ſame, well wooded and watered—alſo 100 lots within half a mile of a grift, ſaw, and ſinſned mill —and two miles from the Meeting houſe.—Payment made eaſy.—For particulars enquire of Capt. *Seth Sylveſter* of Cheſterfield, or SETH W. SYLVESTER, on the premiſes.

June 13 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM, lying in Norwich, containing 50 acres of land, 60 under improvement, and buildings and a fine orchard.—Said farm is within half a mile of the Meeting Houſe.—Alſo, 60 acres of wood land, one mile from the above, may be had on reaſonable terms. Pay made eaſy if required for ſame.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber to Note or Book, are invited to ſettle the ſame by the firſt of July next.

DANIEL KIRKELAND.

Norwich, Jen. 15, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public, that he has on hand, and keeps conſtantly for ſale, a few rods worth of the Court Houſe all kinds of Windſor CHAIRS—Alſo, fan for ſale, a quantity of beſt Rappee Snuff.

Said Martyn late of Hatfield deceaſed; that he is ready to adjuſt all claims upon ſaid eſtate, and expects thoſe who are indebted, will not wait for another invitation to come and ſettle.

ISAAC MALTBY, *Executor.*

Hatfield, June 1, 1796.

BROKE *into the ſubſcribers inſcloſure about the 20th of May laſt, a ſmall black HORSE, three years old, trots and paces, ſmall ſtar in a ſmall ſpot on his forehead, and one white hind foot. Whoever is diſpoſed to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

AMORIAH STEBBINS.

Cummington, June 6, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1796. [—No. 514.—]

LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

AN ACT, to amend the AR. " directing the manner in which Inqueſts of Office ſhall be taken to reveal Real Eſtate to the Commonwealth, or to reinſtate the Commonwealth therein."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame*, That in all caſes where in the Legiſlature hath already directed, or ſhall direct the Attorney General to inſtitute an Inqueſt of Office, in order to reveſt the title and poſſeſſion of any Real Eſtate in the ſaid Commonwealth, for the breaches of any of the conditions of the leaſe, grants, or other conveyances thereof, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid Attorney General to aſſign ſuch breach or breaches of conditions, as in information he ſhall file, as to him ſhall appear proper, tho' though there ſhall be no act of the Legiſlature, diverting or diſtinguiſhing the ſame; any thing in the ſaid act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 9, 1795.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In Senate, June 10, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.

By the Governor, approved, June 11.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

AN ACT, in addition to an Act, aſcertaining the quality of Stone Lime, and the fine of Lime caſks, and for repealing all Laws heretofore made relative thereto, paſſed February twenty-ſixth, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety-four.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame*, That the Staves of Lime hogſheads or half hogſheads may be made of well ſeaſoned beech wood, and that the half hogſheads mentioned in ſaid act, ſhall be deemed and taken to be ſufficiently covered, when made with eight hoops, well driven and faſtened with pails or pins; any thing in ſaid act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the firſt day of July next, all Lime hogſheads and half hogſheads ſhall be made with well ſeaſoned heads; and if any manufacturer or owner of ſtone lime ſhall preſume to ſell or expoſe to ſale, or ſhip any lime in caſks made with unſeaſoned heads, he ſhall be liable to a penalty of *Two Dollars* for each of ſuch caſks, to be recovered and appropriated as in ſaid act is directed.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 14, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In Senate, June 16, 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.

By the Governor approved, June 16.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attеſt

JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

Broke into the inclоſure of

the ſubſcriber, about the middle of May laſt, 11 SHEEP, marked with the right ear cropt off, ſlit in the end of the ſame, half penny out under ſide of the ſame. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLARD SMITH.

Wellington, June 20, 1796.

Broke into the inclоſure of

the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt inſt. a bay HORSE, three or four years old, dark main and tail, ſome white on his hind eſt foot. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

CHIPMAN SMITH.

Aſhfield, June 22, 1796.

Wanted to purchaſe two or three SHOATS, of the old faſhioned breed, that will weigh 80 or 100 lb.—Enquire of the PRINTER. June 13, 1796.

SYTHES.

FOR ſale, Capt. Clark's SYTHES, made in Mansfield Connecticut, by the dozen or ſingle—by CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, June 13, 1796

Wanted, as an apprentice to the PRINTING buſineſs, a BOY 14 years old —Enquire of the PRINTER. May 11.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

From the NEW YORK DIARY.

WONDER upon WONDER.

Our city exhibits what our foreſathers would have called the Seven Wonders of the World. Firſt the Elephant from India, that great and famous beaſt of burden, that has ſtrength and appetite to carry and devour, ſurpaſſing any other of the kind. Second the Circus, where pleaſure and fear are ſweetly mingled together—feats, upon feats, and leaps upon leaps, that would have made our old grandmothers ſtare all as with witchcraft. Next follows Blanchard, who is now on his way to ſurvey the heavens minutely, and tell us tales how the inhabitants of Jupiter and Mars are exerciſed. Next comes wooden men and women, under the name of Automatons, who ſkip and jump as if nature had beſtowed all her gifts of agility on them. Then comes the Muſeum, filled with birds, beaſts, ſhips, curioſes, ſhells, muſical inſtruments, and ten thouſand other curioſities, to encreaſe our wonder and inform us what has been before in different quarters of the globe. Many other wonders we ſhall paſs by, for as I ſuppoſe, unlegged gentlemen, bare legged, elegant ſtrangers, embelliſhed coaches, fine horſes, ſocial dining matches, venturous gambling clubs, crouded theatres, aſſemblies, balls, delight of hand, rope dancing, dueling, &c.—to make way for the introduction of a thing, the product of our own country, that for wonder exceeds, all wonders that were ever wondered at. Gueſs what it is? why it is a phyſician called a ſpeculator—a thing not known yeſterday, and to day mounted on his high chaiſon, lading ſhips from every quarter of the globe, purchaſing whole empires of land, exchanging for millions of bank Bock, paying 20s and upwards for wheat, buying flour with a gormandizing graſs, as if nature had refuſed her wonted bounty, and our country was in a ſtate of ſiege or famine. I ſay here is a wonder indeed: and what will be no wonder is, that ſuch mechanoms of redeyed, high mounted to-day, ſhould beg cold in a garret, &c. No: the two kinds of our city could not ſupply one of their wide, roomy creatures in caſh one week: and to ſatisfy one of ſuch gender nothing would be left for the remainder of men.

Take heart, my fellow citizens! it is not in the power of all the ſpeculators in the land to keep up to extravagantly beyond its value the produce of this country, which providence has and is abundantly giving us; nor will any quarter of the globe give ſuch prices as will meet them profit.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of April 2, 1796.

GENERAL PICHEGRU.

[Among the many accounts of General PICHEGRU, ſince the report of his reſignation, the following appears to be the moſt likely to unravel character of him, which has been attempted:]

"If we may troſt to the report of this great man, made by the Engliſh and Germans, to whom he is extraordinary in his conduct, as a humane and generous enemy, as he was conſpicuous in his military genius, in gallantry and ſkill. He was the author of a new ſcheme of tactics, the value of which he demonſtrated by ſucceſs.

"When called to the command of a multitude of undiſciplined boys, he found no one principle of an army upon which to act, except enthuſiaſm in the cauſe in which they were engaged. He fixed upon this great paſſion, and made it equal to all the reſt; diſcipline, ſcience, maturity, fell before it.

"With enthuſiaſm only as his ſupport, he attacked the veteran armies of Germany in a maſs; and in the cloſe of the campaign, in ſpite of winter, for 53 ſucceſſive days, he brought this unorganized and unſtriped to the charge, diſciplined them in the midſt of actual fire, and moulded them into a regular army, upon heaps of ſlain. He exhibited a new ſcene in the hiſtory of arms. To be refuſed was not to him a diſgrace; to have his ſignal rons broken was not to be put into diſorder; and he was the firſt General who could to rally his men that tho' driven back to day, he returned to the field with the ſame alacrity to-morrow; and as the moſt ſtout drop pierces the ſtone, conquered his fears of defeat into the moſt brilliant conqueſt.

"Such was the ſplendid opening of his military character towards the cloſe of 1793, when the command of the motley moſt of requiſition man, to reſiſt the imperious inroad of General Wurmſer, who had cut through the lines of Weiſſemburg and penetrated almoſt to the capital of Alſace. The whole of his military career from that time, has been equal to the promiſe of his firſt eſſay. He recovered all that the treachery of General Dumourier had loſt, and accompliſhed great more than his boaſtful had promiſed; and while he drove the veteran armies of Europe from the plains of Cambray, to the Weſer before him, his courſe of victory was ſtained by no acts of violence: he repoſes to his country by no vain exultation.

"Such is the General who is ſaid to have reſigned from the command of their army! It is not unbecoming in an enemy to do juſtice to ſuch talents; and when the paſſions which now plead mankind ſhall ſubſide, and the characters of the preſent day come to be fairly eſtimated, ſuch, we prophecy, will be the tributs paid to his name! We may therefore be allowed to ſay, that his reſignation, if true, is a moſt important thing in the cauſe of the French, and not leſs ſo of the cauſe of the allies.' It is very natural indeed to the Germans which have no longer a Chieftain to lead them on, that they have no longer a Pichegru to oppoſe.

"But we ſpeak only of his reſignation from the hands, inſpected hints which we find in the journals of Paris; and from the papers wanting, we are totally unacquainted as to the cauſe. The fact is, that he is bolde to the moſt ſucceſsful ambition of the party in France who deſire to extend their boundary to the Rhine.—If ſo, his policy is equal to other accompliſhments. He was the beſt able to extend their territory, has alſo the wiſdom to adviſe them to moderation, which of every country, is its ſureſt and cheapeſt defence.

The FORCE of NATURE; Or,

The laſt Sports of Gaming to excite.

An elderly French lady, retired to her country ſeat, had one child, a ſon, who was a hopeful young man, very much addicted to gaming, and had loſt, at one ſitting, no leſs than 40,000l. Deſirous, at length, of other means to live, he aſſociated with a company of ſtrolling comedians, who, as it happened, paſſed a ſhort time at Warſeiller, near which town was the old lady's reſidence. After ſeeing a few characters, the young actor was diſcovered, and the circumſtance imparted to the mother. The highſt diſpleaſed with her ſon, ſhe could not reſiſt a wiſh to ſee him, and for this purpoſe went incog to the theatre. The Gameſter was the play, and the young man ſupported the principal character. During the recital of thoſe paſſages which bore a reſemblance to her ſon's bad conduct, the picture touched to forcibly on her feelings, that ſhe exclaimed aloud, "Alas, there he is!—the beggar!—the fcoundrel!—Always the ſame!—No changing!" The deluſion grew to ſtrong on the fiſh act, where Beverley lifts up his hand to kill the child, that the old lady, in a tone of voice the moſt diſtreſſing, cried out "Wretch! ſtay thee arm, don't kill the child! I will take it home with me!"

LONDON, April 15.

Yeſterday the governors of the Bank gave public notice, that Mr. Pitt had refuſed to accept the propoſitions of the navy bill holders, made at their laſt meeting, for funding their ſecurities.—Another meeting will be held this day.

Wedneſday an account was received at Lloyd's coffee houſe, by an American veſſel arrived from Havre, that an embargo was laid upon all veſſels whatever in the French ports. The above ſhip from Havre got one with difficulty.

There are letters to town from Spain, which ſtate, that a correſpondence of a moſt ſerious and important nature has taken place between the courts of London and Madrid. Their inferences lead to this ſerious riſque, that, with reſpect to Spain, inſtead of "a friend the leſs," we ſhall ſhortly have "an enemy the more!"

LEGHORN, April 2.

We experienced a violent ſtorm here a few days ago, which drove aſhore five ſhips and one Engliſh frigate.

We are informed that the Bey of Tunis has declared war againſt England, becauſe the Engliſh Admiral has not ſaluted the Tunis flag. Tunis five French ſhips loaded with grain for Marſeilles, and two frigates and a cutter of the ſame nation. Theſe prizes are expected here ſhortly.

PARIS, April 16.

The negotiations for peace are not yet broken off—the factious have failed, and it is to prevent their happy effects that they act with encreaſed audacity. The writings of their libelliſts, the harangues of their orators, every thing announces that they meditate the darkeſt plots, and which they will execute, if the government and the ſincere Republicans do not ſtrongly unite in oppoſition. Calumniation is attacked on all ſides; and what ought to ſurpriſe, ſome of the loudeſt cries meet in favor of the rom's of their enemies. A man; them as a among us, are two parties, who ſtruggle with heat againſt their duty and the national will. Thoſe believe in the exiſtence of political ſpectres, and their diſcourſe follows their thoughts—in the circles which they are uſed to frequent, they explain the ſame with not reaſon, and declare with Mirabeau, *"that the monarchy is the beſt inheritance of the people."* This guilty aſſertion, or ſome one like it, is hitherto to, applauded, repeated. The lurking royaliſt ſeizes upon it; he confeſſes himſelf he has for his, chiefs the deputaries of the Supreme Power; Hope nouriſhes to him the ſpirit of revolt, breaks the complaints, the clamours, and the exceſſ agitations which torment the country.

The grapes aſſembled yeſterday on the terrace of the Feuillans, were more numerous, more hoſtile than uſual. Their complaints ſeemed to reſemble menace. The patriots diſperſed them without reſiſtance, and the cry was, down with the Chouans, who govern us."

Several members talk of ſuggeſting the police of their merchandize.

April 20.

This city is once more ſurrounded by all the pomp of war. The government has aſſembled the troops and eſtabliſhed camps around the walls. The only ſingle ground of alarm can be diſcovered every thing is perfectly calm at preſent; the Jacobins have returned to their dens. Of thoſe who form conjectures and ſeek to divine the ſecrets of government, ſome are of opinion that thoſe meaſures have been adopted to refrain the audacity of the Jacobins, previous to the trial of the aſſaſſin of the ſecond of September: for whoſe

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LONDON, April 15.

Yeſterday the governors of the Bank gave public notice, that Mr. Pitt had refuſed to accept the propoſitions of the navy bill holders, made at their laſt meeting, for funding their ſecurities.—Another meeting will be held this day.

Wedneſday an account was received at Lloyd's coffee houſe, by an American veſſel arrived from Havre, that an embargo was laid upon all veſſels whatever in the French ports. The above ſhip from Havre got one with difficulty.

There are letters to town from Spain, which ſtate, that a correſpondence of a moſt ſerious and important nature has taken place between the courts of London and Madrid. Their inferences lead to this ſerious riſque, that, with reſpect to Spain, inſtead of "a friend the leſs," we ſhall ſhortly have "an enemy the more!"

LEGHORN, April 2.

We experienced a violent ſtorm here a few days ago, which drove aſhore five ſhips and one Engliſh frigate.

We are informed that the Bey of Tunis has declared war againſt England, becauſe the Engliſh Admiral has not ſaluted the Tunis flag. Tunis five French ſhips loaded with grain for Marſeilles, and two frigates and a cutter of the ſame nation. Theſe prizes are expected here ſhortly.

PARIS, April 16.

The negotiations for peace are not yet broken off—the factious have failed, and it is to prevent their happy effects that they act with encreaſed audacity. The writings of their libelliſts, the harangues of their orators, every thing announces that they meditate the darkeſt plots, and which they will execute, if

dinis, whose cruel fates have placed between great warlike nations, and necessarily made them hypocrites and temporizers, have been frequently obliged to change their allies in a war and sometimes in one campaign. The hope of possessing Dauphiny and Provence, which the Imperial cabinet has held out as a lure, has frequently made them fight in alliance with Austria, and upon the force of the French arms in Savoy and Nice, the Sardinian monarchs have as credulously listened to the propositions of France, and with Frenchmen, endeavoured to conquer the Milanese, in the hope of adding it to their dominions. Yet, however every jealousy of the Austrian power, were insufficient with the hereditary politics of Turin to listen to a proposition of an alliance with the French, for the reduction of Austrian Lombardy. At least, it is likely for the Emperor to dread such a compact, and after such a footing gained by the French, we suspect it will be a race of cunning, who shall be the first to make their peace with this conquering enemy.—*London Evening Chronicle.*

In consequence of the reiterated solicitations of the French government, the senate of Venice has at last ordered Louis XVIII. instantly to quit Verona, as well as the whole territory of Venice.

The fate of this unfortunate prince is truly distressing. At first obliged to quit the court of his father-in-law, the king of Sardinia, he is now also expelled from his last retreat. The cabinet of Vienna has prohibited him in the most positive terms, to enter the Austrian territory, and has also threatened to disband the army of the prince of Conde, should he attempt to do it. Thus harrassed from his own dominions, driven out of those which belong to the princes of his family, and prevented from seeking shelter in the Provinces of the petty Princes of Italy, by the fear of exposing them to the resentment of the French Republic, where is he now to find an asylum? On a review of so many perfidious to which the descendants of the throne of France have been exposed, we surely may be allowed to ask, what then is now the object of the war? it cannot be the restoration of royalty, as the unhappy French king finds no asylum from the governments on the continent.

The French fly by much more quick to England, as I get a Palace not an establishment at the cost of John Bull—Some French Papers add, that it is but repaying the compliment, as France gave an asylum to the exiled *Stuarts* and the Royalists who followed his evil fortunes.

DUBLIN, APRIL 30.

The speculations on linen, for the Spanish and American markets this year exceeds any similar instance since the commencement of the war.

The proprietors of the Wexford bridge, at a late meeting, unanimously agreed to pay Mr. Lemuel Cox, 1000l. and made him a present of one hundred guineas, and a piece of plate, value twenty guineas.

The English Ministry have received certain advices that at least the principal part of the first Dutch fleet is safely moored in Brest water. It is supposed a detachment from it has gone to the East or West Indies.

MAY 4.

Our last letters from London advise, that an order had been issued by the Admiralty, for an immediate levy of 5000 seamen, by impress or otherwise. This peremptory order is said to be the consequence of communications made by the late Corsican mail, that determinations hostile to Britain, had taken place in the cabinet of his Catholic Majesty.

They write from Alicant, that if the threatened war between Russia and the Porte actually takes place, a fleet of 20 ships of the line will sail from Carthagena, to second the operations of the Turkish squadrons in the Black Sea.

Should the above dreaded event come to pass, which from the present prospect of affairs is highly probable, of much importance, take part with early the Empress of Russia, a circumstance that must render a rupture with Spain inevitable.

When the historian, in future ages, shall record the transactions of the present time, he must certainly be at a loss to account why the great and mighty empire of Britain was to eager to form alliances with nations that could be of little advantage, constantly drained her of her best blood, and of the treasures which the industry of her people acquired.

There was a report circulated last night of the French having taken possession of Genoa. We do not believe that any intelligence, of such an event having occurred, has been received; but that the French can and that they will make themselves masters of Genoa we have every reason to believe.

PARIS, April 25.

THE GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY IS ITALY TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Head Quarters Alessandria, 27th Germinal.

"The campaign in Italy has commenced. I have to give you an account of the battle of *Montenotte*.

"After three days movement to deceive us, General Beaulieu attacked, with a division of ten thousand men, the right of the army supported by Voltry.

The General Cervoni, who commanded there, having under his orders the 70th and 99th half brigades, sustained the fire with the intrepidity which characterizes the soldiers of liberty. I was not deceived with respect to the true intentions of the enemy. The instant I was informed of the circumstances of the attack on the right, I ordered General Cervoni to wait the night, and to fall back, by a forced march and concealing his movement from the enemy, upon my centre, which was supported by the heights of Madona de Savona.

"On the 24th, at four in the morning, Beaulieu in person, with 15,000 men, attacked and beat in all the positions by which the centre of the army had been supported, at an hour after mid-day he attacked the redoubt of Monte Lezino, which was behind the entrenchment. The enemy returned several times to the charge, but this redoubt guarded by 1500 men, was rendered impenetrable by the courage of those who defended it. The chief of the brigade Rampon, who commanded there, by one of those strokes which characterize a soul great and formed for brilliant actions, made his troops in the midst of the fire take an oath to die or to gain the redoubt.

"The enemy passed the night within pistol shot.

"During the night Gen. Laharpe, with all the troops of the right, took post behind the redoubt of Monte Lezino. At an hour after midnight, I detached with the Generals Berthier and Meffenna, the commissioner Salicetti, and a part of the troops of the centre and the left. We moved by Altare, upon the flank and rear of the enemy.

"On the 22d at break of day, Beaulieu, who had received a reinforcement, and Laharpe, attacked and fought with vigour and different success, when General Meffena appeared, fowing death and terror on the flank and rear of the enemy, where M. Argenteau commanded: the action of the enemy, was complete; two of their Generals, Roccavini and Argenteau, were badly wounded. The lofs of the enemy was between three & four thousand men, of whom more than two thousand five hundred were made prisoners; a colonel, eight or ten superior officers, and several colours were taken.

"When I shall have received all the reports, and shall be lefs engaged, I will send you a detailed account, which may make known to you those to whom their country owes a particular acknowledgement.

"Generals, officers and soldiers, all supported, in this memorable affair, the glory of the French name.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

of

CHARETTE,

The Chief of Vendean Rebels—lately fost at Nantz.

FROM NANTZ, APRIL 6.

"YOU will receive, no doubt, with much interest, the account of the death of CHARETTE. One loves to study the history of such renowned villains, who are likely to engage the attention of our contemporaries and of posterity. This whole life is judged by their last moments. The particulars being observed and compared, we are led to form a just judgment, equally removed from the horror or the admiration with which the spirit of party may restore their conduct.

CHARETTE, who was taken prisoner by *Grenot*, on the 24th of March, was conducted to *Nogent*, and afterwards to *Nantz*, where he arrived on the 7th at midnight. On landing from the boat, he said with a sigh, "*Ici ferc at length that the rafcally English have hindered me.*"—This was the only influence in which he testified any emotion. He was conducted to the house of BOURSAL, where he asked for a glass of water and a moment of repose. He retired and slept soundly.

The following morning, at 9 o'clock, he was taken before the General *Dalbis*, and underwent an interrogatory. He refused to answer several questions. Being interrogated respecting *De la Rebrie*, he said, "that he did not know a greater scoundrel, that he fought, it was true, for a contrary sentiment, but that he differed in opinion is not being of his party." He was conducted, under a strong guard to prison. The cries of "*Vive la Republique.*" we heard from an immense crood as he passed along; but whether it was from the military attendance, or from an acclamation of the manners of the people, nothing like insult proceeded from any quarter.

The countenance of CHARETTE was affated, his step was firm, and his deportment was calm. On the following day he was tried.

He answered every question without hesitation, and even with coolnefs. Of the questions which were put to him, the following were among the most interesting.

He was asked whether at the time of the pacification, the representatives of the people had not promised him a king?

He answered in the negative. He faid that no fuch thing had ever been mentioned, either in their public difcourfe or private converfation.

Why then had he ufurped the pacification?

Because he underftood that the Repreferative *Goupilleau* had put troops in motion for the purpofe of feizing and carrying him off againft the faith of treaty.

Had he any correfpondence with the emigrants, or with foreign powers?

His reply was, that he had received but 15,000 livres from the Englifh; that he had correfpondence with them but for the fhort time that they were at the *Ile Dieu*; that he had received of them but little of arms or ammunition. He faid that he had not a continued correfpondence with the emigrants; that he had received only a copper from the Count *d'Entraigues* and *Fotrin*, with a brevet of Lieutenant General from *Louis* the 18th. It was evinced to him that he had not been exact in this anfwer.

Had he any correfpondence with the interior?

No! When he wanted arms or ammunition, he fent the peafants to feek them, and confided in their addrefs.

When mention was made of the maffacres at *Machecoul* and elfewhere under his orders, he replied only by a forcaftic fmile, intimating that he had merely done his duty.

He admitted that he had acted as Commander in Chief, and that he had fought for the eftablifhment of royalty; but he faid that fome months before he was furprifed, a General, whom he did not name, had promifed him protection, provided he would quit the territory of the Republic. This letter he faid, would either confound his aflertions, or prove the truth of what he had advanced.

The Jury, after hearing his official defence, retired to decide. In the mean time, he chatted with thofe around him, and related the circumftances of his capture. Being afked, why he did not kill himfelf? He faid, that it was contrary to his principles, and that he always looked on fuicide as a mark of cowardice.

He heard the fentence read without the leaft emotion, and when he requefted leave to fpeak, the deepeft filence enfued. He then faid, "he did not mean to retard, for a fingle inftant, the fate to which he was deftined, but begged it as a favour that the commiffion would, for his fatisfaction, read the fketch of the letter of which he had already fpoken."

At five o'clock he was conducted to the Place des Agricoles. Five thoufand men were drawn up in a fquare battalion, and the clergyman *Guefbert* affifted him in his laft moment. He refufed to go on his knees or have his eyes bandaged, but extended his head to the piece which was already drawn up before him, he withdrew his left arm from the fling, and making a figo with his head that he was ready, the foldiers fired, and he dropped dead on the fpot.

CHARETTE was more than thirty-three years of age, and in height about five feet three inches and a half. His eye bore black and fparkling, his nofe was narrow, his eyes funk, little, and lively, his nofe long much marked with the fmall pox, a foft beard, his thighs well made, his legs rather fmall, his voice feeble and effeminate, and his fhape altogether handfome.

The courage of CHARETTE, was proved in the difficulties of his fituation. It was uniform and ftready, but he was not fufceptible of any lively paffions. In the courfe of the laft war, when the *Chevalier Charette*, was Lieutenant of a man of war, and was walking upon deck, an awkward fai lor fpilt a veffel of boiling pitch upon his feet. The *Chevalier* turned from him without any other reproof, than, "you rafcal, you have fcalded me." In talents and mental refources, he was no more than an ordinary man. Like moft chiefs of a party, he acquired an immenfe reputation; like them he has been enabled for a time to avail himfelf of that credit; and like them at laft, he perifh ed as a malefactor.

STOCKHOLM, April 8.

In confequence of accounts from the Swedifh Ambaffador at Petersburgh, ftating, that the empreſs had collected an army on the borders of Finland, and given orders to fit out a fleet, his majefty the King of Sweden, has given information of the precife intention, of thofe, lefs himfelf under the neceffity of giving fimilar orders, to place his own territory in a ftate of defence. All the regiments in Sweden and the Grand Dutchy of Finland are ordered to be ready to march, and a number of fhips of war are fitted for fea.

LONDON, April 7.

Extract of a letter from Trieste, April 7.

"About eleven o'clock yeſterday morning, intelligence was brought that the Tinneen (who had for many days been in a ſtate of inſurrection) had aſſembled in force about 3000, and were approaching the town; and in a few minutes information was received that the magiſtrates, who had gone out for the purpoſe of pacifying them, were forcibly detained, and that the Tinneen were rapidly advancing, with an intention of taking the town by ſurprize, and diſpoſing of Gouverier, as at their own price. At this time a ſmall party of the Worceſter militia, ſtationed here, were at Gorize, when the commanding officer, Major St. John, perceiving their approach within a quarter of a mile of the town, ordered ſome ammunition, and proceeded to meet them, likely arriving time enough at a priest, when the advance of the Tinneen could have enabled the inſurgents to riſe on their purpoſe. Seeing therefore, no time was to be loſt, Capt. Haſlam charged them at the head of the grenadiers, and forced them to retire a long way paſt the ſmall bridge at the end of the ſtreet, where they made a ſtand. A ſmall fight was then brief and the riot ſoon was ſuppreſſed.

"When that was finiſhed, the men were ordered to load with ball, and the gun with caſe ſhot. The Tinneen were then informed, that if they did not diſperſe in an hour, they ſhould have the cannon fired on them. A party at the ſame time being ordered to advance, and drive them to the end of the town, which being effected they again made a ſtand & began to aſſail the ſoldiers with a ſhower of bones; upon which (the hour being expired) the gun was diſcharged, but with a ſufficient elevation to avoid miſchief, and the order thereof very ſpiritedly executed by the firſt lieutenant of the battalion, who were inſtantly ſecured by the aſſiſtance of the ſoldiers; the remainder of the rioters retreated with the utmoſt expedition; and then the moſt alarming evils were averted, and tranquility reſtored to the town by a mere handful of men, whoſe ſteady and intrepid conduct, when oppoſed to ſuch a diſpoſed multitude, cannot be too much praiſed. The unquiet ſtate of the country has nevertheleſs induced the commander in chief of the diſtrict to detach a part of the Lancaſhire volunteers from Plymouth, who are now on their march with field pieces."

From the *Gazette* of the *United States*.

IMPORTANT!

MR. FENNO,

I ſend you the ſubſtance of a letter from a man in public office under the French republic at the Cape, to another Frenchman in this country, which was read by a confidential friend of his, and the particulars from memory communicated to me. It is very material that our merchants ſhould be generally apprized of the plan, and as I have no doubt of the authenticity of the intelligence, I think it my duty to publiſh it through the channel for a firſt publication in a manner in which it cannot, and has not, permit one or a diſcloſe the ſource—but you who know your Author will not, I am ſure, ſcruple to vouch for the goodneſs of the information.

A CITIZEN.

"It is determined to ſeize and bring in all American veſſels laden with proviſions" which firſt may be met with, bound to any Engliſh port. Theſe will undergo a ſevere examination, and when the property appears to be Britiſh, it will be confiſcated: where it is clearly and without ſuſpicion American it will be detained, but paid for, according as the means in our power ſhall furniſh. For this meaſure ſeveral motives—to keep the ſupplies from our enemies, to obtain them for ourſelves. The embarraſſed ſtate of the finances of the Republic has much narrowed the means of paying for what is wanted from abroad, and after what has happened, we cannot expect much future credit with the American merchants. Beſides we have ſome political reaſons. It is well the merchants who have ſo zealouſly ſupported the treaty with Great Britain ſhould ſee that there are two ſides to the queſtion, and that by compelling with our enemy, they will not eſcape the exemption from the inconveniences of war which they have promiſed themſelves. It is alſo eſſential that we ſhould ſupport our friendſhip in America by fulfilling their predictions of evil from the treaty. Perhaps you may ſhortly ſee a French fleet on your coaſt.

"But do not imagine that there will be war with Britain. We will not happen. The Republic has no diſpoſition to a final rupture with that country, and we have no fears that it will come to an open breach with us. Notwithſtanding the coalition between PITT and WASHINGTON, we are well aſſured by our confidential friends of the attachment of the American people to the French nation, will compel the government to be paſſive, and that if its folly ſhould prompt it to a rupture with us, there will be more to put on the tri-coloured cockade, than to join the ſtandard of the hypocritical Waſhington."

Vivres.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

The ancients have often been abuſed by the moderns for their illiberality towards foreigners or ſtrangers. That the Romans conſidered a *ſtranger* as an *enemy*, the word *hoſtis* ſignifying both, has been attributed to their early barbarity.

The Chineſe jealouſy of foreigners alſo has been conſtrued to illiberal.

But recent occurrences in the United States teach us that the maxims of theſe nations are founded in found national policy. Indeed all the hiſtory of the world warrants the concluſion.

It is a lamentable truth that no *friendſhip* exiſts united between nations, except what was demanded by the clear intereſt of each. The moment that intereſt ceaſes, there is an end of amity and treaties. And it makes no difference whether the nations have the ſame or different forms of government. Two Republics or two monarchies are as likely to be friends than a republic and a deſpotiſm. The Turks and the French are now as good friends as the French and the Swiſs or the Americans. The ſame with the French and Spaniards.

Whether this ſtate of things is the effect of accident or artificial policy, we will not determine, but from the nature of man, is not new to the world. We ſee and we feel—the truth of theſe remarks.

That Great Britain, bearing the trident of neptune, with undiſputed ſuperiority, ſhould ſeize imperious airs on the ocean, and take the trade of neutrals bend to her will, was an event to be expected—the conſequence of her naval power.

But that France, our *good ally*, ſhould attempt to ſeize on our trade in the ſame manner, is an event that ſtaggers the advocates of her generoſity and friendſhip. They could not conceive that *a free and friendly* a nation, could deſcend to plant herſelf on a level with thoſe *ſea robbers the Engliſh* and plunder the Americans, their *friends* their *Republican friends and allies*, becauſe they had been plundered by thoſe *monarchical tyrants, their foes*, the Britiſh.

But ſo the fact is, and to make all quiet, the *democrats* came forward with apologies. An arrest of Louis the 16th, that *tyrant, a king, a monarch*, is produced to juſtify French ſeizures of neutral bottoms. What! an order of Louis 16th yet in force! in force among French *republicans!*

Two years ago when Great Britain pretended the old colonial regulations of the French monarchy were in force, and under that pretence, ſeized veſſels going to the Iſlands, in breach of thoſe rules, what an uproar did the French make! What indignation did their trumpeters the clubbiſts expreſs! What! laws of Louis, that *tyrant*, in force! No. Not one of them. The Republic had levelled them all as low as the *tyrant* himſelf. This was the cry.

Now, the tone is changed. An order of Louis the 16th, is found to be a very convenient apology for plundering *friends* and *allies*—and lo, that order is produced from the muſty records of the *tyrant*. What a bleſſed thing it is to have ſuch a verſatility of genius!

But ſay theſe apologiſts, may not the French treat the Engliſh as the Engliſh treat the French? Yes, certainly. But one concluſion follows inevitably, which is, that the *French cause not one ſip for us.* The whole buſineſs ſtands thus. Say the French to the Americans: "*We partial to us*, give us a preference in trade, and we will be partial to you and give you a preference. If you do not, if you treat *other nations* as well as you do us, we will treat you juſt as they do." This is the truth—and this is the whole amount of their friendſhip.

Well, but ſay our good patriots, is not this all fair? By all means, it is. No objection can be made to this principle. But it is ſtrange that in this ſtatement, is to convince Americans, that *intereſt* is the baſis of every national connection—that if the French have contracted our friendſhip and favored our trade, at any time, more than other nations, it has been ſolely from regard to *their intereſt*—not to ours. That if *counter coup republican allies* have no more generoſity than other nations—and finally, that all *preference and partiality*, on our part, for this or that nation, is the worſt ſpecies of policy. The leaſt partiality in our public meaſures, is the certain method to excite jealouſy on the part of ſome other nation, and lay the train for a fire of retaliation.

In this way we ſhall be always embroiled. The ſcenes of war and controverſy in Europe are ſo innumerable. No durable peace can be expected between nations, that have ambitious views, and claims to neighbouring territory, with eternal hatred. Wars muſt be frequent, and our buſineſs is to ſteer clear of *their* quarrels. Not only our public meaſures, but our private and ſocial entertainments ſhould be free from marks of partiality. The rejoicings of a junto of Americans, for the ſucceſs of this or that party, are madly impolitic, and by exciting ill will on the part of the unſucceſsful nation, lead to commotion & the peace of the country. Beſides, by every ſuch exhibition of joy, the people conceived in it, undertake to decide, in their minds, on the *merits* of the controverſy in Europe. This the Americans have no right to do—it is arrogant—and it is folly. It is impoſſible for people, in a country, to know enough of that form of government is beſt for a particular European nation. We have nothing to do with the merits of their quarrels; it is the moſt ridiculous thing in creation to pretend that we have; for it involves us in perpetual contradictions. We are perhaps, in day-light, friends of a form of government which is deſtroyed to-morrow, as has been the caſe two or three times with regard to France.

We had better ſhew *all* alone. *Their* quarrels cannot ſhake us, if *we are united*—*their* ſyſtems of government and change of forms, cannot affect us, if we *ſtick to our own forms of government.* We have a good form of government for ourſelves. That is the firſt and the laſt of our concern. We can only ſay generally, we wiſh ſincerely the freedom, the welfare and happineſs of all nations; but the *mode* by which *other* nations are to ſecure their bleſſings, is not our concern.

Should we be compelled to take *any* part in the contentions of Europe, there is no point clearer than that we had better rid ourſelves of *all* our commercial treaties, at a blow, and never form another. The next ſtep would be to adopt the Roman maxim that every foreigner *is time of war*, is *Engliſh*, a Britiſh enemy, will ſhake us from the moment war breaks out between two nations or more, to order all the ſubjects of thoſe powers to quit our country, giving them a few months only, to tell their effects.

BOSTON, June 29.

If the calamities of *War* are ſo juſtly the ſubject of the bleſſings of *Peace*, how happy, how conviable is the condition of the *United States*. The renewed ravages of the ſcourge of mankind are already fervently felt in *Italy*.—On the *Rhine* almoſt innumerable armies threaten each other. The nations in Europe are calling to arms, all the ſons of the North; while to the *Weſt Indies*, diſeaſe and war are active laborers in the work of general deſtruction. Contemplating this picture, how ought we to exult the wiſdom of that policy, which has kept *America* at peace with all the world—and which in ſpite of all the *ſophiſtries* of thoſe who have for years panditted nothing but evil to our country, will ſtill preſerve its tranquility.

AUTHENTIC—INTERESTING.

The EXPORTS of the *United States*, from the 1ſt October, 1794, to the 30th September, 1795, amounted to *fifty ſeven millions, one hundred and fifty ſive* thouſand, *five hundred and fifty ſix* dollars!!

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN—APRIL 10.

We have been favoured with a letter from Mr. REYLEIGH, American Conſul at *Alicant*, mentioning the danger to be apprehended from the *Algerines*, &c. in navigating the *Mediterranean*; which he, however, hoped would be but temporary. If we underſtand the ſubject, the *Algerine* ranſoms and ſubſidy could not be paid, until appropriations were made therefor by Congreſs.—As theſe appropriations have been made, it may be expected that veſſels ſailing now will run no riſque of capture.

FROM PHILAD. JUNE 21.

"The cat is coming out of the bag.—Strong ſuſpicions are entertained, on juſt grounds, that the capture of the *Mount Vernon*, was a premeditated plan, not of the French, but of corrupt *friendly fellow citizens.*" It is in train of being proved at the *proper time*, that one of thoſe *ill birds*, whoſe incendiary writings often occupy much of the papers here, and whoſe *peculiarities* of a rupture with *France*, are of eighteen months ſtanding, impatient that the French government had not *interfered* in our concerns, and chagrined that his forgeries of accounts from *France*, were not believed, determined on a bold ſtroke. He ſecondingly communicated information of the ſailing of the *Mount Vernon*, and adviſed the owner and crew of the *Flying Fiſh* to go out, capture her, ſend her into the ſtate, and proceed with her, wherever they pleaſed. This it ſeems has been done; and the piracy authorized to orders from the French government; but if from them, would they not have been communicated by the Miniſter to the National Frigates at *New York*, and not to the pirates in queſtion?—Certainly. But our Jacobins moſt religiouſly with, that our commerce may ſhare the fate of the *Flying Fiſh*, if not devoured by the *Dolphins* and *Sharks*, it may be by the *Hawks* and *Gulls*."

July—1.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the Merchant, PARKER, *from* London, *we have Papers to May 14. The moſt intereſting of their contents follow.*

CONTINUED FRENCH SUCCESSES IN *ITALY*—ARMISTICE—PROBABLE PEACE.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

From L'ECLAIR, May 9.

A LETTER from Bonnparte, dated Cherasco, April 27, mentions, That the enemy, after the laſt battle in Italy, paſſed the Store, and took poſition between Coni and Cherasco. The French entered Ellera, and made new bridges across the Peſio, and from after entered the town of Beno.

After a ſhort action, the enemy evacuated *Peſio*, and the French entered. The enemy commanded their retreat to *Aoigres*, to cover *Turin*, the capital of *Sardinia*, which latter place was then within nine leagues of the French headquarters.

The Italian Commander, wrote to the French General, That as he underſtood the King of Sardinia, had ſent Picnipo's, to negociate a Peace, he wiſhed a ſuſpenſion of arms to prevent the uſeleſs effuſion of blood.

The French General replied, That he believed the Republique would grant the Sardinians an honorable peace; but he could not agree to an armiſtice, except two of the three fortreſſes of Coni, Alefſandria, and Tortona, were given up.

COELI, the Sardinian General, in the name of the King, conſented to ſurrender Coni and Tortona, to the French, to obtain a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, which accordingly took place.

By the Articles of the Armiſtice, it is intended to continue till five days after the end of the negociations for Peace.

BUONPARTE writes, under April 29. "That his columns were in full march—BEAULIEU, the Auſtrian General, was flying full ſpeed—but he was in hopes of overtaking him."

PARIS, MAY 9.

That which appears moſt certain, is, that we have defeated the advanced guard of BEAULIEU, and that we have taken from him a conſiderable quantity of artillery. Such is the poſition of our army in Italy, that the part of the Auſtrian army ſtill remaining on the Territory of Genoa, and that has not yet repaſſed the defiles of the Bochetta, muſt neceſſarily become priſoners of war.

There arrived, with great expedition, laſt night, in Paris, an agent from the King of Sardinia, who comes to conjure the Directory to grant a peace to the King, his maſter. He offers it to ſell, to announce for ever, Savoy and the country of Nice to make with the Republic an alliance offenſive and defenſive againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, and to deliver provifionally many ſtrong places, as a ſecurity for his ſincerity.

HAGUE, APRIL 30.

We are aſſured that the French have actually given notice that the armiſtice is terminated.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 28.

A courier from Paris has paſſed through this city, who, it is ſaid, carries orders from the Directory to General JOURDAN, to diſcontinue the armiſtice, and to recommence hoſtilities. A part of our numerous army is ordered to march to the army on the Rhine.

PARIS, 25 Floreal, May 4.

The ſuſpenſion of arms is broken in the North. The campaign was to be opened on the ſecond of May.

28 Floreal, May 7.

We are aſſured that a battle has already taken place in the North, in which we have been ſucceſsful.

30 Floreal, May 9.

The report is circulated of our having gained a victory over the Auſtrians in the North, and that we have taken 60 pieces of cannon. If this news is true, it will be officially announced this day to the Councils.

LONDON, May 14.

This day a mail arrived from Hamburgh. The letters from Bruſſels and the Hague ſeem to confirm the laſt announced in the French papers, that the armiſtice on the Rhine has terminated. Another circumſtance, which gives further confirmation to the ſtatement, is the non arrival of any of the Rhine newſpapers. This looks as if public buſineſs had been by ſome means interrupted.

COMMOTIONS IN CORSICA.

May 12.

We have received the Paris Papers up to the 9th inſt. inclusive. They confirm the ſtatement we gave yeſterday of an inſurrection having taken place in Corſica, which threatens very ſerious conſequences to the intereſts of Britain in that iſland.

17 Floreal, May 6

The news that we have received from Corſica, by the way of Leghorn and Genoa, agrees in ſaying, that an inſurrection has broken out in that iſland, and that the tri-coloured flag is diſplayed in many places. The inhabitants of many communes have taken part in it. Thoſe of Bargogne not willing to pay taxes, the Governor ſent 400 militia to force them. As ſoon as they arrived, about 3000 peaſants aſſembled, ſurrounded, diſarmed, and ſent them back, intimating only that the principal officers whom they ſhot. After this act of inſurrection, the peaſants who have at their head a deputy of the Parliament named Tavera, blocked up the roads by which they could penetrate into their cantons. We are aſſured that no other Cantons have followed the example of thoſe of Bargogne, and that the inſurrection has not ſpread. It is ſaid, the inhabitants of Nebbio have formed a camp, that they have intercepted the grain ſent to other towns, and that they have an underſtanding with the inhabitants of St. Florentin, who are ſaid to be alſo in a ſtate of inſurrection. It is certain that in this laſt part of conſiderable magazines have been burnt, and that the ſhip *La Ira* has alſo periſhed by the flames.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Died, on Sunday laſt, and on Monday following was buried, in Chriſt Church burying ground, in this city, DAVID STOCKHOLM, L. L. D. and President of the American Philoſophical Society.

In the death of this great man, Science and the world have ſuſtained a loſs.

NEW-HAVEN, June 29.

On Monday evening laſt, a Mr. John A. Dibble, who lodged at Capt. Osborn's Tavern, near the Cotton and woolen Manufactory, was going to bed without a light, he unfortunately opened a cellar inſtead of a chamber door, and falling down the cellar ſteps fractured his ſcull, of which he expired next morning, aged about 37 years; Son of John Dibble, Eſq. of Woodbridge.

MIDDLETOWN, July 1.

The Wife of Mr. Enoch Wells, of this City was this week delivered of her fourth pair of Twins in ſucceſſion; ſhe is now 39 years of age—has been married 11 years, and has had 15 Children. Mr. Wells is only 36 years of age—a healthy, active man. What a proſpect!!!

NORTHAMPTON, July 6.

The Hon Meſſrs. SHEBURNE and GILMAN of *New Hampſhire*, decline being conſidered Candidates for Senatorial Repreſentatives.

The emigrations from *Ireland* are expected to be greater this year, than any preceding.

Beſides the troops lately marched through *Albany*, for the Weſtern Poſts, three companies have, we learn, proceeded from *Weſt Point*, on the ſame deſtination.

Mr. HENRY, a diſtinguiſhed character in *Virginia*, and known for his violent oppoſition to the Federal Conſtitution, in converſation lately ſaid, "if any thing could make him execrate and damn republican government, it would be the abſurd and ingratitude of thoſe who, one of the moſt grateful countries in the world ever ſaw, has been treated.—And if he ſhould outlive that GREAT and GOOD OLD MAN, he would once more come into the Aſſembly of *Virginia*, on purpoſe to have a MONUMENT erected at MOUNT VERNON, inſcribed with a ſummary of the virtuous deeds performed by his pure Patriotiſm, and actua a friend to the liberties of mankind, as ever lived, to which the ſtudents of the country, ſhould be bound to make annual pilgrimages, in order that their minds might receive juſt impreſſions of the *true* hiſtory of the founder of their liberties, to the end, that they might be inſtructed to *emulate* his *patriotiſm talents and virtues.*"

The late fires at Charleſton are computed to have conſumed, in houſes and property, nearly 500,000l. ſterling.

INDISPUTABLE FACT.

On the ingueſt taken on the body of one of the ſol diers, who lately cut his throat at Chatham barracks (E.) a poor fellow (the companion of the deceaſed) was examined touching the reſident ſigns of lunacy betrayed by the deceaſed, previous to his committing the horrid act. when after ſpeaking of him as one by of joker perſon, &c. ſubſequently declared as his wath "He never knew him guilty of ſuch an act before in all his life."

Weſtfield, June 27th 1796.

DIVISION ORDERS, for the 4th Diviſion of Militia, in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, comprehending the County of Hampſhire.

AGREEABLE to orders, of the Commander in Chief, and in obedience to the laws, for regulating the Militia of this Commonwealth, the ſeveral Regiment's and Corps in this Diviſion, will be reviewed October next, in the following Orders:

Lt. Col. LEMUEL DICKINSON, 10th Oct. next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. GOULDSBURY, 11th October, 1796. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. E. W. DICKINSON, do. 12th, do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. EDMUND LOCKEY, 13th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. JOHN BRADISH's Regt. 14th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. ZEBIDA MONTAGUE, 17th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. ABNER BROWN, 18th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. DWIGHT's Regt. 19th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. JAMES TAYLOR, on 20th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. JACOB BATES, 21st do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Artillery, Cavalry and Cadets will meet and be inſpected with thoſe Regiments which will be moſt convenient for their—Other calls by order of the Commanding Officer of their ſeveral Corps—the Regiment will meet at ſuch places as the Commanding Officers ſhall direct—ſalutable arms being given to the Major Generals and Brigadier General, that they may attend; and in order that the ſeveral Regiments and Battalions, and Corps may be prepared for the inſpection and reviewed, the Brigadiers are directed to ſee that their reſpective Brigades are completed with arms and ammunitions, agreeable to law; and that all vacancies are filled before the reviews. The Commanding Officers of companies will ſee that the men are pro-ly enroll'd; and that Inſpection-Rolls are completed previous to the Inſpection; that no delays may be occaſioned by a neglect of it on the days of Review. The General is under the neceſſity of once more cautioning the troops againſt firing ſingle guns, or near the parade, or at Officers houſes on the day of general muſter; that dangerous, pernicious and unſoldierly conduct is in the moſt poſitive manner forbidden; and the General perſuades himſelf, when it is conſidered how dangerous the balls are to the ſpectators, that there will be a particular compliance with this Order; and that no muſquet or piſtol will be diſcharged on the days of reviews unleſs under the direction of an officer.

The General takes this opportunity to thank the Officers and Soldiers of the Diviſion, for their attention to orders; and is highly pleaſed with their proficiency in diſcipline: a perſeverance within a ſhort time, will enable them to vie with any militia in the world.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Maj. Gen.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON, JULY 1ſt. 1796.

ESTHER BAYLEY. Chefter—Ebenezer Bartell, Colrain—Nathan Brewſter, Weſtampton—Samuel Bardwell, Aſhfield—Solomon Clark, Northampton—Mr. O. D. Cooke, Weſt-hamſburgh—John Churchill, New-Salem—Miſs Sally Curtis, Northampton—Samuel Coleman, Hatfield—Hon. Thomas Dawes, Jun. Northampton—Maj. Benjamin Davenport, do.—Otes and Sophy Doolittle, Hinſdale—Joel Eaſton, Northampton—Ethan Elethop, Weſtampton—Henry Evens, Shutefbury—Samuel Ellis, Chefter—James Freeman, Eſq. near Northampton—Miſſes, Orra and Fobes, merchants, Cummington—Jacob Gragg, Colerain—Nathan Goodman, South-Hadley, Jonathan Grout, Belchertown—David Gray, Shutefbury—Mrs. Rachel Hannum, Eaſtampton—Mr. Jonathon R. Hale, Cheſterfield—Lot Hillman, Whitingham, Jacob Ingerſon, Amherſt—Solomon Judd, Weſtampton—Titus Jackſon, Blanford—Samuel Johns, Halifax—Oliver Johnſon, Greenville—John King, Northampton—Lt. Samuel Kirkland, Norwich—Collins Lleane, Hatfield—Jonathon Lyman, Eaſtampton—Capt. Samuel Lyman, Northampton—Peter Mallon, Shutheburne—Mary Northampton—Mrs. Mary Mirrick, Deerfield—Col. Zebina Montague, Amherſt—Eleazar and W. Porter, Hadley—Enos Pomroy, jun. Eaſtampton—Ebenezer Pomroy, jun. Southampton—Jacob Penn, Chefterfield—John Phelps, and Col. Jonathan Granville—Theophilus Packard, Cummington—John Prefcott, Deerfield—Jonathan Perkins, Cummington—Adam Packard, do.—David Read, do.—David Robinſon, merchant Granville—Aldus Reed, or Poinshas Woolworth, Granville—Noah Reed, Cummington—Isaac Strong, Williamsburgh—David Smith, Northampton—Capt. Ithel Smith, do.—Medad Stebbins and Snow, merchants Hadley—Phinehas Smith, Granby—Martin Sprague, Palmer—John Sprague, Wellampton—Ebenez'r Snell, jun. Cummington—Noah Smith, Deerfield—John Stone, Southampton—Benjamin Stacy, Weſt-Salem—Job Smith, Shutefbury—John Smart, Williamsburgh—Waitſtill Searle, Southampton—Meſſrs. Clap and Taylor, merchants Mattague—Norman Tibbals, Granville—Joſeph Taylor, South-Hadley—William Wait, do.—John Wiley, Sanderland—Samuel Wells, Deerfield—Thomas Wells, merchant Northampton—Hezekiah Winſlow, Northampton—Ezra Wells, Northampton—Meſſrs. Aaron Clap and Son, Southampton—Abner Barnard, Northampton.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the Poſt Office are deſired to make immediate payment.

Robert Breck and Son,

INFORM their cuſtomers and others, they have juſt received an aſſortment of European and India

GOODS,

With a large and elegant aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware—Likewiſe, a number of tons of beſt Ruſſia Iron and Hoop L. Biſtered Steel, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, a large quantity of Brads, all ſizes, 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Crown Window Glaſs, Brass Candles and Skillets—A large aſſortment of London Powder, a quantity of Bed Cords, Cod-Lines and Cordage of different kinds, Sand Rubs and Grindſtones, with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention, which will be ſold uncommonly low, for cash or approved credit.

All perſons whoſe accounts have been due more than ſix months, are called upon for the laſt time, in this way, to make immediate payment.

Northampton, July 6, 1796.

Simeon Butler,

HAS juſt received, in addition to his adverniſement of the 15th ult. a large ſupply of

BOOKS,

which makes his aſſortment compleat and extenſive——Public and Private Libraries may be ſupplied with Books, on the ſame terms as they can be at Boſton or New-York.

Northampton, July 6, 1796.

ALL perſons whoſe Accounts and Notes have been one year ſtanding, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame by the 5th of Auguſt

Holland Company LANDS,

ADVANTAGIOUSLY situated upon the Navigable waters of *Allegany* River and French Creek, affording an interesting variety of arable meadow grounds, and capable of easy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for sale and settlement.

All the advantages of soil, climate and situation, are here combined in a most extraordinary manner. The Lands are rich, fertile and finely watered.—The air, like all the country beyond the Alegany Mountains, is mild, pure and healthy—and the Rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country within the United States, is more materially benefited by the commercial advantages arising from the navigation, of the Northern Lakes and Southern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of enterprising adventurers from the Eastern and Atlantic States, will, from motives of interest and convenience, in a very few years, pass through this delightful country, on to the western world.—This added to the natural production, will supply the inhabitants at a very reasonable price, with every thing necessary for their health and happiness.

To those who are determined to settle in the Country, and with to make purchases, a liberal credit will be given upon easy and advantageous terms.—To those who are desirous of holding under improving leases, generous supplies of provisions and farming utensils, and gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to sober, honest, and industrious mechanics and labourers. A rich and thriving settlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and consisting of about thirty families, is fixed in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, esq. where all the necessaries and many of the conveniencies for living may be procured at a reasonable price. A saw mill is already erected—a grist mill will be established in the course of this season. A great plenty of grass and hay can be easily procured with out other expence than cutting and curing, upon the large and extensive meadows bordering upon French creek—All those, who are desirous of knowing the truth of these facts, or wish to become interested by purchase or settlement, may receive further information by applying to Mr. Charles Cameron at New Geneva in Fayette County; to Messrs. Denny and Beeles Pittsburgh; to Alexander Mc Dowell, esq. at Franklin; or at Cuffe-ags, in Mr. Mead's settlement about 240 miles from Lake Erie, &c.

R. ALDEN.

NEW GOODS.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers, that they have just received at their Store in *Hampton*, a pleasing variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Veil Patterns, Serges, Shalloons, Lastings, Sattinets, Florentines, Mixtures, a Fashionable Assortment of Hosiery, plate Furniture, Chintzes and Callicoes, Delicate Striped Ginghams for Ladies Gowns, Dimities, Muslins, Lawns, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Spring Muslins, Linens, Nankeens, Striped and Chunded do. Jeans, Fustians, India Cottons, Black and a variety of changeable Lutestrings, Sattins, Sarsnets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silk and Cotton Hosiery, and a fashionable variety of Chintz Shawls, a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertisement.

They expect a supply of Crockery, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass, Nails, Brass and Hard Wares—also, a quantity of Salt, Cod Fish, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Bohea Tea and Loaf & Lump Sugar. In the course of a few days. The above Goods will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and a generous credit given, if required.

N. B. All those who are indebted to them at their store in *Northampton*, are desired to call and settle the same, between this and the first of August next; the debts which remain unsettled with this expired will be sued without distinguishing, as all accounts at this store are to be closed by that time.

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, June 15, 1796

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just opened a Fresh Assortment of

GOODS,

—VIZ—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Mens Sattins, Nankeens, Velencias, Buff and other Jeans, Sattinets, Florentines, Lastings, Fustians, Veil Patterns, Cotton, Worsted and Mohair Hose, &c. Chintzes, Callicoes, Ginghams, Dimities, Muslins, Lawns, Book and India Muslins, Muslinets, Callimancoes, Ruffels, Morreens, Jeans, Durants and Tammys, Black Green and Changeable Lutestrings, Moles, Sarsnets, Tiffany's and Gauzes, Bandanno, Barcelons, Muslin, Lawn, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all sorts, Ribbons, Shawls, Tapes and Fins, Ladies Dunitable, Vellum and Chip Hats, Feathers and Feathers.—He has also Cotton Sheetings and Irish Linens of all widths and at very low prices—Bed Ticks, Ruffle Sheeting, Dowlafs, Cotton Wool, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo, Oil Cloths and Pork Pews, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Pigtail Tobacco—Morocco and Florentine Slips and Shoes, of the best kind, for ladies and children.—Also, a small assortment of HARD-WARE, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, a great variety of Coat and Vest Buttons, with a variety of other articles—which he is determined to sell at the lowest rate.

—Northampton, June 10. 1796.

WE the subscribers are appointed and have accepted the trust of Administrators on the estate of *Ebenezer Clark*, late of Conway, 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 State is indebted, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement.

ELIZABETH CLARK,
WILLIAM CLARK, } *Administrators.*
Conway, June 27, 1796.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from New York, and now selling at nearly opposite the court house, an assortment of

Books and Stationary,

Among which are the following, viz.

Afflicted Man's Companion,	Wallington's Letters,
Addison's Evidences,	Williams' History of
Abel and Cain,	Vermont,
Bibles, with or without Plates,	Watts' Lyric Poems,
Banyan's Pilgrims Progress,	Brown's Elements,
Holy War,	Bell on Ulcers,
Grace Abounding,	Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Bolton's Fourfold State,	Cullen's Practice, 2 vols.
Baxter's St. Reft,	Materia Medica,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.	Clark's Magazine,
Beauties of Blair,	Edenburgh's New Dispensatory,
Bell's Fielding,	Do. on Female Complaints.
Bethald's Lectures,	Medical Pocket Book,
Brother's Prophecies of Reveal'd Knowledge,	Wallis on Diseases,
Baron Trenck,	Quincy's Lexicon,
Citizen of the World, 2 vols.	Art of Speaking,
Cecil of Winnefs,	Akin's Letters,
Cæsar Travels,	Account of Algiers,
Carver's Travels,	American Songster,
Davis's Sermons, 2 vols.	Bashful Man, 2 vols.
Divine Breathings,	Brissot on Commerce,
Edwards on the Affection,	Book of Knowledge,
Economy of Human Life,	Chronicles of the Kings,
Family Instructor,	Conductor's Letters,
Franklin's Works,	Complete Letter Writer,
French Revolution, 2 vols.	Count Rodiricis Caille,
French Convert,	Camble on Miracles,
Gospel Secrets,	Clarill's Harlow, 8 vols.
Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor,	Charlotte,
Guide of Human Life,	Courtship,
Good News for the Vilest of Men,	Cowry Dances,
Harvey's Works, 6 vols.	Don Quixote, 4 vols.
Hymns Meditations,	Dream Book,
Josephus' Works, 6 vols.	Esop's Fables,
Life of Gal-	Fool of Quality, 5 vols.
ot Watts & Dod-	Fortifers,
dridge,	Federal Ready Reckoner,
of Chrift,	Female Policy detected,
of Col. Gardiner,	Ghoft-Seer,
of	Heloise,
of Joseph,	Haunted Priory,
Lock's Eflays,	Hocus Pocus,
Littleton's History of England,	History of the War,
Lavater's Phyfiognomy,	History of Queen Elizabeth,
Letters to a Wife,	Hume's Eflays, 2 vols.
Milton's Paradife Loft and Regained,	Keat's Sketches,
Mafon on Self Knowledge,	Mafon's Pocket Companion,
Moore's Journal, 2 vols.	Man of Feeling,
Mollish,	Memoirs of the Queen of France,
Manners in Portugal,	Mirror, 2 vols.
Natural History,	*Miscellaneous Works*
Newton on the Prophecies,	Mr. Jay's Treaty,
Town Officer,	Muir's Trial,
Purves on Revelation, 2 vols.	Rowan's, do.
do. Attempts,	Gerrard's, do.
do Arguments,	Watt and Downies, do.
Prieftly's Leflures,	Pamela,
Perkins' Sermons,	Pope's Age of Reafon,
Religious Courtship,	Do. Second Part,
Rowe's Letters,	Raffelas and Dinarbas,
Devout Exercife,	Rural Walks,
Ruffell's Sereen Sermons,	Robinfon Crufoe,
Sermons to Children,	Roderick Random,
	Rochefoucault's Maxims,
	Salmon's Gaz-tteer,
	Sorrows of Werter,
	Spectator, 8 vols.
	Scotland and Morton,
	Valentine and Orfon,
	Vicar of Wakefield,

PLAYS.

Bold Stroke for a Wife,	No Song, No Supper,
Box Lobby Challenge,	Prifoner at Large,
Cleon,	Partizan,
Committee,	Rofina,
Dramatift,	Siege of Belegrade,
If we to grow Rich,	Wild Oats,
Haunted Tower,	Woodman,
King Lear,	World in a Village.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cardenius,	Earlock's, do.
Clark's Introduction,	Young's Latin, do.
Cicero's Orations,	Ward's Mathematics,
Davidfon's Virgil,	Dwight's Geography,
Duncan's Logic,	Worcester Collection,
Guthrie's Grammar,	Watts' Pfalms and Hymns,
Salmon's, do.	Webfter's 1d, 2d and 3d Parts, by the hundred or dozen,
Greek Lexicon,	
Do. Teftament,	
Do. Grammar,	Primers, do.
Horace Delphini,	Ladies Accidence,
Latin Grammar,	A large allortment of children's Books, per hundred or dozen.
Do. Accidence,	
Ruddy's Dictionary,	
Perry's, do.	

STATIONARY.

English Paper,	Book, do.
Medium,	Black Lead Pencils,
Thick,	Sliding, do.
Foofs Cap,	India Rubber,
Letter Paper,	Office Penknives,
Writing, do.	Pocket Books, Red and Black,
Marble, do.	
Blank Books of all fizes,	Tooth Bruflies,
Holland Quills,	Court Plaifter,
Ink Powder, black and red,	Meffage Cards,
Dutch Sealing Wax, do.	Pens and Pencils,
do.	Dividers,
Wafers,	Butterworth's Copperplates,
Black Sand,	Charts and Maps,
Ink Cafes,	Morocco Leather.
Brafs, do.	

Said Butler continues the bufinefs of BOOKBINDING as ufual—Blank Books for Public Offices made on the fhorteft 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, June 15, 1796.

NEW GOODS,

Juft come to hand, at

Joseph Clap, jun'rs

Store in Eafthampton, a large aflortment of European and India

GOODS,

among which are a variety of Lutestrings, Plumbs Coloured, Changeable, Striped and Plain, curious figured, Striped and Plain Sattins, for Ladies Hats, Chaded, Striped, Plain and Twilled Nankeens, India Sheetings, &c.

ALSO,

Weft-India GOODS as ufual.

May 18. 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS juft imported from London, a quantity of Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, Drugs and Medicines, &c.

He has alfo received from Boflon a large aflortment of European and India GOODS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glafs, Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allfpice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 22. 1796.

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE juft received a new fupply of Weft India and Engliih

GOODS,

fuch as Weft-India and New England Rum, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Cyder Brandy, Molaffes, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.

Alfo, a great Variety of Crockery, which they offer for fale as low as can be purchafed in the county.

Southampton, June 20. 1796.

White and Mayhew,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have juft received, and now for fale at their Store in Williamfburgh, a very general aflortment of Englifh and India

GOODS,

which they offer on the lowefl terms for ready pay or approved credit—viz. Brandy, St. Croix Rum by the hhd. or fmaller quantity, Ruffia Iron, German, Engliih, Blifiered and American Steel, 6 by 8 Window Glafs, &c.

Williamfburgh, May 31. 1796

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS juft received, a variety of

GOODS,

Which in addition to thofe before on hand, make a very complete aflortment of thofe articles generally enquired after.—Among which, are Lutestrings, Mantua, Sarfnets, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Muflins, a variety Muflin Handkerchiefs, Fafhionable Chintzes and Callicoes, Common, and Fine Chintz and Muflin Shawls, Men's Cotton and Silk and Cotton Stockings, India Cottons, Irifh Linens, Broadcloths, Shallloons, Caffimeres, Mens Fine Beaver Hats, Mens Worfted Caps, Clouded, do. Jeans, Fuftians, Velveta, Oil Cloths, &c. &c.—Fine and Fell Hatts, Ladies Hatts and Plumes.—Crockery, Glafs, Stone, and Earthern WARE.—Hard WARE of moft kinds in Common ufe, Bird Kettles, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Rofe and Common Handles and Efcutcheons, &c. Large Iron Kettles, Cut Brafs, and other kinds of Hollow Ware.—Swedes Iron, German Steel, 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, 8d. and 4d. Cut do. Wool Cards, 9 by 7, 8 by 6, and 7 by 5 Window Glafs, &c.—Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Allfpice, Pepper, Ginger, Ruffian, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molaffes, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Peruda, French Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Cod-Fifh, Cotton, Linfeed Oil, White & Sheet Lead, Indigo, &c. &c.

He fells at ufual credit, or receives in payment Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, Sheep's Wool, Tow Cloth, Goofe Feathers, Cotton and Linen Rags, and moft kinds of Produce, commonly marketed at this feafon, or Cafh.

Southampton, June 27. 1796.

William Hooker, & Co.

HAVE juft received a handfome and general aflortment of European and Weft-India

GOODS,

which they offer for fale on reafonable terms, for ready pay, or approved credit. Among which are W. I. and N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molaffes, Tea, Salt Petre, Cotton Wool, Pepper, Allfpice, Cinnamon, Ginger, all Sort & Cut & rod. Nails, Crockery, Stone and Earthern Ware, &c. &c.—All thofe who are indebted to faid Company, either by Bookfor Note, and whofe accounts have become due are requefted to make fpeedy payments—they feel themfelves gratified in giving credit to their cuftomers, and with them to be gratified in making punctual payments.

Weftampton, June 28. 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-refident proprietors of lands lying in Chatlemont in the county of Hampfhire, that their lands are taxed in the State, County, Town, and Highway taxes for the year 1795, & committed to me to collect, viz.—Land lately improved by Amos Demmin (who having removed without paying the taxes.)

	D.	C.
	2	87
	0	72

Benjamin Clark, do.

Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before Monday the twenty fifth day of July next, fo much of faid lands will then be fold at public vendue, at my dwelling houfe in this town, at two o'clock P. M. as will be neceffary to difcharge the fame with intereening charges.

EBEN. MONTAGUE Collector for 1795.

Chatlemont, June 1, 1796.

Robbery! Forgery!

200 Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS JEREMIAH EATON, is ftrongly fufpounded with a confiderable property belonging to me, in the firm of Eaton and Robinfon, by which means I have been rendered unable to difcharge the demands againft faid Firm; and fince his departure it having appeared that he has forged notes on fevera! people to a very large amount; I by order of the creditors, thofe on whom he has forged, and in my own behalf, do hereby offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars, to any perfon who will apprehend faid Eaton, fo as he may be brought forward to anfwer thefe charges.

JAMES ROBINSON.

200 Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS I am in poffeffion of a Note, fuppofed to my hands by a perfon calling himfelf JEREMIAH EATON, which Note is figned Phillip Carrigan, jun. New-Hampfhire, for 170 dollars—the fame proves to be a forgery—I hereby offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars to any perfon who will apprehend faid EATON and lodge him in fafe cuftody—He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, fquare built, fpeaks quick, and in general ftands much of his property and bufinefs.

WM. BAYLIS, Auctioneer.

Boflon, June 1, 1796.

☞ The Papers in the different States are requefted to infert the above.

Stop Thief!

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paflure of the Subfcriber, on the 16th inft. a bay Mare, three years old, fourteen and an half hands high, natural tetter, a little white in her forehead, fome white hairs upon the whole of her body to be obferved by clofe infpection, a fmall burr on the right fide, the right hind foot white,—Whoever fhall take up faid Mare, and fecure the thief fo that he may be brought to juftice, fhall be entitled to the above reward, and for the Mare only, five dollars, and all neceffary charges. AZARIAH LYMAN.

Weftampton, June 18. 1796.

Stolen out of the paflure of the fubfcriber in Conway, on the night of the 21ft inft. a pair of Red CATTLE, four years old laft Spring—one of them is pale red with very large high horns, the other a deep red—the ufual marks, (if there are any) are unknown. Said Cattle are in good flefh and pretty large for their age. Whoever will ftop the thief, fo that he may be brought to juftice, and reftore the Cattle to the fubfcriber, fhall receive 20 Dollars reward, and 10 Dollars for the Cattle only, and neceffary charges, by

ISAAC AMSDEN.

Conway, June 25. 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Worthington, containing 130 acres of land, 70 acres under improvement—36 acres of it in choice interval—together with a dwelling houfe and barn ftanding on the fame, well wooded and watered—laid from two to three miles of a grift, fawing and fulled mill—and 3 miles from the Meeting houfe.—For further particulars enquire of Col. *Seth Sylvefter* of Chefterfield, or SETH W. SYLVESTER, on the premifes.

June 13. 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM, lying in Norwich, containing 50 acres of land, 60 under improvement, good buildings and a fine orchard.—Said farm is within half a mile of the Meeting Houfe.—Alfo, 85 rods of wood land, one mile from the above, and by indifferent reafonable terms. Pay made eafy if applied for foon.

N. B. All perfons indebted to the fubfcriber on Note or Book, are invited to fettle the fame by the firft of July next.

DANIEL KIRKLAND.

Norwich, June 15, 1796.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcriber, on Book or Note, are called upon to fettle the fame, by the firft day of Auguft next, or their Notes and Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice.

APPOLLOS KING.

Chefterfield, June 28. 1796.

THE fubfcriber wifhes to inform the public, that he has on hand, and keeps conftantly for fale, a few rods north of the Court-Houfe, all kinds of Windfor CHAIRS—Alfo, his for fale, a quantity of beft Rapper Snuff.

Wanted a Journeyman and an Apprentice to the above bufinefs.—Enquire of

ANSEL GOODRICH.

Northampton, June 22. 1796.

THE fubfcriber informs all perfons who are indebted to, or have any claims upon the eftate of Gen. Seth Murray late of Hatfield deceafed, that he is ready to adjuft all claims upon faid eftate, and expects thofe who are indebted will not wait for another invitation to come and fettle.

ISAAC MALTBY, *Executor.*

Hatfield, June 1. 1796

BROKE *into the fubfcribers improvements about the 20th of May laft, a fmall black* HORSE, *three years old, trots and paces, faid Horfe has a fmall ftar in his forehead, and one white hind foot. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

AMORIAH ROBBINS.

Cornwington, June 6, 1796

WHEREAS *I AND* my wife, has ftrayed from my bed and board, this is to forbid all perfons trufting or harbouring her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

LEVI PRUTT.

Hadley, June 28. 1796.

SYTHES.

NICHOLS's Warranted SYTHES to be fold at the Store of *Robert Brock & Son.*

Northampton, June 25. 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1796. [—No. 515.—]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preferve peace on the frontiers.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and houfe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the following boundary line, eſtabliſhed by treaty between the United States and various Indian tribes, ſhall be clearly aſcertained, and diſtinctly marked, in all fuch places, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall deem neceſſary, and in fuch manner as he ſhall direct, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river on Lake Erie, and running thence up the ſame, to the portage between that and the Tuſcarorus branch of the Muſkingum; thence, down that branch, to the croſſing place where Fort Lawrence ſtands; thence weſterly to the head branch of the great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near which ſtood Loramie's ſtore, and where commence the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which empties into Lake Erie; thence a weſterly courſe to Fort Recovery, which ſtands on a branch of the Wabaſh; thence ſouth weſterly, in a direct line to the Ohio, to ſuch an one or firſt hereafter make, or attempt to make a ſettlement thereon; And every right, title, or claim forfeited under this act, ſhall be taken and deemed to be veſted in the United States, upon conviction of the offender, without any other or further proceeding.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That if any fuch citizen, or other perſon, ſhall go into any ſuch ſettlement or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and ſhall there commit murder, by killing any Indian or Indians belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians in amity with the United States, ſuch offender, on being thereof convicted, ſhall ſuffer death.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no fuch citizen, or other perſon, ſhall be permitted to reſide at any of the towns, or hunting camps, of any of the Indian tribes as a trader, without a license under the hand and ſeal of the ſuperintendant of the department, or of ſuch other perſon as the Preſident of the United States ſhall authorize to grant ſuch licenſe for that purpoſe; which ſuperintendant or perſon authorized, ſhall, on application, iſſue ſuch licenſe, for a term not exceeding two years, who ſhall enter into bond with one or more ſureties, approved of by the ſuperintendant, or perſon likewiſe authoriſed, in the penal ſum of one thouſand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful obſervance of ſuch regulation and reſtrictions, as are, or ſhall be made for the government of trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes:—And the ſuperintendant, or perſon iſſuing ſuch licenſe, ſhall tranſmit a duplicate thereof, and of the bond, and ſureties, or ſome one of them, to the Secretary of War, to be kept in his office.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any ſuch citizen or other perſon, who ſhall attempt to reſide in any town, or hunting camp, of any of the Indian tribes, as a trader, without ſuch licenſe, ſhall forfeit all the merchandize offered for ſale, to the Indians, or found in his poſſeſſion, and ſhall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to impriſonment not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch citizen, or other perſon, ſhall purchaſe, or receive of any Indian, in the way of trade or barter, a gun, or other article commonly uſed in hunting, any inſtrument of huſbandry, or cooking utenſil, or the kind uſually obtained by the Indians, in their intercourſe with white people, or the articles of cloathing, excepting ſkins or furs, he ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding fifty dollars, and be impriſoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch citizen, or other perſon, ſhall be permitted to purchaſe any horſe of an Indian, or any white man in the Indian territory, without ſpecial licenſe for that purpoſe; which licenſe, the ſuperintendant, or ſuch other perſon, as the Preſident ſhall appoint, is hereby authorized to grant on the ſame terms, conditions and reſtrictions, as other licenſes are to be granted under this act:—And any ſuch perſon, who ſhall purchaſe a horſe or horſes, under ſuch licenſe, before he expoſes ſuch horſe or horſes for ſale, & within fifteen days after they have been brought out of the Indian country, ſhall make a particular return to the ſuperintendant, or other perſon by whom, he obtained his licenſe of every horſe purchaſed by him, and in default or forfeiting ſuch horſes, by their color, height, and other natural or artificial marks, under the penalty contained in their reſpective bonds. And every ſuch perſon, purchaſing a horſe or horſes, as aforeſaid, in the Indian country, without a ſpecial licenſe, ſhall, for every horſe ſo purchaſed, and brought into any ſettlement of citizens of the United States, forfeit a ſum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be impriſoned not exceeding thirty days. And every perſon, who ſhall purchaſe a horſe, knowing him to be brought out of the Indian territory by any perſon or perſons, not licenſed, as above, ſhall purchaſe the ſame, ſhall forfeit the value of ſuch horſe.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That no agent, ſuperintendant, or other perſon authorized to grant a license to trade, or purchaſe horſes ſhall have any intereſt or concern in any trade with the Indians, or in the purchaſe or ſale of any horſe, to or from any Indian, excepting for, and on account of the United States, for any ſuch property ſo taken or delivered, if he, or any of the nations to which he belongs, ſhall have fought private revenge, or attempted to obtain ſatisfaction by any force or violence.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch citizen or other perſon, ſhall make a ſettlement on any lands belonging to, or ſecured, or granted by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or ſhall ſurvey, or aſſiſt in ſo ſurveying, ſuch lands, or deſignate any of the boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwiſe, ſuch offender ſhall forfeit all his right, title and claim, if any he hath of, or to ſuch ſurvey or ſurveys, or any part thereof, to the lands ſo ſurveyed, whether he ſhall make a ſettlement, or which he ſhall ſurvey, or aſſiſt in ſurvey, or deſignate any of the boundaries thereof, by marking trees or otherwiſe, and ſhall alſo forfeit a ſum not exceeding one thouſand dollars, and ſuffer imprifonment, not exceeding twelve months. And it ſhall moreover, be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, to cauſe ſuch military force, as he ſhall think proper, to be employed in removing ſuch intruders from off the lands ſo ſurveyed, which ſtand on a branch of the Wabaſh, or ſouth weſterly, in a direct line to the Ohio, to aſſiſt to interdict that river, oppoſite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawa river; thence down the ſaid river Ohio, to the mouth of one hundred and fifty thouſand acres near the rapids of the Ohio, which has been aſſigned to General Clark, for the uſe of himſelf and his warriors; thence acroſs the ſaid tract, on the line of the ſaid tract, till it ſhall again interſect the ſaid river Ohio; thence down the ſame to a point oppoſite the high lands or ridge between the mouth of the Cumberland and Tenaſſe rivers; thence eaſterly on the ſaid ridge, to a point, from whence a ſouth eaſt line will ſtrike the mouth of Duck river; thence ſtill eaſterly on the ſaid ridge, to a point forty miles above Naſhville; thence north eaſt, to Cumberland river; thence up the ſaid river, to where the Kentucky road croſſes the ſame; thence to the top of Cumberland mountain; thence along Campbell's line, to the river Clinch; thence down the ſaid river, to a point from which a line ſhall paſs the Hadleen, at the ridge, which divides the waters running into Little River, from thoſe running into the Tenaſſe; thence ſouth to the North Carolina boundary; thence along the South-Carolina Indian boundary, to and over the Oconna mountain, to a ſouth weſt courſe, to Tugelo river; thence in a direct line, to the top of the Currohee mountain, where the Creek line paſſes it; thence to the head or ſource of the main ſouth branch of the Oconee river, called the Amalechee; thence down the middle of the ſaid main ſouth branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with Oakmulgee, which forms the river Alatamaha; thence down the middle of the ſaid Alatamaha, to the old line on the ſaid river, and thence along the ſaid old line to the river Saint Mary's: *Provided always*, that if the boundary line between the ſaid Indian tribes and the United States, ſhall, at any time hereafter, be varied, by any treaty which ſhall be made between the ſaid Indian tribes and the United States, then all the proviſions contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to apply to the ſaid line ſo to be varied, in the ſame manner as the ſaid proviſions now apply to the boundary line herein before recited.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen of, or other perſon reſident in the United States, or either of the territorial diſtricts of the United States, ſhall crofs over, or go within the ſaid boundary line, unleſs, upon any warrantable hunting or purſuit, or ſhall drive, or otherwiſe carry any ſtock at large, or cattle to range, on any lands aſſigned or ſecured by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribes, he ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be impriſoned not exceeding ſix months.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch citizen, or other perſon, ſhall go into any country, which is aſſigned, or ſecured by treaty as aforeſaid, to any of the Indian tribes ſouth of the river Ohio, without a paſſport firſt had and obtained from the Governor of ſome one of the United States, or the officer of the troops of the United States commanding at the poſt neareſt the reſidence of ſuch other perſon, as the Preſident of the United States may, from time to time authorize to grant the ſame, ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be impriſoned, not exceeding three months.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch citizen or other perſon, ſhall go into any town, ſettlement or territory, belonging, or ſecured by treaty with the United States, to any nation or tribe of Indians, and ſhall there commit robbery, larceny, treſpaſs or other crime, againſt the perſon or property of any friendly Indian or Indians, which would be puniſhable, if committed within the juriſdiction of any ſtate againſt a citizen of the United States; or ſhall be ſued by any Indian, for ſuch offence, committed by law, and with a hoſtile intention, ſhall be found on any Indian land, ſuch offender ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be impriſoned not exceeding twelve months; and ſhall alſo, when property is taken or delivered, forfeit and pay to ſuch Indian or Indians, to whom the property taken and deſtroyed belongs, a ſum equal to twice the juſt value of the property ſo taken or deſtroyed: And if ſuch offender ſhall be unable to pay a ſum at leaſt equal to the ſaid juſt value when ſet forth, any man ſhall fall ſhort of the ſaid juſt value, ſhall be paid out of the treaſury of the United States. *Provided nevertheleſs*, that no ſuch Indian ſhall be entitled to any payment out of the treaſury of the United States, for any ſuch property taken or deſtroyed, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, ſhall have fought private revenge, or attempted to obtain ſatisfaction by any force or violence.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch citizen or other perſon, ſhall make a ſettlement on any lands belonging to, or ſecured, or granted by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or ſhall ſurvey, or aſſiſt in ſurveying, ſuch lands, or deſignate any of the boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwiſe, ſuch offender ſhall forfeit all his right, title and claim, if any he hath of, or to ſuch ſurvey or ſurveys, or any part thereof, to the lands ſo ſurveyed, whether he ſhall make a ſettlement, or which he ſhall ſurvey, or aſſiſt in ſurvey, or deſignate any of the boundaries thereof, by marking trees or otherwiſe, and ſhall alſo forfeit a ſum not exceeding one thouſand dollars, and ſuffer imprifonment, not exceeding twelve months. And it ſhall moreover, be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, to cauſe ſuch military force, as he ſhall think proper, to be employed in removing ſuch intruders from off the lands ſo ſurveyed, which ſtand on a branch of the Wabaſh, or ſouth weſterly, in a direct line to the Ohio, to aſſiſt to interdict that river, oppoſite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawa river; thence down the ſaid river Ohio, to the mouth of one hundred and fifty thouſand acres near the rapids of the Ohio, which has been aſſigned to General Clark, for the uſe of himſelf and his warriors; thence acroſs the ſaid tract, on the line of the ſaid tract, till it ſhall again interſect the ſaid river Ohio; thence down the ſame to a point oppoſite the high lands or ridge between the mouth of the Cumberland and Tenaſſe rivers; thence eaſterly on the ſaid ridge, to a point, from whence a ſouth eaſt line will ſtrike the mouth of Duck river; thence ſtill eaſterly on the ſaid ridge, to a point forty miles above Naſhville; thence north eaſt, to Cumberland river; thence up the ſaid river, to where the Kentucky road croſſes the ſame; thence to the top of Cumberland mountain; thence along Campbell's line, to the river Clinch; thence down the ſaid river, to a point from which a line ſhall paſs the Hadleen, at the ridge, which divides the waters running into Little River, from thoſe running into the Tenaſſe; thence ſouth to the North Carolina boundary; thence along the South-Carolina Indian boundary, to and over the Oconna mountain, to a ſouth weſt courſe, to Tugelo river; thence in a direct line, to the top of the Currohee mountain, where the Creek line paſſes it; thence to the head or ſource of the main ſouth branch of the Oconee river, called the Amalechee; thence down the middle of the ſaid main ſouth branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with Oakmulgee, which forms the river Alatamaha; thence down the middle of the ſaid Alatamaha, to the old line on the ſaid river, and thence along the ſaid old line to the river Saint Mary's: *Provided always*, that if the boundary line between the ſaid Indian tribes and the United States, ſhall, at any time hereafter, be varied, by any treaty which ſhall be made between the ſaid Indian tribes and the United States, then all the proviſions contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to apply to the ſaid line ſo to be varied, in the ſame manner as the ſaid proviſions now apply to the boundary line herein before recited.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen of, or other perſon reſident in the United States, or either of the territorial diſtricts of the United States, ſhall croſs over, or go within the ſaid boundary line, unleſs, upon any warrantable hunting or purſuit, or ſhall drive, or otherwiſe carry any ſtock at large, or cattle to range, on any lands aſſigned or ſecured by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribes, he ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be impriſoned not exceeding ſix months.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch citizen, or other perſon, ſhall go into any country, which is aſſigned, or ſecured by treaty as aforeſaid, to any of the Indian tribes ſouth of the river Ohio, without a paſſport firſt had and obtained from the Governor of ſome one of the United States, or the officer of the troops of the United States commanding at the poſt neareſt the reſidence of ſuch other perſon, as the Preſident of the United States may, from time to time authorize to grant the ſame, ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be impriſoned, not exceeding three months.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch citizen or other perſon, ſhall go into any town, ſettlement or territory, belonging, or ſecured by treaty with the United States, to any nation or tribe of Indians, and ſhall there commit robbery, larceny, treſpaſs or other crime, againſt the perſon or property of any friendly Indian or Indians, which would be puniſhable, if committed within the juriſdiction of any ſtate againſt a citizen of the United States; or ſhall be ſued by any Indian, for ſuch offence, committed by law, and with a hoſtile intention, ſhall be found on any Indian land, ſuch offender ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be impriſoned not exceeding twelve months; and ſhall alſo, when property is taken or delivered, forfeit and pay to ſuch Indian or Indians, to whom the property taken and deſtroyed belongs, a ſum equal to twice the juſt value of the property ſo taken or deſtroyed: And if ſuch offender ſhall be unable to pay a ſum at leaſt equal to the ſaid juſt value when ſet forth, any man ſhall fall ſhort of the ſaid juſt value, ſhall be paid out of the treaſury of the United States. *Provided nevertheleſs*, that no ſuch Indian ſhall be entitled to any payment out of the treaſury of the United States, for any ſuch property taken or deſtroyed, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, ſhall have fought private revenge, or attempted to obtain ſatisfaction by any force or violence.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſuch citizen or other perſon, ſhall make a ſettlement on any lands belonging to, or ſecured, or granted by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or ſhall ſurvey, or aſſiſt in ſurveying, ſuch l

United States, in fact as the most respectful and PRAYER, and on that day to meet together in public worship of him, and to offer up our prayers for his divine grace and aid, to assist us in our thoughts, and to direct us to such conduct of life as may induce him propitiously to shield us from the like and other public calamities, and to keep us under his continual care and guardianship.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, in the city of Charleston, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the twenty-first year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

ARNOLDUS [L. S.] VANDENHORST.
By the Governor's command.
STEPHEN RAVENEL, Sec'ry.

JUNE 21.

General Pinckney, the chairman of the committee appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, requesting them to enact a law to prevent the erection in future of any buildings except of brick and stone, &c. then prefented a petition and memorial, of which the following is a copy. Two engroffed copies are to be left at fome public places, to receive the fignatures of thofe citizens who are friendly to the meafure.

To the Honourable the Speaker and the other Members of the Houfe of Reprefentatives of the State of South Carolina.

The memorial and petition of the citizens of Charleſton.

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT a conſiderable part of their city has been lately reduced to aſhes by two dreadful and deſtructive fires.

That the frequency of fires, and the extent of their devaſtation in this city, has been chiefly occaſioned by many of the houſes having been built with wood, and by many having been covered with ſhingles.

That the building and covering houſes in this manner, not only endangers the property of the proprietors of them, but renders unſecure the property of other citizens in their vicinity, built of brick or ſtone, and covered with tile or ſlate.

That theſe fires do not only occaſion great loſs and danger to thoſe whoſe properties are immediately conſumed, but their ſad conſequences extend wider, and involve many others in the ſame diſtreſs and ruin, and cauſe a diminution of the public revenue, as vacant lots pay a much leſs tax to the State and city, than lots improved.

That it is contrary to the ſocial compact for any perſon to make uſe of his property as will be injurious to his neighbour, and as your petitioners are thoroughly convinced, by fad experience, of the pernicious conſequences of either building with wood or covering with ſhingles, they muſt earneſtly requeſt you to ordain, that the outſide of all buildings, hereafter to be erected in the city of Charleſton, or within half a mile there of, be henceforth built of brick, ſtone, tabby, or ſome other incombuſtible material; and be henceforth covered with either ſlate, tile, ſtone, brick, tabby or ſome other incombuſtible material; and that you will make ſuch further proviſion, as to your wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet, to prevent (as far as human care and foreſight can prevent) the repetition of the dreadful calamities they have ſuffered.

JUNE 22.

Captain Stevens left Surinam 25 days ago, and St. Thomas's on the 13th inſtant. By-the-bye the former place Admiral Brank arrived there from Cayenne, with two fail of the line, two frigates and two armed veſſels, having on board 1600 troops, which put them out of danger of an attack from a ſmall Britiſh ſquadron which blockaded the river. At St. Thomas's, captain Stevens was informed that St. Lucie was taken by the Engliſh about the latter end of May, after a brave defence made by the French troops; in the laſt aſſault made on Morne Fortune, nine hundred of the Britiſh troops were killed. Among St. Lucie it was reported, the Britiſh meant to proceed to St. Vincent's, where the natives were very formidable; and after the hurricane months they intended to attack Guadaloupe. Capt. Stevens was taken by the Ball Dog ſloop of war, and carried into Tortola, but was releaſed after his paper were examined.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

An obliging commercial Correſpondent has favoured us with the following extract of a letter, dated

Falmouth, 30th April, 1786.

SIR,

"The purport of the preſent is to inform you of the great and rapid fall the prices of wheat and flour have experienced in this kingdom, within theſe three or four weeks paſt; in ſeveral places they are even reduced 30 per cent. American flour, which I diſpoſed of a month ſince for 55s. per barrel, I ſold the 22d inſtant at 30s. Flour, which fetched at London, 3d. 10s. per lb. of 4; carts, 10s. ſold, the laſt ſupplies, at 3l. and ſeveral lots ſold ſince in proportion.

"The following are the preſent ruling prices:

"At Liverpool, American wheat 12s. a 12s. 5d. per buſhel of 70lb.—Ditto flour 40s. per barrel.

"At Briſtol, American flour 40s. per barrel.

"At Lyon Regis, Engliſh wheat, 75s. per quarter.

"At Chicheſter, Engliſh wheat, 6os. per quarter.

"At Goſport, Engliſh flour at 55s. per ſack of 24 gal.

"At Poole, American flour at 32s. per barrel.

"At Exeter, Engliſh wheat 7s. 6d. per buſhel—Ditto flour 55s. per ſack.

"This extraordinary and unprecedented decline may be attributed to the following cauſes:

"1ſt. An eaſy opinion with reſpect to the laſt year's crop, which was abundant in ſome counties.

"2dly. The demands of the government in conſequence of the immenſe armaments during the laſt winter ceaſing ſuddenly on the departure of the fleets and armies, which cauſed ſuch demands.

"3dly. The opening of the ſtores of flour and wheat which government had purchaſed in caſe of emergency.

"4thly. The certainty of large orders in conſequence of the bounty, and treaty of ſome foreign wheat.

"5thly. The expectation of England being the only market of America wheat in conſequence of the arrival of many cargoes brought over from France, for the want of ſpecie, and the diſcredit of their commercial bills on Hamburg and Spain.

"And 6thly, ſcarcity of money, and diſpoſitement to reſources—the bank of England refuſing to diſcount at bottom.

"Prices will no doubt continue to ſettle as ſupplies come to market, and if I may be allowed to give my opinion reſpecting the prices of foreign corn, an article, I think it will never attain the prices it has, even if it continues equal to what it is at preſent, for in addition to the large ſupplies expected from the Baltic, the Mediterranean and America, immenſe quantities at wheat are expected from the Cape of Good Hope, and rice from India. In France alſo the price of grain is fallen conſiderably.

"Rice is fallen in the ſame proportion as flour.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

AUTHENTIC.

We are informed that orders have been remitted by Lord DORCHESTER to the officers commanding at the ſeveral Britiſh forts within the limits of the United States for their evacuation; and that duplicates thereof were delivered to Capt. LEWIS, who arrived in this city yeſterday evening from Quebec.

This morning arrived the ſhip Raven, Capt. CARRINGTON, 30 days from Dublin, which place he took his departure May 21, at which time Admiral RICHARDS's fleet lay in port, preparing for ſea, deſtination unknown; and Admiral MANN's cruizing off Cadiz. About thirty ſail of Spaniſh men of war, and ſeveral of which have been fitted out as frigates were almoſt ready to proceed to the *Havannah*; on board of this ſquadron, the Comte de *Reglaſ*, together with ſome other perſons of quality, intend to embark. There was great activity on board the Spaniſh fleet for an equipment, but no viſible appearance of a rupture with any nation.

The ſchooner *Eliza*, Capt. GRAVES, of *Boſton* was boarded in the *Mediterranean*, on the Barbary coaſt, by a veſſel under national colours, which plundered her of a number of articles, and the ſpecie which her outward cargo ſold for, and which was to purchaſe a cargo of Brandy in *Cette*; Capt. GRAVES was wounded in attempting to defend the property; a Mr. RANO who was alſo on board, received a ball in the breaſt in the tranſaction on Mr. STEPHEN, the American conſul at *Gibraltar*, received no perſonal injury.

The American captives in *Algiers* were not informed when Capt. PELOK left *Gibraltar*; the mandate to redeem them had not yet been paid.

July 1.

The United States brig Saphia, ſailed a few days ago from Philadelphia for Europe.—She is to touch at Liſbon for a ſhort time, and from thence proceed to Algiers. We learn that the Saphia has on board the means of fulfilling the treaty with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, for which purpoſe ſhe was diſpatched by the Executive.—Capt. O'Brien is on board.

On Friday laſt arrived at Carliſle, Major General Anthony Wayne—we underſtand that the General is on his way to the Weſtward, to take poſſeſſion of the poſts which are to be given up agreeable to treaty.

Appointment—John Steele, of North Carolina, Comptroller of the treaſury, vice John Lowell of Maſſachuſetts, reſigned.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Admiral Parker, May 21th, was cruizing off Cape Francois. He ſtates the French force arrived there to conſiſt of two fail of the line, 5 frigates and two corvettes.

An account is received via Baltimore that an action has taken place between the Engliſh and French at Port au Prince, in which the Engliſh were driven from the field into their works.

The reader will obſerve by ſome of the papers of his city, extracts from a certain Journal of a private Citizen, attempting to prove the Houſe of Aſſembly of this State to have taken from the Judiciary all former to have been taken from them. But *Truth* is always a deſirable thing; but *error* in the preſent caſe is a *fatal evil*. It will appear, from papers and documents on that ſubject now publiſhed and publiſhing, that there is not even a *ſhadow of ground* for the opinion, that the diſeaſe, was introduced and propagated by infection.

On the other hand, it will appear to be clearly demonſtrated to have been produced by the preſent ſeaſon, the filth of the city, and the ſtagnant waters and imprudence of the people.

To be on our guard againſt infection, is wiſe and proper; but to attempt to make the citizens believe the yellow fever is not and cannot be generated in this city, is moſt pernicious and falſe. The reader in this city, in the city four or five ſeaſons paſt, and will appear whenever the cauſes concur—to wit, a *ſufficient degree of heat* and a *ſufficient degree of filth*.

It is of infinite conſequence to the health of the city, for the people to know and be convinced that the healthineſs of the city depends *wholly* on their *own exertions*. If the citizens will not be convinced of this fact, they muſt be aſſured that no vigilance of the government or the health officer will protect them from frequent epidemics.

A rich Brazil prize, taken off the Amazon, has been ſent into Newport by a French frigate.

The report at Boſton is, that the French Miniſter, Mr. Adet, has ſent the French ſeamen after the Flying Fiſh, as a pirate—He knew nothing of the truth of it.

The Britiſh ſhip Alliance has taken a Daniſh brig bound to New York, for having two ſets of papers—a ſtrong preſumption.

The brig Hope has arrived at Salem from the Iſle of France in 55 days.—At Alexandria the ſhip the fifty Hamilton for Dublin.

The report at Boſton, that Admiral Parker was at the Spaniſh port of Hiſpaniola, about the 18th of June.

By an act of the Legiſlature of New Jerſey, paſſed March 18, 1786. Capital puniſhment is abolihed in moſt caſes, and hard labour and confinement ſubſtituted. Moſt of the penal ſtatutes of the ſtate are revoked, and the fole power of the whole criminal law compriſed in a ſingle act. Moſt of the crimes and trefpaſſes at common Law are enumerated and included in the wording of this act; the nature of the crime defined, and the punifhment ſpecified. Corruption of Magiſtrates, forfeiture of eſtate, diſtinction of heirs, loſs of dower for crimes, benefit of clergy, appeal in murder, manſlaughter, &c. forever abolifhed.

The glorious work of reformation goes on rapidly in the United States. People begin to turn their fanguinary punifhments for crimes into that fanguinary punifhment—forfeiture of time, ignorance and revenge, and that taking the lives of rogues never yet made a rogue the leſs.

They will ſoon find that inhuman punifhments for petty crimes are—like the ſermons of ſtrong ſpirit-ous and barbarity: and that whipping, pillory, branding and cropping, have not—nor ever can—harden villainy, and prepare the exaſperated rafcals for double miſchief.

Government has nothing to do with rogues but *to catch them, convict them, and put them out of the way of doing further miſchief.* The whole buſineſs of penal law is embraced in thoſe few words.

The ABBE RAYNAL died at Paris on the 6th of March. The following account of him is given in the London papers—

"The late Abbe Raynal was in his 89th year when he died. He walked on foot to Paris a week before his death. He got a cold which was followed by a catarrh. He kept his bed ſome days. On the 8th of March he got up, ſhaved and dreſſed himſelf. As in the morning he went to bed; heard a newſpaper read, and made ſome critical obſervations upon the operations announced in the paper. At ten o'clock he died. The juſtice of the peace of the Sections de Chaillot ſent to defire the Abbe's phyſician to make his report. The phyſician declared that what had happened was merely in his own defence, & ſhewed his wound as a demonſtration of the intention of the deceaſed. He ſaid, however, chearfully conſented, but the friends of humanity, aſſured that the matter will elcape his merited puniſhment. The mangled body was taken to a ſurgeon's hall at Rotterdam, and expoſed to public inſpection for ſeveral days, in order to diſcover the unfortunate tradeſman's name and family.

DUBLIN, April 27.

The political horizon looks laſcrting with no horrible aſpect over the Britiſh Empire; and it is a general and received opinion, that in a very ſhort time ſtix will have to contend SOLELY with France, bereft of every Ally, and abandoned to her fate. Ireland alone, ſeems deſtined to fall with her, though the moſt abuſed and infulted among all the Britiſh Iſles. Scotland, and even England, has lavifhly poured fourth her beſt blood and treaſure, ſeems now likely to be dragged in to the vortex of Britain's ruin—Ireland, whoſe miſerable fons have ſo officially contributed to ſnatch the laurel from a foreign brow, and plant it triumphantly on her own; whoſe hardy failors have manned the moſt of every on the deep, and placed her, Neptune like, the ſole arbiter on the briny element; receives in return from her generous boy dauns, inſult, added to oppreſſion; ſegacioſing in apparently the laſt ſtage of her political exiſtence, ſhe ſeruples not to exerciſe her wanted inſtances to cut off thoſe who poſſeſs the intereſting property, under every diſability, of her beſt benefactor. In ſeven-fixteen does Britain at preſent ſtand, which will enable her to any chance of ſucceſs in a ſingle conteſt with a power that has baffled the combined efforts of Europe, and made the vengeance with which they threatened her, ſo ſtrongly recoil on the heads of their own leaders? With ſeventeen millions ſterling of annual revenue, of which only 38,000,000 of the debt intereſt of which only 38,000,000 of the debt intereſt of which only 38,000,000 of the debt intereſt

POETRY.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

JUNE.

TINCTURE'D with sun-beams every object's new;
Unbounded beauty reflies to the view;
While flocks and herds adorn the vale below,
The ashes tremble on the mountain's brow
O'er orchards green the varying birds appear,
And sing the glories of the rolling year:
Meadows and cultur'd lands lie stretch'd along,
The boundless theme of inexhausted song.
While the bleak winter tires his gentle tow,
The sportive fishes rise and sink below;
All nature's life ethereal splendours shine,
Symphonious speak and tell their frame divine.

ELIZA.

MR. BUTLER,

IN your Paper of June 18, 1796, a writer appears to have attempted to make remarks on the new way, which perhaps was designed as an answer to a former piece upon the old way: But whether he designed an amendment, I shall not assume the province of determining: But this I must however think, that his observations want mending with a witness, whether the way be old or new, though I shall not attempt to mend them. The writer has been pleased to stile himself the old Disciple, which no person will deny; and on old Disciple, which no person will deny; and he hopes he is not very superstitious: But his hopes must be against every man's faith who knows him. For, for myself, I cannot think the writer would have been an exception, had he been found among the number of Athenians whom the Apostle addressed, as having in all things too superstitious. The old Disciple gives a number of reasons why he thinks he is not too superstitious; one appears to be this, he never thought it discovered a proud, haughty spirit, to stand up to sing; as others, or to beat with the hand; a fact, that to oft a practice, &c. Here then the old Disciple takes liberty, to refer to a certain Parish; in which reference, he leaves very hard upon the Priest and Singers: That is a grievous time, faith this old Disciple, the young fingers discovered a very haughty spirit, in the middle of Sabbath day, without any objections made against their singing, stop the set, and refused to sing—Here it may be observed, that this gentleman had perhaps personally charged the young with fleating the singing from the old fingers, which probably occasioned their leaving their seats. But the dance and all has not come yet; for faith the old Disciple, the fingers not only left their seats and implicitly said, now you old superstitious Disciples, sing for yourselves; but the person had fixed on a particular metre, that they were not acquainted with; and when defired to change his metre, he refused; this he calls the dance and all with a witness. But in my opinion Mr. Painter, the old Disciple has not guessed right yet; for I believe the introducing the bafial was the dance and all with a witness, which very much disturbed the good man; and yet the way was not very new neither; and it may be the dance and all with the falsies bed come a second again, and he will jump on, when another opportunity presents, to complain of clergymen for riding to a neighbouring town on Sabbath morning.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN SENATE, June 14, 1796.

RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, and the Assessors of the unincorporated plantations in this Commonwealth, in the fourteen districts, described in an act intitled, "An Act for dividing the Commonwealth into Districts, for the choice of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, and prescribing the mode of election;" shall, in manner as the law directs for calling town meetings, cause the inhabitants of, duly qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on Monday, the seventh day of November next, to give in their votes to the Selectmen, or Assessors, who shall preside at said meeting, for one elector of President and Vice President of the United States, in each of said fourteen districts, not being a Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, or person holding any office of trust or profit under said United States.

And the said Selectmen or Assessors, or a major part of them shall, in open meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the names of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each, and shall set against his name; and the town, district or plantation Clerk, respective ly, shall make a fair record thereof; and the said Selectmen, or Assessors, shall make a public declaration of the names of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes which they respectively have; and shall seal up a copy of the said list, certified by said Selectmen, or of the said list, certified by said Selectmen, or Assessors and Clerk, respectively, in open meeting, and shall transmit the same to the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on or before the seventeenth day of said November: And on the eighteenth day of said November, the General Court, then in session, shall examine said lists or returns, and determine and declare who is elected for each district, by a majority of votes elected for each district, by a majority of votes given therein: And in case there shall not appear to be the full number of fourteen Electors returned by a majority of votes, the deficiencies shall be supplied from the several districts, respectively, by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the same manner as deficiencies and vacancies in the Senate are, by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, directed to be supplied; and the other Electors shall also be chosen at large, by the Senate and House of Representatives, convened as aforesaid, in order to complete the whole number of Seven Electors, to which this State is intitled by the Constitution of the United States.

And be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and hereby is requested forthwith, to transmit to each person to confirm an Elector, a certificate of said choice—and the said Electors are hereby directed and required to meet on the first Wednesday of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the State House in Boston, for the purpose of voting, by ballot, for two persons, for President and Vice President of the United States; and for their travel and attendance, they shall receive the same compensation as members of the House of Representatives are entitled to.

And be it further enacted, That if the Selectmen of any town or district, or the Assessors of any unincorporated plantation in the Commonwealth, shall neglect to call such meeting, or to transmit the list of votes as said town, district or plantation, in manner aforesaid, to the officer of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on or before the said seventeenth day of November,—each of said Selectmen or Assessors, so neglecting, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars to the use of the Commonwealth: Provided, that if the Selectmen, or Assessors of any town, district or plantation shall transmit to the Sheriff of the County, in which such town, district, or plantation shall be, the list of votes of such town, district or plantation on or before the 10th day of November next, they shall be excused from the penalty aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the several counties in the Commonwealth to transmit the votes, by them respectively received from the Selectmen or Assessors, as herein directed, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the seventeenth day of November; and any Sheriff who shall neglect or refuse to return the list of votes, by him received as aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, or to perform any of the duties by these resolves required of him, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, one half to the use of the Commonwealth, and the sum exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, for any such neglect, to be recovered by action of the case.—And the said Sheriffs shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, the sum of eight cents for each mile's travel to and from the Secretary's office, in transmitting said votes.

And be it further resolved That in case the aforesaid returns, from any District, shall not be received at the Secretary's office, on or before said seventeenth day of November, the members of the 10 Houses shall on the said eighteenth day of November, proceed to choose an Elector for such District, in the manner before described. And if it shall so happen, that by the non return or refusal of any of the Electors, a deficiency of the number of Electors, to which this Commonwealth is intitled, shall take place, such deficiency may be supplied by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, as aforesaid, any thing in these resolves preceding notwithstanding.

And the Secretary is hereby directed to do his duty faithfully, to the Sheriffs of the several Counties in this Commonwealth. Copies of these Resolves, for the Selectmen of the several Towns and Districts, and officers of the several plantations in such counties respectively, to be by said Sheriff transmitted to the Selectmen and Assessors accordingly.

Approved June 16 1796.

NEW GOODS.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers, that they have just received at their store in *Westampton*, a pleasing variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Veil Paterns, Serges, Shalloons, Lastings, Sattinets, Florentines, Moreens, a Fathionable Assortment of Coppetplate Furniture, Chintzes and Callicoes, Delicate striped Ginghams for Ladies Gowns, Dimities, Muslins, Lawns, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Spring Muslins, Linnens, Nankeens, Striped and Checked Holla, Jeans, Fustians, Cotton Drills, Flannels and a variety of changeable Lustrings, Sattins, Modes, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket, do. Cotton Hosiery, and a fathionable variety of Chintz Shawls, a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertisement.

They expect a supply of Crockery, by Sand ham and Gilbert, from Philadelphia and Hartford. Also, a quantity of Salt, Cod Fish, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Bohea Tea, and Weft India Rum, in the course of a few days. The above Goods will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and a generous credit given, if requested.

N. B. All those who are indebted to them at their store in *Northampton*, are defired to call and settle the same, by cash or note, on or before the 20th of June next; those who neglect to comply with this request will be fued indiscriminately, as all accounts at this date are to be closed by that time.

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, June 15, 1796.

Robbery! Forgery!

200 Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS JEREMIAH EATON, is now abfconded with a conflderable property belonging to the firm of Eaton and Robinfon, by which means I have been rendered unable to difcharge the demands againft faid Firm; and fince his departure it having appeared that he has forged leveral notes on feveral people to a very large amount; I by order of the creditors, thofe on whom he has forged, and in my own behalf, do hereby offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars, to any perfons who will apprehend faid Eaton, fo as he may be brought forward to anfwer thefe charges.

JAMES ROBINSON.

200 Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS I am in poffeffion of a Note, pla-ced in my hands by a perfon calling himfelf JEREMIAH EATON, which Note is figned Phillip Carrigain, jun. New-Hampfhire, for 170 dollars—the name proves to be a forgery—I hereby offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars, to any perfon who will apprehend faid EATON and lodge him in fafe cuftody—He is about 5 feet 8½ inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, fquare built, fpeaks quick, and in general boafts much of his property and bufinefs.

WM. BAYLIS, Auctioneer.

Boston, June 1, 1796.

☞ The Printers in the different States are requested to infert the above.

HollandCompany LANDS,

ADVANTAGIOUSLY fituated upon the navigable waters of *Ashtabula* River and French Creek, affording an intereffing variety of arable meadow grounds, and capable of eafy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for fale and fettlement.

All the advantages of foil, climate and fituation, are fo combined in a manner extraordinary manner. The Lands are rich, fertile and finely watered. The air, like all the country beyond the Alegany Mountains, is mild, pure and healthy; and the Rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No trait of country within the United States, is more materially benefited by the commercial advantages arifing from the navigation, of the Northern Lakes and Southern waters. A large proportion of the trade and merchandize of enterprifing adventurers from the Eaftern and Atlantic ftates, will, from motives of intereft and convenience, in a very few years, path through this delightful country, to all the weftern world—This added to the natural production, will fupply the inhabitants at a very reafonable price, with every thing neceffary for their health and happinefs.

To thofe who are determined to fettle in the Country, and with to make purchafes, a liberal credit will be given upon eafy and advantageous terms. To thofe who are defirous of building under improving leafes, generous fupplies of provifions and farming utenfils, and gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to fober, honeft, and induftrious mechanics and labourers.

A richland thriving fettlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and conffiting of about thirty families, is fituat in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, efq. where all the neceffaries and many of the conveniencies for living may be procured at a reafonable price. A faw mill is already erected—a grift mill will be eftablifhed in the courfe of this feafon. A great plenty of grafs and hay can be eafily procured with no other expenfe than cutting and curing, upon the large and extenfive meadows bordering upon French creek—All thofe, who are defirous of knowing the truth of thefe facts, or with to become interefted by purchafe or fettlement, may receive further information by applying to Mr. Charles Cranmore at New Geneva in Fayette County; to Meffrs. Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh; to Alexander Mc Dowell, efq. at Franklin; or at Coffee-agg, in Mr. Mead's fettlement about 240 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Worthington, containing 130 acres of land, 70 acres under improvement—30 acres of it is chicfe intervale—together with a dwelling houfe and barn ftanding on the fame, well wooded and watered—faid farm lays within half a mile of a grift, faw, and ftaffed mill —and 140 miles from the Meeting houfe.—Payment made eafy.—For particulars enquire of Capt. *Seth Sylvefter* of Chefterfield, or SETH W. SYLVESTER, on the premifes.

June 13, 1796

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcriber, on Book or Note, are called upon to fettle the fame, by the laft day of Auguft next, or their Notes and Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice.

APOLLOS KING.

Chefterfield, June 28 1796.

THE fubfcriber wifhes to inform the public, that he has on hand, and keeps conftantly for fale, a few rods north of the Court Houfe, all kinds of Windfor CHAIRS—Alfo, has for fale, a quantity of beft Rappee Snuff.

Wanted a Journeyman and an Apprentice to the above bufinefs.—Enquire of

ASSEL GOODRICH.

Northampton, June 22. 1796

WHEREAS *I*, the fubfcriber efteemed to run my bird and beaft, this is to forbid all perfons trufting or harbouring her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

LEVI FRUTT.

Hadley, June 28. 1796.

Robert Breck and Son,

INFORM their cuftomers and others, they have juft received an aflortment of European and India

GOODS,

With a large and elegant aflortment of Crockery and Glafs Ware—Likewife, a number of tons of beft Ruffia Iron and Hoop L. Blifter'd Steel, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, a large quantity of Beads, all fizes, 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Crown Window Glafs, Brafs Kettles and Skillets—a large aflortment of London Pewter—a quantity of beft Cod, Lifbon and Cadiz Salt, of different kinds, Sad Irons and Grindftones, with a great variety of articles too numerous to particularize, which will be fold uncommonly low, for cafh or approved credit.

ALL perfons whofe accounts have been due more than fix months, are called upon for the laft time, in this way, to make immediate payment.

Northampton, July 6. 1796.

William Hooker, & Co.

HAVE juft received a handfome and general aflortment of European and Weft-India

GOODS,

which they offer for fale on reafonable terms, for ready pay, or approved credit. Among which are W. I. and N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molaffes, Tea, Salt Cod Fifh, Cotton Wool, Pepper, Allfpice, Cinnamon, Ginger, 4d. 8d. 6d. 20d. Nails, Screws of two Hundred Weight, &c. &c. &c.—All thofe who are indebted to faid Company, either by Book or Note, and whofe accounts have become due are requefted to make fpeedy payment—they feel themfelves gratified in giving credit to their cuftomers, and with them to be gratified in making punctual payment.

Weft-ington, June 28, 1796.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

Weftfield, June 3, 1796.

DIVISION ORDER, for the 4th Divifion of Militia, in the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts, comprehending the County of Hampfhire.

AGREEABLE to orders, to me the Commander in Chief, and in obedience to the laws, for regulating the Militia of this Commonwealth, the feveral Regiments and Corps in this Divifion will be reviewed on the days, and in the following Orders:

Lt. Col. LEMUEL DICKINSON, 10th Reg. on the 28th inft. at 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. GOULDSBURY, 11th October, 1796, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. F. W. DICKINSON, do. 12th, do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. EDMUND LONGLEY, 13th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. JOHN BRADISH's Regt. 15th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. ZEBINA MONTAGUE, 17th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. ASHER BROWN, 18th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lieut Col. DWIGHT's Regt. 19th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. JAMES TAYLOR, on 20th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. JACOB BATES, 21st do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Artillery, Cavalry and Light Infantry will meet and be infpected with thofe Regiments which will moft convenient for them—Either wife by order of the Commanding Officer of their feveral Corps—the Regiment will meet at fuch places as the Commanding Officers fhall direct—feafonable notice being given to the Major General and Brigadier General, that they may attend; and in order that the feveral Regiments and Battalions, and Corps may be prepared for the infpection and review, the Brigaiers are directed to let that their refpective Brigades are completed with arms and equipments, agreeable to law; and that all vacancies are filled before the reviews. The Commanding Officers of companies will fee that the men are properly enrolled; and that their Enrolls are completed previous to the infpection; that no delays may be occafioned by a neglect of it on the days of Review. The General is under the neceffity of once more cautioning the troops againft firing fingle guns, on or near the parade, or at Officers houfes on the day of general mufter; that dangerous, perverfions and unfoldierly conduct in fo like manner pernicious manner forbidden by the General perfuades himfelf, when it is conffidered how dangerous the practice is to the citizens, that there will be a particular compliance with this Order; and that no infpection or review will be charged on the days of reviews unleft under the direction of an officer.

The General takes this opportunity to thank the Officers and Soldiers of the Divifion, for their attention to orders; and is highly pleafed with their proficiency in difcipline: a perfeverance with a fhort time, will enable them to vie with any militia in the world.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Maj. Gen.

LIST of LETTERS REMAINING in the POST-OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON, July 1st, 1796.

ESTHER BAYLEY, Chefter—Ebenezer Baxtell, Colrain—Nathan Breaffee, Weft-ampton—Samuel Bardwell, Athield—Solomon Clark, Northampton—Mr. O. D. Cooke, Weftbumbald—John Conrenill, New-Salem—Mifs Sally Chamberlin, do.—Nathan Sweet—Wilmington—Hafield—Hon. Thomas Dawes, jun. Northampton—Maj. Benjamin Davenport, do.—Otes and Sapby Dunklitle, Hinfdale—Joel Eafton, Northampton—Ethan Elethop, Weftampton,—Henry Evans, Shutefbury—Samuel Ellis, Chefter—Isaac Fercivax, Efq. near Northampton—Mefrs. Oin and Palmer, merchants, Cummington—Jacob Fowler, Northampton—Gideon Goodrich Smith Hadley, Jonathan Grout, Belchertown—David Gray, Shutefbury—Mrs. Rachel Hannum, Eaftampton—Mr. Jonathan R. Hak, Chefterfield—Lot Hillman, Williamfburgh—John Ingram, Amherft,—Solomon Judd, Weftampton—Ifrael Jacifon, Binfield —Samuel Johns, Halifax—Oliver Johnfon, Chefterfield—John Kelley, Northampton—Ezekiel Kirkland, Norwich—Collins Lieoter, Hatfield—Jonathan Lyman, Eaftampton—Capt. Samuel Lyman, Northampton—Peter Mafon, Sherburne—John Montague, Granby—Adonijah Murrill, Deerfield—Dr. Zebina Montague—Amherft—Eleazar and Wm. Porter, Hadley—Enos Pomray, jun. Eaftampton—Ebenezer Parfons, jun. Southampton—Capt. Seth Pomeroy, do.—Mofes Pomeroy, do.—Mrs. Stebbins and Sons, merchants Hadley—Phinehas Smith, Granby—Martin Sprague, Palmer—John Sprague, Weftampton—Ebenezer Snell, jun. Cummington—Noah Smith, Deerfield—John Stone, Chefterfield—Benjamin Starr, New-Salem—Job Smith, Shutefbury—John Starr, Williamfburgh—Whitehill Searle, Southampton—Meffrs. Clap and Taylor, merchants Montague—Norman Tibbals, Granville—Jofeph Taylor, South-Hadley—William Wait, do.—John Wiley, Sunderland—Samuel Wells, Deerfield—Thomas Wells, merchant Leyden—Benjamin Willfon, Northampton—Seth Wells, Northampton—Mefrs. Avery, Clap and Son, Southampton—Abner Barnard, Northampton.

N. B. All perfons indebted to the Poft Office, are defired to make immediate payment.

White and Mayhew,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have juft received, and now for fale at their Store in Williamfburgh, a very great aflortment of Englifh and India

GOODS,

which they offer on the loweft terms for ready or approved credit—alfo, Brandy, St. Croix Rum by the bbl. or fmaller quantity, Ruffia Iron, German, Englifh, Blifter'd and American Steel, 6 by 8 Window Glafs, &c.

Williamfburgh, May 31, 1796

Wanted, as an apprentice to the PRINTING bufinefs,

a boy of a good difpofition, from 14 to 16 years old. Enquire of the PRINTER. *May 11.*

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1796. [No. 516.]

LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT for the relief of perfons imprifoned for debt.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That perſons imprifoned on procefs iſſuing from any court of the United States in civil actions, fhall be entitled to the privileges of the yards or limits of the refpective goals, as perſons confined in like cafes, on procefs from the courts of the refpective ſtates are entitled to, and under the like regulations and reſtrictions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any perſon imprifoned as aforeſaid, may have the oath or affirmation herein after expreſſed, adminiſtered to him by any judge of the United States; and to cafe there ſhall be no judge of the United States refiding within 20 miles of the goal wherein ſuch perſon may be confined, ſuch oath or affirmation may be adminiſtered by any two perſons who may be commiſſioned for that purpoſe by the judge of the diſtrict court of the United States within whoſe juriſdiction the debtor may be confined: the creditor, his agent or attorney, if either live within one hundred miles of the place of imprifonment or within the diſtrict in which the judgment was rendered having had at leaſt thirty days previous notice by a ſtation ſerved on him ſtating by the diſtrict judge to appear at the time therein mentioned at the ſaid goal, if he ſee fit to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid oath or affirmation ſhould not be ſo adminiſtered: at which time and place if no ſufficient cauſe is to the opinion of the judge (or the commiſſioners appointed as aforeſaid) be ſhewn or appear from examination upon the oath or affirmation to the contrary, he ſhall adminiſter the ſame to the debtor in the following oath or affirmation as the caſe may be, viz. "You ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that you have not eſtate real or perſonal, nor in truſt or in your knowledge lurking in your power, to the value of thirty dollars not ſufficient to pay the debt for which you are imprifoned." Which oath or affirmation being adminiſtered, the judge or commiſſioners ſhall certify the ſame under his or their hands to the priſon keeper and the debtor ſhall be diſcharged from his imprifonment on ſuch judgment and ſhall not be liable to be imprifoned again for the ſaid debt, but the judgment ſhall remain good and ſufficient in law, and may be ſatisfied out of any eſtate which may then or at any time afterwards belong to the debtor.—And whenever the oath aforeſaid ſhall be adminiſtered by commiſſioners, in addition to the certificate by them made and delivered to the priſon keeper, they ſhall make return of their doings to the diſtrict court with the commiſſion to them iſſued, to be kept upon the files and recorded of the ſame court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon ſhall falſely aſſert the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed guilty of perjury and upon conviction thereof ſhall ſuffer the pains and penalties in that caſe provided—And the court upon the motion of the creditor ſhall recommit the debtor to the perſon from whence he was liberated there to be detained for the ſum and time for which he remains as if ſuch oath or affirmation had not been taken.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, entitled, "An act to continue in force the act for the relief of perſons imprifoned for debt," be and the ſame is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act ſhall continue in force for the term of three years.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED—May the eighth, 1796.
GEO: WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited in the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT making further proviſion for the expenſes attending the Intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations; and to continue in force the act, intituled, "An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations."

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the act intituled "An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations," paſſed the ninth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, ſhall be continued in force, for the term of one year, from the paſſing of this act, and from thence, until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs thereafter inclufive, and no longer.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expenſes which may attend the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, in addition to the ſum of forty thouſand dollars, annually appropriated for that purpoſe.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That ſo much of the ſum appropriated by the firſt ſection of the act, intituled, "An act making further proviſion for the expenſes attending the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations—and further to continue in force the act, intituled, "An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations," paſſed the fifteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, as remains unexpended, together with a further ſum of two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect, any treaty already made, and to enable the Preſident to effect any treaty or treaties, with any of the Mediterranean powers.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſum of four thouſand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ſix cents, be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated to reimburſe certain ſums advanced by captain Colvill and captain Bonham, for their ſupport from Algiers to Alexandria—which ſum, the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby authorized and required to pay to the ſaid captains Colvill and Bonham, dividing the ſame equally between them.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Preſident of the United States be authorized to procure, upon the credit of the United States, if, in his opinion, the public ſervice ſhall require it, a ſum not exceeding three hundred and twenty-four thouſand, five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ſix cents, at an intereſt not exceeding ſix per centum per annum, reimburſable at the pleaſure of the United States, to be applied to the purpoſes of this act, and to be repaid out of the duties on imports and tonnage accruing during the preſent year, and not otherwiſe appropriated: And it ſhall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the ſame.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE,
Preſident of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED—May the thirteen, 1796.
GO: WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

Extracted from the [London] Gentleman's Magazine.

An account of the ſucceſs of a ſociety eſtabliſhed at Amſterdam, for the Recovery of perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned, &c.

WE have already given an account of the eſtabliſhment of this ſociety in our forty-firſt volume, and of the direction laid down for the recovery of perſons recently drowned, and juſt taken out of the water, without any ſigns of life. See Vol. xli. p. 5.

It is much to be lamented, from the happy effects that have been experienced, in a neighbouring nation, that a ſociety, founded on the ſame humane principle, ſhould be wanting in England, where charitable eſtabliſhments of almoſt every other kind ſo plentifully abound. Till ſuch an eſtabliſhment is inſtituted, let all, who have it in their power, endeavour to ſupply its place.

Were the conſultations of periodical papers of every kind to concur in circulating throughout the kingdom, I may ſay throughout the world, the methods by which perſons, ſuppoſed to be drowned, may be reſtored to life, there is no doubt but that many would live to bleſs their benefactors, who muſt otherwiſe inevitably perith for want of the neceſſary aſſiſtance.

We have been favored, by the ſociety already mentioned, with an account of the happy effects which have attended the meaſures they have purſued to recolleſt with their benevolent intentions; and though the limits to which we are confined will not admit of a full detail of all the particulars, yet by reciting the additional inſtructions which practice may have ſuggeſted, and experience confirmed; and by repeating, in brief, the caſes which the ſociety have publiſhed more at large, our readers will be enabled, upon ſimilar occaſions, to direct to ſimilar remedies; and will be encouraged not wholly to ground their hopes of ſucceſs on the immediate application of thoſe remedies, but to exert their endeavours in caſes that may appear, by long omiſſion, deſperate. The caſes that follow will ſhew, that, by perſeverance, ſome have been reſtored when no reaſonable hopes of recovery could be entertained.

Of this account, and from the extraordinary circumſtances attending many of the following caſes, it may be neceſſary to premiſe, that the facts, which are here related, were all authentically proved, in order to entitle the parties concerned to the premiums beſtowed by the ſociety, as an encouragement to ſuch as may attempt the like recovery of the unfortunate. They are not, therefore, to be conſidered as extraordinary inſtances inferred to amuſe the reader, but as a narrative of facts, by way of example, to direct the benevolent in what manner to proceed upon like emergent occaſions.

By way of ſuppoſition we are to the directions ſometimes given, the ſociety ſtrongly recommended ſtimulating * the inteſtines of the patient with the warm ſmoke of tobacco, and continuing that operation, without intermiſſion, for ſome conſiderable time. They caution againſt laying the patient on his back; but adviſe ſtirring him from ſide to ſide, and ſometimes placing him on his belly, particularly when it may be judged neceſſary to incline his head downwards, to diſcharge the water. They condemn the uſual method of rolling the patient in a barrel, or hanging him by the feet; and adviſe a gentle inclination of the head frequently repeated, rather than a more ſtraining long continued. They approve of a waggon to carry the patient where it may be neceſſary, rather than any other means of conveyance provided it be furniſhed with a bed of ſtraw. †

Where the patient is coming to himſelf, they think a ſudden exhibition of liquors ſhould intervene, and defeat all that had been done to facilitate his recovery. Where there is reaſon to apprehend any accident of this ſort, bleeding a ſecond, or even a third time, to keep the patient low, is preferable to ſuffering him to retain forces that may be hurtful.

They invite phyſicians of every nation to ‡lend their aid: to inveſtigate the immediate cauſe of death in drowned perſons, in order to lead to a certain, ſimple, and regular method of cure, eaſily to be practiſed and every where to be attained.

They admit the appearances of putrefaction to be the only *infallible* ſign of death in drowned perſons; and in every other caſe, encourage trials; becauſe, to reſtore life, we may be repreſented for, not having done enough, but can never be blamed for having done too much.

They recommend to the notice of the public two late publications; one entitled, "Directions for the recovery of drowned perſons," collected from the beſt authorities M. de Villiers, a celebrated Phyſician at Paris; the other, Dr. Bicker's Tranſlation of Tiſſot's means of preſerving health; to which that able phyſician has a particular chapter on the preſent ſubject. According to Bicker, the immediate cauſe of death in drowning, is ſuffocation proceeding from the obſtructed reſpiration, naturally accompanied by an effective anaplexy: He, therefore, recommends the inſufflation of ſmoke to the inteſtines, and of air to the lungs; adviſes bleeding in the jugular vein; but diſapproves, in general, of vomits and bronchotomy; he approves much of warm baths, and thinks, what thoſe cannot be obtained, that bed ſtrongly heated with fair, or fair ſtone, is an excellent ſubſtitute.

The caſes that follow are in our eſtimation, the beſt direction:

Caſe 1. At Heeren, in the province of Groningen, John Hendricks, about two years old, fell into the water, and was found to be drowned, on the 5th of April, 1768, into a canal at a little diſtance from his father's houſe. When Rudolph Swyts drew him out, all who ſaw him pronounced him dead; notwithſtanding which, in an hour's time, he was brought to life, principally by the endeavour of a ſervant-maid, who rocked him upon her knees, dried him and rubbed him before the fire.

Caſe 2. At Harlem, Mary Storm, relict of Gerard Buttendyk, in the ſixty firſt year of her age, returning home on the 2d of January, 1771, about ſix at night, had the misfortune to miſtake her way in the dark, and to fall into the old Canal. The ſiſter of William Tellinger, who lived next door but one, hearing her plunge, ſcreamed out, and inſtantly, brought the neighbours together, who, not being able to keep a light, by reaſon of the violence of the wind, continued to grope for her in the dark with a rake, and it was ſome conſiderable time before they found her, and drew her out having held her on their knees, they laid her across a barrow, with her face towards the ground, and carried her to a public houſe, where M. Henry Pone, a ſurgeon, put ſome ſal Ammoniac, mixed with Reg de Vie, † into her mouth, but without effect; her eyes were fixed in her head, and no ſign of life could be diſcovered. With ſome of the remaining mixture he, in a ſecret wiſhed and chafed her head; and while this was doing, the women ſtript off her wet cloaths, and covered her with blankets that had been well warmed. Dr. Dicker being ſent for, ordered her to be bloodied in the arm, and a cordial and when he came a little after, made two more, plentifully, and ſtrong. It was, however, ſome time after the was dreſſed and ſat in a chair, before the knew any body or could ſpeak. About eight o'clock the ſame night ſhe was carried home in a ſledge, and put into a warm bed, and in the morning Dr. Dicker found her perfectly recovered.

Caſe 3. A child in Overyſſel, John Mouller-man, a child of two years and a half old, fell, on the 6th of Feb. 1771, into a pond at the back of his father's houſe, where it is likely he had remained for more than a quarter of an hour before he was diſcovered by one Ward a ſhoemaker, who thought, as he was paſſing by the pond, he ſaw ſomething there, and ſo walked on; but ſoon recollecting himſelf, he returned and aſked the miſtreſs of the houſe if ſhe did not miſs one of her children? Her anſwer was, that one had been out about a quarter of an hour. They both haſtened to the pond and found the poor innocent few feet beneath the ice, and its feet upon the ice. They inſtantly drew him out, and carried him into the houſe, where every one who ſaw him gave him over for dead; but being willing to ſay what could be done, they ſent for M. Bates, a ſurgeon, who was a full quarter of an hour before he arrived. He ordered a good fire to be made, the child to be ſtript, dried, and laid warm on its mother's lap, with its face downwards, and its head a little reclining; he then, with a piece of flannel, ſtepped to warm its body, rubbed the wriſts, arms and legs; which operation having been ſome time continued, he at laſt felt a kind of heaving of the breaſt, which ſometimes was perceptible, and ſometimes quite ſtill. With the help of a fumigator inflamed by injected the fumes of tobacco, not only into the inteſtines, but alſo into the noſtrils and mouth of the patient, which preſently brought up a kind of frothy water, and reſpiration began feebly to increaſe. He then tickled his noſe and mouth with a feather dipped in Eau de Vie, and breathed ſtrong into his noſtrils, at the ſame time holding his mouth cloſe ſhut. By theſe means the child was reſtored to life, and in a few hours became perfectly well. This child was more than two hours under the ſurgeon's hands before he ſiewed any ſigns of life; and M. Bouſies thinks breathing air into his noſtrils an eſſential part of the cure.

Caſe 4. A Lewarde, on the 5th of February, 1771, Adelaida Anthony, miſſing her ſon, about ſeven years of age, and not knowing what was become of him, alarmed the neighbourhood with lamentations for her loſs. By ſigns made by a child much younger than himſelf, they judged he had fallen into the ice. After ſearching more than a quarter of an hour, they at length drew him out by means of an iron rent to catch cels, but we hout the leaſt ſigns of life. His mouth was cloſe ſhut, his countenance changed like one cholaced, and his fingers clinched and ſtiff; he was, notwithſtanding theſe unfavourable ſymptoms, brought to life by drying, warming, and rubbing him all over; fumigating his inteſtines with tobacco ſmoke, by means only of a common pipe; and by putting a few drops of brandy down his throat.

Caſe 5. In the Diſtrict of Thamen, Peter Cornard, about ſeven years old fell under the ice on the 26th of February, 1771. His little brother John, playing juſt by him, laid hold of the lapper of his waiſtcoat, and ſtreamed out for help. In little more than a quarter of an hour, joſt as the child, unable any longer to ſupport the weight, was ready to quit his hold, Peeretta van der Jegt, a girl about fifteen very fortunately came by, and perceiving the danger the child was in, at ſeeing the danger, drew the lad up, and laid him by the ſide of the river. In a few minutes a country-fellow came to her aſſiſtance. This man took the lad in his arms, and heartily, ſtaking him, carried him to his parents, who made not the leaſt doubt but that he was dead. His mother, however, after ſtripping off his wet cloaths, held him upon her knees before the fire, while the countryman blew ſtrongly the tobacco ſmoke into his inteſtines for about half an hour, and then he began to ſhew the firſt ſigns of life by a rattling in his throat. Soon after he fortamed out and wept, being ſtill ſeverely oppreſſed. A ſurgeon being ſent for, he ordered him a pulſe.—He had ſcarce ſwallowed half the doſe, when he brought up a little water, and the contents of what he had laſt eaten.—After which he ſoon recovered his former health.

Caſe 6. Ward being brought to M. Bruid, miniſter of the Dutch church at St. Michael's Gefel, in the diſtrict of Bois le-duc, that a poor man was drowned in the Dommel, that worthy clergyman haſtened to the place where the accident was ſaid to have happened, and took a view of the body, which was juſt taken out of the river. His countenance was ſwelled and diſcoloured; he was ſaid to have been recently ſtrangled, and to all appearance he ſeemed quite dead. The people who had gathered about him, were employed in the pernicious cuſtom of rolling him in a barrel, and deſpaired of ever being able to bring him to life.

Mr. Bruid found upon enquiry, that the man had been more than a quarter of an hour under water, and that he had been carried down a conſiderable way by the ſtream. He cut the ſtrap cod of the ſtreath of his knife, and gave it the people

and brought up the child, giving it to his master who, according to custom call it upon his head er with its head hanging down, and in that manner run about with it till the people cried out that it was a folly to flatter and fondle a dead child; upon which he carried it home to its parents. The lamentation of the mother had brought the wife of Armand Hendriegs to condole with her who recollecting, that upon such occasions, the smoke of tobacco blown up the fundament had been found to have a powerful effect, she made divers trials, and at length succeeded. The child first brought up a little water, then began to cry, and after a little time quite recovered.

Cape S. At Edam, the 7th of May, 1771, Abraham, son to Rudolph Harfens, between four and five years old, fell into the water about 11 o'clock & continued therein till near 12. He was taken out by a woman who cut off his wet cloaths, and while she shook him naked on her knees, a great quantity of water trickled from his mouth. The surgeons Weyerfe and Decker, having been sent for, ordered him to be put to bed to his mother, who had lately lain in, and put a few drops of volatile spirit of salt mixed with spirits of wine into his mouth, but without effect, his mouth being full of foam and nailsick. They then put a feather to his nose with spirit of sal ammoniac, which awaked themselves of frequent repetitions of the harmigator, and they rubbed him all over, particularly his back and breast-bones, with hot rags dipt in the beforementioned mixture, to which they added common salt. During these operations his body fomstime, feemed a little warm, and presently became cold as ice. At length after many hours inefficat rubbing, the child began after many efforts to vomit, brought up a small quantity of water and dirt with a noise at the same time like the lowing of a cow. Encouraged by this first symptom of life, they redoubled their efforts and particularly their frictions. The patient smiled by fool fome nafty feries excrements. He opened his eyes that were frightfully wild. He fhamed and made a most difmal noise. A remedy half a spoonful of which was given him every two hours quieted him by degrees and he fat up in a chair all night fmoaking by much relieved. He then went to sleep, and about four in the morning waked, and spoke for the first time, asking for a baked pear. His fa ther gave it him, but he had no mind to eat. The next day he was merry, playing and running about the house; only, as he was thirsty, and had little aperite, it was judged proper to continue the medicine that had effected his cure. It is remarkable, that, before this accident, the child was a puny, pale, weakly, and unhealthy; but afterwards became most fprightly, his eyes lively, and his cheek ruddy.

ACTS

Paſſed at the firſt Seſſion of the Fourth Congreſs.

1. An act making appropriations for the fup ort of government for the year 1796
2. An act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domeſtic debt of the United States.
3. An act for the relief of Benjamin Strother.
4. An act for the relief of Iſrael Loring.
5. An act for allowing a compenſation to the ſeveral officers of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, and to certain officers of both Houſes.
6. An act providing relief for a limited time, in certain caſes of invalid regiſters.
7. An act making a partial appropriation for the military eſtabliſhment for the year 1796.
8. An act for the relief of Iſaac Rand & Silva.
9. An act for the relief of certain officers and ſoldiers, who have been wounded or diſabled, in the ſervice of the United States.
10. An act to continue in force an act "to alter ain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the dif rict courts of the United States and for other purpoſes."
11. An act making certain proviſions in regard to the circuit court for the diſtrict of Northcarolina.
12. An act authorizing the erection of a light houſe on Baker's iſland, in the State of Maſſachuſetts.
13. An act for eſtabliſhing trading houſes with the Indian tribes.
14. A reſolve, directing further returns in the caſes of claimants for invalid penſions.
15. An act ſupplementary to an act, intitled, "An act to provide a naval armament."
16. An act authoriſing and directing the Secretary at War to place certain perſons, therein named, on the penſion liſt.
17. An act in addition to an act, intitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt."
18. An act making further proviſions relative to the revenue cutters.
19. An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act, intitled, "An act declaring the conſent of Congreſs to an act of the ſtate of Maryland, paſſed the 25th day of December, 1793, for the appointment of a health officer."
20. An act authoriſing a loan for the uſe of the city of Waſhington, in the diſtrict of Columbia, and for the purpoſes therein mentioned.
21. An act making appropriation for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect a treaty made between the United States and certain Indian tribes northweſt of the river Ohio.
22. An act making an appropriation for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers.
23. An act making an appropriation towards defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between the United States and Great Britain.
24. An act making appropriations for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the king of Spain.
25. An act declaring the conſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia, and Providence Plantations, to
[illegible] reſpectively the ſtates of Georgia and Providence Plantations.
26. An act declaring compenſation for horſes killed in battle belonging to officers of the army of the United States.
27. An act to repeal ſo much of an act, intitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States," as directs that alternate ſeſſions of the circuit court for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania ſhall be holden at Yorktown, and for other purpoſes.
28. An act providing for the ſale of lands of the United States, in the Territory northweſt of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.
29. An act authoriſing the erection of a light houſe on Cape Cod, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.
30. An act authoriſing Ebenezer Zane to locate certain lands in the territory of the United States North-weſt of the river Ohio.
31. An act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes; and to preſerve peace on the frontiers.
32. An act altering the compenſation of the Accountant of the War Department.
33. An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of perſons; and repealing the former act for that purpoſe.
34. An act in addition to an act, intitled, "An act ſupplementary to an act intitled." An act to provide more effectually for the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States and on the tonnage of ſhip or veſſels."
35. An act for the relief and protection of American ſeamen.
36. An act reſpecting the mint.
37. An act to alter the ſeſſions of the circuit courts in the diſtricts of Vermont and Rhode Iſland; and for other purpoſes.
38. An act relative to quarantine.
39. An act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt.
40. An act making further proviſion for the expences attending the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations; and to continue in force the act, intitled, "An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations."
41. An act for the relief of Sylvanus Bourn.
42. An act to continue in force, for a limited time, the acts therein mentioned.
43. An act to aſcertain and fix the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.
44. An act to regulate the compenſation of clerks.
45. An act making proviſion for the payment of certain debts of the United States.
46. An act authoriſing paſſports for the ſhips and veſſels of the United States.
47. An act to ſuſpend, in part, the act, intitled, "An act to alter and amend the act intitled, "An act laying duties upon ſnuff and refined ſugar."
48. An act making an appropriation to ſatisfy certain demands attending the late inſurrection, and to indemnify the attorney, marſhal and witneſſes in the courts of the United States.
49. An act limiting the time for the allowance of drawback on the exportation of domeſtick diſtilled ſpirits and allowing a drawback upon ſuch ſpirits exported in veſſels of leſs than thirty tons by the Miſſiſippi.
50. An act to provide relief to the owners of little veſſels the United States for a limited time in certain caſes.
51. An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the heathen.
52. An act for the admiſſion of the ſtate of Tennеſſee into the Union.
53. An act making appropriations for the ſupport of the civil liſt, and other eſtabliſhments for the year 1796.
54. An act making further appropriations for the year 1796.
55. An act for the relief of Catharine Greene.

FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION in PARIS!

COUNCIL of FIVE HUNDRED, May 10.

A meſſage from the Directory informed the Council of the diſcovery of

A NEW CONSPIRACY.

CITIZEN LEGISLATORS,

"A HORRIBLE plot was intended to be executed to morrow or next day by night. Its object was to overturn the French Conſtitution, to murder the Legiſlative Body, all the Members of the Government, the Officers compoſing the Staff of the Army of the Interior, and the Conſtituted Authorities at Paris. That great Commune was to be delivered up to a general pillage, and to the moſt horrid maſſacre.

"The Executive Directory, informed of the place where the chiefs of this terrible conſpiracy were aſſembled, and where they held their Committee of revolt, gave orders for their apprehenſion. Several of them, have been taken up, and it is with pain we appriſe you, that among them was found one of our colleagues, Citizen Drouet, taken in the very act of conſpiracy.

"The Executive Directory calls upon you, Citizen Legiſlators, to have the goodneſs to point out the plan of conduct it ought to follow on this occaſion. If you judge that the Executive Directory ought to put ſeals on Drouet's papers, it prays you to declare your intention on that point.

(Signed,) "CARNOT, Preſident."

The Council demanded that the Council ſhould by a reſolution, authoriſe the putting of ſeals on Drouet's papers.

Determon obſerved, that this mode of procedure would be too ſlow. Imperious circumſtances command that this meaſure ſhould be inſtantly executed. He demanded therefore that the Council ſhould paſs to the order of the day on this queſtion, that the mandate of arreſt juſtified in itſelf the placing of ſeals on the papers. Adopted.

One of the Secretaries then read another meſſage from the Directory:

"It cannot be diſſembled that the Commune of Paris is the reſort of all the immoreal beings of the Republic. The moſt diſtinguiſhed officers, ſtaff officers, and of diſtinguiſhed ſoldiers, ſtack to it, and the laws are inſufficient to reach them. The Directory demands of the Legiſlative Body a law, enabling that every Extraordinarily, every Commiſſary functionary, every ſoldier not employed, every perſon convicted of emigration, and every individual not born in France, ſhall be baniſhed to the Diplomatick Order, ſhall be obliged to quit Paris in three days, and to withdraw himſelf to leagues from there, on penalty of tranſportation. The accuſed to be tried according to the form preſcribed by the law of 19th Fructidor."

A Commiſſion, compoſed of Lenchard, Mathieu, Camus, Cambaceres, and Lakier, was charged to preſent as ſpeedily as poſſible a plan of a reſolution on that head.

After an hour's reflection, that is to ſay, at five o'clock, the ſitting was reprod.

Camus, the Reporter of the Commiſſion, charged to examine the meſſage of the directory, declared the urgency of adopting the propoſed meaſure, to defeat the plot which was ready to explode, and to diſperſe the ringleaders of the aſſaſſins, became more daring than ever. "Miſcreants," ſaid he, "covered with blood and rapine, conſpire together. They with to ſeize the perſons on the victims who have eſcaped their rage. The accomplices of Robeſpierre declare themſelves in open war againſt the Conſtitution, and againſt the Magiſtrates who are reſolved to maintain it. Let us haſten to put ourſelves in a ſtate of defence. The meſſage of the Directory has ſhewn you all the extent of the danger. Let us furniſh it with the means of preventing the exploſion." Camus then read a plan, tending to repel from Paris, within three days, and to drive to ten leagues at leaſt from thence, all the Exconventionalists not reelected, and not inveſted with publick functions; all the publick functionaries diſmiſſed ſince the 9th Thermidor; all the Generals or ſoldiers diſmiſſed or diſbanded; all thoſe to whom amneſties or grants of lands have been refuſed; all thoſe who have ſtrolled from the fields. Thoſe who ſhall be found in Paris, or within the diſtance of ten leagues, after the time pointed out, ſhall be ſentenced to tranſportation, the Directory being at the ſame time authoriſed to retain thoſe whoſe preſence it may think neceſſary for the publick ſervice."

The urgency was decreed, and the plan put to vote, article by article.

Chazal propoſed an amendment, viz. that, together with the Exconventional ſts, all the old members of the Conſtituent and Legiſlative Aſſemblies ſhould be alſo expelled from Paris. Violent murmurs.

After a pretty warm debate, the previous queſtion on Chazal's amendment was called for and paſſed, and it was conſequently rejected.

Andre Damont propoſed another amendment, which was alſo rejected.

A tumultuous diſcuſſion enſued on the expulſion of the Conventionalſts, not reelected from Paris. Lehardie, Tallien, Dubois Crance, Guyomard, Thibaut, and ſeveral others, made fruitleſs efforts to obtain a hearing. They ſaid that ſuch a meaſure would tend to throw an odium on the Convention. In ſpite of their arguments, however, the plan preſented by Camus, was adopted without any alteration.

COUNCIL of ELDERS, May 10.

The Council approved the meaſures adopted by that of five hundred.

Legendre inſinuated that the conſpiracy was the work of the Royaliſts. While ſome of the Members were called by a ſmile of pity, others were ſeized with a feeling ſim ilar to that which paſſes the ſenſes of the ſomnambules.

PARIS, May 11.

Before the riſing ſun of to-night, a fiercer conſpiracy has been formed by terroriſm, notwithſtanding its exiſtence has been obſtinately denied by the baſe accomplices and hireling writers, who have endeavoured to change its complexion, to prevent its being recognized, and to thwart the meaſures perhaps meaſures to adopt for its ſafety againſt their indefatigable accomplices. Great praiſe is due to the Directory! Clear ſighted, notwithſtanding the greater part of thoſe by whom it is ſurrounded ſeem to be paid to miſlead its members, it has held out to public indignation, it has courageouſly brought forward to notice the moſt dangerous enemies of France and internal ſcourges of the people. Citizens, thoſe who are in a permanent conſpiracy againſt every eſtabliſhed Government, becauſe diſorder is their element, pillage their hope, and maſſacres their means and their pleaſures.

We ſhall now content ourſelves with adding a few details, in addition to the particulars already given in the proceedings of the Council, relative to the new conſpiracy from which we are juſt eſcaped. Its aim was to overthrow the Conſtitution of 1795. The conſpirators ſpoke of reeſtabliſhing the anarchical code of 1793, but they would ſoon have done what they have already twice ſucceeded in doing. Their cheriſhed conſtitution would have been placed upon the baſis of a ſecond edition of revolutionary tyranny. The Convention would have been recreated, and the Deputies not reelected, would have taken the place of the new *third*.

In conſequence, almoſt all the Deputies of the new third, the greater part of the *ſeventy three* of thoſe of the preceding aſſembly, and of the other Deputies diſtinguiſhed by their probity, their energy, and their deteſtation of the anarchiſts, together with the Members of the Directory, ſeveral Miniſters, and the Commanders of the armed force, were to have been apprehended early this morning, and afterwards butchered. Ten men were for this purpoſe appointed to each of their houſes; a part of the gunners had been brought over, and it is ſaid that the conſpirators had at their command thirty ſtaff pieces. At day break the barriers were to have been ſhut, the apprehenſions were to take place, and the maſſie to be founded.

The plunder of the houſes was to have been permitted, or rather of ſuppoſing the whole to be the property of the conſpirators and their brethren in arms the injuſtice to Paris, that the temptation of this plunder would have ſtretched them to their cauſe.

The plot was denounced to the Directory by ſome of the conſpirators themſelves, who appeared to tremble at the moment of the approach of the execution. The Directory immediately brought the whole armed force, which ſurrounded the Committee of revolt. At the head of this committee was Drouet, a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He had with him ſixty of the principal terroriſts whom his houſe was ſurrounded. Several of his colleagues likewiſe came to his return from Auſtria, they have heard him openly ſpeak of the plan of overthrowing the Conſtitution and the Directory. Prior to his detention in the priſons of Germany, he was one of the moſt violent mountaineers. On the 31ſt of May, he diſplayed a very conſiderable part—he was one of thoſe ſpecially deſtined, by their zeal, to ſtorm the caſtle of Rouſſeau—Soubrany, Bonebon—the other mountaineers executed laſt year, but for having been implicated in the revolt of the 1ſt Prairial.

The hiſtory, and the papers which prove the conſpiracy, will without doubt be publiſhed by the Directory. Thirty lines of the moſt important figures are ſpoken of here. Thoſe who intereſt themſelves in people badly intereſting, are to be told that his confeſſion is the very important, and will calculated to throw light on this horrible plot. He was taken ill at the Miniſter's houſe, and recovered by a glaſs of water. Among thoſe ſurprehended, we have collected the following names; Babœuf, Editor of the Tribune of the People; Lingulet, Encouragement; &c. &c. It was apprehended laſt year, in conſequence of the information of Guſt Peiſtral; Ricord, Excommencionalſt, Companion of Robſpierre the younger in his miſſion at Toulon, alſo apprehended on the 2nd Prairial; Charles, Exconventionalſt, formerly impriſoned in the Chateau of Hani; Darthez, Succeſſor's Secretary; the ſecretary of Joſeph Lebon; Javogues, Exconventionalſt, Deputy of the Department of Vaſſilles; Rodigand, Exagerat in La Vendee; and Antanuille, a writer in the *Journal des Hommes Libres*.

Four hundred thouſand livres in ſpecie had been expended in manning the conſpiracy. We are aſſured that the Agents of the perſons detained in the priſon of the Temple, are the moſt buſy, which they have ſtrenuouſly depoſited in the Bank of Peiſtes. Several proofs are eſtabliſhed that the aſſaſſins of the editor of the Ajoux' Courier, who are apprehended, were ſent on that buſineſs by the conſpirators. They killed him for the purpoſe of getting into their hands conſiderable ſums of ſpecie he had about him, with which they were to pay their partizans.

A very numerous force has been on foot in the capital ſince yeſterday morning; and guns are placed at the principal gates and round the two Councils. The utmoſt tranquility prevails, in conſequence of the vigilance of the armed force and police. The conſpirators and their partizans are all apprehended and impriſoned. Several of them have fled. Among their are Vallier and Amar. Inquiries are making on all ſides who were and were not concerned in the plot. Thoſe who three days ago pronounced boldly againſt the Conſtitution of 1795, and ſo lately in favour of that of 1793, have now a *real* pallid in for the ſame, and the cry is changed moſt bitterly. If ſeverities be put in force, we are taken to diſmiſs from public employments the men who are a ſcandal to them, the Anarchiſts will, in the courſe of a fortnight, be as daring as ever, will deny the evidence of the moſt ſtriking facts, will accuſe the Directory of having ſacrificed it to cut off the remains of the Patriots.

The Interrogatories of the conſpirators are taking. It is ſaid, that beſides Drouet, another Deputy, known to have been a great friend of Marat, is implicated in the plot. It is worthy of remark, that the trials of the Septembriſers began yeſterday. It was a queſtion to finiſh them from the death which they merit.

At Drouet's houſe was found a proclamation, in which the conſpirators announced to the people the Co ſtitution of 1793. To this paper was annexed a ſeal, with the words "*public ſafety*."

Three waggons filled with conſpirators have proceeded to Poiſſi.

May 12. Paris is ſtill tranquil. Three hundred thouſand copies of an addreſs, deſtined by the conſpirators for the departments and the armies, have been ſeized. The following is the only paper which has as yet been officially given to the public on the ſubject of the conſpiracy.

The Executive Directory to the Citizens of Paris.

19th Floreal, fourth year.

"CITIZENS, a terrible plot was to have unfolded this night or to morrow morning at day break. A horde of robbers and aſſaſſins had formed the plan of aſſaſſinating the Legiſlative Body, all the members of the Government, the Staff of the army of the interieur, and all the Conſtituted Bodies in Paris. The Commiſſaries of the Conſpirators are to be the ſignal of a general pillage in Paris, as well of the houſes, as of the magazines and ſhops, and the maſſacre of a great number of citizens was to take place at the ſame time.

"But be conſoled, good Citizens; the Government watches; it knows the ringleaders of the conſpiracy and their means.

"The ſimple publicity which the Executive Directory gives to their plans, will without doubt ſuffice to prevent any movement on their part. But, in every caſe be tranquil, and purſue your ordinary occupations. Abandon the Brigands themſelves: The Government has taken meaſures to defeat their plans, and to deliver you from their perfidious attempts."

(Signed) "CARNOT, Preſident."

CHARLESTON, June 22.

CIRCULAR LETTER

agreed upon by the citizens of Charleſton, June 15.

Friends and Fellow Citizens.

United to you by the endearing ties of private friendſhip, and a common citizenſhip, we find ourſelves encouraged to apply to you for aid in the work of benevolence, impoſed upon us by the diſtreſſing fire which has recently ruined a fiſth part of our city.

Scarcely had we recovered from the confuſion and diſtreſs ariſing from the fire, which laid waſte the upper part of the city—ſcarcely had we enjoyed the melancholy pleaſure of diſtributing the ſmiles of benevolence of the citizens, to the amount of 10 000 dollars, among the ſons and daughters of aſſluence, that we were again aſſailed by a dreadful conflagration, which has laid waſte a large portion of the city.

A fire more rapid, extenſive, devouring and ineſſiſtable than any we have experienced for nearly twenty years, ſweeps off a large part of the city, deſtroying houſes, furniture, and goods, to an immenſe amount, and reducing many indigent families to famine and to ruin.

Time has not yet allowed us to calculate the extent of the loſs, but a partial view exhibits the miſerable picture of 300 houſes reduced to aſhes, and of 400 families driven for ſhelter in the houſes of their friends—into the buildings appropriated to the comfort of the poor, of the ſtrangers and of the helpleſs—which being inſufficient to afford food ſhelter, ſome of the unfortunate victims have been obliged to convert the Houſe of God into the abode of man, and take refuge at the altar.

Many are reduced from affluence to beggary—almoſt all who have been burnt out have ſuſtained great loſſes, and are placed in circumſtances which call for immediate relief.

Every exertion is making by the citizens of the town to alleviate the miſeries of thoſe unfortunate fellow creatures. Every heart feels for their diſtreſs. Every hand is open for their relief. Much has been done and more will certainly be done—but much remains for the exerciſe of friendly affections. The reſources of the city already exhauſted by the almoſt continued draughts made upon them, by the unfortunate of our own as well as of foreign countries, are inadequate to meet the exigence of the preſent enormous evil. We therefore look for aſſiſtance to eaſterly, or we muſt ſo effectually, as to our friends and brethren of the country, whoſe intereſt and whoſe affections are bound up with ours, and who ſhare in our proſperity, and in our adverſity—we are commanded by the voice of this community, to make the appeal to the feelings of our fellow citizens in whatever country, and who make the appeal in the confidence that it will be effectual; and that they will readily ſeize the occaſion of ex ercifing with us, in the great duties of ſeeding the hungry, clothing the naked, relieving the houſeleſs and comforting the afflicted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, dated 19th June.

"The confuſion the whole town has been thrown into by the late dreadful fire, is the reaſon of the delay the reſult has experienced. I add only a few lines to the incloſed narrative. Since Monday night, *every day* one or two freſh attempts have been made to ſet on fire the remaining part of the once flouriſhing city of Charleſton. This morning was again noticed by an attempt, all or moſt by negroes; who when ſurprifed and taken, threw handfuls of money, which they ſay they received from white faced villains, to encourage them in this diabolous buſineſs. Where it will end God knows. The inhabitants are worried out with fatigue. Conſtant watching, parading, and doing duty on guard, is enough to cut down the healthieſt man. I ſhudder, when going home, to paſs through a long lane of ſmoking ruins, where you unreſonnably expoſed to fall by ſtrokes from threatening walls. The Gentlemen of the Fire Company are taken to diſmiſs from public employments the men who are a ſcandal to them, the Anarchiſts will, in the courſe of a fortnight, be as daring as ever, will deny the evidence of the moſt ſtriking facts, will accuſe the Directory of having ſacrificed it to cut off the remains of the Patriots.

VICTORIES OF THE FRENCH IN ITALY.

The General in Chief of the Army in Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, Caſcare, 27th Germinal.

"I have already given you an account, citizen directors, of the victories which our army has gained over the combined Auſtrian and Sardinian armies: I have now to give you an account of the operations of the army on the 26th Germinal; that is to ſay, of the battle of Dego, the battle of Sezzo, the taking of Montezemo, and of my junction with General Serrurier's diviſion, which was left to guard Tarro and the valley of Oneglia.

"The right wing of the army, poſſeſſed with the combat of the preceding day, which had ended in a very late hour, wholly given up to the feeling of victory, ſuffered at break of day the village of Dego to be carried by 3000 Auſtrians, who attacked with the greateſt audacity.—[Sanſillon, hoping to repair his defeats, aſſembled 7000 men, the flower of his army, in order to make a deſperate attempt.] The general was beat in the right wing, and immediately afterwards at the head quarters. General Maſſena, as ſoon as he had rallied a part of his troops, commenced the attack. Our troops were reunited in three different attacks. While Augereau and General Causſe rallying the 99th demi-brigade, charging the enemy, and about to fall on them with the bayonet, when he was wounded mortally. The loſt thing which he ſaid me when he ſaw me was, "Go on—I" he then a P. S. and expired. The day was decided. I had already formed into a column the 39th demi brigade, commanded by Brigadier general Victor, who, with general Lanes rallied the 8th demi brigade of light infantry, and puſhed on at the head of it to the attack. For an inſtant his troops gave way; but his intrepidity was deciſive. This brave officer had, during the whole, an equeſtrian carried away by a ball; he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this war by his activity, his courage and his talents. I ſhall quit the rank of brigadier general to him, except by the death of Gen. Caſſie.

"The cavalry completed the route, and made a great number of priſoners. The loſs of the enemy is eſtimated to be 2000 men, 1200 of whom are priſoners. We have taken 4 ſtaff officers, 6 cannon, and 100 priſoners.

"Commander, General of diviſion, got poſſeſſion alſo of the village of Batifolo, of Bagnaleo, and of Pian Nocetto, he took 60 priſoners, among whom was Lieutenant Colonel.

"General Angereau has occupied the redoubts of Monte Zemo which the enemy evacuated at his approach; it has thereby opened our communications with the Valley of Tenaro and General Serrurier's diviſion.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

Extract of a letter from the Commiſſary of the Executive Directory with the army of Italy to the Citizen Carnot.

Millefimo, 27th Germinal.

I write you theſe few lines and I inform you that the Piedmonteſe army has evacuated the fortified camp of Ceva as well as the town. Our troops are now there. They only left ſeven or 8 hundred men in the fort who will not make a long reſiſtance.

Summary ſtate of General Prayers.

"You are ſurrounded, Sir, on all ſides; your reſiſtance will only occaſion a fruitleſs effuſion of blood. If in a quarter of an hour you do not ſurrender, I will not ſpare one of you."

General Provera's Anſwer.

"My intention is to defend, myſelf to the laſt extremity."

CAPITULATION

General Provera, and the corps which he commands, ſhall deſile towards Carcare, the head quarters of the French army, with the honors of war; they ſhall lay down their arms after having defiled.

Accepted, with the reſtriction, that the officers ſhall be allowed to proceed on their parole, and until they have been exchanged, to their own homes.—Conformable to the original.

The Aid-de-Camp of the commander in Chief.

(Signed) JUNOT.

The General in Chief of the army of Italy to the Executive Directory, dated from the head quarters at Lecles, 3d Floreal.

"I have to give you an account of the taking of Ceva, of the battle of Mondovi, of our entry into that place.

"The 20th inſt. Angereau went to Montezzi and attacked the redoubts which defend the intrenched camp of Ceva, which were defended by eight thouſand Piedmonteſe. The loſs of the enemy amounted to about 300 men; we have loſt the chief of the 39th half brigade.

"The enemy, fearing to be cutted in the night by Caſtellino, evacuated the intrenched camp in the night. At break of day, General Serrurier entered the town of Ceva, and inveſted the citadel. We have found in the town ſome reſources for proviſions.

"The Piedmonteſe army driven from Ceva, took a poſition at the confluence of the Curaſaglia and Tanaro, having its right ſupported by Notre Dame de Vico, and its centre by the Bicoque. The 21ſt inſt. General Serrurier attacked the right of the enemy by the village of St. Michel. He paſſed the bridge under fire, and after three hours combat obliged them to evacuate the village; but the Tenaro not being fordable, the diviſion which attacked the left could not croſs, and the enemy, reinforced in the night, obliged General Serrurier to retreat, which he did in the beſt order. The ſame night he returned to his former poſition. The enemy loſt about 150 men.

"The junction of the army was formidable, ſurrounded by two deep and rapid rivers. They had cut down all the bridges and planted batteries on the banks. We paſſed the whole of the 22d in making diſpoſitions, feeking by rafe maneuvres to conceal our intentions.

"At 1 20 o'clock, after midnight, General Maſſena paſſed the Tenaro, near Ceva, and entered the village of Lezenga. General Gulieus and Fiorella ſhipped at the bridge of Torre. My deſign was to attack to Mondovi, and to oblige the enemy to change the field of battle; but General Colli fearing the loſs of a combat, and two o'clock at midnight retreated, leaving behind all his artillery, and took the road to Mondovi.

"At break of day the two armies were in ſight of each other. The battle began in the village of Vico; General Gulieus marched in the left of Mondovi to General Fiorella and Damartin attacked and took the redoubt which covered the centre of the enemy, and the Sardinian army abandoned the field of battle: the ſame night we entered Mondovi.

"The enemy have loſt 1800men, of whom 1300 are made priſoners. A Piedmonteſe General has been killed, and three made priſoners. Eleven ſtands of colours and eight pieces of cannon, have alſo fallen into our hands.

"Our whole army regret the fate of General Stengel, who was mortally wounded charging at the head of one of the regiments of cavalry.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

P. S. To morrow I will ſend you twenty one ſtands of colours four of which belong to the body guards of the king of Sardinia.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

It is reported at Philadelphia, that the ſum of 30,000 dollars had been ſubſcribed by a few individuals in the city of New-York, towards the relief of our ſuffering fellow citizens at Charleſton—whereas, alas, the fact is, that not one cent has been ſubſcribed in this city for the benevolent purpoſe.

Of Gen. Beatrix's army very little mention is made in the late papers.—A ſhort letter from Gen. Buonaparte, dated the 30th of April, ſtates, that the Auſtrian army is compoſed of the beſt of moſt ſpeed, and that the French army is in purſuit of it. A Paris paper of the 8th ſays, that Gen. Beaulieu has experienced another diſcomfiture, and that he has loſt ſeveral pieces of cannon; and that that part of the Auſtrian army which is in the Genoeſe ſtate, muſt be cut off, and made priſoners of war.

From Jamaica, May 28.

At the fever which has proved ſo fatal to Europeans ſtill continue to baffle the firſt medical abilities, we think it incumbent on us to mention, that the moſt plentifully uſed is the veſſels where *aiet tea* was given plentifully to the ſeamen every day, the whole crew, with the exception of one boy, have recovered from the dreadful malady.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friends in this city, dated 28th of April, 1796, received by the Chatham from Falmouth.

"I cannot omit circumſtances of the moſt curious kind. Yeſterday I attended to the Telegraph two hundred and ninety three ſteps; within a few minutes, orders was received to inform the citizens of Liſle, one hundred and fifty miles from Paris, that all was well and nothing new, on which a man gave notice to the miniſter, and in ſeven minutes an anſwer was returned by the ſaid telegraph; the atmoſphere was dull and heavy or they would have had a return in leſs time. Give my friends this information of which I was an eye witneſs."

The Blacks of Trinidad, have riſen in rebellion; as 3 killed a large number of the inhabitants.

By an arrival from Leogane, late on Tueſday evening laſt, we learn, that the negroes at that place were in a ſtate of inſurrection.

Two Sardinian miniſters are arrived in Paris for negociating a peace.

Twenty-four millions of aſſignats are taken out of circulation by the forced loan. The whole ſum iſſued was 40 millions.

July 13.

The following piece of IMPORTANT INFORMATION, however, may eaſily be conſidered altogether *conjectural*, but we expect opportunities to take all manner of veſſels that ſhall trade with her, until *ſhe ſhall acknowledge the* FRENCH REPUBLIC, and ſhall treat the reſt of the World laſt cavalierly ! ! !

ARGUS.

MONTEGO BAY, May 28.

Thurſday arrived the *American* ſhip Diana, Collin, from London, Madeira, Antigua, and St. Thomas's.—By this arrival we are informed that a Dutch fleet of men of war had paſſed Madeira, for the Cape of Good Hope.

DANBURY, July 11.

On Friday the laſt inſtant, the Houſe and Store of Mr. William Knapp, in or near Stamford, was entirely conſumed by fire—the loſs is computed at more than 1,200 dollars.

MIDDLETOWN, July 15.

On Tueſday laſt, the lightning ſtruck a little ſchool a young man was leading in the town of Wetherſ field, which inſtantly killed the Horſe but did not ſore the man.

HARTFORD, July 18.

At the late fire in Charleſton, a negro man climbed up the fteeple of a high ſhip, deſcended the Church," and by his perſeverance ſaved the building. The generoſity of the citizens of Charleſton on this occaſion, was not leſs notable than the heroiſm of the Negro; he is to be ſet free, and receives 50 guineas as a further reward for his courage.

From the Albany Gazette, *July 8.*

Meſſrs. Printers,

A Farmer yeſterday came to town, and ſold a load of Wheat for 8s. the buſhel; which he told me was the higheſt price he could get for it—The Corporation aſſeſſors rate that at 12s.—And yet, ſtrange as it may appear, the aſſize of bread is juſt the ſame as when wheat was 20. Is there ſomething wrong here !—Can the poor, who purchaſe their bread of the Baker aſſured to bear this impoſition ?—Does it not require the Infant interpoſition of the Magiſtrate where duty requires him to regulate the aſſize ?—I think the aſſize ought to be faithfully and ſtrictly attended to, or given up altogether.—Where is the good reſult to ſtop them as at preſent ? A CITIZEN.

NORTHAMPTON, July 20.

On the night of the 20th inſt. two Dwelling Houſes, belonging to Mr. Reed Rowe, of *Pittsfield*, one occupied by himſelf, the other by Mr. ——— Waldo, were conſumed by fire, together with the principal part of their furniture, cloathing and proviſions.

On Tueſday the 19th inſt. was drowned at *Wheatly*, by learning to ſwim—Mr. Appollah Russell of *Amherſt*, aged 16 years.

From a London Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correſpondent informs us, that ſuch is the demand at this moment for *playing cards*, that the manufacturers of them work *from ſeven in the* morning till ten at night, and their Journeymen from ten at night till *ſeven in the* morning.

The pariſhioners of St. Leonard's Shoreditch continue to be annoyed by the diſputes of their officers: Vicar, Lecturer, Church Wardens, &c. *Who is the ſaro aſs?* It is pity for tranquility's ſake that he ſhould ſtay together.

A new and terrible ſpecies of puniſhment is ſuggeſted, by a contemporary in the caſe of Shortſteward, the Polygamiſt, namely, to confine him for life with his four wives ! In the plentitude of benevolence, we recommend hanging or tranſportation.

From London, May 16.

"The buſineſs of compenſation for ſpoliations is in the beſt poſſible train—a number of caſes which the Admiralty Court cannot decide are left to the Commiſſioners. Mr. Gore's arrival is daily looked for, and as one of the ſufferers I feel highly gratified that *the Preſident* has appointed a gentleman ſo eminently qualified as Anvelligate, and ſo able to obtain us real juſtice !—which is all we want.

The German papers ſtate their armies on the Rhine at 220,000 men. The French are perhaps more numerous; and terrible preparations are making for the next campaign.

A gentleman of Macclefield who employs a great number of hands in both the Silk and Cotton Manufactories, in order to encourage his work people to a due attention at Church on the late faſt day, told them—"If they went to church, they ſhould receive their wages for that day, in the ſame manner as if they had been at work." Upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint their employer, that "if he would pay them for their loſs, they would attend likewiſe at the Methodiſt Preaching Houſe in the evening."

Wanted by the 15th of September, 60 cords of OAK, and 40 of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Cash, English or NEW-JERSEY GOODS, will be paid on delivery, at the dwelling houſe of Lt. SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, in *Hatfield*. Any perſon wiſhing to contract for the whole, or a part only; may have good terms by applying to the ſubſcribers.

ISAAC MALTBY,
COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, 19th July, 1796.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks & Canals* on Connecticut river, in the County of Hampſhire, at South Hadley—holden July 14th, 1796.

THE Superintendant is requeſted and inſtructed to appoint a Pilot or Pilots, and ſuch other aid as ſhall be neceſſary to convey loaded boats up and down the Willimanſet Falls, and to give public notice of the perſons by him ſo appointed; and the Proprietors will pay all loſs and damage that ſhall be ſuſtained on ſaid Falls—Provided that Boats not too deeply laden for ſafe navigation ſhall be put under the direction of their Pilots, or either of them, and that the Barriers of boards belonging to the boat ſhall aid and aſſiſt in managing the boat accordingly to the directions of the Pilots—and provided that the boat or goods receiving damage in paſſing down the ſaid Falls have paid toll at the Canal—and provided alſo, that the boat or goods receiving damage in paſſing up the ſaid Falls are owned above the Canal, and were ſo have paſſed there'in.

Atteſt—THOMAS DWIGHT, *Pro. Cl.*

Public notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, by virtue of power veſted in him by the Proprietors aforementioned, hath appointed *Enoch Lyman, Joſeph Griſwold, John French, & Capt. Enoch Clark*, as Pilots to conduct loaded boats over Willimanſet Falls, the two former for boats paſſing up, the latter for boats paſſing down ſaid Falls—and that he hath appointed *Mr. Joab Lyman* as a Pilot for conducting Boats to and from the Grand Lock.

B. PRESCOTT, Superintendant.

Hatfield, July 20, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE thouſand unbounded acres of excellent Land, ſituated on Hudſon river, 90 miles north of Albany, 25 from Lake Champlain, and 15 from a flouriſhing ſettlement. With confidence the ſubſcriber can recommend this tract of Land (having viewed it himſelf) to thoſe who may be inclined to purchaſe, and become actual ſettlers, not only for the exceeding fertility of its ſoil, but on account of its advantageous ſituation in reſpect to water, it having three rivers paſſing through it, the Hudſon and two other bold ſtreams, affording convenient mill-ſeats, and dividing the whole

POETRY.

From the VILLAGE MESSENGER.

Messrs BIGELOW & CUMMING,
Perhaps the following lines will be acceptable to some of your readers.

OF all the things beneath the sun,
To love's the greatest curse;
I once deny'd them his undoing,
If not, 'tis ten times worse.

Poor Adam by his wife, 'tis known
Was trick'd some years ago;
But Adam was not trick'd alone,
For all his sons were so.

Lovers the shrewdest fools are made,
When they their sympathy pursue,
Which they will ne'er believe till wed,
But then, alas! 'tis true.

They beg, they pray, and they adore,
Till weary'd out of life;
And pray what's all this trouble for?
Why truly for a wife.

How odd a thing a whining sot,
Who sighs in strained creeds,
For that, which soon as ever got,
Does make him sigh indeed.

Each maid's an Angel while she's woo'd,
But when the wooing's done,
The Wife, instead of flesh and blood,
Proves nothing but a bone.

Ills, more or less, in human life,
No mortal man can shun;
But not to a man his got a wife,
He has them all in one.

The lives of Prometheus
A-gnawing Vulture feel,
A fable, that the thing was thus,
The poor old man was wed.

A wife all men of learning know,
Was Tantalus's curse;
The apples which did tempt him so,
Were nought but a divorce.

Let no fool dream that to his share,
A better wife will fall;
They're all the same, faith to a hair,
For they are women all.

More joys a glass of wine does give,
(Wine's like him that gets joys)
Than all the laughing sex from Eve,
Ever gave in all their days.

But come to lovers here's a glass,
God wot, they need no curse;
Each within he may wed his lass,
No fool can wish him worse.

ANECDOTES.

A BOOKSELLER in the North, remarkable for his wit, sold a book to a gentleman, which, on examination, was found to want the title page, and a few leaves at the end. This book is imperfect," said the customer, "it has the bookseller" "it is a prodigious bargain for it is *infinite*."

A BAPTIST preacher, in the District of Maine, who was eternally vociferating against learning, one day took his text in the law of Moses, where it says that the tent or tabernacle shall be covered with *Badgers skins*; but unluckily he read *Sugar's skins*, and built his sermon as follows: "My beloved, what great advantages we have in our day compared with those under the law. we, whether poor or rich, have our lives secured to us; but those, whose lot was cast under the law, should they be poor and obliged to beg, why then flap goes their skin to cover the tabernacle with.

The Pumpkin & Paddy.

A certain Paddy, newly transported into this country, pulled by where a farmer was gathering Pumpkins. By my shoel and what do you call them, says Paddy—Mares eggs, says the farmer. And by St. Patrick, and won't you sell me one of them? for I wish to get in a way of raising my own horses, for my poor old father freighted on the hemp for nothing but for taking one without liberty—Yes, yes, for a quarter of a dollar you may take one. So Paddy takes it and on he goes —and in descending a hill he by chance let the pum; kin fall, and it took a direction down the hill toward a bunch of bushes, and Mr. Paddy in full speed after it. The Pumpkin struck almap in full speed after it. The Pumpkin struck almap in full speed after it. The Pumpkin struck almap

would prove an inconvenient day for transacting the business; in consequence of which the General agreed to postpone that affair, until the following Monday, when it appeared that the General's property had been sold, and Mr. Wetton had fled.

Mr. Sylvester, who tried the cause, summoned up the evidence; the cafe appeared to him to admit of very little doubt; but if any remained in the minds of the Jury, they were bound to give the unfortunate Gentleman the benefit of them, & of the very good character which he bore, until the unhappy transaction in question.

The Jury, after a few minutes consultation found the prisoner—*Guilty.*

Wetton then in a very genteel manner, addressed the Court, and entreated that he might be suffered to say a few words. The learned Judge having complied with his request, he proceeded: "I am my Lord, at my appearance will eafily fhow, a very young man; I was much younger when I entered into business, and was entrufted with affairs of great consequence. I hope that my unfortunate situation will prove an effectual example to young men, to deter them from indulging in the fatal vice of gaming, and will also be a warning to those of more advanced years, not to confide the management of their concerns to the care of men too young and unexperienced in the world. I have been ruined by too much precipitation in myself, and by too great want of attention in those who have had the superintendance of my conduct." The unfortunate young man then bowed, and retired.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE political *intendiaries* of the United States whole talent at destruction has been equally as great as double infamy, have lately let fire to the city of *Charleston*; are every day blowing the bellows of flander, in order to raife fufficient fmoke to obfcure the bright ray of THE PRESIDENT'S character.—On every occafion have they appeared; and the walls of the Senate, as well as that of the garret, have given birth to them:—But the head-quarters of theft *wen of fire*, is at *Philadelphia*, eftablifhed there by a band of *infurgents*, whofe turpitude is fufficient to damn a nation. Thefe have been admirably defcribed, and their motives well delineated by the writer of "*The Political Cenfor.*" Be pleafed then to let the people fee the *luciferofs* of the party, in the

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE.

ON THE HALF AN HOUR'S ADJOURNMENT,
February 22d, 1796.

THIS was the birth day of Gen. WASHINGTON. The morning was remarkably fair; the firmament decked in its brighteft robes. May it ever be fo! Never, never may a cloud darken this auspicious day!

The city was all alive; joy feemed to glitten in every face; the workman had thrown by his hammer and the houfewife her needle, to celebrate this feftival of valour, wifdom, and true patriotifm. I was going among hundreds of others, to fee the cannons of the ftate fired on this joyful occafion, when, paffing by the Houfe where the Representatives who have been perfecuted by the open, I thought I would juft ftep in, and fee what they were about. I entered, found the gallery quite empty, and was furprized not to find the houfe empty alfo. This furprize from gave way to indignation, as the reader will readily believe, when he hears what was paffing.

Mr. SMITH, (from South Carolina) moved, that the Houfe adjourn for *half an hour*, in order to give the Members an opportunity of congratulating THE PRESIDENT of the United States on the return of his birth day.

Strange to tell! this motion was oppofed. The ground of this oppofition was, that it was the duty of the Houfe firft to attend to the difcharge of the legiflative functions, before they attended to the paying of compliments. It was faid on the other hand, that it had been the practice, ever fince the eftablifhment of the general government, for the Houfe to make a fhort adjournment for the purpofe mentioned in the motion.

After fome converfation in this way, Mr. GALLATIN [from *Geneva*, laft from *Weftfyland*] moved, that the words, "*half an hour*," be ftruck out.

This amendment was rejected. The motion was then put, and loft.

Ayes 38
Nays 50

Thus was it determined, by a majority of twelve, to withhold from THE PRESIDENT, a flight compliment, which he had been accuftomed to receive from the Houfe, from the firft year of its exiftence.

I was but too right in faying, that at the opening of the feffion, "he faw, even among thofe to whom he addreffed himfelf, numbers, who, to repay all his labours, and his anxious cares for their welfare, were ready to prefent him the cup of humiliation filled to the brim."

It was Mr. PARKER, the *blooming* and *accomplifhed* Mr. PARKER, the *learned* and *virtuous* Mr. PARKER, of the *free* ftate of *Virginia*, who is as punctual in the difcharge of his legiflative functions as his conftituents are in the difcharge of their debts: It was this celebrated gentleman, who opened the ecene, by a motion for poftponing the bufinefs of the day, with an anfwer to his fpeech to both Houfes. Mr. PARKER was, without doubt perfuaded of the truth of JOHNSON's maxim:

"Fate never wounds more deep the *generous* breaft,
"Than when a *blockhead's infolt* points the dart."

The excufe, "that it was the duty of the Houfe firft to attend to the difcharge of their Legiflative functions," was the moft miferable fubterfuge, that ever iffued from the lips of malevolence. *Half an hour* only was afked for.—Heavens! How many half hours have been idled away thefe very firft feffion! The Speaker fhould remark that he is *indifpofed*.—Adjourn! Adjourn!—And this is repeated *day after day*.—What would have been eafier than to appoint a Speaker *pro tem.* if members were fo remifs in their difcharge of their Leg ilative functions?" Yet this was not done, nor, I believe propofed; though fome one of the firft inftances the members were fo unfeelingly perfecuted. How diffe rent in one fee the fame object, under different circumftances! the Speaker's head refts adjourns the Houfe for whole days. But, *half an hour*, a poor thirty minutes, was too precious to be waited in a refpectful compliment to the beft man, perhaps, this day exifting in the world!

The gentleman from *Weftfyland* was, without doubt, afraid, that the motion would not be rejected altogether. He imagined the Houfe had not fo far got the better of decency, as to come to an unqualified determination not to wait on the Prefident, he therefore propofed to leave out the words, "*half an hour.*" If this amendment had paffed, the Houfe would have adjourned, not for *half an hour*, but for the whole day; but then it would have feemed that they did it for their own pleafure and recreation, and not for the purpofe of complimenting General WASHINGTON, the only thing that Mr. *Gallatin* feems to have been afraid of.

This propofed amendment is an excellent explanation of the ambiguous excufe, "that it was the duty of this Houfe firft to attend to the difcharge of their legiflative functions."—What! would their duty permit them to feparate for *the whole day*, and not permit them to feparate for *half an hour?* thefe gentlemen feem to count time as the French do: with them a half hour is not half fo much valuable than the whole. Mr. GALLATIN 29 years to have feemed the fubterfuge. No matter how much time was fpent, or in what manner, fo that it was not for the expreft purpofe of waiting on THE PRESIDENT; fo that the infult was rendered accute.

What muft have been THE PRESIDENT'S reflections, when he read the fketch of the debate? An intruding foreigner, a mere adventurer, who never fat his foot in the United States, until long after the revolution, comes here to arraign the conduct of Gen. WASHINGTON, to alienate the affections of the people from him, while he ftalks in the fanctuary of his government, and reaps the firft fruits of his unbounded confidence. What are the fervices Mr. GALLATIN ever rendered *America?* is this queftion neceffary? where is the man that does not recollect the alarm, the diftrefs, occafed by the Weftern Infurrection? the million and a half of dollars that it coft the Union, befides immenfe private facrifices? fifteen thoufand men forced from their houfes and their homes, to undergo one of the moft fatiguing marches ever performed, and which many of them did not furvive, cannot already be forgotten. Afk any of thefe men; afk the families, the widows and orphans, of thofe who loft their lives in this expedition, what are the fervices Mr. GALLATIN has rendered their country. And yet this man now rifes his head among the legiflators of the United States, and infufes thirty minutes of refpect to the very man, to whofe lenity, to whofe *anxiety* alone he owes, that he is now in a ftuation to infult him.

When I compare the determination of the Houfe of Reprefentatives of this day, with their conduct and that of the people, at the time of the Prefident's inftallation, I blufh for them.—His journey from his feat in *Virginia* to *New York*, was almoft one continued triumphal entry. As he approached the towns, he found the road decked with laurel and ftrewed with flowers. Sometimes he was hailed with the firing of cannon, at others with the ringing of bells, and every where with the moft joyful acclamations. Troops were formed to conduct him, the magiftrates, the military, men of all trades, companies of matrons and chairs of white robed virgins. It were vain to attempt an account of the feftivals, balls, galas, fireworks, illuminations, mottos, fonnets, and odes, in honour of the "Saviour of his Country." Merit (faid one of his panegyrifts on this occafion) merit muft be great indeed, when it can call forth feeh honours from a free and enlightened people. Honours due to a man, whofe life has been one feries of labours, which are up on a fcale that heaven never before affigned to mortal. *Future generations* will fay of him with the poet:

"So near perfection, that he ftood
"Quite on the boundry line
"Of finite from *infinite good*,
"Of human from divine."

Will "future generations" believe, that in lefs than feven years after this unbounded ftrain of panegyric was in vogue, the Reprefentatives of the people came to a formal determination, that *half an hour* was too much to be waited in congratulating this fame man, on the return of his birth day?

When the Prefident firft accepted the honourable poft he now fills, what was the ftate of this country? Suffice it to fay, that it was fuch as excited fhame at home and contempt from abroad. His acceptance of the Prefidency infpired a kind of national joy; it was the preface of a profperity that was to heal the wounds of a long and fevere ftate of diftreffes and confufion. The people clung to him as the anchor of their hope: and when they knew that he was to refign, the riches and profperity of the whole country far outftrip ped what could be hoped for by the moft fanguine? More has been accomplifhed in the fhort fpace of feven years, under the Federal Government than was accomplifhed in an age, under any other government in the world. If, then, the Prefident merited fuch high encomiums, at the time of his taking on him the adminiftration of this government, what does he merit now? Certainly he does not merit to be infulted. Certainly *thirty minutes* of adjournment would not have been too much for a man, who, a few years ago, "ftood upon the boundary line between human and divine goodnefs."

Do the gentlemen of the Houfe of Reprefentatives recollect, that not only our eyes but the eyes of the world are on them? What will other nations fay to us? What will Europeans, who look on General WASHINGTON as the firft of mankind, and who have heard and admired all our praifes beftowed on him, what will they think of us and our Reprefentatives, when they are told of this thirty minutes decifion. We have often boafted that our Prefident was happier than any monarch upon earth, as reigning in the hearts of a free people. I hope this tone will ceafe, until we take effectual meafures to guard him againft future indignities. When a king is infulted, we fee all the worthy part of his fubjects rife as one man, and throw with abhorrence of their love and eftem, & pledging their lives and fortunes for his fecurity. Here a certain torpidity feems to pervade all this clafs of fociety; if their wifhes are kind and fincere they are ufelefs, as long as they do not break out into action.

But, it would be unjuft not to fay, that this decifion of the Houfe of Reprefentatives, was very far from being fanctioned by the voice of the people. That voice breathed fentiments very different from thofe of the oppofers of Mr. SITGREAVES motion for an adjournment; and of this the Houfe had a ftriking and humiliating proof.—For my part, the motion was no fooner loft than I quitted the gallery, boiling with indignation, and went to partake in the jility of the day; but, the next morning, I had the fatisfaction of reading the following extracts from the debates, that took place in my abfence. In *Nobody*," by a Thereupon the Houfe adjourned in its prefent ftation for 40 years—the country was by no means agreeable to an account kept by the owner, it has not been at that point fince the above period.

A toaft maker of Monmouth, (New-Jerfey) has given the Prefident of the United States a new title, viz. *The Prefident of the Reprefentatives of the people of the United States.*

NEW-YORK, July 16.

The fubject of the yellow fever is too interefting to the citizens of the United States, and efpecially to the commercial towns, to be paffed over with flight reflections. It is probable that in addition to our exploits to it by infection from the Weft-India iflands and the Spanifh coaft, we are in danger hereafter of frequent returns of the difeafe in our populous towns; perhaps it will be a conftant autonomal complaint.

Dr. Monfon, is of opinion that the yellow fever is rarely or never generated in the United States; one principal reafon he affigns is that it has not been known in the *interior* of the United States. Webfter's collection of papers, page 380.

Now, in the firft place, if this is a fact, it is far more the point; for a mixture of *animal* as well as vegetable gas feems to be very influential to generating this fever in its moft malignant types, at leaft in our climate. The fewers fo common in our country, about inaftly grounds, feem rarely to yield it higher than the ordinary bilious remittent. This has been generally the cafe in the inftances from 40 northward.

Yet Dr. Reynolds, Webfter's collector, 156, has related a cafe that feems to come upon the moft violent kind acces of yellow fever. This happened in New Galway, in Montgomery county, more than 200 miles from the ocean. The difeafe was fuppofed to proceed from the putrifying body of a *horfe*, in a *marfh*—of courfe the two caufes, animal and vegetable gas, concurred to produce it.

Dr. Cogfwell of Hartford, in Connecticut, has related to me an inftance in that town in 1794, of one of three perfons in one family, who were ordered to furround the body of a dead horfe, and were next day feen to parade the ftreets of the city prepared in Uffher and Orange cravats, about their neck and hand; and in the vicinity of the Lake Sketeo fhortnigh, the fame fever was, beyond compariſon, more mortal than in New-York. In confequence, it carried off *one twentieth* of the inhabitants. Philadelphia it carried off *one thirtieth*, in New-York, not more than one in fo of the inhabitants.

If it be admitted that thefe putrid bilious fevers, which are fo fatal in our country, are, *of the fame fpecies* as the yellow fever which fo raged in our fea ports, then the argument of Dr Monfon falls to the ground. This feems to be admitted by moft of the faculty whofe opinions I have confulted on the fubject.

But that the yellow fever, with all its malignancy, fhould not often occur in the interior of our country, is not furprizing, even if it may be generated in this climate. The fettlements in our country are thin—no populous towns—no accumulation of animal with vegetable matter to fupply the deleterious effluvia. Thefe fources of the difeafe are alone to be found in our fea ports.

Nor is it at all furprizing that the appearance of this difeafe fhould be of recent date. Even if this was the fact it would be nothing unnatural. The fame is true in the torrid zone.

Don Ulloa, that reputable Spanifh writer informs us, that in 1730, B. L. D. 3, nineteen years after the firft appearance of that malignant diftemper. A fact fo extraordinary and recent, muft have been, therefore, in the knowledge of the whole city, and could not be miftated to the writer.

Carthagena then at the time of the firft appearance of this difeafe, had been fettled two hundred years nearly. It lies in about 40 North Latitude a region of perpetual heat.

A thoufand inftances, perhaps of the fame kind may be mentioned, of *new* difeafes appearing in various places. The inftance of a new difeafe, or a new form of fome old difeafe, in the United States. Why is it more irrational to fuppofe that bilious fevers fhould appear, in this country, and new virulence, or even a new difeafe, in 1796 than that a new fpecies of cold or catarrh fhould appear in 1789?

But we have the teftimony of Dr. Taylor, a gentleman of 30 years practice in Virginia, that this fatal fever appears every year within his fphere of practice, with all its characteriftic fymptoms." Webfter's Collection, page 3. Very true we not fuppofe that the vaft alterations in the face of our cities, and improvement of our country, has operated to extend that difeafe?

But the fact of the difeafe not appearing with its ufual malignity, in many parts of the interior of our country, muft in a meafure be owing to the fame takes place in the Weft Indies, in a very obvious degree. A gentleman who was one of the adventurers to the ifland of Balam, on the African coaft, and who came to the Weft Indies in the *early fhip* that paffed between Balam and the iflands, informs me that when he arrived at Grenada, (in 1762, I believe) the yellow fever of the iflands raging there, in the harbor and about the borders of the ifland. But the *interior of the ifland* was healthy; fo that people reflect from the fea port into the country to recover their health. This fact is of importance. Befides, I have the teftimony of this reputable gentleman, that the fatal fever at Grenada, was not brought from the African coaft, as has been affirmed; for all the perfons who were ill at Balam; died or recovered before the fhip failed from that place; and when fhe arrived at Grenada, the fever was then raging with all its terrible effects. This laft fact is new, and both of them reſting on the teftimony of a refpectable gentleman, now in the vicinity of this city, defires credit.

Capt. Greet was informed by brig Harriet, that a French fleet, conſiſting of about 20 ſail of the line, had arrived at the Cape, and had captured part of the Jamaica outward bound fleet.

By an arrival here yeſterday from Cape Nicola Mole, we are informed that a number of Britiſh armed veſſels and troops, had left that place—that great preparations are making for the commencement of hoſtilities—and that American produce ſells high there.

July 20.

RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

By the arrival of the ſhip Three Friends, yeſterday afternoon, in 42 days from Amſterdam, we learn that the Inhabitants of that city were placed in a diſagreeable ſituation. There was a body of citizens to the number of about 8 or 900, called cannoniers, of the loweſt claſs in the ſociety, who were allowed to wear ſide arms.

They had lately aſſembled every night in gangs, and roved about the city like mad men, in ſearch of all inſtances committing murder. The municipality, juſtly alarmed at theſe proceedings, gave orders on the 17th of May for them to aſſemble in front of the Stadthouſe, and ſurrender their arms. The cannoniers aſſembled on the day appointed; and the light horſe, and the reſt of the militia, were ordered to ſurround them. Some of them were next day ſeen to parade the ſtreets of the city unmuſkelled. A body of French troops had been ſent for to keep the peace of the city.

Letters by the Three Friends mention a report having circulated in Amſterdam of an engagement on the Rhine, in which the Auſtrians were defeated with conſiderable loſs.

London accounts of the 14th May, ſtate the reports of a freſh inſurrection of the Poles, on the confines of Turkey, under the command of chiefs named, KOLLYSEN, and LIESENKEWICZ. That they had defeated a detachment of the *Turks*, in which they deſtroy their artillery, and the ſignal for the deſtruction of Moſcow falls to the ground. This ſeems to be the firſt inſtance of the faculty whole opinions I have conſulted on the ſubject.

But that the yellow fever, with all its malignancy, ſhould not often occur in the interior of our country, is not ſurprizing, even if it may be generated in this climate. The ſettlements in our country are thin—no populous towns—no accumulation of animal with vegetable matter to ſupply the deleterious effluvia. Theſe ſources of the diſeaſe are alone to be found in our ſea ports.

Nor is it at all ſurprizing that the appearance of this diſeaſe ſhould be of recent date. Even if this was the fact it would be nothing unnatural. The ſame is true in the torrid zone.

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But we have the teſtimony of Dr. Taylor,

Extract of a letter dated Charleſtor, June 19.

We have had bleſſed ſhines here—and wait not that the diſcovery and apprehenſion of ſome plun derers who are ſtrongly ſuſpected of having ſet this city on fire, not only with too much ſucceſs on the late dreadful occaſion, but very frequently before and ſince; I would have had adieu to a place evidently devoted to deſtruction—but I am in hopes it a proper example is made of the fel lows now in cuſtody, that we will have ſome peace. The newſpapers, and probably ſome private letters, will have announced in Philadelphia e're this reaches you, the particulars of the fire on Monday laſt. *Freſh* alarms of a ſimilar nature, ſo often repeated on the next day or the day after, gave a very ſerious riſe to the countenances of the citizens; yet, tho' it was clear enough that in every inſtance it was *deſign*, there was a reſidue obſerved reſpecting it which I could not account for—people ſeemed afraid to enquire into it—ſome would whiſper their opinion that the negroes of the place were the authors—others that the French negroes were, and that they certainly intended to make a St. Domingo buſineſs of it.—However, the citizens being roufed into activity, by their continued danger, began to make diſcoveries, and diſcover that in the late inſtances a piece of burning coal enclofed in greaſy paper and thrown into a loft where hay or other combuſtibles were, was the origin; began to look about for the authors—and ſome Negroes taken up on ſuſpicion, confeſſing that they were employed to fet the City on fire by a gang of the whole, and two men by the name of Fallon and one named Sinclaire are now in jail ſuppoſed to be the leaders of a gang whoſe intention in firing the place ſo often, was plunder. They appear to be clearer in their line—they had taken their paſſage in a veſſel for New-York the day after the fire laſt—had a conſiderable quantity of goods—they had alſo a dozen on board full of keys, pick locks, &c. After being taken & lodged in jail two of them twice made their eſcape, and the laſt time were with much difficulty retaken.

LEXINGTON, July 20.

By a gentleman from Cincinnati we are informed, that Gen. Shaumburgh, and the command Gen. Wilkinſon, with two dragoons left Greenville about ten days ago for Detroit and were followed by a company of infantry, in order to take poſſeſſion of that poſt.

WALPOLE, July 12.

The fourth of July was not noticed at *Walpole*, and the neighbouring towns in this, or *Vermont* place, by the pageantry of a proceſſion, or the turbulent mirth of a convivial feaſt. We cannot ſay that the day was celebrated either in the *French* or *Britiſh* ſtile, but *ſoberly* as my Lady GRACE ſays in the Play;

Let wild enthuſiaſts rufh in throngs,
And madly read the horrid air;
With boiſterous toaſts, and hiccup'd ſongs,
The honors of GENET declare.

Our decent Farmers, wiſer far,
Bleſs HIM, who gave theſe halcyon days,
And calm as WASHINGTON in war,
In *ſober ſilence paiſe his* praiſe.

Lex. paper.

SUICIDE.

On Saturday evening, the ſecond of July, at *Aſhford* in this vicinity, JOEL BAKER, a youth of eighteen, died; not in the courſe of nature, but by his own hand. Enamoured of a young woman in the vicinity, he addreſſed, and was rejected by her. Deſperate at the diſappointment of the wiſhes of a heart, unfortunately too ſuſceptible, he communicated to the object of his affection, and to a few of his companions, his intention to abridge a life, no longer gladſome. Their unbelief gave him an opportunity to execute the work of death. He loaded a muſket—and periſh'd immediately.

PORTLAND, July 18.

HORRID ROBBERY.

On the 7th or 8th inſt. as a Mr. Trotman of Boſton, was paſſing from Mr. Stacy's at Wiſcaſſet, where he had put up, to a Mr. Clarke's, where he was invited to dine, he was ſuddenly attacked by five men in diſguiſe, having their faces blacked, &c. One of the foot pads preſented a gun, and his breaſt, bade him ſtand. They then carried him a few rods from the road into the buſhes, and took from him all the money which he had about him, being upwards of 200 dollars, a Silver watch, the ſilver and pocket book, containing many valuable papers. After which, they ſtripped him nearly naked, beating and manufacturing him in a ſhocking manner, cutting his ears, &c. They then propoſed murdering him, or at leaſt doing another violence to his body; but they forbore. For I hear that the ſufferer knew three of the villains, ſo as to have been able to ſwear to them; though further particulars are not yet learnt.

BOSTON, July 15.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to the editor, dated April 28.

"I have this morning been to the Halle au Bled, which is the great wheat market of Paris, for the purpoſe of obtaining preciſe information of the ſtate of the markets for wheat and flour, and find large quantities on hand; the market open to any and all purchaſers—Firſt quality of wheat flour at 120 ſterling for one hundred pounds French weight, or a hundred and eight pounds American and Canada flour at 110 to 112s. It has lately fallen, and it is the prevailing opinion it will be lower. Bread is from three to four ſous a pound. All this plenty proceeds from French flour, for not a cargo of American has been ſold in Havre for ſeveral weeks paſt, nor a barrel brought from thence to Paris—there appears no want of any kind of proviſions—the continued money is the only thing in demand—that will, and is, to a huge quantities that have been exported, and great ſums which are held from circulation by reaſon of the paper medium, it extremely ſcarce; but that evil is beginning to correct itſelf. The exchange is in favour of France againſt all parts of Europe and America, and will remain ſo until the equilibrium of coined money is reſtored, and it will not be thought extraordinary if the Louis and Crowns are ſoon found ſharing their poſition from America for France.—Their armies are every where ſucceſsful, they have only to look their conſtitutional enemies in the face, and they are vanquiſhed."

APPOINTMENTS, BY AUTHORITY.

Jonathan Jackſon, Eſq. of Newburyport, to be Supervifor of the Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict, vice Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, deceaſed.

John Brooks, Eſq. of Medford, to be Inſpector of Survey, No. 2, vice Jona. Jackſon, Eſq. reſigned. Samuel Bradford, Eſq. to be Marſhal for the Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, vice John Brooks, Eſq. appointed Inſpector.

SPRINGFIELD, July 12.

For ſeveral years paſt, ſundry of the inhabitants of this town, have ſuſtained material loſſes in young cattle, turned upon the Commons; they generally have been ſuppoſed to be ſtolen; and the indefatigable pains have been made could not be diſcovered until within a few weeks, when were, and that they certainly intended to make a St. Domingo buſineſs of it.—However, the citizens being roufed into activity, by their continued danger, began to make diſcoveries, and diſcover that in the late inſtances a piece of burning coal enclofed in greaſy paper and thrown into a loft where hay or other combuſtibles were, was the origin; began to look about for the authors—and ſome Negroes taken up on ſuſpicion, confeſſing that they were employed to fet the City on fire by a gang of the whole, and two men by the name of Fallon and one named Sinclaire are now in jail ſuppoſed to be the leaders of a gang whoſe intention in firing the place ſo often, was plunder. They appear to be clearer in their line—they had taken their paſſage in a veſſel for New-York the day after the fire laſt—had a conſiderable quantity of goods—they had alſo a dozen on board full of keys, pick locks, &c. After being taken & lodged in jail two of them twice made their eſcape, and the laſt time were with much difficulty retaken.

Capt. Greet was informed by brig Harriet, that a French fleet, conſiſting of about 20 ſail of the line, had arrived at the Cape, and had captured part of the Jamaica outward bound fleet.

By an arrival here yeſterday from Cape Nicola Mole, we are informed that a number of Britiſh armed veſſels and troops, had left that place—that great preparations are making for the commencement of hoſtilities—and that American produce ſells high there.

July 20.

RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

By the arrival of the ſhip Three Friends, yeſterday afternoon, in 42 days from Amſterdam, we learn that the Inhabitants of that city were placed in a diſagreeable ſituation. There was a body of citizens to the number of about 8 or 900, called cannoniers, of the loweſt claſs in the ſociety, who were allowed to wear ſide arms.

They had lately aſſembled every night in gangs, and roved about the city like mad men, in ſearch of all inſtances committing murder. The municipality, juſtly alarmed at theſe proceedings, gave orders on the 17th of May for them to aſſemble in front of the Stadthouſe, and ſurrender their arms. The cannoniers aſſembled on the day appointed; and the light horſe, and the reſt of the militia, were ordered to ſurround them. Some of them were next day ſeen to parade the ſtreets of the city unmuſkelled. A body of French troops had been ſent for to keep the peace of the city.

Letters by the Three Friends mention a report having circulated in Amſterdam of an engagement on the Rhine, in which the Auſtrians were defeated with conſiderable loſs.

London accounts of the 14th May, ſtate the reports of a freſh inſurrection of the Poles, on the confines of Turkey, under the command of chiefs named, KOLLYSEN, and LIESENKEWICZ. That they had defeated a detachment of the *Turks*, in which they deſtroy their artillery, and the ſignal for the deſtruction of Moſcow falls to the ground. This ſeems to be the firſt inſtance of the faculty whole opinions I have conſulted on the ſubject.

But that the yellow fever, with all its malignancy, ſhould not often occur in the interior of our country, is not ſurprizing, even if it may be generated in this climate. The ſettlements in our country are thin—no populous towns—no accumulation of animal with vegetable matter to ſupply the deleterious effluvia. Theſe ſources of the diſeaſe are alone to be found in our ſea ports.

Nor is it at all ſurprizing that the appearance of this diſeaſe ſhould be of recent date. Even if this was the fact it would be nothing unnatural. The ſame is true in the torrid zone.

Don Ulloa, that reputable Spaniſh writer informs us, that in 1730, B. L. D. 3, nineteen years after the firſt appearance of that malignant diſtemper. A fact ſo extraordinary and recent, muſt have been, therefore, in the knowledge of the whole city, and could not be miſtated to the writer.

Carthagena then at the time of the firſt appearance of this diſeaſe, had been ſettled two hundred years nearly. It lies in about 40 North Latitude a region of perpetual heat.

A thouſand inſtances, perhaps of the ſame kind may be mentioned, of *new* diſeaſes appearing in various places. The inſtance of a new diſeaſe, or a new form of ſome old diſeaſe, in the United States. Why is it more irrational to ſuppoſe that bilious fevers ſhould appear, in this country, and new virulence, or even a new diſeaſe, in 1796 than that a new ſpecies of cold or catarrh ſhould appear in 1789?

But we have the teſtimony of Dr. Taylor,

NORTHAMPTON, July 17.

Some time ſince, Mr. JAMES HIDDEN, of *Providence*, had his dwelling houſe, together with 16 buſhes which were therein.

MARRIED]—Mr. SUPPLY CLAPP of this town, to Miſs MARY SNELL of *Southfield*.

At *Hatfield*, Mr. OTTOR PARTRIDGE, to Miſs HANNAH LYMAN—eldeſt daughter of the Rev. JONAH LYMAN.

At *Pittsfield*, Dr. THOMAS HOOKER, of *Rutland*, (*Vermont*,) to Miſs SALLY BROWN, of *Pittsfield*.

DIED] at *Freetown*, of a mortification in his leg, the Hon. THOMAS DURFEE, Eſq. one of the Hon. Councillors of this State—the character is too well known to need a new paper eulogium.

For the firſt time in the hiſtory of England, the Colonels of the regiments under orders for India, have been obliged to take Exchequer Bills, to the amount of 56 1000. for the *ſubſiſtence* to be advanced to them previous to embarkation. This is the moſt marked inſtance of the diſtreſs of the country that ever was ſeen.

The Army Agents have alſo been obliged to take theſe Bills inſtead of money. It cannot be doubted but that the juſtice of the country will at low time the diſcount. It would be a *compound* ing with our creditors to give them a flip of parchment of 100l. which would only fell for 95l.

Lon. paper.

On the fate of the preſent campaign depend great and intereſting events. That the campaign will be ſanguinary and bloody may be predicted from the ſpirit of the combatants. The Head of the Empire, ſeconded by the moſt of Great-Britain and by the Empreſs of Ruſſia ſtakes the dominion of Belgium and part of Germany on the iſſue of this ſummer's conteſt. The French on their part, have already made campaign, feem to have collected all the vigour of the year 1794, to bring the conteſt to a ſpeedy deciſion.—The unbridled ſtate of all the belligerent powers requires deciſion; for it is impoſſible for them to continue their exertions beyond the preſent ſeaſon. His mainly hinders at the proſpect of fees of blood about to be ſhed, and philoſophy looks with hope and concern, at the approaching changes in the political aſpect of Europe.

The firſt bold and deciſive ſtroke of the French armies in Italy, has ſevered Sardinia from the confederacy. Sardinia feeks ſafety and independence in a humble ſubmiſſion to France. Genoa already at the mercy of the French Republic—Venice, though at peace with France ſtill conciliates her favor to ſecure her independence, by baniſhing from her territories, the heir to the crown of France, and the other emigrants. To dread what is to check the French armies, or prevent them from penetrating to Rome? Is it not probably that in a few weeks, the Holy Father of Catholic Church will be ſupplicating peace to the French Republic?

Our or two great victories on the Rhine, Elſhots at Germaſpe and Fleurus, will decide the fate of Belgium, and compel the emperor to abandon the war, with the loſs of his territories on the weſt of the Rhine. Whiſpers of Turkiſh victory were circulated in England at the date of our laſt accounts. It is true that fortune may change and the French may be driven from Germany; but the ſpirit and reſolution with which the campaign is opened, and with which we know the French are diſpoſed to proſecute it, leave us little room to queſtion their ultimate ſucceſs.

In this cafe the Emperor will be glad to make peace, with the loſs of all his poſſeſſions on the weſt ſide of the Rhine; and Great Britain will be abandoned to her fate. Thus France will have enlarged her territories on the North-by Belgium; and the Germaſpe States on the Rhine, and on the ſide of Italy, with Nice and Savoy, with the whole of Spain & Hiſpaniola in the Weſt Indies. At the ſame time, the heir of her victories and ſtrength acquire the management of the courts of Spain, of Sardinia, of the republic of Holland, Genoa, and the Italian ſtates, together with no ſmall influence over the political ſyſtem of Ruſſia, and of Denmark, Sweden and the Hanſe towns

Such dominion and influence in the hands of an ambitious prince, like Francis I. or Louis XIV. might prove a terrible ſcourge to the earth: In the hands of *generous republicans* we are told this power will not be abuſed. The French will compel the United States to talk and ſhip them well for making a treaty, without conſulting their Republic.

That the French would ultimately ſucceed in breaking down the coalition againſt their country, we have always believed and aſſerted with unabating confidence. In the preſent campaign they have nearly believed and aſſerted with fail; for eternal juſtice, pride, honor, and every generous & ſelf protecting principle of the human heart were arranged on their ſide to inſpire them with ardor in the noble cauſe.

But, if we miſtake not, they have overleaped the bounds of juſtice, ſacrifice and policy, in diſtroying the territories of Belgium as a part of

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From a late London Paper.

Old-Saby Hodge illuſtrates the juſtneſs of his remark, by contraſting German raiſing with Britiſh doing.—Theſe, ſays he, is your King of Pruſſia, and your Duke of Brunſwick, who talked big and loud, before all Europe, of marching to Paris, that's your ſtile, and another of their great talkers, d'ye ſee, is one Sep ment to it more than he was then.—But here is your General O'Hara, and your Sir

POETRY.

SONNET *to the* MOON.
By CHARLOTTE SMITH.

QUEEN of the silver bow!—by thy pale beam,
Whose soul persuive, I delight to stray,
And watch thy shadow trembling in the stream,
Or mark the floating clouds that cross thy way.
And while I gaze, thy mild and placid light
Sheds a soft calm upon my troubled breast;
And oft I think,—fair planet of the night,
That in thy orb the wretched may have rest:
The sufferers of the earth perhaps may go,
Release'd by death—to thy benignant sphere,
And the sad children of despair and woe
Forget in thee their cup of sorrow here.
Oh! That I soon may reach thy world serene,
Poor wearied pilgrim—in this toiling scene!

Ubicunq; habitat amicitiæ?

WHERE does fond friendship dwell? In the profanis humble cell;
Far retired from public life,
Stranger to the voice of strife.

Friendship dwells not with the great,
It not found in pomp and state,
Lives not in the noisy crowd,
Dwells not with the vain, the proud.

Free me, O ye Powers Divine!
From the haunts of noise and wine:
From the crowd with tumult fired,
Let me ever live retired.

Give me health and peace of mind,
A friend sincere, a partner kind,
And may love and friendship dwell
In my lonely, humble cell.

B.

The folly of inconsiderate Expectations.

[From MR. BARRATT'S Miscellanies.]

THIS world may be considered as a great mart of commerce, where fortune exposes to our view various commodities; riches, fame, tranquility, fame, integrity, knowledge. Every thing is marked at a settled price. Our time, our labour, our ingenuity, is so much ready money we are to lay out to the best advantage. Examine, compare, choose, reject; but first—to your own judgment; and do not, like children, when you have purchased one thing, repine that you do not possess another which you did not purchase. Such is the force of well regulated industry, that a steady & vigorous exertion of our faculties, directed to one end, will generally insure success. Would you, for instance, be rich? Do you think that single point worth the sacrificing every thing else? You may then be rich. Thousands have become so from the lowest beginnings, by toil, and patient diligence, and attention to the minutest articles of expense and profit. But you must give up the pleasures of leisure, of a vacant mind, of a free unsuspicious temper, if you preserve your integrity, it must be content to pass and vulgar boundy. Aspire high and lofty notions of morals which you brought with you from the school's must be considerably lowered, and mixed with the base alloy of a jealous and worldly minded prudence. You must learn to do hard, if not unjust things; and for the nice embarrassments of a delicate and ingenious spirit, it is necessary for you to get rid of them as fast as possible. You must disown your heart against the Master, and be content to feed your understanding with plain household truths. In short, you must not attempt to enlarge your ideas or polish your taste, or refine your sentiments; but must keep on in one beaten track, without turning aside either to the right hand or to the left. "But I cannot for my soul do it!" "But I cannot help it, I feel a spirit above it," "It will be above it then; only do not repine that you are not rich.

It knowledge the pearl of price? That, too, may be purchased by steady application and long solitary hours of study and reflection. Buckle thereto, and you shall be learned. "But I cannot for my soul do it!" "What a handicap it is that many a man of letters," what a handicap it is that many an illiterate fellow, who cannot construe the motto to the arms of his coach, shall raise a fortune and make a figure, while I have little more than the common conveniences of life!" Was it in order to raise a fortune that you condemned the sprightly bloom of youth to dusty and antiquated? Was it to be rich that you grew pale over the midnight lamp, and disliked the sweetness from the Greek and Roman spring? You have then missed your path, and ill employed your industry. "What reward have I then for all my labour?" What reward! A large comprehensive soul well purged from vulgar fears and perturbations, and prejudices; able to comprehend and interpret the works of man—of God. A rich intelligible, cultivated mind, pregnant with inexhaustible powers of entertainment and reflection. A perpetual spring of fresh ideas, and the conscious dignity of superior intelligence. Good Heaven! and what reward can you ask besides?

"But is it not some reproach upon the economy of Providence, that such a one, who is a mean dirty fellow, should have amassed wealth enough to buy half a nation?" Not in the least. He made himself a mean dirty fellow for—to very end. He has paid his health, his conscience, his liberty, for it; and will you envy his bargain? Will you hang your head and blush in his presence, because he outshines you in equipage and show? Lift up your brow with a noble confidence, and say to yourself, "I have not these things, it is true, but it is because I passed something better; I have chosen my lot; I am content and satisfied."

You are a modest man—you love quiet and independence, and have a delicacy and reserve in your temper which renders it impossible for you to elbow your way to the world, and be the herald of your own merits. Be content, then, with a modest retirement, with the esteem of your intimate friends, with the praises of a blameless heart, and a delicate ingenuous spirit; but resign the splendid distinctions of the world to those who can better furnish for them.

The man, whole tender sensibility of conscience and strict regard to the rules of morality make him scrupulous and fearful of offending, is often heard to complain of the disadvantage he lies under in every path of honor and profit. "Could I be get over some nice points, and conform to the practice and opinion of those about me I might stand as fair a chance as others for dignities and preferment." And why can you not? What hinders you from discarding this troublesome scrupulosity of yours, which stands so grievously in your way? Is it be a small thing to enjoy a healthful mind, found as the very core, that does not shrink from the keenest inspection; inward freedom from remorse and perturbation; unsullied whiteness and simplicity of manners; a genuine integrity,

Pure in the last recesses of the mind;

if you think these advantages an inadequate recompence for what you resign, diminish your scruples this instant, and be a slave merchant, a diffector or what you please.

STOCKBRIDGE, July 12.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE Anniversary of the birth day of America as an Independent Nation, was celebrated at RICHMOND on Monday the 4th inst. by a large number of Gentlemen from various towns in the County of Berkshire, and from the adjoining towns in the State of New-York.—About one o'clock the company moved from the House of Mr. PHILLIP COOK to the Meeting-House, where a prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. PEASE which did him honour as a Christian, an American, and a lover of his Country—An excellent Ode, composed for the occasion, was then sung after which the Rev. Mr. SHEPARD, of LENOX, delivered an Oration which commanded the repeated plaudits of a numerous auditory;—the abettor of despotism—the fomentor of anarchy, and the calumniating demagogue, portrayed in true colours;—the friends of our citizens, the excellent government which protects us, and our duty to support it, were themes which the Rev. Orator dwelt upon, to the general acceptance of his hearers.—On returning from the Meeting-House the company sat down under a bower and partook of a very good dinner provided on the occasion, by Mr. PHILLIP COOK; after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied with the discharge of cannon—

1. The Day—May it remind every American that he is free.—2. Our beloved PRESIDENT—May he long continue the guardian of his Country, the atonement of America, and the admiration of the world.—3. The Vice President of the United States.—4. The Congress of the United States—May harmony pervade their Councils, wisdom and good faith characterize all their decisions.—5. The Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—6. The French —May they have wisdom to adopt, and firmness to pursue, the true principles of the French Revolution.—7. The brave, the generous, and unfortunate LA FAYETTE.—8. The memory of those brave men who sealed the Independence of America with their blood.—9. The freedom of exiles.—May this fountain of power be uncontrupted with the malevolence of party spirit.—10. The brave Kosciusko—may he yet arise to see his ground oppressed no humbled and his unhappy Country freed.—11. The commerce of America—May it travel with the Sun and be covered with vine.—12. The great body of American Citizens.—May they set a just value on the prosperity and happiness they enjoy, under the administration of the best government in the world.—13. May the bright sons of peace from the Eastern the clouds of war which overshadow the Eastern Continent.—14. May the American Revolution be a lesson to the oppressed, and an example to the oppressor.—15. General Wayne and the army under his Command.—16. The Great family of mankind—Peace on earth and good will towards men.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks & Canals* on Connecticut river, in the County of Hampshire, at South Hadley—holden July 14th, 1796.

THE Superintendent is requested and authorized to appoint a Pilot or Pilots, and such other and as he shall be necessary to convey loaded boats up and down the Willemantic Falls, and to give public notice of the persons by him so appointed; and the Proprietors will pay all lots and damage that shall be sustained on said Falls—Provided that Boats not too deeply laden for such navigation shall be put under the direction of their Pilots, or other of the Proprietors, and that Boatmen or hands belonging to the boat shall aid and assist in managing the boat according to the directions of the Pilots—and provided that the boat or goods receiving damage in passing down the said Falls have paid toll at the Canal—and provided also, that the boat or goods receiving damage in coming up the said Falls are not above the Canal, and were to have paid toll thereat.

The foregoing is extracted from the Records of the Proprietors.

Attest.—THOMAS DWIGHT, *Pro. Cl.*

Public notice is hereby given, that the subscriber, by virtue of power vested in him by the Proprietors aforementioned, hath appointed Enoch *Joseph Griswold, John French, & Capt. Enoch Chapin*, as Pilots to conduct loaded boats over Willemantic Falls,—the two former for boats passing up, the latter for boats passing down said Falls—And that he hath appointed Mr. *Jacob Lyman* as a Pilot for conducting Boats to and from the Guard Lock.

S. PRESCOTT, Superintendent.

Lands for Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand and, two hundred acres of excellent Land, situated on Hudson river, 90 miles north of Albany, 25 from Lake Champlain, and 15 from a flourishing settlement. With confidence, the subscriber can recommend this tract of Land (having viewed it himself) to those who may be inclined to purchase, and become settlers; not only for the exceeding fertility of its soil, but on account of its advantageous situation in respect to water, it having three rivers passing through it, the Hudson and two other bold streams, affording convenient mill-seats, and dividing the whole tract into four parts nearly equal.—Payments made easy to the purchasers.—For particular information apply to

DANIEL COLT.

Hadley, July 20, 1796.

Nathaniel Fowle,

INFORMS the public, that he has just received a general assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Among which are a variety of rich Silks, viz. Men's Sattins and Florentines, Letterings of various colours, India Persians—A beautiful assortment of Ribbons for Sashes, &c.—Good Broad Cloths, various colours—A variety of Velvet Cottons, Twill'd and Corded Nankeens, Pasin, dutes, Swiss and Muslins, Dimities, Ladies' Muslin Handkerchiefs, Gentleman's, do.—a variety of Fans, plated and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Imperial, do. all colours, Ingrain'd Silk, all colours, Officers Epaulets, &c. &c.

The above, with a number of other articles, will be sold as low as can be purchased.

Northampton, July 22, 1796.

Office of Inspection.

THE Collector of the revenue will attend to the issuing of Licences to Retailers of foreign distilled Spirits and Wines, and to receive the Entries of Carriages during the whole week of the Session of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, in the beginning of next September, at the house of Mr. *Elisabet Pomeroy* in Northampton. At all other times in the same month he will attend the same business at his Office in Westfield.

ABEL WHITNEY, *Collector of the revenue.*

W-fd-4t. July 1796.

Drugs & Medicines.

FOR sale by the subscriber at his Drug-ist Shop a few rods north of the Meeting-House in Conway, a genuine assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

among which are many potent Medicines of no excellent quality. Those who believe to favour him with their custom may depend on having all commands in his line of business duly attended to, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant. RICHARD WELLS.

July 12, 1796.

Jonathan Lyman,

HAS just received a new supply of West-India and Hard Ware

GOODS;

together with those he had on hand will make a complete assortment.

Cash or notes, July 20, 1796.

The subscribers being appointed

Commissioners, by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors, to the estate of JOEL WRIGHT, late of Northampton, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent; and ten months being allowed to the creditors, from the 7th of July inst. to bring in their claims and prove their debts.

We do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said Service, at the house of Mr. ELISHA LYMAN, Innholder in said Northampton, on the first Monday of September, December and February next—from three to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN STODDARD, } *Commissioners.*
LEVI LYMAN.

Northampton, July 16th, 1796.

Asahel Pomeroy,

HEREBY notifies, that he has taken up a bright bay HORSE, with a white star in his forehead, 5 or 6 years old, stud forward. Northampton, July 19, 1796

Levi Shepherd,

HAS just imported from London, a quantity of Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, Drugs and Medicines, &c.

He has also received from Boston a large assortment of European and India GOODS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received, in addition to his aforesaid assortment of the 15th ult. a large supply of

BOOKS,

which makes his assortment compleat and extensive.—Public and Private Libraries may be supplied with Books, on the same terms as they can be at Boston or New-York.

Northampton, July 6, 1796.

ALL persons whose Accounts and Notes have been one year standing, are requested to call and settle the same by the first of August next, otherwise they must expect to settle with an Attorney.

WANTED, a Journeyman Blacksmith, to which good wages will be given.—Also, an Apprentice to said business. NATHAN STARKS.

Williamsburgh, July 6, 1796.

William Hooker, & Co.

HAVE just received a handsome and general assortment of European and West-India

GOODS,

which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, for ready pay, or approved credit.—Among which are W. I. and N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Salt, Cod-Fish, Cotton Wick, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c. 12d. Nails, Crockery, Sundry Queen's Ware, Window Glass, &c. &c.

All those who are indebted to said Company, either by Book or Note, and whose accounts have become due are requested to make speedy payment—they feel themselves gratified in giving credit to their customers, and with them to be grateful in making punctual payment.

Westhampton, June 28, 1796.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,
In a large Octavo Volume,
A COMPLETE
History of *Connecticut*,
from the time of the emigration of its first planters from England, in 1630, to 1792.

By BENJAMIN TRUMBULL, A.M.

CONDITIONS.

THE History will contain between five and six hundred pages, be printed on a good type and paper, be neatly bound and lettered. The price to subscribers will be *Two Dollars*, and to non-subscribers *two and a Quarter*.

Those who subscribe for twelve, and will be answerable for their amount, shall receive one gratis; and the usual allowance shall be made to Stationers, Merchants and Booksellers.

The writer has had free access to the public records and papers of the colony, and the history is well authenticated, by the records of Connecticut and New-Haven, of the United Colonies and particular towns, as well as by authentic history, tracts and manuscripts.

The collection of materials and the compilation of the history has been a work of great labour and considerable expence. Such a work has long been an object of general desire and expectation. The writer therefore flatters himself, that his friends and the friends of science in general, will give the subscription immediate encouragement.

The history will be put to the press as soon as the subscription papers have had time for a general circulation; and it is requested that they may be returned by the last of August next, to Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN, at *Hartford*, the delegated publishers of the work.

Hartford, (*Connecticut*) April 26, 1796.

* * *Subscriptions for the above work, are received by the Printer hereof, and Simeon Butler, at the Book Store Northampton.*

Stop Runaway!

25 Cents Reward!

ON the evening of the 6th inst. *John Bird*, an apprentice to the subscriber of Amherst, hoofe carpenter; made his escape from his master, and carried off sundry articles, to a considerable amount; He is about 18 years of age—dark hair—about 5 feet and 7 inches high—dark complexion—had with him a pea green coat, with a variety of other clothing.—Whoever will the said apprentice secure him, shall be entitled to the above reward.

ALL Persons are forbid harbouring said Runaway.

DAVID FOMROY.

July, 1796.

Robert Breck and Son,

INFORM their customers and others, they have just received an assortment of European and India

GOODS,

With a large and elegant assortment of Crockery and Glass-Ware—likewise, a number of tons of best Russia Iron and Hoop Iron—Blistered Steel, 4d 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, a large quantity of Bands, all sizes, 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Crown Window Glass, Brass Kettles and Skillets—a large assortment of London Pewter—a quantity of Bed Cords, Cod Lines and Cordage of different kinds, Sail Duck and Grindlers, with a great variety of articles too numerous to particularize, which will be sold uncommonly low, for cash or approved credit.

ALL persons whose accounts have been due more than six months, are called upon for the last time, in this way, to make immediate payment.

Northampton, July 6, 1796.

The co-partnership of *Nehemiah May* and Co.

being this day, by mutual agreement dissolved, they request all persons indebted to them, to make payment.

NEHEMIAH MAY,
JOHN TILLINGHAST.

Goshen, June 16, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, on the nineteenth inst. five sheep with halfpenny under fide ear and crop in the same; three do. with halfpenny under fide each ear; one do. with crop and slit in the right ear, halfpenny under fide of the same. Those ers or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID PORTER.

Williamsburgh, May 26, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscribers, a dark bay Mare COLT, supposed to be one year old past.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d.

Hadley, July 13th, 1796.

Wanted by the 15th of September,

60 cords of OAK, and 40 of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Cash, English or I. GOODS, will be paid on delivery, at the dwelling house of Lt. SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, in *Hatfield*. Any person willing to contract for the whole, or a part only; may have good terms by applying to the subscribers.

ISAAC MALTBY.
COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, 19th July, 1796.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE FARM, on which the subscriber lives, in the north part of Chesterfield,

WILLIAM BATES.

July, 1795.

Wanted, as an apprentice to

the PRINTING business, a *BOY* 14 years old Enquire of the PRINTER. May 11.

BLANKS,

FOR SALE, AT THIS
OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1796. [—No. 512.—]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An ACT to ascertain and fix the military establishment of 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 the military establishment of the United States, from and after the last day of October next be composed of the corps of artillerists and engineers, as established by the act, intituled, "An act providing for raising and organizing a corps of artillerists and engineers;" two companies of light dragoons, who shall do duty on horse or foot, as the direction or the President of the United States; and four regiments of infantry, of eight companies each; the company of dragoons shall consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter, and fifty two privates, and shall be armed and accoutred in such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each regiment of infantry shall consist of one lieutenant-colonel commandant, two majors, one adjutant, one pay master, one quarter master, one forgeon, two surgeon's mates, eight captains, eight lieutenants, eight ensigns, two serjeant majors, two quarter master-serjeants, two senior musicians, thirty two serjeants, thirty two corporals, fifteen musicians, and four hundred and fifteen privates: *Provided always*, that the President of the United States may, in his discretion, appoint an additional number of surgeon's mates, not exceeding ten, and distribute the same, according to the necessity of the service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one major general, with two aids de camp, one brigadier general, who may chuse his brigade major from the captains or subalterns of the line; which brigade major shall receive the monthly pay of twenty four dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, be entitled to four rations of provisions, for his daily subsistence; and whenever he shall not be furnished by the public, to ten dollars per month, in lieu thereof; and whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, to ten dollars per month in lieu thereof;—one quarter-master general; one inspector, who shall do the duty of adjutant general; and one paymaster general: and that the adjutants, quarter masters and pay masters of regiments shall be appointed from the subalterns of their respective regiments.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged, the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the legion of the United States, and light dragoons, in such manner, as to form and complete out of the same, twelve companies aforesaid, and two companies of light dragoons: And if the forementioned officers, privates and musicians shall be considered, from and after the last day of October next, discharged from the service of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the corps of artillerists and engineers be completed, conformably to the act of the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, establishing the same, and prescribing the number and term of enlistments, and the method of organization.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed in the recruiting service, to keep up, by enlistments, the corps of artillerists, infantry and dragoons aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive, for every active limited recruit, duly enlisted and mustered, of at least five feet five inches in height, and not under the age of eighteen, nor above the age of forty-five years, the sum of two dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each soldier now in the service of the United States, or discharged therefrom, subsequent to the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, who shall re-enlist, for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of fifteen dollars; and to each person now in the army of the United States, or discharged, as above, who shall hereafter re-enlist for the term aforesaid, a bounty of fourteen dollars: but the payment of four dollars of the bounty for each and every man so enlisting, shall be deferred, until he shall have joined the corps, in which he is to serve.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every non-commissioned officer, private and musician of the artillery and infantry, shall receive, annually, the following articles of uniform cloathing, to wit; one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woolen, and two pair of linen overhalls, four pair of shoes, four shirts, four pair of socks, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of buckles.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That suitable cloathing be provided for the dragoons, adapted to the nature of the service, and conformed, as near as may be, to the value of the cloathing allowed to the infantry and artillery.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That every non-commissioned officer, private and musician shall receive, daily, the following rations of provisions, to wit;—one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, one pound of bread, or flour, half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey; and at the rate of one quart of gill, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of flour, and one pound of candles, to every hundred rations.

Sec. 11. *Provided always, 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 the rations, and half a pint of salt, in addition to every hundred of their rations.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the military establishment be, as follows;—a major general, one hundred and sixty six dollars; a brigadier general, one hundred and four dollars; quarter-master, inspector, and paymaster, generals, each, in addition to their pay in the line, twenty five dollars; principal artificer, forty dollars; second artificer, twenty six dollars; fourteen colonel commandant, seventy five dollars; major of artillery and of dragoons, fifty five dollars; major of infantry, fifty dollars; paymaster, adjutant and regimental quarter-master, in addition to their pay in the line, ten dollars; captain, forty dollars; lieutenant, twenty six dollars; ensigns and cornets, twenty dollars; surgeons, forty five dollars; surgeon's mates, thirty dollars; serjeant-majors, and quarter-master serjeants, eight dollars; senior musicians, seven dollars; serjeants, seven dollars; corporals, six dollars; musicians, five dollars; private, four dollars; artificers allowed to the infantry and artillery, *fourteen* and saddlers to the dragoons, each, eight dollars; matrons and nurses to the hospital, eight dollars.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers aforesaid shall be entitled to receive, for their daily subsistence, the following number of rations of provision;—a major general, fifteen rations; a brigadier-general, twelve rations; a lieutenant colonel commandant, ten rations; a quarter master, inspector and paymaster, generals, each, six rations; and each aid-de-camp, shall receive the monthly pay of twenty four dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, be entitled to four rations of provisions, for his daily subsistence; and whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, to ten dollars per month, in lieu thereof; a captain, three rations; a lieutenant, ensign and cornet, each, two rations; a surgeon, three rations; a surgeon's mate, two rations; a principal, and second artificer, each, two rations or money in lieu thereof, at the option of the said officers, at the posts respectively, where the rations shall become due; and if at such posts, supplies are not furnished by contract, then such allowance, as shall be deemed equitable, having reference to former contracts, and the position of the place in question.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers herein after described shall, whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, receive at the rate of the following enumerated sums, per month, inflead thereof, to wit; a major general, twenty dollars; a brigadier general, fifteen dollars; quarter master, inspector and paymaster generals, each, twelve dollars; lieutenant colonel commandant, twelve dollars; major, ten dollars; captain of dragoons, eight dollars; lieutenant & cornet, each, six dollars; surgeons, ten dollars; surgeon's mate, six dollars; principal artificer, paymaster, adjutant & regimental quarter-master, each, six dollars.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform cloathing or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board their ship or vessel any one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned, for any term, not exceeding one year.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That no non-commissioned officer or private shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, for any debt under the sum of twenty dollars.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private shall desert from the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties, mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liable to serve, for and during such a period, as shall, with the time he may have served, previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment, and such further time shall and may be added to the term of his regimental, or garrison court-martial, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the fentences of general courts martial, in time of peace, extending to the loss of life, the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall extend to the infliction of corporal punishment, by stripes and lashes, shall be referred for the decision of the President of the United States, in whose absence from the seat of government, the sentence shall be carried into execution, or otherwise, as he shall judge proper.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, private or musician of the militia, shall be ordered or disabled, while in the line of his duty, in public service, he shall be placed on the list of the invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay, and under such regulations, as shall be directed by the President of the United States for the time being: *Provided always*, that the rate of compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall never exceed, for the highest disability, half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being so disabled or wounded; and that the rate of compensation to non commissioned officers, privates and musicians, shall never exceed five dollars per month: *And provided also*, that all inferior disabilities shall reside the person so disabled, to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non commissioned officers, privates and musicians aforesaid shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, [except so much of the same as is by this act altered or amended] as far as the same may be applicable to the continuation of the United States; or by such rules and articles, as may hereafter by law be established.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, non commissioned officer, private and musician aforesaid, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit; "I A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully, against their enemies or opposers whomsoever, and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That from such of any act or acts, now in force, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; saving nevertheless, such parts thereof, as relate to the establishments or term of service of any of the troops, which, by this act, are continued on the present military establishment of the United States.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the general staff, as authorized by this act, shall continue in service until the fourth day of next March, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—May the thirtieth, 1796.
GO: WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

MARBOIS REPORT
TO THE FRENCH COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS, ON THE SUBJECT OF MARITIME PRIZES.

AT a moment when the measures adopted by the Executive of our government, relative to the sale of French prizes, appears to have excited apprehensions in the minds of many good citizens, it would afford peculiar satisfaction to perceive that on this article no step has been taken—the policy and justice of which is not fully recognized by our gallic allies!—A circumstance which clearly evinces, that were the Constituted Authorities of the two nations left to themselves, unaided by collateral prejudices, but few circumstances would intervene to interrupt the harmony which ought ever to prevail between two Republics, whose common object is the establishment of a free government. Corroborative of this sentiment, I forward you the following translated extract from the Report of BARBE MARBOIS, made to the *Council of Ancients*, upon the resolution relative to decisions upon Maritime Prizes:—As the speech involves the matter of a local nature I have extracted such parts only as are interesting to American Yours, AMICUS.

WE now pass to the second part of the resolution:—After having prescribed the process to be followed when the flags of the enemy are brought as prizes into the ports of the Republic, it anticipates the case when they will be conducted into *foreign ports*, and regulates by articles four, five and six, the mode which ought then to be pursued. We will in the first place examine, colleagues, whether the precision to delineate in the laws, has not impaired the clearness of this;—the first of these three articles provides that the Chancellors of the Consulates shall discharge with respect to prizes, the formalities prescribed by the law of the third of *Brumaire*, to the Judges of Peace. The commission have confided this task to the consular treaties with foreign powers, with which it has been able to have communication, and from the comparison of them with each other, there has resulted several observations which it is about to submit to you. Article 6th of the law of the 3d *Brumaire* last, provides that prisoners belonging to a captured ship, shall be given into the custody of a Judge of peace," but if they are in like manner placed in the custody of the Chancellor of the Consulate" it is most of course declare that the captivity which is not terminated by this deposit, cannot take place in the port of a country or an ally: for we do not intend to subject to the rigor of foreign their liberty; their captain or mafter gives a receipt to the chancellor of the Consulate, which the latter forwards to the minister to whom he is subordinate, and this receipt passes in the respective exchanges, which are made with the enemy to procure the enlargement of an equal number of French prisoners. Humanity and justice command at the same time, that from the funds of the prize there should be remitted to the captains thus liberated, a sufficiency to subsist, until they have found some employ or an opportunity of returning to their country; Articles 7, 8, and 9, of this same resolution of the 3d Brumaire, suppose the exercise of a jurisdiction which belongs undoubtedly to the judges of peace throughout the Republic, since the legislative authority has attributed it to them; but whether the discharge, the proclamation, advertisement, the sale by a public auctioneer and the other acts of territorial power, can unequivocally be exercised by the chancellors in foreign ports? Is a question which your committee did not answer until they had, examined the principles of the resolution which attributes to the Consuls the judgment of the validity of prizes after the arrangement of the process by the chancellor of the Consulate—Here, colleagues, your committee have recollected those eternal maxims which regulated the duties of a society towards itself & its relations with other societies—*From its duties towards itself are deduced its independence, the unity of power and that of jurisdiction. The same principles prohibit the introduction of any foreign public authority whatever, into the bosom of the empire.* From its relation with other nations emanate different duties, among which there are but two which relate to the subject we are treating upon; these are the first reciprocity of usage, and next the obligation of contributing as far as it is in our power to the happiness of other nations, to their prosperity and to the preservation of the peace they enjoy; this right of nations has received by treaties and conventionary different modifications, from times even reflections, and a positive right has been introduced, which might be compared in its variety to those written customs, which diversified our civil rights, the child of the legislation of an hundred heretofore independent and isolated Nations.

But these Treaties, these Conventions, all agree with respect to the jurisdiction of the Consuls, that it is exercised to take cognizance of the territory, the distribution of justice: We every day see the Consul sending an attentive eye to difficulties, arid to their details, but worthy of it from the grandeur and importance of the object we are therefore not apprised here of the forfeiture by the analysis of the treaties which we have been obliged to consult, in order to make a just application of rules to the resolution which is offered for your approbation.

The treaty of 1765 between *France* and *Spain*, provides, that if French captains, mariners or paffengers shall prefer the right of applying to the justice of the country."

The treaty of commerce of 1769, between *France* and the city of *Hamburgh* announce article 9th, the design of establishing in that free and Imperial city of the *French Hanse*, a French tribunal to decide the differences which arise in the city; but this establishment was found to be unsuited every principle, and the article has never been put in execution.

We read the following in a treaty figned in 1776, between *France* and the Republic of *Arragon*—Causes which may interest Frenchmen on the one part and foreigners on the other shall be subject to the cognizance of the judges of the country." "Consuls cannot intermeddle in any thing which regards either the subject of the country or foreigners."

The treaty of commerce of 1778, between *France* and the *United States of America*, prohibits the officers of admiralty of American ports into which Frenchmen may conduct their prizes, from a cognizance of the validity of such prizes and reciprocally: But this same article adds, that they may freely *depose* to be conducted to the ports of *armament, and the spirit of the treaty is, that judgment shall be rendered in the country of the enemy whose the captor is a citizen, but sent to the Consuls.* By the terms of the 2nd article of the same treaty, no enmies can sell prizes (taken from Frenchmen) in the ports of the United States, nor discharge any part of the cargo and reciprocally for prizes taken from Americans and conducted into French ports.

The 5th "article of the convention of 1782, between *France* and the States General of the United Provinces, provides that prizes taken by the ships of war or cruisers of either of the two nations, shall be admitted into their respective ports, that they may be there discharged and held agreeable to the formalities practiced in the place where the prize may be conducted;" means that the legitimacy of prizes captured by French ships of war, shall be decided conformable to French laws, and reciprocally:—This article as well as all which precede it, is far from fupposing that the Consul shall pronounce upon the legality of the prize.

Agreeable to the treaty between *France* and *Great Britain*, Judgments upon prizes are referred to the Courts of Admiralty; and we find in the 3rd article the following article, too well fulfilled perhaps by the officials of the sheriff, Courts of Admiralty to the will of the British ministry: "Judgments shall be decided by Judges superior to all fufpicion, and who have no interest in the point in question."

The treaty of Commerce of 1785, between *France* and *Sweden*, attributes to the Consuls, an authority over the crews of the ships of the nation, and even judgment upon disputes which arise between seamen of their nation; but this disposition does not extend beyond the crews; the "5th article leaves the Consuls only the right of a voluntary arbitration over their countrymen;" it adds, that if either of the two parties do not consent to recur to the authority of his own Consul, they may apply to the local tribunals and both parties shall be subject to the judgment of such tribunal."

In vain has your commission fought for the establishment of a jurisdiction of French Consuls in foreign countries, of such a nature as that when

POETRY.

From the Pennsylvania HERALD, *printed at York.*

ODE, written on the 4th of *July*, 1796.

'TIS time I'm proud to greet the day,
And praise it in my warmest lay,
That spread our blessings round;
While virtues raise the inspiring song,
And harmony resn'd prolong,
In animating sound.

I hear, I listen to the strains,
With voice with rapturous eye the plains,
Where pure Codorus rolls;
While *Washington* thy praises hung,
In gratitude on every tongue,
Amidst their cheerful bowls.

While lo, to yonder sylvan scene,
Baptized of yon the federal green,
The swains concordant fleet:
When all the grove with concert rang,
Such strains as Polish'd Grecians sung,
And *Washington* might hear.

Whose wisdom still with virtue fraught,
Refulgent glow'd in every thought,
Knew'st every train to scan,
Echo affirms the praise is due,
And lo, to pay her tribute too,
Rehears'd it o'er again.

The Democrat disgrac'd shall pine,
While round thy temples laurels shine;
By Hal's virtuous train,
His merits must then cease to sing.
For who shall count them as they spring;
Or name the stars of heaven.

EPISTLE TO AN HEIRESS.

MARIA! I'm refolved to tell my pain,
In spite of diffidence it muft be told,
Torment, you know, will make the dumb complain.
(For inftance,) Balaam's cudgelled breaft of old.
Then oh! attend thou faireft of the fair.
Let one fweet fmile a ray of hope impart,
In pity deign to hear my humble prayer,
And bath forever from my aching heart.
'Tis not the pouting lip of rofy dye,
Nor breaft where all the loves delighted rove,
Nor the blue anguifh of the fparkling eye,
That in my bofom rous'd the flame of love.
The lip, and breaft, and eye, I much admire,
But charms lefs tranfient, rob my foul of reft:
Thy gold, thy guineas fire me all on fire.
I long to rummage your papa's old chefl.
But different eyes are ftruck with different charms,
Here's Damon pierc'd by Cupid's poifonous dart,
Would gladly take you to his longing arms,
And aflc no portion with you but—a *heart.*
Then, Maria, let him have his wifhes,
And likewife pity my poor tortured breaft,
To me your money give, yourfelf to him.
And make at once, a couple of us bleft.

EPIGRAM.

True African Wit.

OLD CATO, on his death bed lying,
Worn out with work and almoft dying,
With prefence heard his friends propofe
What bearers for him they had chofe—
There's *Caf* and *Cafar*, *Pomp* and *Plato*;
"Dev will do fave well," quoth CATO,
And *Bantam Phillips*—now for t'other
We muft take *Scipio*, *Bantam's* brother.
"I do," old CATO faid with grin,
"Scip rafcal, tell about me lies,
And get me whip'd," ki, 'tis all one,
Scip fhall be bearer, *Scip* or none.
"Mind me," quoth CATO, "if dat cur,
Dat *Scip*, come bearer, I wont tir !"

A YOUNG gentleman, the outfide of whofe head was, by far the beft part of it, defired a young lady where he boarded to drefs his hair—She complied, and after fpending as the thought fufficient time upon it defired to know whether it fuited him—He went to the glafs and obferved that it wanted a little alteration—She immediately made the propofed amendment, and then wifhed to know if it was not much better. He replied that it would, but that ftill there was one lock, which was not quite as it fhould be. She with much good nature arranged the offending lock in its proper place—" Very well," exclaimed he, looking in the glafs, with great fatisfaction at his own appearance, "it does very well now." "Thirdead," added he putting his hand upon it, "if this head I would not give for any lady in North America." "If you had been at the fiege of "*Samaria*," faid fhe, "you would have ftood a chance to have gotten *eighty pieces of filver for it.*"

* 2. *Kings* iv. 25. *And there was a great famine in Samaria and behold they befieged it until an ass's head was fold for fourfcore pieces of filver.*

From a LONDON PAPER.

DERBY ASSIZES

WHICH moft juftly fully engaged the attention of the publick was a charge againft a woman of the name of Ann Hoon, aged twenty-five, for the murder of her infant child, about fourteen months old; the circumftances of this murder were as follow: On Friday laft this poor creature, who is the wife of a labouring man, was about to beat her oven, and being ftunt of wood, had broken down a rail or two from the fentings round the plantation of a gentleman in the neighborhood; fome of her neighbors threatened her with a profecution, and told her fhe would be tranfported for it.

This fo much alarmed her mind, and the idea of being feparated from her child, whom fhe had always appeared remarkably fond of, fo wrought on her imagination, that fhe formed the horrible defign of putting her to death, in order that, by forrecetting herfelf into the hands of juftice, fhe might be executed for the murder, and fo be forever reunited in heaven to that babe whom fhe had loved more than life. As foon, therefore, as her huftand was gone out to his labour, fhe proceeded to put this diabolical defign into execution; fhe filled a large tub with water, and taking the child in her arms, was about to plunge it into the water, when the babe fmiling in its mother's face, diftreffed her for a moment; and fhe found herfelf unable to commit the horrid act.—She then lulled the babe to fleep at the breaft, and wrapping a cloth round it, plunged it into the tub; and held it under water till life became extinct. She then took it out of the tub, and laid it on the bed and taking her hat and cloak, locked her ftreet door, and left the key at a neighbor's for her huftband when he fhould return from his labor: She then proceeded to walk eight miles to a magiftrate and requefting admiffion, to him, told him the whole ftory, concluding with an earneft defire immediately to be executed. She was tried this morning, and many ftrong inftances of infanity for fome years paft appearing the Jury found her —*Not guilty.*

POLITICKS WITH NAPLES.

[*Extracted from the French Journal l' Ami des Lois.*]

"THE kingdom of Naples is the moft conftderable and powerful ftate in Italy, and comprifing Sicily, has nearly fix millions of inhabitants, thirty four millions of livres of revenue, thirty thoufand foldiers, a marine force of twelve fail of the line of frigates, and a very active commerce. The circumference of the kingdom is 1800 miles—the moft fertile of that it has more than 400 leagues of coaft, which is protected by twenty fortified places, and 300 redoubts difpofed at equal diftances upon the fhore where a defcent might be attempted; thus the country can with eafe be defended.

"The city of Naples, 330 leagues diftant from Paris, contains nearly four hundred thoufand fouls; the port is fmall, but the road is very good. It can hold four of three deckers, and twenty frigates, tartans. Trade, the military fervices and publick worfhip are almoft all in the hands of foreigners; the mafs of the people, formained the Lazzaroni, eftimated at 30,000, all devoted to thofe who pay them; more than one half of them they fhoot the Turcs.

"The Commercial productions of Naples are confift in oil-nuts, foaps, artificial flowers, confectionary, dried raifins, catgut, vermicelli, ftiles and Spanifh fnuff.

"Sicily is juftly called the granary of Italy: It is 60 miles long, and forty broad; contains a million of inhabitants, and feveral commodious ports. Its produces seem in great abundance and excellent wines; its principal trade conffts in filk, honey, wax, fugar and wool; there are gold, filver and iron mines, precious ftones of all kinds, and very fine coral is caught on the coaft.

"Naples & Sicily would be the moft delightful places of abode in the world if they were not continually threatened by earthquakes and the fatal eruptions of Vefuvius and Etna.

"The king of Naples is fo influenced by his wife, filter to Maria Antoinette, and Joleph the 2d, that he knows no other intereffs than thofe of Auftria. He would never accede to the Family Compact; and he prefers incurring the difpleafure of the king of Spain his father, by preferving his Prime Miniffer, Acton, the fworn enemy of France and Spain, and fo attached to the Imperial and Britifh Courts, that he has induced the king to grant them free admiffion into all his ports, and to furnifh them daily with all poffible affiftance in troops, money, and provifions. He is one of our moft bitter enemies.

"In this ftate of things what ought France to do?

"She ought to unite with the king of Spain, now become her friend and ally, to force the King of Naples to throw off the Auftrian yoke: to engage the queen to confine herfelf to the care & education of her children; to eftablifh the Miniffer Acton in refpect to his wife; Spanifh miniffer; and finally, to make a common caufe with the French Republick, Spain and Sardinia. Thefe four powers actuated by the fame fpirit and will, would acquire that confequence, credit and preminence that are due to them."

THOMAS PAINE.

Lately prefented a Pamphlet to the National Convention, on the Decline and Fall of the Engliih Syftem of Finance. The remarks which follow are from it.

Let Financiers diretfly fyftems of credit as they will, it is neverthelefs true, that every fyftem of credit, is a fyftem of paper money. Two experiments have already been made upon paper money: the one in America, the other in France. In both thofe cafes the whole capital was emitted, and the whole capital, which in America was called continental money, and in France affignats, appeared in circulation; the conffquence of which was, that the quantity became fo enormous, and fo difproportioned to the neceffity of purchafing, and to the quantity of objects upon which it could be employed, that the market, if I may fo expreis it, was glutted with it, and the value of it fell.—Between five and fix years determined the fate of thofe experiments. The fame fate would have happened to gold and filver. Could gold and filver have been iffued in the fame abundant manner as paper had been, and confined within the country as paper money always is, by having no circulation out of it, or to fpeak on a larger fcale, the fame thing would happen to the world, could the world be glutted with gold and filver, as America and France has been with paper.

The Engliih fyftem differs from that of America and France in this one particular, that its capital is kept out of fight, that is, it does not appear in circulation. Were the whole capital of the national debt, which at the time I write this, is almoft four hundred million pounds fterling, to be emitted in affignats, or bills, it would ftink in an inftant: thofe of America and France have done it. The capital part of thefe, becaufe the quantity of them could be more difproportioned to the quantity of population in England, than was the cafe in either of the other two countries. A nominal pound fterling in thofe bills would not be worth one penny.

But though the Engliih fyftem, by this keeping the capital out of fight, is preferved from ftiff deftruction, as in the cafe of America and France, it neverthelefs approaches the fame fate, and will arrive at it with the fame certainty, though by a flower progrefs. The difference is altogether in the degree of fpeed by which the two fyftems approach their fate, which, fpeaking round numbers, is as twenty to one; that is, the Engliih fyftem, that of funding the capital inftead of iffuing it, contains within itfelf a capacity of enduring twenty times longer than the fyftems adopted by America and France; and at the end of that time it will arrive at the fame common grave, the Prieft's field, of paper money.

The datter, I take for this propofition of twenty to one, is the difference between a capital and the intereft at five per cent. Twenty times the intereft is equal to the capital. The accumulation of paper money in England is in proportion to the accumulation of the intereft upon every new loan, and therefore the progrefs of diffolution is twenty times ilower than if the capital were to be remitted and put into circulation immediately. Every twenty years in the Engliih fyftem is equal to one year in the French and American fyftems.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks & Canals* on Connecticut river, in the County of Hampfhire, at South Hadley—holden July 14th, 1796.

THE Superintendent is requefted and authorized to appoint a Pilot or Pilots, and fuch other aid as fhall be neceffary to convey loaded boats up and down the Willimanfet Falls, and to give public notice of the perfons by him fo appointed; and the Proprietors will pay all fuch aid and charge that fhall be fufficient on faid Falls—Provided that Boats not too deeply laden for fuch navigation fhall be put under the direction of their Pilots, or either of them, and that the Boats or boats belonging to the boat fhall aid and affift in managing the boat according to the directions of the Pilots—and provided that the boat or goods receiving damage in paffing down the faid Falls have paid toll at the Canal—and provided alfo, that the boat or goods receiving damage in coming up the faid Falls are owned above the Canal, and were to have paffed thro' it.

The foregoing is extracted from the Records of the Proprietors,

Attefl.—THOMAS DWIGHT, *Pro. Cl.*

Public notice is hereby given, that the fubfcriber, by virtue of power veiled in him by the Proprietors aforementioned, hath appointed Enf. *Jofeph Griffwold, Tyler French, & Capt. Enoch Chapin*, as Pilots to conduct loaded boats over Willimanfet Falls,—the two former for boats paffing up, the latter boats paffing down faid Falls—and that he hath appointed Mr. *Joel Lyman* a Patrol for conducting Boats to and from the Guard Lock.

R. PRESCOTT, Superintendant.

Lands for Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE thoufand, one hundred acres of excellent Land, fituate on Hudfon river, 90 miles north of Albany, 25 from Lake Champlain, and 15 from a flourifhing fettlement. With confidence the fubfcriber can recommend this tract of Land (having viewed it himfelf) to thofe who may be inclined to purchafe, and become actual fettlers, not only for the exceeding fertility of the land, but on account of its advantageous fituation in refpect to water, it having three rivers paffing through it, the Hudfon and two other bold ftreams, affording convenient mill feats, and dividing the whole tract into four parts nearly equal. Payments made eafy to the purchafers.—For particular information apply to

DANIEL COLT.

Hadley, July 20. 1796.

Nathaniel Fowle,

INFORMS the public, that he has juft received a general aflortment of Engliih and India

GOODS,

Among which are a variety of rich Silks, viz. Mens's Sattins and Florentines, Luteftrings of various colours, India Perfians—A beautiful aflortment of Ribbons for Sailors, &c.—Good Broad Cloths, various colours—A variety of Veft Patterns, Twill'd and Clouded Nankeen, Plain, do. by the bundle or fingle piece, India Cottons, all widths, Muflins and Muflinetts, Dimities, Lidlin Muflin Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's, do.—A variety of Lace, plated and gilt Coat and Veft Buttons, Imperial, do. all colours, Ingrain'd Silk, all colours, Officers Epaulets, &c. &c.

The above, with a number of other articles, will be fold as low as can be purchafed.

Northampton, July 20. 1796.

Office of Infpection.

THE Collector of the revenue will attend to the iffuing of Licences to Retailers of foreign diftilled Spirits and Wines, and to receive the Entries of Carriages during the whole week of the Seffion of the Court of Common Pleas and General Seffions of the Peace, in the beginning of next September, at the houfe of Mr. *Ifrahel Parmely* in Northampton. At all other times in the fame month he will attend the fame bufinefs at his Office in Weftfield.

ABEL WHITNEY, *Collector of the revenue.*

Weftfield, July 1796.

Drugs & Medicines.

FOR fale by the fubfcriber at his Druggift Shop a few rods north of the Meeting-Houfe in Conway, a genuine aflortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

among which are many patent Medicines of an excellent quality. Thofe who incline to favour him with their cuftom may depend on having all commands in his line of bufinefs duly attended to, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble fervant. RICHARD WELLS.

July 12, 1796.

Jonathan Lyman,

HAS juft received a new fupply of Weft-India and Hird Ware

GOODS;

together with thofe he had on hand will make a complete aflortment.

Chefterfield, July 20, 1796.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE FARM, on which the fubfcriber lives, in the north part of Chefterfield.

WILLIAM BATES.

July, 1796.

Robert Breck and Son,

INFORM their cuftomers and others, they have juft received an aflortment of European and India

GOODS,

With a large and elegant aflortment of Crockery and Glafs Ware—Likewife, a number of tons of beft Ruffia Iron and Hoop L. Bluftered Steel, 4, 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, a large quantity of Brads, all fizes, 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Crown Window Glafs, Brafs Clifts and Skillets—a large aflortment of London Pewter—a quantity of Bed Cords, Cod Lines and Cordage of different kinds, Sand Rubs and Grindftones, with a great variety of articles too numerous to particularize, which will be fold uncommonly low, for cafh or approved credit.

All perfons whofe accounts have been due more than fix months, are called upon for the laft time, in this way, to make immediate payment.

Northampton, July 6. 1796.

The co-partnerfhip of *Nebreich May* and *Co.*

being this day, by mutual agreement diffolved, they request all perfons indebted to them, to make payment.

NEHEMIAH MAY,
JOHN TILLINGHARST.

Goflien, June 16. 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of

the fubfcriber, on the nineteenth inft. fire fheep with halfpenny under fide each ear and crop in the fame; three do. with halfpenny under fide each ear and flit in the right ear, halfpenny under fide of the fame. Thefe fheep or owners are defired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FORTER.

Williamfburgh, May 26. 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of

the fubfcriber, a dark bay Mare COLT, fuppofed to be one year old paft.—The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d.

Hadley, July 13 h, 1796.

Wanted by the 15th of September,

60 tons of OAK, and 40 of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Cafh, Englifh or W. I. GOODS, will be paid on delivery, at the dwelling-houfe of Lt. SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, in *Hatfield.* Any perfon wifhing to contract for the whole or a part only; may have good terms by applying to the fubfcribers.

ISAAC MALTERY,
LAWTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, 19th Jan. 1796.

The fubfcribers being appointed Commiffioners,

by the Hon. ELIZUR PORTER, Efq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampfhire, to receive and examine all the claims of the feveral creditors, to the eftate of JOEL BARLOW, late of Northampton, in faid County, deceafed, reprefented infolvent; and two months being allowed to the creditors, from the 5th of July inftant, to bring in their claims and prove their debts.

Notice is hereby give notice, that we fhall attend faid bufinefs, at the houfe of Mr. ELISHA LYMAN, Innholder in faid Northampton, on the firft Mondays in September, December and February next—from three to fix o'clock P. M. on each of faid days.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN STODDARD,
LEVI LYMAN,
Commiffioners.

Northampton, July 16th, 1796.

Afahel Pomeroy,

HEREBY notifies, that he has taken up a bright bay HORSE, with a white ftar in his forehead, 5 or 6 years old, ftood forward. in Northampton, July 19, 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS juft imported from London, a quantity of Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, Drugs and Medicines, &c.

He has alfo received from Boflon a large aflortment of European and India GOODS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glafs, Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allfpice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

Simeon Butler,

HAS juft received, in addition to his eftablifhment of the 15th inft. a large fupply of

BOOKS,

which makes his aflortment compleat and extenfive—Public and Private Libraries may be fupplied with Books, on the fame terms as they can be at Boflon or New-York.

Northampton, July 6, 1796.

LOST between Norwich &

Affonfield 1ft March, an old Leather POCKET-BOOK, with two notes of hand thirty pounds each, figned by *Jofeph Shepard*, and one of three pounds figned by *Leonard Aldrich*, and fundry receipts.—Whoever will return faid Pocket-Book fhall have two dollars reward and neceffary charges paid, by

JAMES ALDRICH.

Affonfield, July 19. 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND, lying in *Hawley*, containing ninety acres.—Enquire of

MOSES ROGERS.

Hawley, July 21. 1796.

ALL perfons whofe Accounts and Notes have been one year ftanding, are requefted to call and fettle the fame by the firft of Auguft next, otherwife they muft expect to fettle with an Attorney.

WANTED, a Journeyman Blackfmith, to which good wages will be given.—Alfo, an Apprentice to faid bufinefs.

NATHAN STARKS.

Williamsburgh, July 6. 1796.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1796. [—No. 519.—]

LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth of Maffachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety fix.

An ACT for eftablifhing a Turnpike Gate on fuch Road, as fhall be made at the place, and according to the provifions of this Act.

WHEREAS the Highways leading through the towns of Palmer and Weftern, in circuitous, rocky, and mountainous, and there is much travelling over the fame, and the expence of ftraitening, making, and repairing an Highway through thofe towns in a good ftate of the fame may be fafe and convenient for travellers with horfes and carriages, would be much greater than ought to be required of the faid towns under their prefent circumftances:

BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Reprefentatives, in General Court aflembled, and by the authority of the fame, That Levi Pease, Ephraim Mower, Nathaniel Gotham, Mofes Bliff, Thomas Dwight, Jonathan Dwight, Dwight Foller, John Hollings, David Sexton, Samuel Fowler, Daniel Goulding, Ebenezer Hoot, Samuel Sheldon, John Hooker, Erafus Lyman, Jofeph Lyman, Levi Lincoln, Pliny Merrick, Ebenezer Mattoon, jun. Charles Phelps, Nathaniel Paine, Warham Parks, Benjamin Prefcott, William Sheperd, Levi Shepard, Simeon Strong, Phinehas Upham, Samuel Ward, John Williams, Samuel Flagg, Salem Towne, and all fuch perfons as fhall be affociated with them and their fucceffors, fhall be a Corporation by the name of "The Firft Maffachufetts Turnpike Corporation," and fhall by that name fue and be fued, and fhall have a common feal and enjoy all the privileges and powers, which are by law incident to Corporations, for the purpofe of laying out and making a Turnpike Road from Weftern bridge near the Upper Mills, fo called in Weftern, in the County of Worcefter, to the County Road, near the houfe lately called Scott's Tavern, in Palmer, in the County of Hampfhire, and for keeping the fame in repair, in fuch place of places as the faid Corporation fhall chufe for the fame; which Road fhall not be lefs than 50 feet in width in any place. And that when faid Turnpike Road fhall be fufficiently made, and fhall be fo adjudged and approved by the Juftices of the Supreme Judicial Court, any time thereof, in any County of this Commonwealth, then the faid Corporation fhall be authorized to erect a Turnpike Gate on the fame, in fuch manner as fhall be neceffary and convenient and fhall be entitled to receive from each traveller and paffenger the following rates of toll, that is to fay, for every coach, phaeton, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, drawn by two horfes, twenty five cents; and if drawn by more than two, an additional fum of four cents for each horfe; for every cart, wagon, or fled, drawn by two oxen or horfes, ten cents, and if by more than two, an additional fum of three cents for each horfe; for every chaife, chair, or other carriage, drawn by one horfe, nine cents; for every two wheel chaife, five cents; for all oxen, horfes, and neat cattle, led or driven, befides thofe attending teams and carriages, three cents each; for all fheep and fwine, three cents by the dozen, and in the fame proportion for a greater or leffs number.

And be it further enacted. That the faid Corporation may purchafe and hold any land over which they may make faid Road; and the Juftices of the Court of General Seffions of the Peace, in fuch County, are hereby authorized on application from faid Corporation, to lay out fuch Road or any part thereof, within their refpective jurifdictions, as, with the confent of faid Corporation, they may deem proper; and the faid Corporation fhall be liable to pay all damages which fhall accrue to any perfon by taking the land for fuch Road, where it cannot be obtained by voluntary agreement, to be eftimated by a Committee appointed by the Court of General Seffions of the Peace, in the County in which fuch damage fhall arife; fave ing to their party the right of trial by jury, according to the law which makes provifion for the recovery of damages happening by laying out public highways.

And be it further enacted, That if faid Corporation, their toll gatherers and others in their employ, fhall unreafonably delay or hinder any traveller or paffenger at faid gate, or fhall demand or receive more toll than is by this act eftablifhed, the Corporation fhall forfeit and pay a fum not exceeding ten dollars, nor lefs than one dollar, to be recovered before any Juftice of the Peace in either of the counties aforefaid,—where the offence fhall be committed, by any perfon injured, delayed or defrauded, in a fpecial action on the cafe; the writ in which fhall be ferved on the faid Corporation, by leaving a copy of the fame with the Treafurer or with fome Individual member of the faid Corporation, living within the county wherein the offence fhall be committed, or reading the contents thereof to faid Treafurer or individual member, at leaft feven days before the day of trial; and the Treafurer of faid Corporation or individual member, fhall be allowed to defend the fame fuit in behalf of the Corporation; and the Corporation fhall be liable to pay damages which fhall happen to any perfon from whom toll is by this act demandable, for any damages which fhall arife from defect of bridges or want of repairs within the fame way; and fhall alfo liable to a fine or prefentment of the grand Jury, for not keeping the fame way or the bridges thereon in good repair.

And be it further enacted. That if any perfon fhall cut, break down, or deftroy the faid Turnpike gate, or fhall forceably pafs, or attempt by force to pafs the fame without having firft paid the legal toll at fuch gate, fuch perfon fhall forfeit and pay a fum not exceeding forty dollars, nor lefs than two dollars to be recovered by the Treafurer of the faid Corporation, to their ufe in an action of trefpafs before any court proper to try the fame.

And if any perfon fhall with his carriage, team, cattle, or horfe, turn out of the faid road to pafs the faid Turnpike gate on ground adjacent thereto, with intent to avoid the payment of the toll due by virtue of this act, fuch perfon fhall forfeit and pay three times fo much as the legal toll would have been, to be recovered by the Treafurer of the faid Corporation to the ufe thereof in an action of debt on the cafe; Provided that nothing in this act fhall extend to hinder the faid Corporation to demand toll of any perfon, who fhall be paffing with his horfe or carriage, to or from public worfhip, or with his horfe, team, or cattle or on foot, to or from his common labour on his farm; or to or from any mill, or on the common and ordinary bufinefs of family concerns within the fame town. And provided alfo, that the faid Corporation fhall not demand any toll for faid Turnpike road when the fame fhall be made on the public Highway now exifting, nor ereft any gates thereon, until the Court of General Seffions of the Peace fhall difcontinue the fame.

And be it further enacted, That the fhares in the faid Turnpike road fhall be taken, deemed, and confidered to be perfonal eftate to all intents and purpofes.

And be it further enacted, That there fhall be a meeting of the faid Corporation held at the houfe of Simeon Dwight, Innholder in Weftern, in the county of Worcefter, on the fecond Monday of September next, for the purpofe of choofing a Clerk, and fuch other officers as may then and there be agreed upon by the faid Corporation, for regulating the concerns thereof; and that the faid Corporation may then and there agree upon fuch method of calling meetings in future, as they may judge proper.

And be it further enacted, That the books of the faid Corporation fhall at all times be fubject to be infpected and examined by a committee to be appointed by the General Court.

And be it further enacted, That the faid Corporation, at the place or places where the toll fhall be collected, fhall erect and keep conftantly expofed to view, a fign or board with the rates of toll of all the tollable articles fairly and legibly written thereon, in large or capital letters.

And be it further enacted, That the General Court may diffolve the faid corporation, whenever it fhall appear to their fatisfaction, that the income, arifing from the faid toll, fhall have fully compenfated to the faid Corporation, for all monies they may have expended, in building, making, repairing, and taking care of the faid Road, together with an intereft thereon at the rate of twelve per centum by the year; and thereupon the property of the faid Road, fhall be veffed in this Commonwealth, and be at their difpofal. *Provided,* That if the faid Corporation fhall neglect to complete the faid Turnpike road for the fpace of five years, from the paffing this Act, the fame fhall become void and of none effect.

And be it further enacted, That the faid Corporation, fhall within fix months after faid Road is completed, lodge in the Secretary's office, an account of the expence thereof—and that the faid Corporation fhall annually exhibit to the Governor and Council, a true account of the income, or dividend arifing from the faid toll, with their neceffary annual difburfement on faid Road,—and their books fhall at all times be fubject to the infpection of the Governor and Council when called for.

In the Houfe of Reprefentatives, June 11, 1796.

This Bill having had three feveral readings, paffed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 11, 1796.

This Bill having had two feveral readings, paffed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſident.*

By the Governor approved, June 11.

SAMUEL ADAMS,

True Copy—Attefl.

JOHN AVERY, *Secretary.*

EXTRACTS

FROM A JOURNEY INTO THE WESTERN TERRITORY, in 1796.

"FROM *Albany*, I proceeded to *Schenectady*, fifteen miles by ftage: *Schenectady* is a handfome-ly fituated little town on the banks of the *Mohawk* river. At this place I took an open boat, neceffary by three men; in which I paffed to Lake *Ontario*, without any other interruption than two fhort portages, one at the little falls of half a mile, round which they are now cutting a canal; the other of one mile, at Fort *Stanwix*, about one hundred miles weft of *Schenectady*; at which place I left the *Mohawk* river, and croffed the continent to *Ofwego*, one hundred miles more to the weft, where the Britifh hold a poft at the entire of Lake *Ontario*, commanded by a captain. The high price which batteaux for at prefent command in the United States, is the only inducement to conceive for fmuggling paft that poft, for except a few articles imported from the *Eaft Indies*, I found the retail fhops at *Kingfton* and *Niagara*, felling as low, and many articles, particularly woollens, lower than in the city of *Philadelphia*.

"From *Ofwego*, veffels fail to *Niagara*, *Kingfton*, and any other ports on the lake; but feldom more frequently continue along the fouth fhore of the lake to *Niagara*, about one hundred and twenty miles in open boats; finding a veffel here ready to fail for *Kingfton*, I embarked in her for that place, about two hours fail.

"From *Kingfton* I proceeded to *Niagara*, in a fchooner of upwards of one hundred tons burthen across this little fea of frefh water; a fea it may juftly be called, for we were a great part of the time out of the view of land on either hand, though paffages have been made in twenty hours; we enter the *Niagara* river between the fort and the town called *Newark*, with a beautiful profpect of both.

"The fort ftands in a commanding fituation on a point formed by the junction of the river and lake, cross the Eaft fide of the river, and is a regular fortification, in good repair, and well garrifoned.

"The mouth of this river affordes fafe and capacious harbour, fufficiently large for half the Britifh navy.

"The town of *Newark* is fronted in lat. 43 north, on the Weft banks of the river, extending along the lake about a mile, enjoying in the fummer the frefh breezes from both; it contains about every direction, plentifully fupplied with fifh at all feafons of the year. In the winter here are caught by feins, quantities of white fifh, which feem to be peculiar to that river, they are generally from two to fix pounds weight, and are confidered the beft fifh in the lakes; befides thefe burgen, bafs, and many other excellent fifh, are in great plenty; falmon are taken in all the rivers round the lake; thefe varieties of fifh are not only efteemed a luxury, but a great affiftance to new beginners in fupporting their families, many laying in half a dozen barrels or more for their winter's ufe.

"The lower landing at *Queenfton*, is about feven miles up the river from *Newark*, where the veffels difcharge their cargoes, and take in furs collected from three to one thoufand five hundred miles back, there have I feen four veffels of forty and one hundred tons burthen unloading at the fame time, and fometimes not lefs than forty waggons loaded in a day, which leads they carry ten miles to the upper landing-place of *Chippewa* creek, three miles paft the great falls.—From *Chippewa* the merchandize is tranfported in batteaux to Fort *Erie*, a diftance of eighteen miles and are fhipped there on board of veffels for *Detroit* and *Michilimackinac*.—*Detroit*, I was told was a pleafant country, though a low and marfhy foil, more noted for its fur trade, than its agriculture.

"*Niagara* is at prefent the temporary feat of government, conffting of a governor, a legiflative council, and houfe of aflembly chofen by the people; here annually in the month of May, they have the purpofe of legiflation. Members of the aflembly are chofen for four years, and have already fat three feffions.

"The freights of *Niagara*, from its peculiar fituation, being the channel through which all the produce of the vaft country above muft pafs, is looked forward to as a place of the firft conffequence, and where a farmer will at all times find a market for his produce, the tranfport being eafy from thence to the Atlantic. Here have I feen with amazement that famed cataract, which exceeds every defcription I have ever heard of it, but it would be idle in me to pretend to give you an idea of it—It ftrikes the eye with more grandeur and fublimity than the imagination can conceive.—Amongft many other natural curiofities, a fpring about two miles above thefe falls, attracts the attention of the curious; emitting a gas, or inflamable air, which, when confined in a pipe, and the flame applied to it, will boil the water of a tea kettle in ten minutes—Whether this may hereafter be applied by people for ufeful purpofes, time will determine. It was lately difcovered by cleaning away and burning the brufh under the bank of the river, to erect a mill, and was obferved after the brufh was conffumed to burn for three days together to the great affonifhment of the inhabitants.

"About three hundred miles weft of this is fort *Erie*, fituated on the eaft fide of the ftraights, between lake *Erie* and *Huron*, around which, a French fettlement was eftablifhed before the reduction of the province, but attending more to the Indian trade than agriculture, made but little progrefs as farmers. The Engliih fettlements lately begun are increafing with rapidity, and in higher ftate of cultivation, however the French have fine orchards, from which *Niagara* is fupplied with cyder and apples.

"To the northward of *Detroit* about three hundred and fifty miles, lies *Michilimackinac*, on an ifland between Lake *Huron* and *Michigan*, in about five miles round, and a good bed of gravel is to much greater advantage than from *New Orleans*, where the rapids of the *Miffiffippi* oppofe almoft unfurmountable difficulties in afcending it.

"This four, the forts of *Detroit*, *Niagara*, and *Ofwego*, fell within the United States, when the lines of feparation were drawn, at the treaty of peace, in the year one thoufand feven hundred and eighty three; fort *Miami*, which was built by the Britifh lately, is alfo within thofe lines."

HANOVER. (*Germany*) April 22.

We learn that 21 000 *Hanoverian* infantry, fix regiments of cavalry, and all the artillery, are to poft themfelves immediately in march towards *Weftphalia*, to form the cordon of the armed neutrality. Thefe troops will be joined to 40,000 *Pruffians*, from *Holftein*, and 4000 *Brunfwickers*.

The Duke of *Brunfwick* will have the Command in Chief of this corps. From 20. to 25 000 *Pruffians* are expected to pafs through this country towards the end of the month. The chancery of *M. le Baron de Hardenberg*, is expected here to-morrow, and the Minifter himfelf on the day after.

APRIL 26.

Yeflerday evening *M Dohm*, the *Pruffian* Minifter, arrived here, and Baron *Hardenberg* is expected every moment. We are affured that the firft *Pruffian* troops will arrive here on the 5th of next month. It is alfo faid, that *M. Hardenberg*, after making a ftort ftay here, will proceed to feveral other towns, to concert meafures refpecting the line of neutrality. As the troops deftined to join that line are to be paid by the circles of *Weftphalia* and *Lower Saxony*, an aflembly of thofe circles will be held towards the middle of next month to deliberate upon that fubject.

PARIS, May 20.

The Emperor who is ignorant of the paffage of the *Po*, the rout of his troops at *Lody*, and the invafion of the *Milanefe*, has judged proper to break the armiftice which the Directory, which the defire for peace, had granted him at the clofe of the laft campaign. It was on the 22 Floréal, (21 May) that this information was made known to the French generals, by the generals of the enemy, and hoftilities would commence on the 12th, (May 31)

The armies of the *Rhine* and *Mofelle*, and of the *Sambre* and *Meufe*, are in a ftate to open a brilliant campaign; and are defirous to equal the glory of the brave armies of *Italy*, whofe fucceffes are deferving the highefl eulogy.

A courier from the army of *Italy* has brought to the Executive Directory the official news that the tri coloured flag floats at *Milan*, *Pavia*, *Crema*, and through all the towns of *Lombardy*. It is eafy to explain the motives which have determined the Arch Duke of *Milan* to take an immediate route to *Vienna*.

LONDON, May 21.

His Majeffy's Stage Coach has undergone fevera al martial alterations in conffequence of the dangerous ftate to it on the firft day of the Seffion. The fides and back, inftead of being glazed, as formerly, are completely panelled; and lined with ftreet copper mufket proof, for the better protection of his Majeffy's facred perfon. It is painted a very rich yellow, with ftripes of flowers, and is very highly varnifhed. The lining is crimfon, bebind which is a ftuffing of fine wool, coated with buffalo fkin. By this new conftruction, the public are deprived of their former gratification of having a full view of their Sovereign; but on the whole it muft be allowed to be a very judicious and weare forry to fay neceffary improvement.

A Courier arrived at Lord *Grenville's* office yeflerday, from *Turin*, with difpatches, the contents of which have not tranfpired.

The laft accounts from the Imperial Army on the *Rhine* brought by the laft Hamburgh mails, and dated *Mentz*, on the 7th inftant. Thefe ftate that the courier arrived from *Vienna*, with difpatches, from the Arch Duke *Charles*, which were fuppofed to contain inftructions for propofing a *prolongation of the Armiftice* for two months on account of the recent events in *Italy*.

This, however, is only ftated as a fuppofition, which the next mail will either confirm or confute. In the fame account, peace is faid to have been concluded between *France* and *Sardinia*; but this report muft be premature, though fuch an event muft fpeedily take place.

JOURDON, alarmed at the entrance of a Pruffian army into *Weftphalia*, is faid to have detached ten men from each company in his army, for the defence of the low countries.

Letters from *Milan* of the 25th ult. fay, that the French have greatly exaggerated the lofs of the Allies in the late action, & diminifhed their own. The former is eftimated at 6000 in the whole, & that of the latter at 4000. One thoufand 500 wounded Frenchmen have been fent to *Nice* by fea. A veffel, having 177 of them on board, has been taken by the Engliih, & carried into *Leghorn*. The French army has received conffderable reinforcements, both of men and artillery; the amount is variouffy ftated, from 50,000 to 80 000 men.

By a letter from *Vienna* of the 13th ult. it appears, that an order has been fent to Gen. WURMSER to detach 4000 men from the army of the *Upper Rhine*, to reinforce Gen. BEAULIEU in *Italy*, who is faid to have taken a pofition that renders him perfectly fecure. Six battallions of *Hungarians* have alfo received orders to join him without delay.

A letter from *Genoa* of the 22d ult. mentions, that 12 pieces of heavy cannon have been fent to the French from *Leone*, & that all the horfes, mules, &c. in the Genoefe territory have been put in requifition. The Engliih fleet was going to crufe off *Toulon*, where the French, it is faid, have fitten fail of the line, & feveral frigates ready for fea. *Bertoy's* fquadron was expected there from *C

FRANCE.

ARMY OF THE ALPS.

To the Commander in Chief of the army of the Alps, to the Executive Directory.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

I rejoice with all good citizens, and the brave defenders of the Republic, who compose the army of the Alps, at the new victory which the Executive Directory has gained over the factions which have Directory has gained over the factions which would annihilate the government and the legislature. We all see with the most lively satisfaction, that the Directory knows equally well how to disconcert the infernal plots of our internal enemies, and to secure triumph abroad to the armies of the Republic. They may rely on the devotion of the troops whom I command, as well as on that of their General.

Health and respect.

(Signed) KELLERMAN.

On the 5th Prairial, a body of 14 men, a part of the 60th half brigade, entered Lyons, and uttered violent imprecations against the inhabitants, calling them Chouans. They declared they had come from the neighbourhood of Pay, where they had cut down the mulberries. At that moment they saw citizen Rolier, with a white button in his hat. They pierced with bayonets this father of a family, and he fell. A thousand cries of indignation were raised against the detachment of assassins, and they fell upon the citizen and plunged their bayonets in their breasts.—The citizens dragged the bodies of Collinettes arrived. The alarm became general; but on the promise of the people to wait in tranquility for the execution of justice, the 200 men were sent to their quarters. At that moment another body of 200 men from another battalion appeared and revived the alarm, which was augmented by the sight of some velites of the 60th, who had loaded their arms, without orders, and declared they would re-establish the sans-culottes. But other volunteers having wounded two or three young men, there was a prospect of a horrible massacre. The General hastened to the place, arrested one of the young men from their hands and ordered the detachments into their quarters.

A provisory agent of police, Seriziat, was slain, at 9 o'clock on board Roubias. These men ought to have attempted to make their crimes forgotten—but they invited their fate, one by discharging his pistol at the citizens, the other by wounding a young man with a poinard.

Tranquility is restored. Full confidence is placed in Gen. Kellerman, manifested by the citizens—he is called the friend of humanity and the savior of Lyons.

[JOURNAL OF LYONS.]

GEORGE-TOWN, June 25.

On Friday last arrived here, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Esq. the British Minister—and on Saturday he was joined by Mr. TIMOTHY PICKERING, his secretary—GABRIEL WOOD, British Consul for this State—and HENRY MURRAY STEWART, second son of the Earl of Bute. Yesterday they made an excursion to the Great Falls of the *Potomack*.—To day they are to proceed for *Mount Vernon*.

CINCINNATI, June 25.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army, dated at Fort Greenville June 17, 1796.

"Capt. HAMTRAMCK, aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. WILKINSON returned to this place, last evening, from *Detroit*, and has brought with him a letter from Col. ENGLAND, to the General, to which I am assured the Col. informs that Great Britain has thought expedient to withdraw her troops from the posts which she occupies within the United States, and that she has given orders to that effect. Capt. HAMTRAMCK was received with marked distinction; was lodged in the quarters of Capt. O'BRIEN, of the garrison, & was treated with the utmost politeness and urbanity by all ranks, except the savage *M'Kee*, who convinced of his manifold murderous deeds, durst not see him."

ALEXANDRIA, *Va.* July 16.

The communications, lately republished from the Gazette of the United States, explaining the motives of France for seizing our vessels bound to English ports, whether a genuine letter from a French officer or not has doubtless flatted the true ground of the business with—viz. That the finances are deranged, so that they cannot pay for supplies, and they do not expect American will any longer trust them—that they intend to revenge on our merchants who were friendly to the treaty with Great-Britain—and that they wish to verify the predictions of our Democrats, who have been told evils from that treaty.—All these reasons are very generous, noble and dignified; well worthy the great souls of republicans and allies. But if the French suppose the people of America will oblige the government to be passive under any real all kinds of injuries from France, and that in case of a rupture, they will put on the tricolored cockade, they mistake the temper of the people most egregiously. A rupture with any nation cannot happen though the fault of our nation or government. If it happens at all, it will be through the design of a foreign nation; and whether the nation is French, British or Algerine, the Americans will resist the aggressor. If France should be the aggressor, France will find the Americans to be exactly the Democrats, who, like *Cato*, kill the real, late revolution, would, Spaniel like, lick the real. There, I am not half so numerous now, as the tories were in 1775, and would be glad to secure their persons and estates by modest silence.

The Americans have sense enough to see the folly of thinking themselves safe with the offer of any foreign nation whatever. Their welfare here universally been in favour of the French revolution, so far as its object was to deftroy tyranny and not so far as its object was to deftroy tyranny and not to form a shaft. But in nothing do the French make a greater mistake than in supposing the Americans will submit their government to French influence. They will submit to no influence: but that of their own clear national interest. If we muft quarrel it will be to defend our country; no matter who the affailant is, a monarch or a republic.

The Americans wish to preferve peace—they wish this view, have borne the lofs of much property from the British—much from the French—and fome from the Algerines. They fubmit to violations of right lofs, of property, and many injuries, from the British, the French, and Algerians, not becaufe they love or fear thofe nations, but becaufe, to fubmit and to negociate are lefs evils than an open rupture, and there is no other alternative.

The French talk of a coalition between Pitt and Washington! What infolent language is this? And are not the French in coalition with the treaty of Pruffia, Spain, Conftantinople and even Algiers? Is it love or refpect that unites France and Pruffia? No, it is intereft. Juft fo, is it intereft that unites "Pitt and Washington"—it is intereft that unites all nations. Yes, Frenchmen, it is intereft alone that has united France and America: and be on your guard, that you do not make it our intereft to diffolve the connection.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Extract of a letter from Madame DE LA FAYETTE, *to General* FERRARIS, *one of the Emperor's Miniffers.*

"I AM particularly grateful for the regret you expreſs at the impoſſibility of granting my requeſts. I made them in the firſt inſtance, to the commanding officer at *Olmutz*, becauſe his Imperial Majeſty had told me to addreſs myſelf to him. I made them in writing, becauſe I had no means of ſeeing him.

"I aſked 1ſt. permiſſion to go to maſs, becauſe I ought to do every thing in my power to go to it, on Sundays and Holidays.

2d. To be attended occaſionally by a ſervant, becauſe having learnt when at *Vienna*, that M. BOUCHOTTE, CAMUS, BANCAL and others, conventional priſoners, were to be ſeverely confined by the liberty of ſeeing them all the day long, I flattered myſelf that the ſame favour might be granted to me, for ſome moments.

"I have alſo aſked, that M. DE MAUBOURG and DE PUZY, might paſs ſome hours with us, becauſe in the different priſons of *France*, in ROBESPIERRE's time, (where, as you know, I have paſſed fifteen months) I was in the habit of ſeeing the priſoners communicate with each other.

"I beg pardon, for having in this reſpect allowed my confidence to carry me too far.

"I confeſs with great pleaſure, that we agreed to participate all the rigours of M. DE LA FAYETTE's priſon, and that this was all the favour we applied for. Our ſentiments muſt have been ſimilar, and a reſpect with all our hearts, that we are happier with M. DE LA FAYETTE, even in this priſon, than we ſhould be any where elſe without him.

"To juſtify, however, the liberty I have taken with you, I will remind you, Sir, that his Imperial Majeſty, in the audience he was pleaſed to grant me, had the goodneſs to aſk me, whether I ſhould find M. DE LA FAYETTE, very well treated, and that if I had any requeſt to make, I ſhould be well ſatisfied with the commanding officer.

"I have alſo the honor of reminding you, Sir, that his Imperial Majeſty permitted me to write directly to himſelf, and to addreſs my letter to the Prince of *Reuſſenge*; and as I have not yet received any anſwer, but am totally deprived of the means of writing to the Emperor, or even to M. DE STEIGENTZ, I conceived it my duty, to addreſs my requeſts to you, and beg you will excuſe me, for they have appeared ſomewhat exaggerated to you."

Capt. PIERSON, of the ſchooner Delight, arrived at the fort, from *Porto Rico*. In lat. 28, was boarded by two French eighty gun ſhips, and 30 gun ſhip from *France*; they were ſteering to the northward and eaſtward under eaſy ſail; the officers informed, that they were cruizing to intercept the homeward bound *Jamaica* fleet, which they hourly expected to fall in with.

July 25.

There was a moſt beautiful exhibition round the fun this afternoon. A brilliant *Halo*, preſenting all the colours of the Rainbow apparently ſurrounded it. This was interſected by three or four circles of a fainter hue, according to the varying poſitions of the light clouds, which favorably floated in the Atmoſphere at the time.

It is highly probable that the armies of France will conquer all Italy—that the emperor in Turin will be compelled to ſue for peace—France then will have Great Britain only to contend with—with this latter power the conteſt will not continue long; having made very great acquiſitions in the war, Britain will have it in her power to offer ſuch terms as France will very probably accede to. The French Republic will then have nothing more but to lay down and enjoy the fruits of her new—adjuſt her internal concerns, and turn the attention of her citizens to thoſe improvements in her Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, which under a juſt and equal government, may carry her wealth, power, and happineſs, to the higheſt pitch of human attainments.

But no, for the diſtreſſes of war peace—France, after having conquered all Europe, will have a dreadful account to ſettle with the United States.

There is one idea that muſt come home to the feelings of every real patriot of this country; and that is, if a change in the circumſtance of the United States could poſſibly be brought about by the machinations of the Directory, to allow to themſelves the exclusive right of judging and condemning our government, that change would certainly be FOR THE WORSE.

July 27.

Extract of letter from a Phyſician reſiding in Camden, Eaſt. State of Delaware.

"Our epidemic diſeaſe in this county have been remarkably inflammatory, and required the liberal uſe of the lancet to remove them. The brain has been affected in the moſt violent manner. This was the caſe in almoſt every complaint that came under my notice, and it was remarkable, that where blood letting had not been eaſily and plentifully uſed, the diſeaſe ſtood uniformly terminating about the 9th day in coma, inſenſibility and death. This was particularly the caſe with thoſe practitioners who are averſe to the uſe of the lancet, and the conſequence was, that they loſt a great proportion of their patients—We have to lament the death of three phyſicians, who fell victims to the violence of the diſeaſe, they all reſided within a few miles of each other.

"While this was the caſe with thoſe who either did not uſe the lancet at all, or but very ſparingly, thoſe practitioners who entertained a different opinion, and who bled and purged daily, loſt very few during the continuance of the complaint. But one caſe which terminated fatally came under my own obſervation, and even that was occaſioned by an averſion the friends of the patient had to bleeding."

August 3.

Important. Pleaſing. Authentic.

The weſtern Poſts taken poſſeſſion of.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Bruff to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Oſwego or Ontario, July 15, 1796.

"I have the pleaſure to announce that the Britiſh commandant of Fort Ontario wrote to me on the 13th inſt. that the king's ſtores were embarked and fent off; that he ſtilled to get away with the detachment next morning at day light, and requeſted me to ſend an officer *that day* as early as poſſible.

"In conſequence of this information and requeſt, I inſtantly diſpatched an officer; and next day (being the 14th) followed with the reſt of the troops and marines. On my arrival found the Britiſh garriſon gone and Lieutenant Elmer in poſſeſſion of the fort. Immediately I landed the detachment and artillery and marched in, the muſic playing the Preſident's march; and under a federal ſalute, diſplayed the flag of the United States from the citadel.

"With this I mention that the Britiſh commandant left the barracks and every other building clean, and in the beſt order they would admit of; and we feel ourſelves much indebted to captain Clark and Lieutenant Fothergill, for the excellent order in which they left their garriſon filled with vegetables and fruit."

NEW-YORK, July 29

Late laſt evening the brig Commerce, Capt. W. Downs, arrived at this port from GIBRALTAR, which he left on the 23d. June.

Capt. D. informs, that every circumſtance reflecting the French victories ſo lately is kept a profound ſecret there—that the account via. Alicant, here inſerted, mentioning the defeat of the Spaniſh fleet by the American flag up the Streights: the American Ambaſſador at Caſtile had obtained three months indulgence from Algiers, after the expiration of the term for the reception of the Caſh, but that a Cruiſer had appeared off Gibraltar, with ſeveral boats and boarded an Engliſh veſſel for poſing her to be American, but on finding the miſtake the Commander of the American ſhip after having been again cautioned by the American Ambaſſador through the conſols not to proceed higher up. A number of *Danes* had been taken ſome time ſince, but peace was again procured for them (which, it is probable, the Alicant informer refers to) but nothing ſhort of the 300,000 dollars will ſatisfy the American terms after the 3 months indulgence expired.

Capt. D. alſo informs, that Admiral MAN's ſquadron arrived there to refit a few days before he ſailed—and that Admiral RICHERY's ſquadron was in the Bay of Cadiz, one ſhip and one frigate ſhort of their force.

From Alicant, May 10, 1796.

The cloud which lately obſcured the negociations between the *United States* and *Algiers*, is entirely diſſipated: A letter from one of the firſt houſes in *Alicant, ſays*, "Our laſt packet letter will adviſe you, of the final treaty of peace between the *United States* and the Regency of *Algiers*. All veſſels for here are now ſafe."

Extract of a Letter, written at the Iſland of Cayence, to a French Gentleman of character in Providence (R. I.) June 2.

"The Engliſh have taken another method to procure money they have fabricated Five Millions ſterling of dollars, the value of each not exceeding two ſhillings ſterling. A ſhip from London, belonging to Philadelphia, has been at this place; ſhe was in ballaſt, but had on board 40 000 of thoſe dollars, which the Captain wanted to exchange for coffee, cotton, &c. Not ſucceeding in this colony, ſhe went down to Surinam, where the Dutch would not purchaſe, ſuppoſing as the people there had been informed of the intended fraud.

"The government of Surinam has been ſo kind as to inform us of this tranſaction. We do not know where the Philadelphia veſſel next went to."

The exports of cheefe from the United States, in five years, have riſen from two thouſand pounds weight, to two millions.

A rupture between *Ruſſia* and *Turkey*, was lately expected; but the *Paris* "*Moniteur*," which next to the *Lyſtrigonians*, is eſteemed the beſt intelligencer in *Europe*, under the date of the 5th *Thermidor* March 10, ſpeaking the following article, which we have tranſlated—"The Court of *Ruſſia* has demanded of the *Porte*, an explanation upon the military preparations in which the is occupied. M. de Knobelsberg, her miniſter, has received a note to this effect, to the Reis Effendi. The *Porte* has anſwered, that the preparaunt have no other object, than to ſuppreſſion of *Paſſan Oglou* who perſiſts in his rebellion, notwithſtanding the pardon which has been offered him; and that if the anxiety of Catherine II. was not ceaſed ſhe ſhould have preſſition of the *Porte*, to ſend a perſon to the army aſſembled under the walls of *Andrianople* but that ſhe ſhould not paſs the Danube. Laſt Sunday, M. de Knobelsberg received permiſſion to ſend a confidential perſon to Bucharia preciſely *all the force* of that army; and this permiſſion has been granted."

We are happy to inform our commercial friends, that FLOUR has taken a favourable turn, conſiderable demand has appeared within the laſt few days. On Tueſday a cargo of 3000 lb. was diſpoſed of at 8½ dollars; it is now aſked 9 dollars, at 60 days. The Philadelphia Price Current quotes flour at 11½ dollars for ſeveral weeks paſt—this difference of price would naturally occaſion ſhipments thither—but an envious ſpirit in the ſellers there, or a culpable timidity in the merchants (to what motive can it be attributed) have influenced the *officers not to ſuppoſe any flour but the produce of their own ſtate.* Quere—would it not be worth their while to ſhip from hence.

WHEAT 12s. 9d. for caſh—15s. at 30 days.

RICE and INDIGO falling articles—no demand, and the European markets overſtocked.

TOBACCO fluctuating—we ſuſpect this article will be an object of great ſpeculation the moment news of peace between France and *England* is received.

From a Virginia Paper.

The famous C. F. VOLNEY, being about to travel into *Virginia*, waited on The Preſident of the United States, and requeſted a letter of recommendation, as he was unacquainted in thoſe parts—on which The Preſident wrote the following:

"The bearer C. F. VOLNEY, ſo well known and admired in the literary world, needs no recommendation from GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States."

This, Mr. Pirelands, being *the beſt recommendation* ever penned by man, is the reaſon of my ſending it to you to publiſh. A CUSTOMER.

July 30.

Letters from Paris ſtate, that through the intereſſion of Mr. Monroe, there was reaſon to hope the decree of the convention, ordering foreigners to quit Paris, would be ameliorated ſo as to allow Americans to continue in their city. They had, however, been under the neceſſity of removing.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the United States' troops, to his friend in Maryland, dated the 27th of May, 1796.

"The reduction of the army, and the arrangements in the war-office, will occaſion many revolutions in our miniſtries.—We are to daily expectation of a movement to the Weſt, as every poſſible preparation is made, the artillery is furniſhed with ordinance and quarter maſter's ſtores from Philadelphia and Hamilton, are ſent to Fort Fayette, the whole being carried thither by water, except the ſhort portage from Loreunies to the head of St. Mary's, which is about eleven miles and a quarter, at which two places in the Upper Peninſula we now have garriſons. We only wait for the return from Philadelphia to proceed, which is expected by next poſt—on Tueſday evening.—The Indians appear ſtill to be friendly inclined, and I think no doubt of our taking peaceable poſſeſſion of the Britiſh poſts."

A London paper of May 18, via. Liverpool, and Engliſh papers, contain the following articles.

The army of the Alps, under the command of Kellerman, has formed a junction with the army of Italy, and they are both going to Milaneſe. The King of Sardinia had alſo propoſed an armiſtice to Kellerman to laſt five days after the breaking off of the negociation, ſhould this event unfortunately take place. It appears that this propoſal was acceded to, which enabled Kellerman to form a junction with Buonaparte.

"The Count de Revel, and another Piedmonteſe are the perſons ſent by the Sardinian Monarch to negociate a peace with the Directory.

"It appears certain, that the Emperor had not more than 55,000 men to defend Lombardy and the Tyrol. Many of theſe poſſeſſed in the firſt inſtance the reſt have been defeated, and are flying before an army of 50,000 conquering French.

"The army of the Alps, under the command of General Kellerman, has juſt effected a junction with the army of Italy, under the command of General Buonaparte, and the united armies are now in the point of entering the Milaneſe.

"The campaign had not commenced on the Rhine on the 20th inſt."

THE DEMOCRAT'S HOLLOCOST.

Impoſſible! It can't be true! What! The Britiſh about to withdraw their troops from the Poſts! The Britiſh, that ſubtle, piratical, treacherous nation, about to regard their treaty! No—It is not true! There is ſome miſtake in it. All a pretence to diſguiſe ſome villainous trick! It is only a ſneeſe to cheat us out of our trade, our freedom and independence.

Yeſterday more lies came to hand! A Newspaper from Mount Bermuda! What! The Britiſh privateers ſtay about Bermuda! What! The Britiſh fleet going to attack the eſtates of thoſe tenacially following that have been ſtealing American property! What! Bermudians about to ſtop their robbery, and plunder! Impoſſible! It muſt be ſoon expect the Devil would ceaſe to perſecute the Saints! It can't be, that a Bermudian ſhould be any thing elſe but a tyrant, a pirate, a ſcoundrel, a thief, a robber, a devil!

But hold. If this news *ſhould* be true, why then? Why our Britiſh faction, our tories and anſtocrats, the Preſident and his miniſtry, will aſcribe this to Jay's treaty! Our propagandiſts will exult from that curſed inſtrument will all fail, and the anſtocratic predilection will all be verified. Pox and the treaty, the Preſident, Mr. Jay, and the whole junto of Britiſh agents! I believe, in my ſoul, our whole ſcheme of making them odious, and turning them out of office, is blown up to the moon!

What the devil ſhall we do next? We have tried French influence, money, private clubs, inſurrection, treaſon, and rude the treaty, till we have ſacrificed our friends and the public, and all will not do. The Preſident and his ſupporters, the great body of American people, ſwear, they will not be governed by the French, nor by democratic clubs, and they ſwear they will live in peace with all foreign nations, if they can, even by a miracle, the Britiſh ſhould fulfil the treaty, and withdraw from the poſts well, there is an end of all our fine ſchemes of revolution and preferment. Our hopes are blaſted—blaſted eternally! Well, the devil take us all—for if we do not ſucceed, we are all poor devils!

The bilious fever which has made terrible ravages in New-York, for five years paſt, is ſaid to have been *imported*. This may have been true, as to particular towns; but it is equally true, that a yellow fever originates in the United States, and for two or three years paſt has been an *epidemic*. It will be ſtated in a future paper, that this fame fever has occaſioned in particular families in various parts of the Eaſtern States.—At preſent, it will be confined only, as to the peculiar places in which it ſpreads, and becomes a prevailing diſeaſe. Theſe places are *flat* and *low ground, narrow ſtreets*, and uſually near waters.

In the accounts of the fever at Norfolk, it is ſtated by three phyſicians, that the diſeaſe prevailed moſtly in the back ſtreets, low and dirty places on the water. Webber's Collection, page 150 to 60.

In Baltimore, the diſeaſe was moſtly confined to Fell's Point, a low ſpot of ground near the water. In Philadelphia, the fever raged with more violence than it has in any other part of America. It broke out in Water-ſtreet, and raged with moſt fury in that ſtreet, in Dock-ſtreet, (which is paved over a creek and is much lower than the reſt of the city) and in the alleys. The number that died in the alleys, compared with thoſe who died in the main ſtreets, was three, four and five to one. It is probable the narrow avaricious ſpirit, which laid out the alleys through the ſquares of that city ſacrificed in the epidemic of 1793, more than 2000 lives.

In New-York, a city built on as falubrious a ſpot as nature ever made, the ſickneſs ſcarcely extended beyond the *made land*. It has whenever it has appeared, run along the low and flat ſtreets. The high and airy parts of the city were, laſt ſummer, as healthy as ever was known, and thouſands went on as though no diſeaſe was in the city; except that country people were, in a degree, frightened away.

In New-Haven, the fever was limited in its progreſs to a ſimilar region—the low grounds about the wharves and creek. Both there and in New York, if a perſon was ſeized in this unhealthy region, and was carried into the high and airy parts of the city, and died, yet there the diſeaſe ſtopped—it never extended itſelf through the ſtreet, as it did in low ſituations. It is of veſt conſequence to attend to theſe facts.

In the country, the ſame facts occur. In hot ſeaſons, large plains, even if dry, are leſs healthful, than hilly lands; and if muſhy, they are peſtilential. Look over this ſtate and you will find extenſive flats, we find an unuſual complaints, eſpecially diſenteries. Wherever the lands are broken into hills and valies, we find general health. A hundred inſtances of theſe facts occur to the writer's recollection.

The truth is, on dry land, air as well as water ſtagnates—there is leſs circulation of thoſe fluids—and a ſtagnation of riſher deſtroys its purity. Hills give active motion to both as well as waters—both elements are therefore kept pure and fit for ſupporting the organs of life.

The world is a book of inſtruction; and he who will not profit by the leſſons before him, muſt be unſatisfied to himſelf and his fellow-citizens.

August 3.

Extracts from French Papers, received by the Fair American from Nantes.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

Sitting of the 20th of June.

Meſſage from the Directory to the Council—the Sitting announced that the King of Sardinia had notified the treaty concluded with the French republic.—The ſecond gave details of a freſh victory by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, on the right bank of the Rhine. The enemy after two ſucceſſive defeats, were entrenched at Altenkirchen. Ilelen attacked them, and gained a brilliant victory—3000 Auſtrians are made priſoners, 4 ſtandards and very conſiderable magazines of proviſions and forage have been taken from the enemy.—The ſame meſſage reports, that Buonaparte, on the head of the army of Italy, continued the career of victories.

On the 18th of May, the French army was ſtopped from the enemy by the river Mincio. The grenadiers croſſed that river up to their necks in water—this action made the enemy give way—the head quarters of Beaulieu was carried away; a fortreſs and his magazines are in our hands.—The troops of the republic, after having made 500 priſoners, entered Verona.

PARIS, June 12.

BATTLE ON THE RHINE.

Army of the Sambre and the Meuſe.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Jourdan, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, Renaen.

13th Prairial, (June 7.)

"I have the honor of addreſſing a copy of Gen. Kleber's report to you.——You will learn with pleaſure, this general has completely beat the enemy along the right bank of the Rhine, and that the enemy has been completely beaten at Altenkirchen, on the 16th inſt. (June 4.) 3000 priſoners, 4 ſtandards, 12 pieces of cannon, ſeveral waggons, quantities of warlike ſtores and equipages, are the fruits of this victory.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

The Commiſſary of the Executive Directory, near the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, to the Directory.

Head Quarters, Renaen,

13th Prairial, (June 7.)

"To announce another battle is only relating another victory!—the brave Kleber has overthrown the brave Auſtrians, the body of Auſtrian troops which meant to ſtop his march: 12 pieces of cannon, 4 pair of colours, and more than 3000 priſoners are the reſlimony of the triumph of the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe. Magazines of proviſions, forage and ammunition, which it thought to ſave, by the enemy, have fallen alſo been taken by him.——He paſſes the courſe of his ſucceſs, and is actually on the Lahn. Gen. Grenier has paſſed the Rhine at Neuwied, and has effected a junction with Kleber. This reinforcement enables him to act powerfully, and to cut in pieces the ready ſuccours which Prince Charles has ſent to Wurmſer. Laſt Sunday, a ſkirmiſh occaſioned by two regiments of cavalry, which are about croſſing the Rhine to join the corps on the Lahn. Never was there a diverſion more ſeaſonably conceived and more vigorouſly, more ably executed. Soon will the fear of war be entirely baniſhed from the banks of the Rhine.

"The conqueſts of Italy, will forward a more ample account of the affairs of Altenkirchen, and will ſend you the colours taken from the enemy.

(Signed) "JOUBERT."

P. S. In the firſt report of the affairs of Leig, we only ſuppoſed about 1000 or 1200 priſoners; we have ſince found upwards of 2000—the huſſar regiment of Baron alone, loſt more than 600 men.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Croſſing of the Mincio.—Battle of Borghetto.—Capture of the Fortreſs of Peſchiera and of the Magazines of Caſtleonuova.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, Peſchiera, 13th Prairial, 4th year, (June 1.)

Citizen Directors,

After the battle of Lody, Beaulieu croſſed the Oglio and the Mincio: He inclined his right to the lake of Garda—his left on Mantua, and erected batteries on all the angles of this line, in order to defend the paſſage of the Mincio.

Head Quarters were eſtabliſhed on the 9th at Breſcia. I ordered General of diviſion, Kilmaine, to march with 1500 cavalry, and 6 battalions of grenadiers to Deſenzano, and Gen. Reſſes, with a half brigade of light infantry to Lodia. My intention was to induce Beaulieu to believe that I wanted to turn his flank by the upper part of the lake to cut off the road of the Tyrol on the ſide of Riva. I kept all the diviſions of the army in the rear, inſomuch that my right, with which I really meant to attack him, was more than two days march from the ſcene of action. I then placed the army behind the river Chenile, where it appeared to be on the defenſive, with General Kilmaine advanced to the poſts of Peſchiera, and daily had ſkirmiſhes with the advanced poſts of the enemy, in one of which the Auſtrian General, Liepay, was killed.

On the 10th the diviſion of Gen. Augereau relieved that of Gen. Kilmaine, which retrograded to Lonado, and arrived that evening at Caſtiglionara. General Maſſena was then at mount Chearo, and Gen. Serrurier at Monzo. At 2 o'clock, A. M. all the diviſions were in motion, directing their march towards Borghetto where I had determined to croſs the Mincio. The army's two days march, conſiſting of 3 or 4000 infantry, and 1800 horſe, defending the approach of Borghetto. Our cavalry, on a ſtraw road, flanked and followed by our carriages, and grenadiers, charged them with much bravery, put the enemy's cavalry in diſorder, and took from them a piece of artillery. The enemy then croſſed the bridge, and annihilating our pontoons of the reſtoction of the Iſlands is deſpaired of, and even an attack from the Brigands, is apprehended both at the *Mole* and at *Port au Prince*. The Britiſh troops had evacuated *Bombarton* and retreated into the *Mole*. But the raiſing and building it was demanded with great fuſs to the Engliſh.—There was no preſſing of Americans while our inſtrument was at the *Mole*; but he few ſeveral influences of their treating them with much reſpect and civility. There is no ſale for American produce.

INTERCOURSE WITH CANADA.

A new ſource of trade is exhibited to the enterprizing merchants of the United States, in the intercourſe which the Treaty with *Great Britain*, has opened between the United States and *Canada*. At important to our fellow-citizens, we inſert part of an order iſſued by Major General Simcoe, of *Lower Canada*, dated the 7th July 1, which ordains, "that it ſhall be lawful to and for the citizens of the United States of America and alſo to and for the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the boundary line between the ſaid province of *Lower Canada* and the ſaid United States freely to come into and reſide in and paſs by land or inland navigation to and out of the ſaid province of *Lower Canada*, or any part of parts thereof, and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof and freely to carry on trade with his Majeſty's ſubjects in ſaid province, provided always, that this order ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to the admiſſion of the veſſels of the ſaid United States into the ports, harbours, bays or creeks of the ſaid province, or to 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*.

"*And be it further ordered*, that all goods and merchandize whole importation into this province, is not or ſhall not be otherwiſe prohibited, may freely for the purpoſes of commerce be carried, brot and imported into the ſame, from the United States upon payment of the ſeveral and reſpective duties due and payable by his Majeſty's ſubjects on the importation of the like goods and merchandize from Europe into the ſaid province.

Among the latter is Prince de Conti, Lieutenant General of the armies of the King of Naples, and commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. We have alſo taken 5 pieces of cannon, 2 twelve, and 3 ſix pounders, and 7 or 8 ſmall waggons, loaded with military ſtores. We found 10 gallies at Coſtellonova, of which a part was alſo burnt by the enemy. The General of diviſion Kilmaine, had a horſe wounded under him.

Thus are the Auſtrians totally expelled Italy. Our advanced poſts are on the mountains of Germany. I will not mention the men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their bravery—to do this it would be neceſſary to name every grenadier and ſoldier of the van guard—they all fought and laugh at death—They are now well uſed to meet cavalry, which they deſpiſe, nothing equals their courage to repel—it is the gaiety with which they undergo repeated forced marches.—They fing alternately their country and the God of love. You would naturally ſuppoſe, that arriving at the places deſtined for their reſt, they would be lenſible of repoſe ſome repoſe, but no, they amuſe themſelves by forming and planning the operations of the next day, and ſome of them often thinkevery laſt ly. The other day, whilſt feeing a brigade filing off, a light infantry man approached me and ſaid, "General, we muſt do ſo and ſo"—in Sir, I ſaid, you muſt not think of fire. General diſapproved. I have ſince endeavoured to find him (for what he hinted was exactly what I had ordered) but I laught in vain.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, Breſcia,

13th Prairial, (June 1st) 4th year.

Citizen Directors,

I ſend you enclosed a copy of the manifeſto I publiſhed on entering the Venetian territories.

The republic of Venice had ſubſiſted Peſchiera, which is a ſtrong place to be occupied by the Imperialiſts! but thanks to the valiey of Borghetto I we have poſſeſſion of it, and I now write to you from this city.

General Maſſena occupies with his diviſion, Verona* a handſome and large City, where there are two bridges on the Adige.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Republic of France.

Breſcia, 24th Prairial, 4th year.

It is in order to deliver the fineſt part of Europe from the iron ſway of the ambitious houſe of Auſtria, that the French army has overcome the moſt difficult obſtacles.—Victory joining to hand with juſtice has accompanied its efforts. The remains of the enemy's army has retreated beyond the Mincio. The French army paſſes on the territories of Venice to purſue them—but it will be remembered that Friendſhip has long united the two Republics—Religion, Government, Cuſtoms, and Property, all ſhall be reſpected. Let the people be not uneaſy; the moſt ſevere diſcipline ſhall be maintained; and all that ſhall be conſiſtent to the army ſhall be ſtrictly paid in ſpecie. The General in Chief requeſts the officers of the Republic, the Magiſtrates, and the prieſts, to make known his ſentiments to the people, that mutual confidence may cement the friendſhip which has long united the two nations.

Faithful to the maxim of the reſt of Italy, the French ſoldier is only terrible to the enemies of his liberty, and of his country.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The General of the Diviſion, Chief of the Staff.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

* *The late reſidence of Louis XVIII.*

BOSTON, Auguſt 3.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival yeſterday from *Cape-Nicholas-Mole*, we learn, that the *Quebec*, and another frigate arrived there from *England* the 30th, 29th and 12th *Barbadoes* with five large tranſport ſhips, with troops and military ſtores, under their convoy, bound to the *Mole*; out of *Cape-Francois* they were chaſed by three French 74 gun ſhips, and were obliged to leave their convoy to the French,—who took them all, and carried them into the *Cape*.—The ſickneſs at the *Mole*, recently very greatly its uſual mortality; from 20 to 60 dying daily. The total deſtruction of the reſt of the Iſlands is deſpaired of, and even an attack from the Brigands, is apprehended both at the *Mole* and at *Port au Prince*. The Britiſh troops had evacuated *Bombarton* and retreated into the *Mole*. But the raiſing and building it was demanded with great fuſs to the Engliſh.—There was no preſſing of Americans while our inſtrument was at the *Mole*; but he few ſeveral influences of their treating them with much reſpect and civility. There is no ſale for American produce.

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(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Republic of France.

Breſcia, 24th Prairial, 4th year.

It is in order to deliver the fineſt part of Europe from the iron ſway of the ambitious houſe of Auſtria, that the French army has overcome the moſt difficult obſtacles.—Victory joining to hand with juſtice has accompanied its efforts. The remains of the enemy's army has retreated beyond the Mincio. The French army paſſes on the territories of Venice to purſue them—but it will be remembered that Friendſhip has long united the two Republics—Religion, Government,

POETRY.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP, (sweet balm of human life,
Extinguisher of every strife
That clouds our mortal state;
To thee with fupplicant hands I bend,
O grant my prayer! O give a friend!
Chofen and fix'd by fate.

Not one whom fordid intereft rules,
And doll formality of fools,
His actions conftant form:
Not him who in difguife conceals
Malice and Envy's bitter meals,
Alecto's hellish swarm.

Nor him who with pedantic fire,
Can talk in philofophic ire,
And prove his proposition;
The important fool who in difpute,
Can Locke and Hume and Paul refute,
With thundering oppofition.—

Nor him who turns to every fhape,
And melts to crocomb or an ape,
And now a man of feeling:
Always affects a different hue,
Now red, now green, now black now blue,
Eternally a reeling.

Such may be friends to all mankind,
As long as they their intereft find
To make the cheap prevention;
Yet break but once the ftender tye,
Friendfhip, nought but comity,
Buried in diffention.

To me prefer feme open mind,
Honeft and generous tho' unkind
To narrow views and bounds;
With clear good fenfe and honour ftill,
To take the good or bear the ill,
Of fortunes flippery Rounds.

Who when life's playful cares are o'er,
Pleafures and joy fhall pleafe no more,
When cares and pain depreis me;
By my laft ftifle fhall earneft plead
Bear up my nature to the fartheref ftrand
And fmiling bid God blefs me.

From the Shop of Meffrs. COLON & SPONDEE.

ATTENTION, HAYMAKERS.

Sufpend your fcythes—Lean upon your pitchforks—Stick your rakes in the fod, and while the refreshing pitcher goes merrily round, liften to Neighbor Winrow's advice upon drinking.

Fellow Laborers.

WHEN we fweat moft, we thirft moft, and drink moft abundantly—You will all pronounce that liquor beft, which makes you moft ftrong and healthy.

Then do not drink Flip—The body in this falfey feafon being extremely heated, acts like a ftill, the Rum immediately flies off, and the heavy, clammy dregs of the Beer and Sugar, remain to clog the ftomatch, render the laborer dull and weak, and often excite inflammatory difeafe.

Do not drink Toddy or Milk Punch, for the fame reafon.

If Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, or other ardent fpirits muft be drank, take half a gill at a time unmixed, and immediately drink large draughts of water after it. For the fame reafon, when a man is crack brained enough to throw a fire-brand into a magazine of powder, he cannot do better, than to throw water upon the burning coals as faft as poffible.

Drink Switchel—that is, Molaffes or Maple Sugar mixed with water.

Drink whey, or milk and water, two thirds water—Spruce or fmall Beer.

Drink Cyder—Not boiled—if you would be healthy, happy and wife. The acid in Cyder is the beft preventative againft all putrid diforders.

Drink Vinegar and water for the fame reafon.

Drink Pure Waters—You have been told frightful ftories about people who'fe fat has been cooled, and who have died fuddenly by drinking cold water. Set the pail in the fun, half an hour before you drink, or reafe your mouth three or four times with the coldeft water, and you may then drink freely from the coldeft fpring. If the water is much colder than your bodies, it will then do you no harm; it will ftrengthen and quicken your animal functions, will make you fweat copioufly and freely; your nap will ceafe, ftimulants at night, will be lefs fenf and refreshing and you will arife in the morning at the dawn, no other call to awake you than the chirping of the early bird—you will arife to the next day's labor, like a giant, refreshed with wine.

Do you doubt what I fay, let the ftouteft greg bruizer come and try a fall at wreftling with me a temperate water drinker of forty five years of age—or take out an acre of foul meadow, and fee who will eat it firft.

Fellow laborers when you work for yourfelves you will readily allow that the difuſe of ftrong liquors will be a great faving to your purfes. If you want to know how great, go and inſpect your accounts at the tradefmen's or inſtitute to my calculation:—Say the hay feafon lafts, taking the after growth into the calculation, one month: fay that you have three hands to work—allow them each half a pint of rum each day. This will amount, by a rough calculation, to 6 gallons, which at 12s. a gallon for Weſt India Rum, would coſt 12 Dollars, beſides the expence of Sugar. New England Rum, it is true would be fomething leſs, but Brandy fomething more. Now the ſum of 12 dollars in theſe hard times, would do many valuable things for a farmer; it might purchaſe three calves, which would treble in two years. It would pay the miniſterial, the town, the county, or ſtate tax of a thrift farmer. It would buy many a reſpectable mattreſs for his wife when the ſheſtes him with the rich parſent of a ſtout baby, or healthy girl. It might effect a valuable ſwop in oxen, or perhaps pay two or three notes or accompts, or ſuch part of them as may prevent the Lawyer from making two or three bills of coſt, each larger than the original debt, and to ſave the favorite mare, or the likely two year old, from being taken by the theriff, and ſold for half their value at the poſt.

But ſome of you, fellow laborers, drink ſtrong liquors when you work out as we do now, becauſe you ſay they coſt you nothing; and you are already to call your employers ſtingy who wiſh to diſcontinuance the uſe of ſpirits.—You are miſtaken my friends, every gill of rum given to you by thoſe, who hire you, coſts you much.

Sometimes it coſts you a quarrel with your beſt friends, ſometimes a bloody noſe, or broken limb, and often a lawſuit, and bill of coſt, or a fine upon confeſſion, before a juſtice of the peace, for aſſault and battery; and oftener a long doctor's bill for a diſorder, which you may not, but phyſician knows aroſe from this very cauſe of ſtrong liquors. Sometimes it coſts you the reſpect of your townſmen; the regard of you children, and love of your wife. Sometimes your reputation in this world, and I fear your happineſs in the next. Are not theſe heavy coſts, Friends?

Thus ſpake Jothan Winrow, to gang of Haymakers, in my uncle Jothan's meadow. The whole gang immediately cried out, "Jotham Winrow has ſpoken wiſely. They clubb'd upon the ſpot, and ſent a boy to the next groghſhop for a humming pitcher of ſlip, and ordered half a pint more, than the uſual quantity of rum to be ſtirred into it, and all with one accord got tipſey by drinking the health of the wiſe Jotham Winrow.

IMRI RIFLE.

From the Farmer's Weekly Muſeum.

"*And ſee made haſte, and ladown her pitcher from her ſhoulder, and ſaid drink, and I will give thy camels drink alſo.*"

FROM my attachment to ſimplicity in writing, I read Sterne more attentively than Smollet, and prefer a ſtory in Geneſis to a volume of Gibbon. It appears to me that, notwithſtanding the ſarcaſms of Voltaire, and other French infidels, that mode of writing, which ſeeks a ſhort way to the heart, was never more ſucceſsfully atchieved, than by the Orientals. The other evening, as I was turning over, according to my uſual practice, pages of ſcripture, I dwelt with undiſſ cribable pleaſures upon certain paſſages in the life of the patriarch Abraham. I had paſſed the afternoon in what is called ſociable company, and yet could not avoid remarking that the converſation of fifteen of men and women of the world ſeemed even at a moment, when they aſſembled for often tatious civility, to behave diſcreeteouſly. If ſuch rudeneſs, I murmured, to myſelf, are in a refined age, let me view the behavior of thoſe of old time, before dancing maſters were diſcovered, and when meſſage cards were not ſent by one party to the other, to ſignify numbers. I had often read that every headman, and ſhepherd had as much genuine politeneſs as Lord Cheſterfield, and that a counter maiden, the daughter of Bethuel, the ſon of Milcah, could behave with as much propriety, as though ſhe had been educated in a boarding ſchool. The ſtory of this paſtoral girl's conduct I will not at large, and with the ſtrictneſs of fathionable rules, as would allow me, on this occaſion, ſo much pedantry as to quote the original. But as a whole chapter in Geneſis might appear too long and diſproportionate for a ſhort ſermon, I will attempt to narrate in my own words.

Abraham, a moſt affectionate parent, perceiving that his ſon Iſaac deceaſed, and zealous with the anxiety of old age, for an eſtabliſhment for Iſaac, entreats a confidential ſervant of the houſehold, that he would not ſuffer the inexperienced heart of his ſon to be captivated by the Canaanitiſh beauties. At the earneſt requeſt of the patriarch, the ſervant binds himſelf to ſolicit for Iſaac a wife of his own rank, religion, and country. After diſcloſing this myſterious buſineſs, by one of the moſt ſtriking mendacious oaths among the Jewiſh ſages, he harneſſes his camels and departed for Meſopotamia. On his arrival at the ſuburbs of Nahor, a city of that country fatigued with a tedious journey, and tender of his drudging camels, he makes them kneel by a well of water, to take their neceſſary refreſhment. In this ſtate of encampment, Rebekah appears; and the firſt accents that fall from the parched tongue of the traveller, were to ſolicit a little water from the pitcher, which ſhe carried. "*And ſhe made haſte, and let down her pitcher from her ſhoulder, and ſaid drink and I will give thy camels drink alſo.*"

Let us now gaze earneſtly at theſe ſimple yet beautiful ſentences.

The female whoſe courteſy is thus recorded, was a woman of ſome diſtinction in the paſtoral times. Her father was of a ſtock abundantly reſpectable, for he was allied to Abraham, and her brother was the opulent Laban, whoſe cattle ſtray ed on a thouſand hills. Engaged in a ſtation of duty ſhe meets a ſtranger in diſtreſs, probably of inferior rank, as he is called in the text, "ſervant" begrimmed with duſt, and having no claim to her favor. She is aſked for water, which ſhe cheerfully gives and the careleſs reader will not be aware of the extent of the obligation, if he had not ſurveyed a map of Paleſtine and adverted to the ſcorching and thirſt of that land. The ſacred legion, a brook was a more joyous ſight to a panting shepherd than a humper would be to the votary of wine. The invaluable well ſpring, eagerly ſought and obſtinately contended for, by different tribes, was from the nature of the earth at ſuch a diſtance below the ſurface, that to obtain water was both a work of toil and time. Here forgetting her home, forgetting her family, a diſtinguiſhing little phraſe, ſhe thinks only of the way-faring ſtranger, and with that "*kind charity*" which the Apoſtle enforceſ, with that genuine diſintereſted civility, *beyond* the court of Verſailles, the tedious deſcent of the well ſhe repeatedly tries, and the cooling pitcher imparts not only to the man, but even to the unpoſſeſſing camels, a "drink." Forgive the groſs epithet, and ſtuff me that I can feel a ſympathy for your burdened companions, "for I will give thy camels drink alſo." This was benevolence, ſuch as is not generally found. It was eminently diſintereſted, prompt and diſſuſive. It was diſintereſted—for the tongue which the coolneſs was not that of a youthful gallant, unwilling the only preſſure of finger. He who drained the pitcher, which the aſſiduity of Rebekah filled, was an old man, a ſervant, and a ſtranger. It was prompt; for the "ſaltened," and ſhe "ran" to do good; and drew water "for all the camels," though the troop conſiſted of ten. It was diffuſive; for they were minutely regarded, no leſs than the proprietor.

I warmly with that the manners of many, who deem themſelves poliſhed, were, at the preſent day, as excellent as thoſe of this primitive well bred woman. Frequenting aſſemblies, but thoſe of the next green, or meadow, receiving no leſſons of good breeding but thoſe which her own warm heart diſtated, we find her deportment graceful, though ſhe never paid a dancing maſter, we find her a *maid of honor*, though ſhe never ſaw a court! True politeneſs, unlike that of men of the world, conſiſts in actually rendering ſervices to our neighbour, rather than in the oſtentatious *promiſe* of great ones. Indifferent to its own eaſe, it thinks much of another's, diſcerns the leaſt wiſh, and *ſupercedes* the neceſſity of aſking favors, by reaſonably beſtowing them.

THE LAY PREACHER.

NEW YORK, July 27.

Our country proſperous in all quarters, with abundant crops. The bay is in vaſt quantities, and of the beſt quality. The rains of May and June ceaſed a full growth, and the ſucceeding dry weather enabled the farmer to gather and cure it in the beſt manner. The oats and flax are equally abundant.

Never were greater crops of wheat and rye. In a few particular ſituations the wheat is blaſted, but as a general remark, the wheat is excellent, & in greater quantities than ever had been before known.

Unuſual quantities of old wheat alſo remain on hand. The ſpirit of ſpeculation and monopoly had hoarded immenſe quantities for a high market. Even the farmers, in ſome places, have held their wheat and flour, in our market towns, waiting for the increaſe of price. The ſudden fall of price has diſappointed their hopes and made them repent their folly.

The fatal conſequences of the fall of proviſions in Europe, upon a great number of American merchants, are ſincerely to be regretted. Yet their conſequences were expected, and have been repeatedly foretold; and nothing would repreſs the diſaſing ſpirit of ſpeculation. The great art of profiting by ſpeculation, is to be the firſt to obſerve changes in the markets abroad, and engage early in involving them. The moment a good *market will laſten*, and competition becomes *general*, it is time for a prudent merchant to defiſt.

There ſeems, however, more than human providence and arrangement, in diſpoſing of the profits of buſineſs. Men, who, by great ſucceſs, have accumulated immenſe ſums of money, or vaſt eſtates in lands, and who appear to be rapidly progreſſing to the poſſeſſion of dangerous power and wealth, ſeems doomed by heaven to ſtumble into ruin. Theſe things, ſtill they looſe much or all their acquiſitions.

It is a lamentable, but common truth, that men eddenly riſſed to wealth and power loſe a great portion of their moſt eſteemable qualities. Moſt wants are the pariſes of ſocial virtue—place is not beyond thoſe wants, and he inſtantly looſes thoſe virtues. The beſt of mankind, benevolence, which God Almighty deſigned to conſtitute the principal ſources of public and private virtues. No country on earth can furniſh more example of theſe truths, than America within a few years.

Yet the few of all thoſe who once *appeared* to be haſtening to fortunes like principalities, have arrived to the point of their wiſhes! The moſt daring, even of theſe have been defeated in their career, and reduced to wanter to mediocrity. Whether this is called deſtiny or the ſpecial interference of a ſupreme intelligence, the conſequences are ſufficient to our country.—This ſalutary attending enormous ſpeculations, while in a few inſtances, it has proved a ſevere affliction to the ſufferers, is among the happieſt arrangements of Providence, and will continue to preſerve the morals of our country and the equality of citizen dances, which is beſt fuited to our republican government.

Nothing is more remarkable, than that a *ſudden* acquiſition of great wealth renders the poſſeſſor of it either a diſagreeable or a uſeleſs member of ſociety. It is equally true, that a ſlow accumulation of property preſerves the induſtry, the morals and the virtues of the individual, and thus renders him uſeful to ſociety, in proportion to his acquiſition.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks & Canals* on Connecticut river, in the County of Hampſhire, at South Hadley—holden July 14th, 1796.

THE Superintendant is requeſted and authorized to appoint a Clerk or Clerks, and for other aid as ſhall be neceſſary to paſs boats and rafts up and down the Willemantaſt Falls, and to give public notice of the perſons by him ſo appointed; and the Proprietors will pay all loſs and damage that ſhall be ſuſtained on ſaid Falls—Provided that Boats not too deeply laden for ſuch navigation ſhall be put under the direction of their Pilots, or either of them; and that the Boatmen or hands belonging to ſuch boat ſhall aid and aſſiſt in managing the boat according to the directions of the Pilots—and provided that the boat or goods receiving damage in paſſing down the ſaid Falls have paid toll at the Canal—and provided alſo, that the boat or goods receiving damage in coming up the ſaid Falls are found above the Canal, and were to have paſſed thro' it.

The foregoing is extracted from the Records of the Proprietors.

Atteſt.—THOMAS DWIGHT, *Pro. Cl.*

Public notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, by virtue of power veſted in him by the Proprietors aforementioned, hath appointed Meſſrs. *Joſeph Griſwold, Jun. Timothy Dwight, Jun. Enoch Chapin*, as Pilots to conduct loaded boats over Willemantaſt Falls,—the firſt former for boats paſſing up, the latter for boats paſſing down ſaid Falls—and that he hath appointed Mr. *Joel Ly man* as a Pilot for conducting Boats to and from the Guard Lock.

B. PRESCOTT, Superintendant.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, a dark bay Mare COLT, ſuppoſed to be one year old paſt.—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d.

Hadley, July 13th, 1796.

Nathaniel Fowle,

INFORMS the public, that he has juſt received a general aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS,

Among which are a variety of rich Silks, viz. Men's Satins and Florentines. Leteerings of variations colours, India Perſians—A beautiful aſſortment of Ribbons for Saſhes, &c.—Good Broad Cloths, various colours—A variety of Veſt Patterns, Twilld and Corded Nankeen, Pann, &c. by the bundle or ſingle piece, Ladies Sattens, all widths, Muſlins and Muſlinetts, Dimities, Ladies Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Gentleman's, &c.—A variety of Faſts, plaind and ſpit Coat and Veſt Bottons, Imperial, &c. all colours, Ingrain'd Silks, all colours, Officers Epaulets, &c. &c.

The above, with a number of other articles, will be ſold as low as can be purchaſed.

Northampton, July 20, 1796

Office of Inſpection.

THE Collector of the revenue will attend to the iſſuing of Licenſes to Retailers of foreign diſtilled Spirits and Wines, and to receive the Entries of Carriages during the whole week of the Seſſion of the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, in the beginning of next September, at the houſe of Mr. *Aſahel Pomeroy* in Northampton. At all other times in the ſame month he will attend the ſame buſineſs at his Office in Weſtfield.

ABEL WHITNEY, *Collector of the revenue.*

Weſtfield, July 1796.

Drugs & Medicines.

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber at his Drugſtore Shop a few rods north of the Meeting Houſe in Conway, a genuine aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

among which are many parts of Medicines of an excellent quality. Thoſe who incline to traffick with their cuſtom may depend on having all commands in his line of buſineſs duly attended to, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant. RICHARD WELLS.

July 12, 1796.

Jonathan Lyman,

HAS juſt received a new ſupply of Weſt-India and Hard Ware

GOODS;

to which ſhall be had on hand will make a complete aſſortment.

Conway, July 20, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

TWENTY FIVE thouſand, one hundred acres of excellent Land, ſituated on Hudſon river, 90 miles north of Albany, 25 from Lake Champlain, and 15 from a ſ mithing ſettlement. Whoſoever the ſubſcriber can recommend the truth of, Land purchaſing viewed in himſelf; to thoſe who may be inclined to purchaſe, and known under Settlers, not only for the exceeding fertility of its ſoil, but on account of its advantageous ſituation in reſpect to water, it having three rivers paſſing through it, the Hudſon and two other bold ſtreams, affording convenient mill ſeats, and dividing the whole track into four parts nearly equal. Payments made eaſy to the purchaſers.—For particular information apply to

DANIEL COLT.

Hadley, July 20, 1796.

The partnerſhip of Bradith, Perkins and Colton,

under the firm of Jonathan Perkins and Co. being diſſolved by mutual conſent,

ALL Perſons who have contracted accounts with ſaid company, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN PERKINS.

Cummington, July 22 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers on Book or Note, which are of more than ſix months ſtanding, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

ALFRED & BIDKAR JONES.

Berkland, 20th July, 1796

The ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners,

by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Eſq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine all the claims of the ſeveral creditors, to the eſtate of JOEL WRIGHT, late of Northampton, in ſaid County, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and three months being allowed to the creditors, from the 5th of July inſtant, to bring in their claims and prove their debts.

We do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the houſe of Mr. ELIJAH LYMAN, Innholder in ſaid Northampton, on the 2d Mondays in September, December and February next—from three to ſix o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN STODDARD, } *Commiſſioners.*
LEVI LYMAN.

Northampton, July 16th, 1796.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber

in May laſt, a red Mare COLT, about 9 months old—Whoever will take up ſaid Colt and give information where the may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

ENOCH WING.

Conway, July 13, 1796

Wanted by the 15th of September,

60 cords of OAK, and 40 of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Caſh, Engliſh or U. S. GOODS, will be paid on delivery, at the dwelling houſe of Lt. SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, in *Hatfield*. Any perſon willing to contract for the whole, or a part only; may have good terms by applying to the ſubſcribers.

ISAAC MALTBY.
COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, 19th July, 1796.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1796. [—No. 520.—]

LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

Meſſage of the Executive Directory to the Council of ſeven Hundred and of Ancients, 23d Floreal.

Citizen Legiſlators,

MALICE which ſeizes and diſtorts all events to miſlead the Citizens, may diſcover food for its manœuvres in the conſpiracy which has juſt been diſcovered by the ſame.

The directory thought it incumbent upon them to anticipate every thing of this nature, by communicating to you the firſt ideas that reſulted from the examination of this important affair.

It has been yet impoſſible entirely to lay open the whole of the papers found with Babeuf, that pulling preacher of anarchy, and one of the principal leaders of that conſpiracy: but what they have already diſcovered, is ſufficient to diſcloſe, in all their horrors the crimes of the traitors.

A Committee of Revolt was formed under the title of *Inſurgent* Committee of Public Safety, which was to direct the execution of the plot.

The Conſpirators were to make themſelves maſters of the Gates of Paris, the Poſt-office, the Treaſury, the Mint, and all the public and private depoſitories containing proviſions, or war like ſtores. In the mean time the anarchiſt journals of the Grenelle Gazette, were to call a meeting of the ſaid propreteurs, to be held in two Councils, the Directory, the Staff of the Army of the Interior, the Conſtituted Authorities, and all their agents.

A thouſand other ſtrokes of death, ſeem to be lifted in that dreadful manifeſto, which traces in the courſe of the conſpiracy; death was denounced to all the public functionaries, who ſhould have dared to give the ſmalleſt order, or heed, or ceaſe to be hear, the *generale*. Death to all the good citizens who ſhould have united to repel the conſpirators. Death to the ſtrangers of every nation.

Thoſe whom they proſcribed, were next like wiſe to be maſſacred. Liſts of them were made up. Liſts of the houſes, the Magazines, the Shops, which were to be given up to pillage, were in the ſame manner prepared.

But how were the means of executing this bloody project to be obtained? How was the people to be induced to rear themſelves in pieces, to cover themſelves with opprobrium and blood, to call down the execration of every nation and every age, to dry up the ſources of proſperity, to ſtir up againſt themſelves famine and every calamity? Theſe are however, the points upon which the papers of Babeuf ſcarcely inſtruct us; it is this which the inſurrectional Portrait of Paris was to be placed upon the walls, and is already printed, explains.

Two Placards in large characters, both alſo ready printed, were to be poſted up and circulated in profuſion. *The one contained theſe words, "the Conſtitution of 1793: Liberty, Equality, Common Cauſe." The other was, "thoſe who aſſay the Sovereign Power muſt be put to death by freemen."*

The Inſurrectional Declaration which was to be proclaimed, in the mean time, held forth in every form the moſt atrocious calumnies againſt the Government. To theſe perfidious declarations it is added an appeal to thoſe paſſions it ſtifled the preſented and exiled Patriots of the Department. That is to ſay, thoſe ſtrangers who come to Paris to ſow trouble and confuſion, thoſe ſtrangers, who, driven from their homes by the empire of public opinion, concealed by mingling in this great ſcene, the flame with which they had covered themſelves during the reign of terror!

This infamous placard likewiſe called to the aſſiſtance of the conſpiracy diſplaced military men. It invited them to murder by the aſſurance of their reinſtatement and their promotion. Such were the full papers that were to be circulated.

At the ſame time the Tocſin was to ſound; a mob reſting out from each of the ſections, was to put themſelves in motion, preceded by ſtandard bearers, and by colours, which were already prepared, inſcribed with the words, "Conſtitution of 1793." The crowd as it advanced, was to be increaſed by women and children. An invitation was then to be given to all perſons to march thus *in diſorder to the ſound of the tocſin, and of two pieces, under the command of the conſpirators, each had decided the fection.* Another invitation was to be held out to them to furniſh themſelves with all ſort of arms, and offenſive inſtruments, and to force all the magazines, and in a ſhort time, according to the plan of the Conſpirators, terror was to unite under their ſtandard and the greater num bet of the Citizens.

It was neceſſary, however, to cover ſo many crimes with an appearance of legitimate authority; it was neceſſary to ſeem only to execute the will of the people. For that purpoſe, after having diſſolved the legiſlative Body, and brought its Members to trial; they were to create a convention, a liſt of whom was prepared, in which the name of Babeuf, and the Conſpirators ariſtcd along with them, occupied a conſpicuous place; on the other hand, they were to rebuild the Hall of the Jacobins, at the expence and by the hands of thoſe who had cauſed it to be deſtroyed.

But what was to be expected from the ſtrays and the camps near Paris amidſt thoſe occurrences? The conſpirators did not permit this point to eſcape their notice; it was an object of their ſerious attention. They could not doubt that our brave ſoldiers, left to themſelves, to their own loyalty, guided only by their exacteſt diſpoſitions, ambitions of meriting the ſame glory which crowns their brave comrades fighting abroad againſt the armies of deſpots, would alſo have fulfilled the hopes of their country by maintaining at home Liberty, the Republic, the Conſtitution of 1795, on which they are founded, and which the national will has confirmed. It was neceſſary that they ſhould be deceived, and every preparation was made to effect into effect this new crime.

Under preſence of carrying to our warriors civic crowns, women were to viſit the camp; men in diſguiſe were to follow them, and others to repair thither ſoon after. Money, liquors were to be diſtributed, proſtitutes were to encreaſe the diſorder of the ſcene; and libels filled with all ſorts of calumnies and invectives—which already drawn up, ſtriped along with the papers of Babeuf, acknowledged by him on his examination, were to be ſcattered around the riot and debauchery, in order to complete the ſeduction. Laſtly, a note is injurious to our brave ſoldiers as it is well adapted to prove the deliberate malignity of the conſpirators; a note which forms part of thoſe papers from which this account is drawn up; di vides the French ſoldiers—thoſe ſoldiers exerted with glory, into two claſſes; one of *cowards*, who are to be gained by the proſpect of returning to their own homes—the other wretches, whom it ſtiles *ſoldiers by trade*, to whom it holds out the hope of booty.

Diſorder being once effected, orders were to be given to the two camps to co operate along with the people, and nothing could then have prevented maſſacre and pillage.

It is thus Citizens Legiſlators, it is thus that the tedious enemies of the People, ſince they were deſirous to plunge them into new calamities by deſtroying their work, the friends of Kings ſince they were deſirous to introduce diſorganization into our triumphant empire; it is thus, that under the maſk of aſſumed popularity the conſpirators attempted, under the name of Liberty, to aſſaſſinate Liberty itſelf; it is thus that they wiſhed to bring about the utter deſtruction of this great Commune, that of the Republican Government, and to plunge us into all the horrors of anarchy, in order again to bring us under the diſtefted yoke of Deſpotiſm.

But the genius of France, and the Genius of Liberty have prevailed; ſtrong from your united efforts, the Government, which watched the motions of the conſpirators, has been able to defeat their projects; they are in poſſeſſion of all the details of their exerable plan; fifteen of the principal conſpirators are already arreſted, and they can confidently promiſe to good Citizens the enjoyment of that tranquillity, which may be reſtored under the reign of the Law.

CARNOT, PRESIDENT.

PETER PORCUPINE.

FROM THE (BOSTON) CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE public of the United States have for ſome months paſt been inſtructed by and entertained with the writings of WILLIAM COBBETT, of *Philadelphia*, bearing the ſignature of PETER PORCUPINE.—Theſe writings have been generally read; and the ſeverity of their ſatire, their lucid argument, and pungent wit, have greatly chaſſed the diſorganizing faction of our country. Of thoſe the champions of that faction have reſorted to their darling weapon fcurrility, falſehood, and billingſgate abuſe againſt him.—Finding theſe could have no effect in deterring the PORCUPINE from uſing his quills, or warding off their barbs, they have been reduced to the piteful ſhift of an incendiary and threatening letter. This meaſure has produced a pamphlet from Mr. COBBETT, which a gentleman of this town has ſent me, in the laſt mail; and as none of them have yet rea ched this town, I ſend you an analyſis of part of it, and extracts from the other part, for the amuſement of your readers. YOURS, A. B.

The pamphlet is intitled,

"THE SCARE CROW: Being an infamous letter ſent to Mr. JOHN OLDDEN, threatening deſtruction to his houſe, and violence to the perſon of his tenant, WILLIAM COBBETT; with remarks on the ſame, by PETER PORCUPINE."

The letter was handed to Mr. C. by Mr. EMMLIE, partner of Mr. OLDDEN, and is as follows:—

"*To Mr.* JOHN OLDDEN, *Merchant, Chriſtmas Street.*

"SIR,

"A certain WILLIAM COBBETT, *alias* PETER PORCUPINE, has informed us your tenant. This dating *ſcoundrell*, not ſatisfied with having repeatedly traduced the people of this country, vilified the moſt eminent and patriotic characters among us and *groſly* abuſed our allies the French, in his deteſtable productions, has now the aſtoniſhing effrontery to expoſe thoſe very publications at his windows for ſale, as well as certain prints indicative of the proceſs of our countries the Britiſh and the diſgrace of the French. Calculating largely upon the moderation or rather *paſſillanimity* of our citizens, this puppy ſuppoſes he may even *inſult* us with impunity. But he will've long find himſelf dreadfully miſtaken. Though his miſerable publications have not been hitherto conſidered worthy of notice, the late *manifeſtation* of his impudence and enmity to this country will not be paſſed over. With a view therefore of preventing any feeling the blow deſigned for him, I now addreſs you. When the time of retribution arrives, it may not be convenient to diſcriminate between the innocent & the guilty. Your property there fore may ſuffer. For ſecurity against which you ſhall not ſcreen the raſcal from puniſhment when once the buſineſs is undertaken. As a friend therefore I adviſe you to ſave your property by either compelling Mr. PORCUPINE to leave your houſe or by publickly proſecuting him as a nuiſance. In all events oblige him to quit—by doing ſo you will be exempted from any of his cruelty purſuant to his wiſdom for ſale. In this way only you may avoid danger to your houſe and perhaps ſave the ſcoundrel *carcaſe* of your tenant for the preſent."

After noticing the falſe orthography of the above, and hinting that Mr. WILLIAM KNOX would do well to preſerve it as "a curiouſ piece in his way. PETER gueſſes "that the family of the author of this powder blunderbuſs makes a conſiderable figure in the *Future Chronicle*. His grandfather was hanged for houſe-breaking, and his *papa* came to the ſouthern part of thoſe States, on his travels, by the direction of a righteous judge and twelve honeſt men. He then ſays, that the gut-throat acts in character.—He proceeds exactly in the manner of the Revolutionary Tribunal at *Paris*:—that is, he arraigns, condemns and executes all in the ſpace of about five minutes. The firſt charge he brings againſt me, is, that I have *ſeparately* reduced the people of this country." I take notice of this, becauſe it is founded in this baſe and cowardly letter, but becauſe it has long been the theme of all thoſe who with to decry my performances, and becauſe I am willing to let ſlip no opportunity of declaring my reſpect for a public, from whom their performances have ever, from the publication of my firſt eſſay, to the preſent moment, met with the moſt liberal encouragement.

"Let our ſtupid member of the broken-up hack door clubs point out, if he can, one ſingle ſentence in the writings of *Peter Porcupine*, which is not found in the Laws of the United States as tranſlated. It is true, I have not fallen into the beaten track of contounding the good with the bad, of ſtamping the enemies and the friends of public happiness together, and fawning on them indiſcriminately. I have not ſaid that they are all virtuous and wiſe, and that virtue and wiſdom is to be found amongſt them alone. No; I am no fpaniel, nor will I be one. I addreſs myſelf to the good ſenſe of my readers, and to that alone: If they want a buffoon or whining paraſite, I am not their man."

"But, I have, it ſeems, "vilified ſome of the moſt eminent and *patriotic* characters among us." In pity, to be ſure, that *thoſe patriotic* characters ſhould be vilified more than they have vilified themſelves. What could I ſay of any body elſe, that to vilify a man, for inſtance, a man who had made overtures to ſell his country for "a few thouſand dollars;" or another, who had done all in his power to ſtop the wheels of government" by ſtirring open to open rebellion againſt it? It is not I who have vilified theſe *eminent patriots*. It is JOSEPH FAUCHET, the father confeſſor of the backs of the *Jacobyſtill*, when he calls them. "The pretended patriots of *America*," and when he ſays, they "have already their prices." Surely I might refer upon me to report the expreſſions of the Miniſter of France, of our good and faithful allies, without being charged with vilifying the *eminent patriots*. And, if I have laughed at little Mr. SWANWICK, and have I done more than every man, every woman, and every child in the United States, at leaſt every one that ſaw his perſon, literced to his harangues, or read his poetry?—I wonder what I have done, that I muſt not laugh, that I muſt remain in a ſolemn ſtate of demure as a cat, while every body elſe are burſting their ſides.

PORCUPINE then vindicates himſelf from the inſinuation, that he had "abuſed our *allies* the French;" and compliments LOUIS XVI. as in effect, which a gentleman of this town has tranſlated me, in the laſt mail; and as none of them have yet reached this town, I ſend you an analyſis of part of it, and extracts from the other part, for the amuſement of your readers. YOURS, A. B.

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Office Late CONSPIRACY in FRANCE.

A few weeks ſince we publiſhed an account of the detection of a very important Conſpiracy in *France*. Since then a number of circumſtances have been diſcovered, by the examination of the Papers of the apprehended revolters. Theſe circumſtances are highly intereſting, as muſt every thing be which ſo intimately concerns the intereſts of a Republic, that has ſo many warm friends in *America*; therefore without further preliminaries we proceed to their detail.

Meſſage of the Executive Directory to the Council of five Hundred and of Ancients, 23d Floreal.

Citizen Legiſlators,

MALICE which ſeizes and diſtorts all events to miſlead the Citizens, may diſcover food for its manœuvres in the conſpiracy which has juſt been diſcovered by the ſame. The directory thought it incumbent upon them to anticipate every thing of this nature, by communicating to you the firſt ideas that reſulted from the examination of this important affair.

It has been yet impoſſible entirely to lay open the whole of the papers found with Babeuf, that pulling preacher of anarchy, and one of the principal leaders of that conſpiracy; but what they have already diſcovered, is ſufficient to diſcloſe, in all their horrors the crimes of the traitors.

A Committee of Revolt was formed under the title of *Inſurgent* Committee of Public Safety, which was to direct the execution of the plot.

The Conſpirators were to make themſelves maſters of the Gates of Paris, the Poſt-office, the Treaſury, the Mint, and all the public and private depoſitories containing proviſions, or war like ſtores. In the mean time the anarchiſt journals of the Grenelle Gazette, were to call a meeting of the ſaid propreteurs, to be held in two Councils, the Directory, the Staff of the Army of the Interior, the Conſtituted Authorities, and all their agents.

A thouſand other ſtrokes of death, ſeem to be lifted in that dreadful manifeſto, which traces in the courſe of the conſpiracy; death was denounced to all the public functionaries, who ſhould have dared to give the ſmalleſt order, or heed, or ceaſe to be hear, the *generale*. Death to all the good citizens who ſhould have united to repel the conſpirators. Death to the ſtrangers of every nation.

Thoſe whom they proſcribed, were next like wiſe to be maſſacred. Liſts of them were made up. Liſts of the houſes, the Magazines, the Shops, which were to be given up to pillage, were in the ſame manner prepared.

But how were the means of executing this bloody project to be obtained? How was the people to be induced to rear themſelves in pieces, to cover themſelves with opprobrium and blood, to call down the execration of every nation and every age, to dry up the ſources of proſperity, to ſtir up againſt themſelves famine and every calamity? Theſe are however, the points upon which the papers of Babeuf ſcarcely inſtruct us; it is this which the in

fate. In one of the sheets, a print "indicative of British prowess," I much question if the good man though a quaker, would not have said that it was rad—d like. Poor old fellow! he little dreamed what was to happen at the close of the "enlightened eighteenth century."

"Mr. Oldmixon is told, that there is but one way left of saving his house, and that is by obliging mankind to cease exposing my "*coarsely* prints" at my windows for sale. It would seem by this that the cut-throats look upon me as Oldmixon's valet; I shall convince them that I am not: to oblige me to desist from my business, is not my lawful occupation would prove of the smallest job that ever my landlord undertook, should he be fifty enough to attempt it. As to obliging me to quit his house there are no hopes there neither; for I have a lease of it, and a lease that I will hold in spite of all the faux-culottes in America."

"But, what does the cut-throat mean by "*coarsely* prints?" I have Mother Shorton the right side; that can be no coarsely print at any rate. I side; that can be no coarsely print at any rate. I have, indeed, the portraits of the late king and queen of *France*: but as they are dead one would imagine that they could create no alarm. Poor Louis little thought, when he sent hither those portraits of himself and his queen, which are hung up in the Congress House, that the day would come, when Oldmixon would be threatened with a boycotting for exhibiting his likeness, in the capital of the Union. Others have exhibited him in their windows, stretched on the *scaffold*; they had a right to do; every man to his taste, and I to mine.—It is true, I have the portraits of Billy Pitt and Lord Grenville and several other noble personages; but then I have Marat and Le Pelletier, by way of rubbing off as I guess. I have a right reserved Father in God in one corner of my window, and if I could procure that right reverend Father in the Devil, Tom Paine, I would hoist him up in the other; for want of him I have Doctor Priestley, who upon a shift, is very capable of supplying his place.

[This attack on the amiable and persecuted Englishman, every American will consider as ungenerous and illiberal, though in the fullness of time us it is given a point to the writer's wit.—The "Birmingham philosopher" is, however, invulnerable to the shaft, and panoplied as he is in confidence rectitude of mind and action, most feeble at this effort to afflict his character.]

"I am promised a print of poor Richard, in the arms of a brace of angels, who are carrying him off God knows whither.

"And then, there are my books and stationary, almost the whole of which is English.—I have been looking round, and cannot for my life find any other American book than Adam's defence of the *American Constitutions*, and *Peter Porcupine's* of the *American Constitutions*, and *Peter Porcupine's* of the *American Revolution*. The latter of these my sovereigns have proscribed, and the former speaks about the *well born*; so that, unless my gracious Lords will condescend to permit me to sell these odious five things, I must shut up shop. But, if I must, I hope all the scull of the trade will be compelled to do the same. There is Mr. Carrell has published *Hume's History of England*, a book as full as it can hold of king's and queen's pictures, and *aristocracy* of all sorts and sizes, and contains, besides, a great number of inflances of "British prowess," and of "the disgrace of our allies." Mr. Dobson too, and Mr. Carey, have published books on the same paper, and Mr. Brown has dared to publish his gazette even on *vellum royal*. These are crimes that I had never either committed or attempted. Is not this antirepublicanism to the last degree, and a downright insult on the citizens of the United States?—Again, there is Mr. Young, and several others that I could mention, who have the affurance to expose for sale, *Wendell's Royal Dressing Ink-Powder*, stamped with the king's and Queen's arms. Shall all this go unpunished, and shall poor I be cat alive merely for exposing a print or two?—Foibid it Justice! Democratic justice for bid it!

"Nor, should a fluff inquisition take place, will the great Mr. Franklin Bache himself, come off blameless. He has informed us that his establishment is the first *Printing Office*, that he is in correspondence with *Peter Pindar*, and he is notorious that this *Peter* is not only an *aristocrat*, but a declared *royalist*. He has given *Tom Paine* the everest billing and cooing in print. And, asto "traducing the people of this country," does not *Peter* traduce them, when, in speaking of the United States, he fays:

"Where sons of liberty their canon fing,"

In short this traducing the people? And yet Mr. Bache publicly boasts of his intimacy with the fellow, and takes infinite pains to propagate his works! "Birds of a feather will flock together," fays the old proverb, and it feems more true than fashion to suppose, that Mr. Bache, whose principles are known to be tried Painite.

"Nay, even Doctor Franklin was an aristocrat, and an abominable one too, as may be seen in the very last item of his last will and testament. "I bequeath," fays he, "to my native friend George Washington, my gold headed cane, remembering with a *Liberty Cap* I'll it were a *Sceptre* he is worthy of it." This, you see, was Seventeen-all-the Dottin's clamour against kings, he thought a Sceptre fomething better than a Liberty-Cap.——That the Doctor was fincere here there is no doubt; men are generally fo over their death beds, hoodwinked and befooled by priests, that they have but little—Poor Richard's apocryphal fayings to be handed from his *ordre certain* fellows to be handed from his *ordre certain* fellows to be handed from his *ordre certain* fellows

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

SACRED
To the Memory of
DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq.
Who departed this life,
June 26th, 1796.

FAME seize thy clarion—sound along the shore.
America's great artist is no more—
He whose sagacious enterprize could scan,
Of distry worlds, the motion and the plan;
In human mechanism the whole could trace,
And rear the veil from mythic nature's face:
He now has gone—whom earth would hold in vain;
His mind enlarg'd rejects the mortal chain—
From deep research and fruitless labours flown,
To worlds before by science made his own!

Model—ingenious—philosophic—wife,
Who can enough his soft perfection prize?
Not only knowledge decks the Sages urn,
But civic virtues round the patriot mourn:
Of manners simple, tho' of taste refin'd,
His bosom glow'd with love of human kind;
His country's weal how ardently he loved
A life of faithful service now hath prov'd,
In trying times, as on the prospect rose,
No change of state his friends could subdue.

And ye who saw him in the softer light,
Of hallsied—father—brother give delight,
Ye best can tell what his domestic praise,
Who pas with you his all indrooting days;
To public zeal what private worth he join'd
How lov'd a patriot, and a friend how kind!

Alas my country—what a loss for you;
Who such a mass of talents shall renew?
Who shall reflect the brilliance of his mind?
Or fix the space his absence leaves behind?
What sage more firm thy council shall adorn?
What adept artist for thy fame be born?
Who tried in C. ll, in various office tried,
Never gave the cause of mourning till he died!

Columbia's bard, wherever now employ'd,
To perfect schemes by foretaste now enjoy'd
Whatever works, of Heavens imperial flare,
Thy mind engages, or thy thoughts elate;
Still if on earth a recollection dear,
May soothe thy fancy or pall scenes renew!
Oh! to thy country oft direct a ray
Of guarding light from thy celestial day;
Inspire her statesman, and instruct her youth,
To follow thee, in innocence and truth;
On freedom's base to rule the rising state,
And be like thee in conscious virtue, great,
So distant ages shall applaud the name,
Add learn from RITTENHOUSE the road to Fame.

S.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.

Correspondence between General Wilkinson, of the American army, and colonel England, of the British army commanding at Detroit.

Head Quarters, Greenville, May 27, 1796.

SIR,

Permit me to offer you my hearty congratulations, on the final ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce and emigration, between our respective countries, officially announced to me by the minister of war, and promulgated in the usual manner, which I do myself the pleasure to include to you.

As the delivery of the posts, held by your royal master's troops, within the limits of the United States, makes one condition of the compact; it is my wish to concert with you, the measures which may be deemed expedient, to the satisfied execution of this stipulation, and to prevent any unnecessary interval, between the periods of your evacuation and of my occupancy.

I stand in perfect readiness for the operation, and entertaining no doubt that the treaty will be faithly, fully, and punctilionsly executed, on the part of his majesty, it becomes my duty to request information from you, of the day on which it may be convenient for you, to withdraw the troops under your command, from the territory of the United States.

My aid de-camp, Captain Shaumburg, will have the honour to deliver this letter to you, and he will receive and forward your answer to me, by express, to meet the advanced corps of the army, in the vicinity of Rocky-de-Bout.

With much personal respect and esteem,

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES WILKINSON.
Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. England, of the 24th Regt. British infantry, or Commanding Officer, at Detroit.

Detroit, June 10, 1796.

SIR,

I had the honor of receiving by your aid de-camp, Capt. Shaumburg, your letter, under date the 27th ult. mentioning your wish to concert with me, such measures as may be deemed expedient for delivering up this post to you, and requesting to know the day that it would be convenient for me to withdraw the troops under my command, from the territory of the United States.

And in answer I beg to inform you, that in consequence of orders from his excellency lord Dorchester, buildings are erecting on the ground directed by his excellency to be occupied on the opposite side of this river, for the accommodation of his majesty's troops, and the protection of his stores, preparatory to evacuating this post, agreeably to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between Great Britain and the United States, and that those buildings are in great forwardness, but not having as yet received his final orders to evacuate the post under my command, it is not possible for me to fix on a day for that purpose.

I have, however, strong reasons for supposing, that those orders will not be unnecessarily delayed, and when I receive them, it will afford me much pleasure in communicating to you, the time that I shall be able to withdraw the troops, and to concert with you such measures as may be deemed expedient for your immediately occupying the posts under my direction.

I beg further to add, that from the preparations already made, a few days will be sufficient to accomplish the transport of the troops and remaining stores, to the posts ordered to be occupied on the opposite side of this river.

I have the honor to be,
With personal respect and esteem,
Sir, your very obedient, and
Most humble servant,
(Signed) RD. ENGLAND.
Col. Comd.

Brig. Gen. Wilkinson, commanding the troops of the United States, &c. &c.

From the EDINTON GAZETTE.

To the citizens of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas there have lately appeared in the State Gazette, presentments from the grand juries for several counties in the district of Edenton, wherein they present us, the people called Quakers and our abettors, "as the authors of the common mischief in this quarter;" which presentments, though they seem drafted in the language of an artful orator, yet contain, as appears to us, finder unjust reflections, absurdities, and exaggerations: Therefore we think it expedient (for the like of some who, for want of better information, may be led into errors by such misrepresentations) in meekness to express our sentiments touching the charges thus exhibited against us.

That they present, "That the country is reduced to a situation of great peril and danger, in consequence of proceedings of the society of the people called Quakers—that the idea of emancipation among slaves is publicly held out to them, and encouraged by the conduct of the Quakers—that the minds of the slaves are not only greatly corrupted and alienated from the service of their masters, to consequence of said peril, but such ways are protected, harboured, and encouraged by them. Arson etc committed without a possibility of discovery.

If those counties are reduced, as is said, to great danger, we are conscious the cause thereof cannot justly be imputed to our conduct respecting emancipation; for if we are the evil, the cause producing that effect must likewise be evil; but what we, as a religious society, have done therein we are fully persuaded proceeded from motives truly good & conformable with the nature and spirit of the gospel, which breathes peace on earth and good will to men, and is never productive of corruption, disorder or evil in the creation; neither doth this beneficient spirit encourage or allow man to commit a criminal act, as the firing his neighbor's house. All such are works of darkness, and proceed from that spirit who is the author of confusion, and an adversary to equity, love and harmony.—And we are apprehensive that the emancipation of the slaves is not inconsistent with a declaration of the Congress of which is in these words; "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and to secure those rights, governments are instituted among men, &c."

Further it is said, "The grand jury are so perfectly sensible of the infatuated enthusiasm of the Quakers, as to partial and general emancipation, that they see a potent alarm among the minds of the people, and foresee a prospect of immediate danger to impend, by the influence and deligning attempts of the Quakers to this purpose, which united presents to us the most gloomy and dark prospect of ruin and the citizens of the state." Strange indeed! at this day, when the humane spirit of liberty hath so greatly diffused itself among the people under the federal government, that any of the citizens within the union should suffer them selves to be so far misled, as publicly to stigmatize it with the opprobrious appellation of "infatuated enthusiasm."

As to general emancipation, if they suggest that we endeavour to obtain a law to compel any to emancipate their slaves, we deny it. What we have requested in our petitions to the general assembly relative to the matter, hath been only to this effect, viz. That those who are conscientiously scrupulous of keeping their fellow creatures to a state of slavery, might have the privilege of emancipating them, and that the person so liberated might be protected by law. It is well known that the legislature of this state have frequently granted what is called partial emancipations, why then should we be censured for our sentiment in that respect?

Touching the alarm which they say they feel, and the prospect of impending danger, &c. If any such prospects are visible, we have reason to believe that those things arise not from our influence; and we are clear of any malevolent design to this purpose, that might give just occasion for such an alarm.

They further advance, "The grand Jury reflecting upon the miserable havoc and massacres, which have lately taken place in the West Indies, in consequence of emancipation." To this we may say, we do not conceive that emancipation proceeding purely from religious motives hath been the original cause of matters in the West Indies; and if it were otherwise, as may be obvious from an impartial information. As to the other circumstances which they mention, inducing them to present us and our abettors, these appear to us to be futile, and without just grounds and we doubt not, but upon an accurate scrutiny will so appear to every unprejudiced reader.

Lastly, "The grand jury presented that speedy and effectual measures ought to be adopted by the good sense and spirit of the people, in order to prevent that common appeal to arms, in their own defence, which at present appears to be almost, if not altogether necessary." We hope that people of good sense and attested by a good spirit will not be moved by the exaggeration of a few individuals, blinded by prejudices to adopt measures inconsistible with the principles of a free Christian Republic; under which they enjoy their religious liberty, and for which favor we ought to render thankful acknowledgments, in gratitude to the divine all wise Disposer of the hearts of men.

Given forth, in behalf of the society of people called Quakers, from our yearly meeting's standing committee in Perquimans county, the 29th day of the 1st month, 1796.
Signed by order and on behalf of the committee.

THOMAS JORDAN, Clk.

JEWISH CUSTOMS RELAXED.

According to some of the foreign gazettes, a singular revolution is about to take place in the customs of the Jews in Italy. Great numbers of that people having lately shewn a considerable attachment to the ceremonies of their religion, as equally inconvenient and unprofitable: their rabbies have endeavoured to make a virtue of necessity. They have therefore, called a general synod at Florence, consisting of a number of rabbies, delegated from Modena, Mantua, Rome, and other cities of Italy, and where the Jews have schools.

After a conference of ten days, they have determined to reform their customs in several particulars; among others not to prevent hinderance of business, the Sabbath shall not be observed on the Saturday, but the Sunday; that the Jews shall be allowed to shave their beard, and eat pork; and that they shall be permitted to traffic during their festivals.

A PEACE is concluded between France & the King of Sardinia;—the treaty contains among others the following stipulations.—

"The King of Sardinia revokes all adherence or consent given by him either openly or privately to the confederal powers against the French Republic, to all treaties of alliance offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingent in men or in money to any power at war against France, under any title or denomination whatever.

"The king of Sardinia renounces purely and simply forever, for himself, his successors and allyes, in favour of the French Republic, all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the countries of Nice, Tende and Brefil.

"There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis; and such as shall insure to the French advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the most favoured nation in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean time all communications and commercial matters shall been established.

"Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage thro' its territories to the troops of another power.

"The auxiliary of the excepted places which are to be evacuated by the present treaty, may be sent by sea, by land to the service of the Republic, but it shall be returned, with the places, and at the same time, to his Sardinian majesty; the warlike stores and provisions which may be found in them may be ceded for the service of the French Republic, without return.

"The French troops shall enjoy a free passage through the dominions of the king of Sardinia to transport themselves into the interior parts of Italy, and return therefrom."

It may be said with truth that the Sardinian King holds his crown and kingdom at present at the will and pleasure of the French.

INSCRIPTION,
On the collar of Mr. PITT's faithful Sheepbiter, of Helwood, in Kent.

"Bow! bow! bow! upon about ye, all flesh in sheep's cloaths.
"I'm the *Minister's* cur, though my name be not Lust:
"For I follow his ways like a sheep biting glutton.
"Strip you first of your *fleece*—then fall fool of your *mutton!*"

30 Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the United States Armoury at SPRINGFIELD, an Apprentice Boy, by the name of HOSEA PARSONS, is in his 19th year, and about five feet seven or eight inches high, stout and well made, large and fair, and considerably broken out, has blue eyes and dark brown hair, he took with him, when he went away, a blue coat or jacket, linen trowsers, and a round black hat. Whoever will take up said runaway, and restore him to the subscriber, at Springfield, shall be entitled to the above reward. Captains of Vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying him away.

DAVID AMES, Superintendent

P. S. The editors of the publick papers are desired to insert the above advertisement.

Wanted to hire, a journeyman CLOTHIER (by the year or month,) who is a good work man—to whom good wages will be given.—Enquire of

SYLVANUS BLACKMAR.

Worthington, August 1, 1796.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the nineteenth inst. five sheep with half penny under side of each ear and crop in the same; three do. with half penny under side each ear; one do. with crop and slit in the right ear, half penny under side of the same. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID PORTER.

Williamsburgh, May 26 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND, lying in *Hawley*, containing ninety acres. Enquire of

MOSES ROGERS.

Hawley, July 21. 1796.

Wanted by the 15th of September, 60 cords of OAK, and 40 of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Cash, English or W. I. GOODS, will be paid on delivery, in the dwelling house of Lt. SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, in Northfield.

Any person wishing to contract for the whole, or a part only; may have good terms by applying to the subscribers.

ISAAC MALTBY.
COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, 19th July, 1796.

Robert Breck & Son,

HAVE just received an assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE, also, English Cart and Waggon Boxes of a superior quality—also, 200lb. Sea Fowl FEATHERS, which will be sold on good terms.

Northampton, August 10. 1796.

Painters' Colours.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London a large and extensive assortment of PAINTERS' COLOURS, such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber—also, Gold Leaf, Gold Size, Sand Paper, Painters' Brushes, &c. Best Ground Camwood.

Drugs and Medicines, as usual. All which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. White Lead and Spanish Brown by the Cask.

Northampton, August 10, 1796.

Church & Clark,

HAVE just received and now displaying for sale, a valuable assortment of

English & India GOODS.

A price to please, and terms of payment easy. Also, *Drugs and Medicines* for the sick; a generous indulgence to the industrious needy, and a miserable allotment of favors to bellow on the riches, the lazy and indolent.

Cumberland, August 10, 1796.

Oak and Hemlock Bark.

WANTED, by *Thomas Bridgman*, a large quantity of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK—For which the highest price will be paid on delivery.—For Sale, a quantity of excellent Lamb Wool.

Northampton, August 10, 1796.

Julius Barnard,

WISHES to inform the public that he carries on his business in the shop adjoining Robert Breck and Son's, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with Mahogany and Cherry CABINET WORK, executed in the neatest taste and on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted immediately, as Apprentice to the above Art, two ingenious LADS, one fifteen the other fifteen years of age.

Northampton, August 10. 1796.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, (well informed) offers for sale, 1500 acres of excellent Land situate and lying on the north side of Albany, 25 from Lake Champlain, and 15 from a flourishing settlement. With confidence the subscriber can recommend the tract of Land (having viewed it himself) to those who may be inclined to purchase; and knows it to be equal, if not superior to any in the vicinity of Albany. For particular information apply to

DANIEL COLT.

Hadley, July 20. 1796.

The partnership of Braddish, Perkins and Colton, under the firm of Jonathan Perkins and Co. being dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL Persons who have contracted accounts with said company, are requested to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN PERKINS.

Cummington, July 22. 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers on Book or Note, which are of more than six months standing, are requested to make *speedy* payment.

ALPHEUS & BIDEAR JONES.

Buckland, 20th July. 1796.

The subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. ELIPHT PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors, to the estate of JOEL WRIGHT, late of Northampton, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent; and to months being allowed to the creditors, from the 5th of July instant, to bring in their claims and prove their debts.

We do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the house of Mr. ELISHA LYMAN, Innholder in said Northampton, on the first Mondays in September, December and February next—from three to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN STODDARD, } *Commissioners.*
LEVI LYMAN,

Northampton, July 16th. 1796.

Strayed from the subscriber in May last, a red Mare COLT, about 9 months old—Whoever will take up said Colt and give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ENOCH WING.

Conway, July 13, 1796.

ALL persons whose Accounts and Notes have been one year standing, are requested to call and settle the same by the first of August next, otherwise they must expect to settle with an Attorney.

WANTED, a Journeyman Blacksmith, to which good wages will be given.—Also, an Apprentice to said business.

NATHAN STARKS.

Williamsburgh, July 6. 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, a dark bay Mare COLT, supposed to be one year old past.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d.

Hadley, July 13th, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1796. [—No. 521.—]

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"And he left the oxen, and ran after Elijah, and said, Let me, I pray thee kiss my father and mother, and then I will follow thee.

IN the reign of King Ahab, Elijah, the Tishbite, had the prophet, poffeffed a power, little fhort of the regal. Saintly, charitable, wife, and prefcient, he gained the affections, and fuggefted the plans, of the Ifraelites. At that period, popular belief was ftrongly attached to prophacy, and popular applaufe furely would not only be acquired, but retained by him, whofe life was given to all the duties of benevolence. It feems, that Elijah had the ftrongeft claims upon the attention, the gratitude, and refpect of his fellow citizens. As a man, as a prophet, he had filled up the meafure of ufefulnefs. The Zidonians, though proverbially "careleſs and feeure," had felt the ebullitions of the Tifbite, when retained their dew, and their rain, and the duſky and parched region, attefted the drought of years. Among this fupine race, the obſervig prophet, had recognized an individual, a woman of Zarephath, "Looking well to the ways of his houſehold," and providing food for her little ſon, oppreſſed by the common calamity. Her ſpiral diſplay of charity, at a time, when ſelfiſhneſs would aver, that charity itſelf muſt fail, induced the grateful Elijah to invoke miracles to her aid. The barrel and the cruſe, which hunger had emptied, were perennially fupplied, and the darling child of the widow, was reanimated, by the prayer of the prophet. Nor was this the only paſſage in his life, to excite the wonder, or ſeem the execration, of his people. He had, ſtill by ridicule, and then by experiment, confounded the worſhip of Baal, and reſtored the religion of the Jews. From that "little cloud," which a ſervant could not, during ſeven attempts, behold; and which at length, ſeemed minutely riſing from the ſea, "like a man's hand," the enlightened eyes of Elijah could diſcern the ſtorm, foretelling, to water and revive the parched grounds of Samaria. Expoſed to the revenge of Jezebel, a vindictive and powerful princeſs, the fugitive prophet ſeemed to be the peculiar care of Providence. Ready to periſh, under the ſcanty ſtaple of the mountain juniper, food was ſupplied him by angelick hands, and a celeſtial voice vindicated to the ſeptuing ſeer, the ways of heaven.

This enumeration of the peculiarities of Elijah's life and office, will not be deemed impertinent, by thoſe who, with the Preacher, trace the context, and find the prophet by the ſide of the youthful Eliſha. To him the reputation of the ſage was notorious. He had heard his prophecies, he had witneſſed their completion. He ſaw the venerable philoſopher, inveſted with the double power to anoint a Syriack king, and a Jewiſh prophet.—He muſt have conſidered, that the myſterious manner of his preſervation, would ſoon poſſeſs to Eliſha an Elijah's praiſe. What powerful incitements to the pride, to the ambition of a young and obſcure man. How would an ordinary, how would a feliſh character have been engroſſed by vain ſpeculations. "How great, how wiſe, how coverted," he might whiſper, "ſhall I be, almoſt to poſſeſs the faculties of a prophet, which fame has been aſſounded through Paleſtine, and whoſe moſt trifling works are a topick of wonder, a theme of hurth!" A common candidate for ſuch an office, would have forgotten his connexions, his country, his duty, every thing, but *himſelf*. But Eliſha was not ſo daunted by the blaze of a prophet's glory, as to become bewildered in the paths of duty. He remembered the injunction from Mount Sinai, to honor the more immediate authors of our being. He reſolved that his *Parents* ought to be apprized of the new dignity of their ſon; they ſhould rejoice at his proſpects, they would find their benedictions. Juſtead, therefore, of inſtant compliance, the dutiful Eliſha pauſes, reflects upon his beloved home, and the aged couple in the vale, and makes the affectionate reſponſe in the text.—

"*Let me I pray thee kiſs my father and my mother, and then I will follow thee.*—Verily, Eliſha, thou proved a good ſon, and I love the more, for remembering a *Mother's* love, than for all thy miracles. They may paſs away, but not one jot, not one title of thy ſpiral piety ſhall paſſation forgetfulneſs. Divided Jordan, a ſweetened Spring, and a miraculous guſh of waters, might own by energy, but by tender concern of thy Parents, reveal to thy *heart*. When hearing thy pathetic requeſt. "Let me *kiſs* my father and mother, the Cherub cherubs of life drew near, and wept—and ſmiled!

The duty implied in the text, is acknowledged by all, but I fear is felt, except by few. The habit of domeſticating with parents, during our infancy and childhood, induces a mechaniſcal affection, not an obedience, of courſe. But when the calls of buſineſs urge us from home, the world operates as an opiate, and benumbs every filial ſenſation. We leave it to the nurſe to talk of the cradle, and the endearments of a mother and to the ſteward to compute the ſums that a father's indulgence has given, without reflecting upon the gentle offices of a tender parent, or the bounty of the other. But recollection will sometimes ſay to man that, generally ſpeaking, he never found a friend, like thoſe his parents. Mutual intereſt, natural affections, and long habit, all ſeem to conſpire to bind parents and progeny in the cloſeſt union. Nor is it a ſmall fact we owe to them for *twenty one years* ſervice. Life, its means, and Education, theſe are the important items of their accounts againſt us, and ſhall *Hatfield*. Any perſon wiſhing to contract for the whole, or a part only; may have good terms by applying to the ſubſcribers.

Few children are in their full ſtrength, parents are commonly advanced in age. "Age hath pains peace property, pay charges and take her away. more than ſtrength. Nor is it ſmall that we cruelly forget the obligations.

When children are in their full ſtrength, parents are commonly advanced in age. "Age hath pains more than ſtrength. Nor is it ſmall that we cruelly forget the obligations.

Hadley, July 13th, 1796.

arts, make languor ſmile, and ſmooth the bed of death," as a daughter, or a ſon? What ſervice more grateful, whatever may appear clear!

The ſimilar ſorrow of Sirah knew this truth well. I can add nothing to his pathos, his energy, or his tenderneſs. "He that honoreth his mother, is as one that layeth up treaſure—and the relieving of the father ſhall not be forgotten. To the duty of affection it ſhall be remembered; thy ſins alſo ſhall melt away, as the ice in the fair warm weather."

THE LAY PREACHER.

From the COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

Meſſrs. POWERS & SUTHER,

BY the help of your newſpaper, let me requeſt the citizens of Savannah to *look about them.*

I have often heard old people ſpeak of a book which had been much read in the days of our grand fathers. The volume is almoſt obſolete now—the ſeverall of its ſtories have been taken out, one by the aid of tradition, kept alive to this day.

Among theſe ſtories, there was one often told us when we were children, concerning a city of very ancient times, which had been ſunk in the deep ſea, for the wickedneſs of its inhabitants.—There is one part of this ſtory, which I believe I ſhall never forget. "That before thoſe had men had been finally abandoned to deſtruction, God Almighty had propoſed to ſpare the whole of them, on condition they would only produce ten righteous perſons, belonging to the city. That not being able to miſs that number, they were confined to fathen perditions, by a fearful earthquake: and not a ſoul but three were exempt from the general ruin. One man and his two daughters were wiſe enough to believe what was threatened—took warning in time, and made their eſcape."

The people of modern cities ſhould *look about them*—they know not the day nor the hour, when the ground beneath them, may be torn aſunder by convulſions; the ſtreet where they live turned to a noiſome lake, or a hideous cleft ſwallow up whole city metamorphoſed into a dreadful fea, like Sodom and Gomorrah. For thoſe bad men the ſtory ſpeaks of, were not the only wretches whom the pit has ſwallowed up alive.—Many other cities have met the ſame cataſtrophe, in much later times. Read the Portugueſe annals of 55, and learn the melancholy tale of Liſbon. Peruſe the Spaniſh Chronicles of '72, and note the ſubverſion of Guatimala; then turn to the memorable event of the two Sicilies in '83, and you will find a tragical account indeed, of leſs than 80 or 100 towns and villages, with 40,000 inhabitants, all loſt beyond redemption, by an earthquake ſo powerful and extenſive, as to throw the whole province of Calabria under the ocean.

However fearthquakes and tornadoes out of the queſtion) there are many other means, by which the heaven ſcourges unhallowed cities. Unconquerable fires melt down their buildings, and give wings to their riches to fly away. A ſubtile peſtilence, ſweeps off its hundreds and its thouſands, as with the beſom of deſtruction. Thoſe ſublime judgements of heaven have long been the terror of the *old* world. They have at length found their way to the new. Let all the people of the new world *look about them*—hold themſelves in readineſs for this great ſcenes of public diſmay—for a time when their cities or houſes may be enveloped with devouring flames over their heads, or when a peſtiferous fever may carry off ſcores of their fellow citizens in a day.

People of the ſouthern cities *look back about you.* Plagues, Fires, and commotions of the globe, are not the only diſaſters which may befal you. *Inſurrections* are too impracticable; *maſſacres* are too impoſſible; *robberies* are not unknown.—What milder than robberies, can be the conſequence of that remarkable illneſs, we diſcover every where around us. Illneſs, the parent of inexplicable miſchief, indulges itſelf openly without the leaſt reſerve—Illneſs ever progneſticates a rapid race to ruin.

A city of righteous men has nothing to fear; but where is ſuch a city to be found? Even a few, if it were but ten perſons of *character*, might enſure its preſervation: But are we certain we build in every city that ſmall number?

Then ye reverend clergy ſpare no pains to make us righteous.—Ye elders of the city, exert your beſt endeavours to make us honeſt and to keep us ſo. Nightly guards, be vigilant at your poſts, to keep us in ſafety.—Officers of health, do your utmoſt to hold the peſtilence at bay.—Officers of chanilineſs, ply well the means in your power, from the eaſt to the weſt of the city, that we may have wholeſome ſtreets to walk in, and a pure atmoſphere to breathe.

Citizens all, be perſuaded to diſcharge with compunctude, your bounden duties, in your reſpective departments. *Mariners*, attend cloſely to your *acres.—Merchants*, impoſe all the *exactitudes* of life, before you bring us any *luxuries.—Mechanicks*, "keep your *ſhops*, and your *ſhops* will keep *you.—Gamblers and Swindlers*, quit the city without loſs of time! *Monopolizers* and *Speculators*, take your leaves of *Forſtalls* and *Sauntrers* at every deſcription, be gone from us.—Leaders of ſchoolmen, and the indoctrinators of themſelves.—Now they have not feat for you yet, and you ſhould keep out of the way till you are called for.—Shift your head quarters immediately! find ſome reputable buſineſs to employ you, or the fate of the idle, drunken C——s, may ſoon be your's, who cut his own throat the other day, in a paroxiſm of inſanity. But if you do not mean to reform, no matter how ſoon you follow him and his example. The community can very well ſpare you, and the world would be happily rid of you.

Citizens of Savannah, *look about you*—ſo ſays

THE BRAMIN.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, 30th Floreal, May 19.

We have read the juſtificate memorial of Drouet; it is ecrilled, "Drouet, repreſentative of the people, to the Legislative Body.—Printed by Vatier, and ſold by Lowerett, at the Palais Royal, and in the Ruette.—Drouet, at the time of his arreſt, was in a private houſe with Ricords, Lajuenio, Barre, and two other citizens, whom he did not know, and with whom he paſſed the night, in converſation, and in reading the Hiſtorical Dictionary. It is pleaſant enough that the ſubverſation which a perſon in a public character and of ſo high a ſtation as a legiſlator ſhould have with perſons, with whom he was unacquainted, ſhould be upon a ſubject ſo important.

At this break of Barriers, Drouet ſpeaks of his ſon-in-law, Lallement, as a man of liberty, equality, &c. "From the age of fifteen," ſays he, "to the period at which I began to think, my heart was inflamed with the moſt ſublime love for liberty, & for the political equality of citizens in the ſocial order. My head was filled with the principles of Rouſſeau, Mably, Reynal, &c. in truth I had an innate aptitude for philoſophical principles; I burned to ſignalize my zeal, and I waited but for an opportunity."

It appears that Drouet has loſt part of his philoſophical memory in rising poſt, for neither Rouſſeau, Raynal, or even Mably, who at the age of 16, he certainly could not underſtand, have ever ſaid any thing in their abſtract theories, that retembled the principles put in action, by the conſtitution of 1793. The ſyſtems which they have advanced are ſo far from having that popular tendency, that they would at this day be regarded as a counter-revolution. What a rage thoſe demagogues have for ſtirring up ſuch ſupport upon Raynal and Rouſſeau! Sanſculs Beings! "ye have never read them!" Every page of their writings contains your condemnation.

After having ſpoken of the conſtitution of 1793, as a maſter piece of the human mind, after ſaying that the idea of having that his commentaries ſhould retire and reſt by that conſtitution, he adds, "Inſpirated, burnt and adviſed, I conſoled him in his ſpop captivity in Auſtria, he thus expreſſes the emotions of his indignant patriotiſm, when free and returning into France, he read the conſtitution of 1793.—Alas, cried I, in the preſence of my colleagues, Quinette and Lamarque, and General Bournonville, "it was not worth while to make ſo many ſacrifices, to ſhed ſo much blood, to ſerain to ſufferen which bears ſuch a reſemblance to the government of our moſt cruel enemies. Here is an upper houſe and a lower houſe, there is nothing wanting but a king." &c. Still when he had arrived in France Drouet changed his language when he found that the patriots had been the firſt to accept the Engliſh conſtitution, and that the Direfctory appeared endeavouring by every means to raiſe them from the humiliation into which they had fallen ſince the 9th Thermidore. But yet as in a few months every thing appeared to him to be changed, he became ſo indignant, that he was determined to retire into obſtruction, and to find in his reſignation; a proſpect he was about executing when he was arreſted.

But if we read the confeſſion of faith of Drouet, reſpecting thoſe whom he called patriots, it will eaſily convince the moſt incredulous of the preſent time, that thoſe pretended patriots, of their future deſigns: In ſhort, of the deſtruction of their miſfortunate leagues, the moſt cruel that however yet appeared upon the earth, deſigns for France. "Still the patriots exiſt in great numbers, the remembrance of their former glory, ſtrance at being themſelves eclipſed by thoſe who were concealed during the revolution, the arts which they have experienced, and the miſery which overwhelms them, are ſo many oaths of hatred, which excite in the ſouls indignation, and a deſire of vengeance.

"The violent meaſures which government may take, will only ſerve to delay for a while the burning out of theſe paſſions, which are now ſuppreſſed for a time. Still they hinder the union of citizens—In vain, will they engage on their ſide the moſt celebrated Journaliſts, it will not diſſolve the ſentiments which unites all the patriots from one end of the Republic to the other—They will ſtrive all their lives to ſeize again the authority which they have loſt, and for one who ſhall perith in the attempt, a victim of his zeal, thouſands will preſs forward to avenge him." Still Drouet acknowledges, that their influence is gone. He wiſhes then "that they would raiſe at once in a maſs; that they would take with them their moveable property, their proviſions, their inſtruments and their arms; that they would ſhow themſelves headlong towards the frontiers of the Republic; that they would abandon a country which hates them; and that they would ſpread themſelves like an overwhelming torrent, over the fertile countries occupied by the enemies of their mother country. This is there only, that they could in truth lay a foundation for the re-eſtabliſhment of the DEMOCRATIC TRINITY, LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.

Bulletin of the Army of Conde, May 6.

The preſence of the King of France in the army of Conde muſt have ſo much influence upon military and political operations, though he appears ſo little in public, as to make all his actions, and diſcourſes, excite the public curioſity. Yeſterday he arrived, and took the uniform of our army, and received the uſual ſalutes. The Prince of Conde introduced him to ſuch officers and folldiers as had been diſtinguiſhed by brave actions. He addreſſed them not by general compliments, which flatter, but do not intereſt thoſe who receive or hear them, but by ſuch perſinent and juſt remarks as belong only to the perſons to whom they were addreſſed, and he was very particular in the praiſes of the Prince of Conde, who had deſerved from him the higheſt honours. He began on the 9th of May his review, and went to the borders of the Rhine to viſit the advanced poſts. Many of the ſoldiers of the republican army aſſembled on the oppoſite bank, without arms, but having behind them a placet ſtanding at their army, and under orders. Wit true, ſaid they, that the King has arrived? Yes, it is he. Well then in a ſhip, to we cannot diſtinguiſh him. The King made all the Officers diſmount, and continued ſeated on his horſe, equally to receive homage, or inſult, the declarations of fidelity, or the ſhot of an enemy. The Duke of Enghien, commander of the advanced guard, obſerved, that the rules of military diſcipline forbid him to addreſs them.—But he replied, the emotions of my heart are more commanding than your rules. You may put me under arreſt to morrow, but I muſt ſpeak. He then addreſſed the ſoldiers. *Republicans, your fidelity urges me to ſee the King (ruſhing his voice.) Indeed, I ſee your King, or rather, your Father! Yes, ye are all my children! I wiſh to ſee you re-eſtabliſh the rights of your common country! Then who will you afterwards, deſerve you? Your brethren who are around me, have the happineſs that I have to be with them, and to approach ye near to you!* They heard him in ſilence, but looked embarraſſed. We could ſee that their hearts were touched, but that their ſouls were not free!—At length a perſon cried from one ſide, as you have had a full view, cry, *Vive le Roi!* No, no, replied this excellent Prince, ſay nothing. You will be underſtood, and can underſtand one another.

FROM A LATE PARIS PAPER.

ACCOUNT OF BABOUF.

SINCE Babouf has become a perſon of ſome conſequence, every one ſeems deſirous of knowing who he is, and what he has done, and what he aimed at by the conſpiracy. The following letter extracted from the "Hiſtorian" will anſwer a part of theſe queſtions.

"FRANCIS NOEL BABOUF was born in the commune of St. Quentin: He is about 36 years old; his father a poor man employed in the excife upon ſalt, had him taught to write, and he writes extremely well.

"In 1773, he left his father's houſe, and ſought for employment with ſeveral perſons in quality of a ſcrivener, or copyiſt; but failed in procuring any, on account of his youth, and the want of recommendations. In the mean time he was reduced to the moſt extreme diſtreſs, he was abſolutely in need. Some perſons through pity offered him the place of a ſervant in the gentleman's family who reſided near Roye—he accepted it—he ſerved in that ſituation about three years. The former Lord of the eſtate was then about renewing the regiſtry of his lands. But not knowing well and he employed him in the buſineſs, he did not want for penetration, he applied himſelf diligently, and became a pretty good ſcrivener. During theſe tranſactions he had an intrigue with a maid and married her. His new feodal acquirements having made him inſolent he was turned away. Having left his new ſituation he brought a ſuit againſt his maſter, and loſt his cauſe. Inſulted in law-ſuit thereby, he determined to enter into buſineſs on his own account. He encouraged by Roye, and announced himſelf Commiſſioner of rentrolls.

"A lady who reſided at Paris, entruſted him with the renewal of the rent-roll of a ſmall eſtate which the poſſeſſed near Roye. He performed it, received the arrearages, rendered an account, was feed by the lady, and loſt his cauſe. The former prior of St. Autin, near Roye, entruſted him with the renewal of the regiſtry of his priory—he performed it, engaged in a law ſuit with the prior, & loſt his cauſe.

"The former Marquis of Loyecourt being about to renew the regiſtry of his lands, gave him the direction of it. He began the work, but the inſolent lenets which he wrote to the tenants having cauſed complaints againſt him, the Marquis withdrew his confidence from him—this diſpleaſed Babouf he commenced a proſecution and loſt his cauſe.

From that time, till the year 1789, he lived by drawing writings for the country people. In the beginning of the revolution he began by hawking about and procuring ſignatures to a feditious paper—he was arreſted and conducted to the priſon of Paris. An anonely publiſhed by the firſt conſtituent aſſembly offered to him liberty—he then commenced a journaliſt which he quickly abandoned for the want of inſcribers.

At the time of the Primary Aſſemblies of 1792, held under the ſword of the Septemberizers, he was admitted elector of the department of Somme. The electoral aſſembly afterwards appointed him adminiſtrateur to the diſtrict of Mount Didier. At the end of two months he committed a ſerious offence in the ſale of ſome national property. He was proſecuted—he fled—and was condemned to twelve years impriſonment in irons. He then finally quitted the department of Somme, and went and buried himſelf in the crowd of Pa-

ris, his writings there caused him to be arrested and he was shut up in the Citadel of Arras; but the amnesty of Brumaire last again restored him to liberty." Such Citizen, is the man who, when he was a servant, did not surely doubt, but that he should one day have displayed the part of a great conspirator, and that he should have offered to the Directory to treat with them, as "one nation another." Genius of liberty forbid that he should again be in a situation to prove the advantages of a third amnesty.

Health and Fraternity.

GAMON.
Courier L' Egalite.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

PATRIOTISM.

——"I love my country good HORATIO:
"And were it but a nest of vipurous serpents,
"I'd draw my tongue forth, cocking from its root,
"Ere I would speak one word to her disgrace,"
ANON.

MR. RUSSELL,

HAVING lately returned from *Europe*, and having travelled from the seat of the Federal Government to this town, I cannot but express my agreeable disappointment at the vast improvements, the flourishing commerce, prosperous towns, and happy country, I have beheld. I had been taught to believe by the gentle reports of the *Coffee Houses*, in *London*, that the contrary of what I have experienced, was the actual situation of affairs; and I have frequently felt the most pointed chagrin, when I have beheld foreigners reading the articles, which have thus degraded our country, and which I now know to be false.

It will readily be admitted, that there are your grumbling philosophers, who are continually railing at the times, in every country—Who see every thing through the medium of their own peevish optics; and because they happen to be cursed with feelings which will not permit them to enjoy the comforts of life as it is, they are mentally endeavoring to make the rest of the world appear as wretched as themselves. But I have ever thought it was the attribute of *Patriotism*, to appreciate its own country, when truth and candour would permit it. How then can we account for the *calumnious tales* which our *pretended patriots* are continually publishing to the world, and which are all as false as hell? By no other rule, than by that we see secret enemies, under the garb of friends!

In *India* the American character stands as high as that of any nation on earth.—All the papers are full of compliments on the wisdom, prudence, and magnanimity of our rulers. In *Europe*, I never heard a sentiment uttered which evinced in the least an disparage *America*, except from those who brought certain *American* papers in proof of their insinuations; and whose object was to deter emigrations. The celebrated Dr. WINTERBOTTOM said, in the preface of a work lately published, speaking of *America*, says,—"the *United States of America*, as a rising empire, open a wide field for the contemplative philosopher and man of science, the adventurous merchant, the faithful manufacturer, the ingenious mechanic, and industrious husbandman—while the sound policy and benign influence of its government seem to invite each from the different parts of the *old world*, to reap their advantages which a fertile soil and an increasing commerce must ever enforce, when unincumbered with impolitic shackles and heavy duties and imposts."

"The inhabitants of *Europe* have not been insensible of these circumstances, so favourable to the enjoyment of happiness and opulence, it we may be allowed to form a judgment of their sentiments by the numbers which have emigrated, and the avidity with which they crowded from its boson—numbers which its present convulsed situation will certainly increase, and which must add to the riches and stability, as well as prove highly advantageous to the commerce and manufactures of the *American empire*."

If an Englishman would write thus, what ought not to be the sentiments of an American public, when we see the those who assume the name of *Americans*, endeavour to degrade their country in the eyes of all the world, and whose whole time seems devoted to the service of those who would wish to make that world believe, *America* to be as barren as a fried plain;—that its commerce was annihilated; that its constant and immense number of genius of fertility that earth lavished it over the poor, that all ingratitude was justified as it were the first of virtues;—that the government were the shivelings of a British Ministry; that that man, whom the world considered as "the point of the Pyramid of Patriotism, Integrity and Public Virtue," was a traitor; that a Jay had been hired by the villainous Pitt; and that his illustrious conquer the great Adams, was an advocate for hereditary Monarchy!—What, I repeat, ought not to be the sentiments of real Americans by conduct so base and degrading? The most manful detestation.

AN AMERICAN.

AUGUSTA, *Georgia*, July 23.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE failure at the late treaty with the Creek Indians, in the accomplishment of the object of the State of *Georgia*, as yet remains unexplained to the public, except by a partial and anonymous publication at *Savannah*. The following letter from the commissioners of the United States will, from their own testimony, place the matter upon the fair, with apparent candour, and under the impression of official responsibility, explains the cause; and its publication therefore, cannot but be satisfactory to the Citizens. With this view a copy from the original is forwarded, and is committed to the press.

A CITIZEN.

Augusta, July 20, 1796.

SIR,

Having terminated our mission here, by concluding a treaty of peace and friendship with the Creek nation, we feel it a duty we owe to your Excellency, to make this communication to you; to inform you of the pacific dispositions of the Creeks. They have, among other things, fixed their mark with us, to carry the treaty of *New York*, completely into effect, and to aid in running the line, from the source of the main fork of the Oconee to the Cumber mountain; at such time and in such manner, as the President of the United States should direct. The expectations formed by your State relative to the purchase of certain lands guaranteed to the Indians, are frustrated. The Representative of the Creek nation came instructed by the whole nation, not to part with the lands. We were not apprized of this, until our negociation had been extended to all the objects demanded immediately with our mission. We on being informed of it, thought it our duty, to examine whether any improper interference had been used, to produce this determination of the nation, and we are of opinion, after the necessary enquiry, that there was not any such interference, on the part of any of the citizens of the United States.

From the long, repeated and friendly cocertation we have had with the chiefs, we have been able to draw from them some information, which we owe to our situation to give freely to you: it is, that it will require some time, and a considerable degree of prudence, to impress on the Indians, a confidence in the uprightness of the views of your government, and to the friendly and peaceable intentions of its citizens towards the inhabitants of the frontiers; and until such confidence is established, we are of opinion, that all attempts to acquire land from them by fair and open purchase, will be ineffectual.

With our best wishes for the prosperity of the State of Georgia, We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

B. HAWKINS.
G. GLYMER.
A. PICKENS.

His Excellency JARED EWNIS,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

From an English paper—but true every where.

THE LOTTERY.

HAPPY would it be for a multitude of the middling class of society in this country, and particularly in this Metropolis, if this, which is drawing towards its conclusion, were the last. It is an infelit to the common sense of mankind to call it an article of finance.

The money which is raised by it annually amounts to nothing, when compared to the evils it occasions.—It promotes idleness, leads to GAMONESTY, and, from thence to atrocious felony, and often suicide, of which there have lately happened several instances and that too, by persons, some of them in a decent credit in trade. How can we expect it to be otherwise? The very nature of a Lottery is an imposition on the understandings of all those whose education has not led them to a consideration of the doctrine of chances. The ordinary adventurers in a Lottery are unable to estimate the difference in value between the sum advanced and the chance they purchase; and it has ever been the fact, that, as equal prize remains in the wheel at any considerable period, Tickets are of the price of 30l. 40l. often 60l. and 70l. when they are not intrinsically worth 11l. What a dreadful game to play, when a person gives away 20l. or 30l. and sometimes 50l. for leave to play for 10l. and yet men will wonder they are ruined—that it would be wonderful, indeed, if they were otherwise!

This is not all for the evils of what is called *insurance* are still greater than that which we have just hinted at. It is true this is prohibited, but that prohibition neither can nor has any good practical effect. The premium paid each day by the adventurer in a lottery ticket, is nothing more, on the whole sum insured for. Such an adventurer is pretty sure of wasting money before he can advance very far; then in hopes of having his own money back again he tries expedients. He proceeds to the pawnbrokers with his own or his creditor's goods. The money he raises thus he pays 20 per cent. interest. This sum in time may, and must entirely swallow up in the gain of the whole mass of adventurers in the Lottery. This gives birth to all the dreadful acts of which we hear repeatedly at the Old Bailey, and other places for the administration of public justice.

Now let us consider the policy of such an article of public finance. It delights all adventurers in it from paying other taxes, for it makes those who do not adventure, in proportion as they are compelled to suffer from the imprudence of those who do. It machinally mentions the idea of the holder of the ticket which comes up a prize, together with most of his family and connexions, by inducing them to call their children by the name of the lucky ticket, which are the only honorable, sure and safe paths to wealth. A man of reflection cannot look at, without deploring the idleness which the drawing of the Lottery occasions; one day of drawing pales in which the Guildhall of London is not crouded by those who ought to attend their labours, to support themselves and families. This of itself is sufficient to prove the depravation which gaming tends to would be enough to ruin the morals of a multitude of profess every year. A subject in a financial point of view, and without connecting it with the element of ethicks, deserving of more attention than the legislator has hitherto bestowed upon it. Besides, the state is deeply interested in the morals as well as the pecuniary condition of the different classes of the community.—Some of these observations were, some time ago pretty clear to Mr. Windham (for he said they were.) But should a Lottery now be made the subject of discussion in the house of commons, we should not wonder, at hearing him affirm, as he has done on other occasions, things which tend it, as he has done on other occasions, things which he formerly negotiated, for, upon all political subjects, his intellects seem to be inverted; but that should not be a reason for the public to alter their opinion upon points which concern them, nor for us to neglect our duty and omit calling their attention to their essential interests.

PARIS, June 7.

Letter of M. Charlemagne, ambassador of the French Republic to the Canton of Brassil, 10th of May, 1796.

Magnificent Lords,

The orders of the Executive Directory of the French republic, obliges me to recal the attention of your excellencies, to the circumstances & the motives which dispatched the declaration which I was directed to present to you on their part, on the 16th Germinal last, the assure that you, gentlemen, made thereof, has not answered their expectation.—Charged with the defence of the territory of the Republic, and with the care of its glory, it is the duty of the Executive Directory to anticipate events; it is their duty to invite you to take measures capable of securing your neutrality and to make it respected, they have asked you what those measures were? If the terms of their declaration were severe, it was because its object was important; because the schemes and designs of our enemies already more than once discovered, gave them a right to entertain difficulties and suspicions; because positive information announced that they were disposed to renew them; because also at that moment it was necessary for them to be informed of the unequivocal sentiments of many of the Helvetic states, some of which had not feared to doubt the result of the war the French Republic, by refusing solemnly to pronounce upon the acceptance of the letters of credit of its ambassador, and in postponing the period of their determinations by *outrageous and ridiculous delays*.

When a government so powerful as that of the French Republic is thus slighted, when that slight arises from the machinations of guilty fugitives, when the Executive Directory should form a moment arrest its good will and regard you with mistrust? These are other considerations upon which I do not think it necessary here to enlarge; they are no doubt painful and respect the security which the French Republic with to find in the sentiments and all citizens of the government and people of neutral States. Such sentiments are those views which have animated and still continue to animate the Executive Directory. I expect from you without delay, a frank and amicable explanation which will expel the doubts and reliure to your State their sentiments of good will. They have given me their orders for my further government in case your answer does not fulfil that object. Greg. God. &c.

Letter of the State of Brasil, to Monsieur Barthelemy, Ambassador of the French Republic, May 11, 1796.

We see with sincere pain from the letter of your Excellency, of 20th Floreal, that our sentiments appear to be misunderstood, and that we are in a situation to lose the good will of the Executive Directory of the French Republic. As soon as war was declared, we promised a neutrality; from that time it hath been constantly the object of our care, of our zeal, and of our solicitude, and many are the sacrifices which it hath cost us to maintain it amidst the difficulties which, from time to time, period it hath been exposed. Nothing can more deeply affect us than to find the fidelity of our conduct and the purity of our intentions doubted, since both the one and the other forms the most solid basis of our honor, of our independence, and of our tranquillity; we beg your excellency to affure the government from which you exercise your functions, that we will never depart from those principles which have been transmitted to us by our predecessors, and that is our highest ambition to commit the deposit confided, to those who shall succeed us in the full duty of our stations, and is the most serious to fresh, to confirm the confidence and the gratitude of our fellow citizens.

It remains to add that since our letter of the 9th of April we have confined ourselves to the simple measures of maintaining our neutrality. Our ardour refused on this head having been communicated to the Imperial Minister, he wrote to us by order of the Emperor, that he received with pleasure the assurance of doing our utmost to prevent the Emigrants to do any thing which should affect the neutrality of our territory.

We have prepared our signals and our alarm-guns, which on account of the armillice, and the winter season, were out in a state fit for service; by these means it is well known we can in a few days collect a very large force. We are training our militia, and are ready to march at the first signal. The contingents of the other Cantons, which are now with us, have express orders to double their vigilance on the polls which are entrusted to them. The representatives of the Helvetic body residing with us to take cognizance of the state of things, to act in the name of the whole body, we are ready to give them our reasons to their confidents intelligence of any dangers which may threaten our countries, will let nothing pass which can cause the peace of our common country; we have ourselves written to our allies, reminding them of their treaties which unites us, and we have received from them an assurance of their good will, and of their desire to see our alliance, and to defend our frontiers.—We conclude with praying your excellency to transmit these details to the Directory, and to warn them above all things, against those exaggerated relations which from an excess of zeal to serve them may be transmitted to them.

FREDERICKSBURGH, July 27.

The following truly melancholy and distressing circumstance was obligingly communicated to us by a friendly correspondent:—About three years since, William Clift, a settler, of King George county, was unfortunately hit by a mad bear, as he was returning from the woods, with several deer, taken in a ranging and hunt like the poor brute that flung him, until repeated convulsions terminated his existence. At different times in the interval since he was bit, fruitless last attack, he has fallen some fits of melancholy.

The above is a lamentable instance of how long this horrid infection of rabies canina will lay dormant in the human constitution, and of last break out & destroy the unhappy victim.

NEW-YORK, August 13.

It will be said perhaps that the billious fevers which have prevailed in the interior of our country, is not the same disease which has proved so fatal in Philadelphia and New-York.

But I have the opinion of the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country that the diseases are the same, differing in degree *only* and not in *kind*. In diseases have analagous symptoms, are feared in the same part of the body, and require similar treatment, it will be hard to prove two diseases different.—Surely then, an identity of disease will establish a like cure.

In not, I would ask, the difference between the mild form of the small pox and the violent confluent form, as great as between a common tooth ing fever and the plague? I appeal to every experienced physician for the truth of this declaration. Sometimes the measles is a very light disease, as it was last winter in New-York, after the enlightenment fevers. At other times, it is very fatal, and baffles the healing art.

I have known the dysentery so mild as to affect hundreds without proving fatal in a single instance and I have related in a former paper, an instance (which was in Coventry, in Connecticut) where every person, of 30 that were affected, died of this disorder.

Nay to come to the yellow fever itself, if proof is wanting, this alone demonstrates that it appears in every grade of activity and malignity, from the unhappy victim who was seized one day and carried to the grave the next, to a prostration of fifteen days. I saw a man last month, in the 14th day of his illness, who had been affected with hemorrhages, who had a carbuncle on his groin, or glandular swelling, as large as half an orange, who then lay in the comatose state, and died in three days after, or the seventeenth of his illness.

A very respectable friend of mine in Philadelphia, who lived in Water street, in the very house where the fever of 1793 first appeared, and who remained through the whole sickness, informed me he knew an instance of a man in his neighbourhood, who died in 24 hours from his seizure, and immediately his flesh was so putrid, as to part from the bones, as his body was raised to be put in his coffin. No instance of the plague ever exceeded the rapidity of the disease in the instances. Yet most people who died of the malignant fever, lived from five to seven days. Will this not tend that these portions were affected with different diseases? Not at all.

But it will be objected that if, as I have said, epidemics depend on unknown *causes*, of when the are precautions against the yellow *fever*, to call that, the malignant form of billious fever, is no *cause* that is now clear. It is evident from this, that billious fevers never prevail generally, without *local causes*. They may prevail more at one time than another, and the human body may be predisposed to billious complaints one autumn, more than another; and it is very true, this has been the fact in the United States, for a number of years past. But to assert, that this disease attained its worst form and ferocity when never it has been suffered to prevail, except *in towns and in the dirty streets in towns*. In this respect, the disease differs from *epidemics*, properly so called, as the measles, chicken pox, whooping cough, influenza, &c. Epidemics do not depend on local causes, as the billious fever, of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. Has

POETRY.

THE MORNING.

THE pendent world in darkness lies,
O'erspread by gloomy night;
But day will soon dispel this shade,
And usher in its light.

Lo! behold the orient beam
In th' eastern gate appears,
It breaks this lurid chaos up,
And earth and nature cheers.

AURORA bursts the womb of night
With her refulgent ray,
Bright PHOEBUS from the radient east,
Rolls on the orr of day.

At morn's approach the earth exults,
All nature seems to sing,
All creatures of the fields rejoice
The groves in echo ring.

The hills and vales responsive sound
With exhilarating joy;
The bleating sheep their tuneful voices raise,
And herds their tongues employ.

The painted natives of the sky
Salute the rising morn;
And in melodious concert join'd,
They warble forth their song.

By instinct taught, the feather'd choir
Begin their gentle lays,
And as they wing their airy way.
They tune their notes to praise.

I too, will join the great'al song,
And grateful homage pay;
And as I tread the flow'ry lawn,
I'll greet the newborn day.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

MR. PAGE, a gallant old bachelor, picked up a young Lady's glove lat week, in a garden at *Hare*, which he refused, with the following extempore effusion :—

If lost from Glove you take the letter G,
Then Glove is Love, which I devote to thee.
Upon which the young lady immediately replied—
And if from page you take the letter P,
Then Page is Age—and this wont do for me.

A SET OF RESOLUTIONS FOR OLD AGE.

EXCEPT the restless for a change be invincible, to live and die in the public profession of the religion in which one was born and bred. To avoid all profane talk and intricate debate on sacred topics. To endeavour to get the better of the intrusions of indolence of mind and body, those harbengers of enfeebling age. Rather to wear out than to rust out. To rise early, and as often as possible to go to bed before midnight. Not to eat in company, nor indulge repose too frequently on the couch in the day. To walk as much as the strength will bear, for we shall all have enough in the grave. Not to give up walking; a horse ride on horseback to fatigue. Experience and a late medical opinion determine me to ride five miles every day. Nothing contribute more to the preservation of appetite and the prolongation of life—Cheyne's directions to the valetudinary :—to make a point of their religion" to be scrupulously observed. To continue the practice of reading, purfued for more than fifty years in books on all subjects; for variety is the salt of the mind as well as of life. Other people's thoughts, like the bell conversation of one's companions, are generally better than one's own. Frequently to chide over the virtues of one's acquaintance, old and new. To cherish every cheerful ray of fun, that may cross the imagination. To avoid retrospection on a past friendship, which I had much of love in it, for memory often comes when this is not invited.

To try to think more of the living, and less of the dead; for the dead belong to a world of their own. To live within one's income, be it large or little. Not to let pride of any sort run away with the understanding. Not to encourage extravagant hopes and fears; not to drive away hope, the sovereign balm of life, though she is the greatest of all flatterers. Not to be under the dominion of superstition, or enthusiasm. Not wilfully to undertake any thing for which the nerves of the mind or the body are not strong enough. Not to run the race of ambition, nor be in search of wealth, to avoid being jostled too much in the street in the crowd. To strive to exhibit that dignified sentiment, "to write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble." Not to give the reins to constitutional impatience. To recollect that he who can keep his own temper may be his master. If one cannot be a friend, in learning and fostering on every trifling occasion, yet it may not be impossible to pull the cheek-string against the monstrous evil of spleen, or the impetuosity of peevishness. Not to fall in love now on the precipice of three score, nor expect to be fallen in love with—A connection between feminine and winter is an improper one. Love, like fever, is a good fervent, but a bad mafter. Love is death, when the animal spirits are gone. To contrive to have as few vacant hours upon hand as possible, that illness, the mother of crime, may not pay its visit. To be always doing fomething and to have fomething to do.—To fill up one's time and to have a good deal to fill up for time is the materials that life is made of.—If one is not able to write, or through the necessity of raising fupplies within the year, or by habit, for virtue itself is but habit, to do much oftentatious good and as little harm as poffible; to make the beft and the moft of every thing. Not to indulge too much in luxury of the table, not yet to undervalue the bleffings. Wine, the greateft purveyor of pleafure and the fecond in rank among the fenfes, offers his fervice when love takes its leave. Love and wine are good cordials but are not proper for the beverage of common life. Refolve not to go to bed on a full meal. Not to be enervated by the ftirulency of tea. Let the fecond of the morning's thoughts be to confider of the employment of the day; and one of the laft at night to inquire what to day have I done. To take the good natured fide in converfation. However not to praife every body, for that is to praife nobody. Not to be inquifitive and eager to know fecrets, nor be thought to have a head full of other people's affairs. Not to be fingular in drefs, in behaviour not notional. Not to debilitate the mind, by inceffant compofition. Like the fpider, it may fpin itfelf to death. The mind, like the field muft have its fallow feafon. Not to be too free with promifes, for promifes are oftentimes difficult to perform. Not to be too pathetic for the fouls. To enjoy the prefent, not to be made too unhappy by reflecting on the paft, nor to be oppreffed by invincible gloom on the future. To refolve more than ever to fhun every public ftation and refponfibility of conduct. To be fatisfied with being maffer of one's felf, one's wife, or one's country. Laftly, not to truft too much to the power of thefe great enemies, to the human frame, the eaft wind, the drizzling rain and the night air.

LONDON, May 20.

A perfon, lately a refident of Salford, a few evenings ago, having fatisfied a little too freely to the *rejy God*, in a vifit to a few of his old neighbours, took his departure from home at a very late (or rather early) hour in the morning. Having about three miles to walk, and very often lofing the balance of power'ere he had attained half the way, at laft he fell near the mouth of a coal pit, about half a mile diftance from his houfe: Here the leaden hand of Morpheus lay fo heavily upon him, that he foon forgot his danger, and funk into a found fleep.—Not long had he lain there, before the fubtle exhalations of the pit began to refume their daily talk. Thefe wicked wags, four or five in number, foon agreed to fallen the drowfy reftlefs into their bafket, and introduce him to their infernal regions, which was performed with all poffible fafety, and he was foon landed in the fubterraneous regions. A figure of a black ugly boy was placed by his fide to watch him clofely when he fhould awake, which, when he did, and opened his eyes upon the object, produced an effect upon his mind, body, and voice, that emphatically declared (for he was fpeechlefs, with horror) he thought himfelf really among the damned, and that this lad was neither more nor lefs than one of the Devil's Imps.—As foon as he was fairly awake the fweating fervant boy bids him wifh him joy, or the boy exclaimed, "Oh! what—your'e come at laft, are you? Aye, aye, I'll teach you manners, the aud one, to you." Accordingly the lad ran, and foon brought—not one, but 4 or 5 old ones, who burft forth with horrible diftonant voices—"Oh! what he's here, is he? aye, we have been expecting him this long time paft!—long enough to have given us fun directly, or elfe you go into a bed of brimftone this moment!"—Here they produced a black book, in which they pretended to regifter what he fhould confefs. As foon as he could fpeak, he begged they would have mercy on him, and he would tell all his offences, though he ftrongly declared they were not many. He faid, that he had drank with fome friends at Salford, and fell a fleep on his way home, when he fuppofed a cart had run over and killed him. "Aye, aye, that we know very well," roared one of the demons. But your lies! your lies!" "Why," cries the trembling culprit, "'Tis true, me and one Thomas Brown, did once ftea a pig." "Aye, aye you'll tell come, and fome more of the fwinifh multitude, we'll forgive him that.—But what elfe?"

Why once I did robbed Mary —'s garden of fome of her cabbage." "Well but," fays Belzebub, their chief," What female connections have you had? Have you never ruined any wen thes?" "No! God knows I never have: I once had a fweetheart, a young woman whofe father I turned out nought, or I would have married her." "Who was fhe?" cried the leading fiend. Her name was Peggy——" Here three of the black gentlemen burft out into a roar of laughter; but the leading one, who put the queftion, was chop fallen, as honeft Peggy turn'd out to be no other than his dearly beloved wife!!—In a moment fly to aid, that the devil might again efcheat, and reftored to the light of Heaven in the mutual fatisfaction of both the Devil and the Damned.

FROM HAMBURGH.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firft information, though of not fo recent a date as accounts already publifhed, contains a clear recital, and at the fame time more circumftantial account of the opening of the campaign in Italy, than has hitherto appeared; particularly of the two victories over the Auftrians, which appear to have decided the fate of Italy.

HAMBURGH, *May 2d*, 1796.

"The French began the campaign with two victories over the Auftrians, which cannot be denied though canvaffed in the Vienna Gazette. The firft beginning of the campaign feemed difadvantageous to the French. They let the Auftrians make themfelves maffers of the Bochetta, a very narrow pafs leading to the Dutchy of Milan. The French feemed to have neglected to occupy it, and the Auftrian army advanced as the more boldly, as the French remained almoft quiet about Genoa and the diftrict between Savona and the capital, on the fea fide. The main army of the Auftrians went down into the Genoa country by the way of Ovada and Campofredo, driving the fmall pafts of the French always before them. They advanced near to the gates on the fide of the city of Genoa. The French out pofts all were driven towards their main army, whofe right wing was leaning itfelf on Voltri, near the fea (6 hours from Genoa). The Auftrian General Beaulieu, thought to miflead by a falfe attack made on the right wing near Voltri, conffting of 6000 French, on the 10th of March, in order to make his intended attack on the centre. The French General Buonaparte (a young Corfican of 24 years, but a man of great military talents) was aware of the trick, and ordered the right wing under General Cervoni to retire in the night by a forced march to the centre on the right ground of Madonna di Savona. On the following day (the 11th) early at four o'clock Beaulieu attacked with 15,000 men the French pofitions fupposing the centre of the French, & drove them back. At one in the afternoon he attacked the laft intrenchment on Monte Lezino. The brigadier Rampon, with 1,500 French, who, in the midft of the battle, fwore folemly not to forfake their poft, defended it fo well, that the Auftrians were three repulfed; leaving 400 dead and wounded, among them a colonel and many officers. The commanding general Provavina was wounded mortally. On the 12th, in the night, the French general Labarpe was fent in fupport of the entrenchment, which it was threatened with a new attack. This was made by the Auftrians coming down from the heights of Montenotte, in the beginning with fome effect, but foon Labarpe got the better. In the mean time Ramparte, Maffena, and Berthier, marched to the centre, and the left wing in the rear of the enemy, when Gen. Maffena took the Auftrians already retiring in their beft fpirits by the rear, and at the fame time were attacked according to the ftate of the fpecting in Italy, than has hitherto appeared; particularly of the two victories over the Auftrians, which appear to have decided the fate of Italy.

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Painters' Colours.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juft received from London a large and extenfive affortment of PAINTERS' COLOURS, fuch as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Patent and Stone Yellow, Spanifh Brown and Wanting, Pruffian Blue, Vermillion, Umber—alfo, Gold Leaf, Gold Size, Sand Paper, Painters' Brufhes, &c. Beft Ground Cafwood.

Drugs and Medicines, as ufual. All which he offers for fale on the moft reafonable terms.

N. B. White Lead and Spanifh Brown by the Cafk.

Northampton, Auguft 10, 1796.

Julius Barnard,

WISHES to inform the public that he carries on his bufinefs in the fhop adjoining Robert Breck and Son's, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be fupplied with Mahogany and Cherry CABINET WORK, executed in the newefl tafte and on the fhortefl notice.

N. B. Wanted immediately, as Apprentices to the above Art, two ingenious LADS, one fifteen the other fixteen years of age.

Northampton, Auguft 10, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

TWENTY FIVE thoufand, two hundred acres of excellent Land, fituated on Hudfon river, 90 miles north of Albany, 25 from Lake Champlain, and 15 from Fort Weftthing fentinent. With confidence the fubfcriber can recommend this tract of Land (having viewed it himfelf) to thofe who may be inclined to purchafe, and become actual fettlers, not only for the exceeding fertility of its foil, but on account of its advantageous fituation in refpect to water, it having three rivers paffing through it, the Hudfon and two other large ftreams, affording convenient mill feats, and dividing the whole into 6 large parts eafily equal.—Payments made eafy to the purchafers.—For particular information apply to

DANIEL COLT.

Hadley, July 20, 1796.

The partnerfhip of Bradfh, Perkins and Colton,

under the firm of Jonathan Perkins and Co. being diffolved by mutual confent.

ALL Perfons who have contracted accounts with faid company, are requefted to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN PERKINS.

Conway, July 22 1796.

Wanted to hire, a journeyman CARTHER

(by the year or month,) who is a good workman—to whom good wages will be given.—Enquire of

SYLVANUS BLACKMAR.

Worthington, Auguft 1, 1796.

Henfhaw and Hunt,

HAVE juft fale at their ftore in Northampton, *Brandy, Wine, Rum, Teas, Sugars, Coffe, Spices, Salts, Crockery and Glafs Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails*.—Alfo, Logwood and Chewing *Tobacco, &c. &c.*

They have alfo a large confignment of 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 *Window Glafs*, which they will fell very low for cafh.

Northampton, Auguft, 1796.

John Hopkins,

HAS juft received an additional fupply of

GOODS,

of which he will enumerate only a few—viz. W. I. Rum, which he will fell by Hhd. or Bbl.—A good fupply of Sugar, Hyfon, Shoutchong and Bohea Teas, Turks-Ifland Salt, White Lead, Cotton Wool, good and cheap, Wool Cards, Gun Powder, Pewter, Brafs, 8d, and 10d. Nails.—Alfo, a number of articles of Englifh GOODS, which render his affortment in that line more complete.—Among which are, India Nankeen, Bandanna and Calico handkerchiefs, India Cottons and Sattins, anenumerously low.

He expects very foon, Molaffes peculiarly good for bakers, hand fubfcribers, and a good fupply of Crockery and Glafs Ware.

As he has been able the prefent year to make purchafes on more advantageous terms than heretofore, he is determined to offer Goods remarkably low for cafh, on fuch terms as fhall be fully fatisfactory to the reafonable and judicious purchafer.

Thofe who will be obliging enough to call upon him fhall know the truth of his aflertion.

SALT given for FLAX SEED—of which he is in want of a large quantity; and for which he will give as much, and make as good pay, as thofe, who with unwearied pains and artful counting, feek to grafp the whole.

Hadley, 13th Auguft, 1796.

For Sale,

EITHER of the FARMS here-after-mentioned, lying in Conway, (as any gentleman fhall chufe,) and lying within one mile of the meeting-houfe, containing 225 acres; the other is the Farm known by the name of the CATLIN Farm, lying on the County road from the meeting houfe to *Deerfield*, one mile and a quarter from faid meeting-houfe, containing 196 acres. Both faid Farms well fituated, well watered and wooded; and each of them timber fufficient for fencing in faid Farms, and each Farm. Good orcharding in abundance on each Farm.—On one a good cyder-mill.

Said Farms are allowed to be as good as any in *Conway*.

SAMUEL WARE, Jun.

Auguft 2. 1796.

BROKE into the inclofure of Mr. Wm. Hart of *Chefterfield*, the latter part of *July* paft, a dark brown HORSE—fame white on his left hind foot—fuppofed to be about 4 or 5 years old.—The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Call on the fubfcriber, SIMEON DARLING in *Goshen*.

Auguft 15th, 1796.

CASH paid for RAGS and FISHNET, at this OFFICE.

ANECDOTE.

NOT long fince, a country clergyman, being on a vifit at Boflon, was by a polite and generous brother gownman, invited to officiate in the facred function of his office. His difcourfe was but poorly relifhed by the congregation, being to the terrifick ftile. Their paftor obferving their chagrin and difapprobation of the fentiments of his clerical friend, in a whifper requefted leave to read the laft hymn, and accordingly gave out the following :

"Not to the terrors of the Lord,
The tempeft, fire and fmoke;
Not to the thunder of that word
Which God on Sinai fpoke:
But we are come to Sion's hill,
The city of our God,
Where milder words declare his will,
And fpread his love abroad," &c.

On their return from church, the ufiting clergyman obferved to his friend, that hymn had no lord his difcourfe; the other replied, that he had on intention of injuring his fermon, he only meant to take off the—WIRE EDGE !!!

Robert Breck & Son,

HAVE juft received an aflortment of IRON MONGERY WARE, alfo, Englifh Cart and Waggon Boxes of a fuperior quality—alfo, 400lb. Sea Fowl FEATHERS, which will be fold on good terms.

Northampton, Auguft 10. 1796.

Church & Clark,

HAVE juft received and now difplaying for fale, a valuable aflortment of

Englifh & India GOODS.

A price to pleafe, and terms of payment eafy. Alfo, *Drugs and Medicines* for the fick; a generous indulgence to the induftrious needy, and a reafonable aflortment of favors to beftow on the vicious, the lazy and indolefent.

Sunderland, Auguft 10, 1796.

Oak and Hemlock Bark.

WANTED, by *Thomas Bridgman*, a large quantity of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK —For which the higheft price will be paid on delivery.—For Sale, a quantity of excellent Lambs Wool.

Northampton, Auguft 10, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1796. [—No. 522.—]

Advices by the late arrivals at New York and Philadelphia.

LONDON, May 19.

IT appears that the diffatisfaction of the Houfe of Repreſentatives at the conduct of the Preſident in not laying before them the proceedings relative to the late treaty concluded with Spain, was fhared by no mean number. They conſider their conſtitutional privileges violated by his refufal, and their refentment of the fuppofed affront may have the effect to deſtroy the good underſtanding between the government and legiſlature, and perhaps excite a ſpirit of diſcontent, which it will require all the wiſdom and prudence of the Preſident to appeaſe.

But the laſt reſolution, both in its imported cauſe and probable conſequences, is more directly intereſting to this country. Since the beginning of the warlike complaints of America on the conduct of our cruiſers in the Weſt Indies, have been had and regret'd as what ſeldom ſuffer any leſs than the remonſtrances of the United States, the confequence of the injuſtice augurs no diſpoſition fairly and completely to take away all appearance of aggreſſion, and every ground of dispute.—Of the madneſs and impolicy of allowing a juſt cauſe of complaint to remain, which, from the fate of the minds of fome people in America, would be converted into the groundaſſ of a quarrel to be dreaded equally by both countries, it is unneceſſary to ſay a word. To inflame their minds at ſuch a moment as this, by tolerating the injuries of which they complain, is a conduct of which no conſiderat'on of annoying the power of which we are at leaſt jealous, juſtifies. In the ſentiment of the Houſe of Repreſentatives are hoſtile to the treaty, yet their refuſal to give it their authority is placed, not upon its diſadvantages and its ſacrifices, which they declare they would have waved, but upon the attacks made by the Britiſh government upon the freedom of their commerce, and the rights of their citizens. The ſeizures of the priſoners they have paſſed, have been fairly and openly ſtated and avowed. It remains for the miniſters of this country, either to remove the offenſible cauſe or to furniſh additional arguments for their refuſal. By denying that redreſs which, if their caſe be admitted, the United States of America are entitled to claim, the heads of a country muſt calamitous to this country may be ſown; and the miniſter ſhould recollect that he may hazard ſomething more than the bare ſatisfaction of a treaty, from which he allowed ſo much profit, & predicted ſo much advantage. If paſt experience be conſulted for prudence, we may be aſſured, will be indebted more to the moderation of the American government, in avoiding the threatened rupture, than to the wiſdom of our own adminiſtration; for who but the preſent miniſters would, by aggreſſions ſubſequent to the treaty, thus endanger the good underſtanding which had already been ſo nearly interrupted, by remaining injuries not yet forgotten, and awakening paſſions not properly allayed.

May 25.

FRATRICIDE.

Laſt night, at Iſed E. Townſhend and his brother Lord Charles, were returning in a poſt chaiſe from Yarmouth, where they had been on an electioneering buſineſs, a diſpute took place which terminated in the death of the latter who was ſhot through the head by his brother in the carriage! At Mile End the poſt boy heard the report of a piſtol, but imagining it was at ſome purchaſers in one adverſary runs from the houſe, in a deſperate rage, and with ſome remarkably low faſhion, he would be deſigned to, who wildly replied "to the devil if you will." The boy conceiving his brethip indifferent as to the place, did not ſtop until he reached Oxford ſtreet, when, opening the chaiſe door, lord F. attempting to jump out, but the boy then ſeeing the body of the deceaſed weltering in blood, fecured him.

Death of Lord CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

Police Office, Marlborough ſtreet.

We yeſterday ſhortly hinted at one of the moſt melancholy tranſactions it has ever fallen to our lot to record. The following are ſome further particulars of that unfortunate affair. Lord Charles Townſhend, ſon to the marquis Townſhend, had been at Great Yarmouth, for which place lord Charles had been juſt choſen repreſentative: they arrived in town yeſterday morning about 6 o'clock, and when they reached Oxford ſtreet, near the Pantheon, the poſt boy ſuppoſed to enquire where the biſhop of Norwich, to whoſe houſe they had been ordered to drive,ſtood; when Lord Frederick jumped out of the chaiſe, and ſtruck one of the boys, which gave riſe to an alteration, that drew together ſeveral perſons who were paſſing by. The inſulted upon it ſtut the boy down where the biſhop lived; and when aſtonifhment ceaſing that he did not, his brethip alſo ſtruck him with great violence, and with the moſt deplorable marks of infanity, he threw off his coat, waiſtcoat and ſhirt, and challenged him to fight.

Unable to provoke the man to a conteſt, he walked haſtily away towards Hanover ſquare, when the biſhop lived; and his antagoniſt ſtill purſuing him

prisoners. Among the latter are a major, and several other officers. They will remove in the course of the day to Bonn.

"Among our wounded are two captains of the first regiment of cuirassiers, of the most distinguished courage; these are citizens Mathieu and Huday—the first received fourteen sabre wounds, several of them mortal, the lower arm of the second was carried away by a ball. (Signed)

"KLEBER."

It was last night reported, on what authority we do not learn, that the Austrian army having retreated to the river Lahn received their very considerable reinforcements, with which they in their turn attacked General Kleber, and succeeded in completely routing his forces having killed fifteen thousand men, and taken 27 pieces of cannon. On readers will of course, consider this merely as an unauthenticated rumour.

The following is given, in the last Paris papers as contents of a letter from Frankfort, of May 20th:

"The Austrians have formed an inundation of several leagues in extent, before Manheim. The causeways which leads to Spires Deux Ponts and Worms are the only roads which are not covered with water: it is difficult to perceive any thing more fluid; for, in case of a retreat, there will be a dreadful confusion—a complete disorder; the men must throw down their arms, or be drowned.

"We shall believe that the Austrian Generals are not very strongly perplexed that they will succeed, from the well known valour of the army that has been sent to the west. It is almost the general opinion here, that the Austrians will be forced, after the loss of the first battle to retreat to Bohemia: the inhabitants have in consequence, through fear of being pillaged by the retreating army, provided themselves with waggons for their own defence.

"It is impossible to describe the discouragement which prevails among the Austrian troops. When the three battalions of Wallon grenadiers received orders to march from this place on 15th ult. to Mentz, death and despair were painted on the countenances of all the officers, the soldiers could with difficulty be assembled; the officers were obliged to have after them in the battle where they were quartered; many of them threw themselves on the ground, refusing to march, and declared they would rather be killed on the spot, than go to be butchered. The men's minds were so much irritated, that the officers dust not have recourse to vigorous measures; and, it was only by dint of solicitation and menaces, that they at length prevailed on them to march.

Four French ships of the line, with two frigates, have taken nineteen English vessels laden with wine, from Madeira, for the use of the army in the West Indies. As it was within the Tropic that the vessels were taken, it may be concluded that the French squadron was bound to the West Indies.

The Baron de Sterl the Swedish Ambassador in France, has publicly notified that all apprehensions of a rupture between Sweden and Russia are at an end.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the Independent Electors of the first Western District.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

EXCITED by reading a piece in the Hampshire Gazette of last week, under the signature of an Inhabitant of Berkshire; I am induced to address you on the subject of the approaching election, and to request that you will have dispelled, and not lend an ear to the suffrages of the people that I be as free as the air they breathe: but when falsehood, originating in depravity, is publicly circulated in the District, I conceive it to be virtuous and patriotic to combat the same, by displaying truth. The writer (like Judas his predecessor) has embellished the private character of Mr. Skinner, the object of his theft; but as to the public conduct, the reader will judge whether the latter can possibly be reconciled with the former. The general leading observations of the author, which are not in their nature capable of being disproved, I shall pass, but shall attend to such assertions relative to Mr. Skinner's conduct, with respect to the Treaty-power, and to his connexion on the subject matter thereof, They leave it to the reader to the subjoined depositions, which, I think will convince every candid observer; that the assertions of the Berkshire Inhabitant originated in falsehood and malice, and rising his own composition, that a treason to be known by its fruits, with his assertions, that a corrupt race constituting part of the Treaty-power, and to whom no merit is

POETRY.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

The OLD MAID'S Epistle to the BACHELORS of the Village.

YE Bachelors too long you've tarried,
'Tis time—nigh time that you were marri'd,
For heaven itself ordain'd to tie man
With woman, in the bonds of Hymen.

Ye boobies, bash'ful, backward, blund'ring,
How long must we be waiting, wandering,
Say why so timid—why that distance!
We promise you but faint resistance.
While the day lasts, up be doing,
Now's the accepted time for wooing,
Here's many a luscious lass for marker,
But not a lad, who dares to spank it! !!

In Affland, prithee never tell on't,
That Walpole furnishes no gallant!
In Marlow town proclaim it never,
A Walpole lass finds none to have her!

Should you remain, as tame as sheep here,
We'll take advantage of this leap year,
Fall on by us you shall be vilified,
In terms pathetic oft solicited,
To Sunday dinner few or no parties,
Before their H——ns ope our cases,
Inform them how, that this our nation
Suffers for lack of population;
That we're prepared if 'tis their pleasure,
To..fill in any lawful measure,
The people reform mildewmeffe,
With Joshams, Molls, and Nabs, and Betfies.

Corresponding Secretary for the Independent Confederacy of Old Maids.

LINES

BY THE REV. MR. EISHOP TO HIS WIFE, WITH A PRESENT OF A PENKNIFE,

A KNIFE, dear girl, ours love they fay,
Mere modeft love perhaps it may ;
For any tool of any kind
Can fnip'tate what was never join'd.
The knife that cuts our love in two
Will have much tougher work to do ;
Muft cut your faftneſs, worth and ſpirit,
Down to the ſtature fize and merit,
To level yours with modern taſte
Muſt cut a world of ſenſe to waſte ;
And, from your ſingle beauty's ſtore
Chip what would deem out a ſcore.
The ſelf ſame blade from me muſt fever
Senſation, judgment, ſight forever!
All mem'ry of endearments paſt,
All hope of comfort from the laſt ;
All that makes fourteen years with you
A ſummer—and a ſhort one too ;
All that affection feels and fears,
When hours, without you, ſeem like years ;
Till that be done (and I'd as ſoon
Believe this knife will chip the moon)
Accept my preſent, onderſtert
And leave their proverbs to the herd.

If in a kiſs (delicious treat)
Your lips acknowledge the receipt,
Love fond of fuch ſubſtantial fare,
And proud to play the glutton there,
All thoughts of cutting will diſdain,
Save only—*Cut and come again.*

FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"Do thyſelf no harm."

OF all injunctions this app-ars, at firſt ſight, the moſt unneceſſary. One would ſuppoſe that the ſelfiſheſt of our natures would be a ſufficient pledge for ourſelves againſt injury from our fellows. Yet, with a thouſand miſfortunes from without we are ſtill ſo in love with pain, that we ſtrive eagerly and aſſiduouſly to harm ourſelves, and invite the vulture and viper to their prey.

Paul uſed the cautionary language of my text, to the alarmed goaler at Philippi, and I am ſurpriſed, that when the ſpirit was no longer in durance, and writing coolly in his cloſet, admonitory letters to the Romans, Corinthians and others, that he did not repeat his injunction. Few but what would have profited of ſuch a leſſon. For nine times out of ten, even in this unlucky world, men ſuffer more from their own, than others harms. The firſt claſs of injuries beget a bitterer remorſe too, than the ſecond. What lightening ſcatters the oak of our foreſt, or bailſtones beat the harveſt into duſt—when mildew taints the field, or tempeſt on roofs habitations; when peſtilence diſcharges the volley of death at our perſons, or fcandal arrows of poiſon at our fame, in all theſe caſes men ſoothe themſelves with the reſentleſsneſs that ſuch things are inevitable. But when miſchief is of our own feeking, we are then doubly tortured on the rack of repentance. I am ſorry that ſo ſtrewd a remarker at *Sterne*, ſhould have aſſerted that "a ſhattered fortune and a ſhuttered fame are but ſlight afflictions, if we have the *ſatisfaction* of ſhattering them *ourſelves*.—There were eaſe-leſs words, droppt from the pen of an ingenious author, to the moſtly when a ſparkling paradox beguiled him from truth and reaſon. The man who beholds his health, his fortune, or his virtue proſtrate, and knows that he was the author of the mighty ruin, ſuffers greater puniſhment, than Sicilian tyrants ever invented, or the walls of the Baſtile ever beheld.

How many infatuated mortals employ life in deviſing meaſures which muſt inevitably terminate in miſery to themſelves.—Men would reſent keenly if their neighbor ſhould wrong them, even in the moſt trifling ſtate, but our own evil affections are of ten more pernicious than the ſecret wiles, or the open attacks of a vengeful foe.

Addiſon, in one of his Spectators, a work, which for pure morality, may rival the Sermons of an Archbiſhop: Addiſon, who ought to have been a preſbyter, rather than a politician, tells us that when he beholds a luxurious banquet ſpread, he thinks he can diſcern Fever and Gout ſculking among the diſhes.

That the toper's bottles, the ſharper's cards, and the wordling's plans, I have thought were ſo many javelins and ſwords, which men lifted againſt their own exiſtence. I believe that no one will ſay that my morality is impracticably rigid, but ſtill I muſt think, though wine, and play, and wealth, in moderation, are innocent, yet I muſt forbid their inceſſant purſuit, for I with that the world wo'd *do itſelf no harm.*

THE LAY PREACHER.

FROM THE MARYLAND HERALD.

Mr. Cranch,

IN reading over a late paper, I met with the following address to the people of the U. States. As the ſentiments and warning it contains are applicable to the citizens of our diſtrict, as well as to thoſe of other diſtricts in the Union, I requeſt you, ſir, to publiſh it in your Herald, for the attentive conſideration of our fellow citizens.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

July 22, 1796.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE are prevailing in this country two parties of very oppoſite ſentiments. But without tracing them through all the diſtinctions by which they have reſpectively been known, it is ſufficient to obſerve, and it is greatly important for every citizen to be informed, that one party is exerting all its endeavors to involve the United States in the calamities of war, and that the other party is wiſely, and I truſt ſucceſsfully, employed in preſerving our peace and happineſs. To men, well acquainted with the true ſituation of our affairs, this information is neceſſary; but many of the people are inattentive to political objects, and appear unconſcious of their danger. Being themſelves in the poſſeſſion of all the bleſſings which a good government wiſely adminiſtered has beſtowed, they do not imagine that turbulent and factious men ſurround them, and labor to deſtroy their repoſe. And yet the better to deceive into this fatal ſecurity, theſe diſcontent and ambitious men, borrow the language of patriotiſm, and ſometimes really aſſume the character of patriots. But theſe bleſſings, dear and intereſting as they are, are held at preſent by nothing but a thread: For while the war rages in Europe, he aſſured the ſituation of this country will remain imminently critical. The continuance of that terrible war, famous for the deſtruction of many, keeps alive the paſſions of the malignant party; and they ſtill expect, by artifice and fraud, to make us partake in all its horrors.

Let theſe, then, who are really the friends of peace, look around them, and make themſelves inquiſitive about the temper and character of every candidate for office: The enſuing elections for members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to Congreſs will require all the caution and vigilance of which the human mind is capable. Citizens, be careful how you diſpoſe of your ſuffrages—Pauſe for a moment, and conſider who you turn out, and who you put in. Enquire minutely into the public conduct of thoſe who have ſerved you already: Do not judge of them by this or that particular in ſtance, but by the general tenor and complexion of their political actions. If you find that your men have ſided with the partizans of war, and have fought to "ſtop the wheels of government" and embarraſs the honeſt views of our worthy Preſident, turn him out without reſpect to his perſon, and elect the friend of peace. If on the contrary, your preſent member has invariably ſupported the meaſures of peace, and joined his endeavours to preſerve amity between the United States and other nations be ſure to run no hazard—be ſure to reelect him; you are certain, by repeated trials that he is a friend to your proſperity and happineſs; and from the proofs he has given of his firmneſs and fidelity, you may fafely depend upon his future exertions for the ſame deſirable ends. In a change, the proſperity of our country may be hazarded, and our rights and liberties may be ſwallowed up in the terrors of a ſanguinary revolution. —But a prudent people like a wiſe individual, ſhould put nothing ſo valuable at ſtake—They ſhould never give up a CERTAINTY for an uncertainty. Citizens attend! Let PEACE be the watch word of your ſafety.

A FARMER.

HARTFORD Auguſt 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port Independence, (alias Cuncaught) in New Connecticut, dated July 5, 1796. To his friend in Connecticut.

"Arrived here yeſterday, 5 o'clock P. M. in company with forty-ſeven men and two women, fifty in all; I was in the front party, walking the beach with three of my brother ſurveyors, and an agent and two hands having arrived at the weſt line of Pennſylvania, we took a ſtand at the firſt point of the reſerve and gave three cheers for New-Connecticut; we then came on two miles to this place, and at 6 o'clock, our boats and cattle arrived, and a ſalute of fifteen guns to commemorate Independence was fired, and a volley for New Connecticut, and a number of toaſts drank with great cheerfulneſs. The firſt toaſt, given by Gen. Cleveland, was the Independence which is to be the future name of this place; it is a creek, and has a ſtrait current, though now unuſually low, and is a ſecure harbor for boats, and generally admits four or five feet of water; and is a mall noble mill ſtream. The ſhore of lake Erie, where I walked yeſterday for twenty miles, is the beſt watered with ſprings of good water of any country I ever ſaw; you put a pail in a creek, and has a ſtrait current, though now unuſually low, and is a ſecure harbor for boats, and generally admits four or five feet of water; and is a mall noble mill ſtream. The ſhore of lake Erie, where I walked yeſterday for twenty miles, is the beſt watered with ſpr

told you I solicited your votes for myself only.—He tells you why he dislikes my politics—he dislikes them, because I have always opposed the present minister. But he should point out any measure that I have opposed, that was beneficial to this country, before he should make the opposition or have given a charge against me. I have opposed this war: will the Admiral shew to you the impropriety of that opposition.

Will he shew to you what we have gained by this?—Will he shew to you what enemies we have defeated or what allies we have protected? The Admiral has laid down a rule to day by which we, are to understand, that Mr. Pitt must be, in the right, because otherwise he would be out of employment. The Admiral who I suppose is a fair man, has made use of an excellent argument, by which you are to learn that he is of opinion, that every minister is right because he is a minister. The Admiral, in the plain speaking man, has given you, in few words, the creed of all courtiers, and the principle upon all ministerial candidates follow; "That whoever the King appoints must be in the right, and all men like him be supported." But, as I learnt the constitution of this country, from my youth to this hour, I have always been of opinion that Parliament should be the judge of the propriety of the King's ministers, and that to suppose "that all men are right because they have places," is the doctrine of our new constitution, which I do not subscribe to or revere. It is the old constitution of Great Britain that I love. The Admiral's doctrine "that every man is right because he is a minister," is not to be found in our old Constitution.—You know my history: there is no part of my political conduct of which I repent, and therefore no part of it which I intend to alter."

This speech was received with that loud demonstration of joy which is expressive of the heart felt satisfaction of a multitude of persons who revere the orator and abhor the fallen.

Mr. Tooke spoke nearly as follows—" before you heard the Admiral, I told you that which you should now consider, that if the Admiral spoke he would speak against himself.—You have heard him, are you not of opinion that he has spoken against himself? No! No! was vociferated on one side, and yes! yes! on the other."—But the Admiral's condemnation from this election is contained in his own words—He says that Mr. Fox always voted against the measures of the minister, "good or bad." Need I draw the consequence?

That the admiral, in speaking for the minister, has spoken against himself—for he knows by this speech, that the minister has brought forward bad measures.—The Admiral has altered his mind, his wife said, that he is a friend to the ministry; and, although he has not said so, I suppose he would with it to be understood, that he is also a friend to his country—to be a friend to both, at this time, appears to me to be very difficult: however it is now absolutely inconsistent in the Admiral, if you take into consideration the time and place in which he says it. He declares himself a friend to the country on the Hustings, and he may prove himself the friend of the Minister in his vote in the House of Comment. But, it appears to me of small consequence to you, whether the Admiral has been the friend of the Minister or not. The question he should now have agitated over which every one would have a friend of the Minister or not? or should have given some reason to direct the conduct of this Poll. In his friendship for the Minister he should adhere to the old proverb—" that you should always praise the bridge that carries you safe over." You need not be at much trouble to settle the question at whose expence the bridge was built, or what it is worth in repair. As I do not, I hope to be misunderstood, I do not mean to say, that the late Representative of this city, Lord Hood, or the present Candidate, Sir Alan Gardner, have had or ever will have, what they deserve for their professional merits. At no one time has it ever happened, nor I am afraid it ever will happen, when men should be rewarded as they deserve for several and many services; they are the most ungrateful of all services, and which neither private men nor officers are sufficiently taken care of nor rewarded—but what I complain of is, that Ministers prevent the talents of men in these services, and make use of them as an instrument to destroy the liberty of this country.

The ministers thirst for blood: men of no character, or men of bad character such as yours, was uttered by some person; this was retented by the populace, which produced a great uproar.) It was but one voice I heard against me, but if there was a thousand I would say they ought to be heard against me as well as those who speak against Sir Alan Gardner.—As to the character of a man's having influence in the neighbourhood in a venal borough, the character of a candidate in a popular city like this, where the people have some share in the election, is of importance and therefore ministers take care to have the best character they can find, who will submit to be so fooled, to put him up that the people may be deceived, for the people are always very credulous in consequences, but are dazzled by the glare of the character of a man who has distinguished himself on points that have nothing to do with the merits of an election. If a man of common sense was to be addressed in this way by any one,—"Sir, I have been by my title an excellent Cook, he has served me for the very good ways I consider his conduct, to you for a character," what would you think of such a recommendation?—Such is the manner in which Ministers insult your understanding by proposing the Admiral for your choice in parliament—If the Admiral should question me about the rigging of a ship, I should make but a sorry figure, as you do on the Hustings, did I somebody behind me, as you have elected amidst violent uproars, and the person who uttered it was roughly treated, and the cry of, out! out! was vociferated from several quarters.]—If I was to put the Admiral to question concerning the rigging of a Constitution, I believe he would not make a much better figure. Gentlemen, what has the glorious fall of June to do with a choice of a Representative in Parliament? And yet the Minister has made that a shameful pretence for the influence of corruption, and I have no doubt but you will also have another gallant service of the 4th of July. All sorts of decent respect for the King are certainly proper, but is that the anniversary most dear to Englishmen? Is there no other sanction, after former compliances, that we think it is more dear to us than the birth days of all the Kings who have ever infested, or who have blessed the earth.

I mean the birth day of our liberty, the anniversary of the revolution of 1668; that revolution obtained by our forefathers, and by them carefully intended to be handed down to us, by the two of which we now complain, and against the politics which the Admiral now avows. The Admiral contents himself with telling us that he is a friend to the Ministers, but he did not tell whether it was for their integrity or their wisdom, let me give you an idea and a sample of it. The people were starving for bread—and the corporation of the city of London met from day to day to find some relief to the starving people.—The privy council met, and they requested the corporation to suspend their determination until the (Privy Council) could find some relief—What did this privy council say?—That they would find a substitute—to Englishmen a substitute for bread!—If I would not admire the wisdom, and the love of the Constitution—You know my history: there is no part of my political conduct of which I repent, and therefore no part of it which I intend to alter."

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Art. III. Every Lord Lieutenant of an Imperial Fief is ordered to repair in person to Toronto in order to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic, and if five days elapse after the publication of the present order without compliance, the estates of the defaulters shall be confiscated.

Art. IV. In twenty-four hours after issuing of this Proclamation, Communes shall transmit to the Military Commission, which shall be augmented one tenth for every day's delay in the payment.

Art. V. All that are found in arms 48 hours after the publication of the present orders shall be shot.

Art. VI. All the Bells which have been used to sound the tocsin shall be taken from the steeple and broken, in 24 hours after the receipt of this order. Such as shall not have complied with this order shall be deemed Rebels, and the rebellious villages shall be treated.

"The Municipalities and the Curates are responsible for the execution of the present article.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

BUONAPARTE, *General in Chief of the Army of Italy to the Executive Directory.*

Head-Quarters at TORTONA, June 15.

"The moment I knew that the campaign was opened on the Rhine, I marched a column to the Lake of Como, which took possession of the fort of Fuentes and demolished it.

"The duke of Modena gives 1000 mousquets with bayonets; eight pieces of 24—15 of 16—12 of 12, and 14 of 4.

"The Imperial Fiefs had revolted, and proceeded to every excess. The Chief of Brigade Lannes marched against them with 2200 men. He burnt the houses of the Rebels, and made the Chiefs prisoners who have been shot.

"The same thing happened in the neighbourhood of Tortona. I have ordered it to the Chiefs, tried them by a Military Commission, and shot them.

"We have, as yet, no sick, which is very fortunate.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

From the CORK EVENING POST, *of July 7.*

LONDON, June 29.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Of the operations of the Imperial army of the Lower Rhine of the 14th of June.

"As, after the bloody battles near Altenkirchen and Grobach, the *corps* of the Duke of Wirtemberg was no longer in a condition to prevent the enemy from penetrating in the strength daily, precipitating to the Lahn; that by that the communication of the fourrels of Ehrenbreitstein would be at length prevented; and that the petition of this corps required the most prompt and powerful succours. His Royal Highness, in consequence, did not allow content himself with sending numerous reinforcements, but resolved to remove with the principal part of his army to the right bank of the Rhine.

"Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Mercandin, remained with his corps to cover Mentz, and took up a position behind the Seis; his right wing were formed in a semi-circle from Gunterstham to Bergen, and had to defend the country in front as long as possible.

"The principal army passed the Rhine on the 5th at Bacharach, on the two bridges over Mentz, and encamped in two lines upon the heights of Vichtet —His Royal Highness fixed his Head Quarters at Buchheim, and went the next day to Dunbourg. From a plan of alternate movement, in consequence of the real knowledge which he had acquired.

"Lieutenant General Baron de Vernech, who had been detached in front with the troops de reserve, advanced with 7 battalions and 12 squadrons upon the heights of Burzbach to sustain the posts of Werzlaer and Greffen.

"Gen. Kienmeyer arrived with considerable reinforcements for the Duke of Wirtemberg's corps, and as he was the oldest General, he took the command of that Prince's troops.

"The army encamped on the 11th near Sleifenbach.

"On the 12th his Royal Highness marched to Homburg. The corps of Saxon troops proceeded to Fridberg, and was replaced by a division of Upper Rhine, under Field Marshal Lieutenant Hotze.

"On the 13th his Royal Highness pushed himself at Grasewenithbach. Field Marshal Werneck marched to Werzlaer: and the Saxon corps to the left. On the afternoon his Royal Highness reconnoitered the enemy's position, occupied the pass of Braunfels, and drove the enemy from the bridge near the Lenn.

"In consequence of the reports sent by Lieut. Gen. Mercandin, in proportion as the enemy retired, we occupied the camps which were abandoned; there were found 2 Knuffels between Dietz and Nassau, but little consequence. The most important cast was near Hilbelstein and Bergen, where Lieut. Col. Williams, with his dutills, favoured with Bergen the retrograde march of the troops."

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Of the Imperial Army of the Upper Rhine, on the 13th June.

"After General Hotze had abandoned Neuwied, and had retired beyond the Lahn, near Lahnstein, all the right bank of the Lahn was evacuated by our troops except some advanced posts which General Hotze had placed before Nassau, to wait the approach of the enemy upon that point.

"These advanced posts were attacked on the 12th by about 3000 infantry and 1000 cavalry. The enemy drove them over the Lahn, and occupied Nassau.

"Nevertheless General Finck by a fire of artillery and musketry, and by the courage of Lieut. Col. Neuman of Bayreuth, who commanded the advanced posts, succeeded in preventing the enemy from penetrating further, and presenting the project of the enemy to pass the Lahn.

"The loss of the enemy was considerable. The infantry of Rohan behaved with the greatest valour. Some Captains and several Officers were severely wounded."

WETZLAER, June 16.

"Yesterday was an alarming day, but it ended fortunately for us, as the French were compelled to retreat, Weitzlaer, Frackfort, and the neighbouring country, are now delivered from the enemy. The following is the account of this bloody action:

"Yesterday at noon a commonade began near our town. The French at three two fales attacked Lenz and Wehlendorf, of both which places the Austrians had again possession.—General Werneck immediately sent a reinforcement to Wehlendorf. About two in the afternoon, the French, having General Lefebvre and Grenier, attacked the town from the side of the forest of Altenberg, with 18,000 men. The Austrians had only three advanced troops and light artillery on the side of the town. The affair was at first considered of slight importance; and Werneck, therefore, only brought up the regiments from the camp behind the town. But when not sufficient, as the corps de Wurtzburck only consisted of 7 or 8000 men.

"The Austrians in the first two hours held many times compleat heroes four and five Archduke Charles arrived, and headed the troops in person. This inspired the soldiers with new courage, and turned the battle in our favour. Till seven o'clock the event of the day was doubtful. Had the Austrians been compelled to retreat, our city would have been exposed to the most eminent danger. Towards evening arrived four Austrian regiments, and about seven o'clock gone Saxons. Thele decided the victory.

"General Werneck in person, at the head of the regiment of Kaiserer, forced up the mountain, took five pieces of cannon, and the Saxons, on the left wing two. The heavy artillery also passed for this purpose amounts to 25cwt.

"The regiment of Mr. Hompesch, in the election for Kent, are calculated to fall little short of 30 cool. thele of Sir F. Geary touch on 60,000l. The crops of wheat and other corn were never spoken of as being in better condition than at the present time. The bay Falcon has been remarkably profitable all over the kingdom. But who are to reap the benefit of thole crops? and when? For the late Mr. Whitbread's brewery, a company of gentlemen have offered 350,000l. Mr. Whitbread, jun. who wishes to reckone individuals, asks 500,000l.

FAYETVILLE, August 13.

We announce with pleasure the reelection of the Hon. Wm. B. Grove, to represent the division of Fayetville in the ensuing Congress, by a very great majority of the suffrages in the counties composing the division.

It will be recollected that Mr. Grove was the only member from North Carolina who voted for the execution of the treaty. His re-election is a proof that his conduct met the approbation of his fellow citizens.]

CHARLESTON, August 6.

A gentleman in this city received by Monday's poll, a remittance of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, from the committee of the citizens of Baltimore, who opened a subscription in that town for the relief of the sufferers here by the fire of the 13th of June.

KNOXVILLE, July 7.

State of Tennessee. JOHN SEVIER Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief, to and over the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have lately received authentic information, that an act of the Congress of the United States, passed at their last session, involved several acts of this State in difficulty and rendered the same incomplete; to enforce the purposes and salutary views and efforts intended to be obtained thereinto, by the Honorable the Legislature of this State.

I have thought necessary and highly expedient to convene the citizens of the general assembly, to convene on the last Saturday in the present month: And do strictly request and enjoin them and each of them, to be punctual and particular in giving their attendance accordingly, in order to take under their due deliberation such matters as may be laid before them.

Given under my hand and seal, at Knoxville, this 4th day of July, 1796, and in the XXI year of American Independence.

JOHN SEVIER.

By the Governor,

WM. MACLIN, Sec'ty

WASHINGTON, August 17.

It is pleasing to see our papers constantly reporting the accession of inhabitants by emigration, while thole of Europe are only giving a melancholy list of people flain and quitting their country.

In the papers of yesterday, the safe arrival of a boat with hundred men landed is announced, and thousands more are on the lees: what greater compliment can be paid to our good laws and peaceful policy? we thall very soon be on a par with the once mother country in respect to population. As the number of inhabitants in the metropolis must always bear a proportion to that in the country, we form a pretty full calculation of the prospects of this city.

The Eastern States are confantly pouring forth fupernhundant people, who thunning the cold of the north travel southerly. As a proof of the rapid spread the centrical state of Maryland, a new bank is just established with a capital of three millions of dollars, and immediately after the thirty three banks are already in full business there, in supplying a circulating medium for an extensive and increasing commerce.

NEW YORK, August 20.

When Capt Kemp, of the Factor, left Cadiz, from Liverpool, the ships of the line and frigates lay in that port. About 30 sail of Spanish ships of war, many of them of the line, were also lying here, making PREPARATIONS FOR WAR, which they daily practised. The English merchant ships had been ordered by the Governor of Gibraltar to QUIT CADIZ—they accordingly left the port of Cadiz under convoy of a small division and a defeat of one division can hardly fail to expose the whole army of Italy to ruin. It would rouse the torpid and terrified Austrians, difpel their fears, inspire them with courage—and this alone is one half the work necessary to expel the French from their territories. The momentum of the French, in overcoming resistance that in all the countries they have conquered, and position will strengthen, in proportion as the French are unable to refist it—The peasants who have not arms may aid in cutting off supplies of provisions.

WINDSOR, *(Ver.)* August 26.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.

A warning to Farmers.

We learn from Hartford in this state, that, as a number of gentlemen were passing by the barn of Gov. Mathy, of that town, difcovered a fmoke. Curiosity led them to a further investigation of the matter—They accordingly entered the barn, and to their surprise, found it originated in the hay, which was absorbed in smoke—They hattened to the dwelling house, alarmed the family, and by timely exertion, extinguished the fire, which began to blaze in a number of places. This accident was supposed to result from the greenness of the hay when put into the barn. In the centre of the mow, a spot of about 6 feet in circumference, was perfect charcoal, from the top to the bottom, and the next day fire broke out again.

The above was attested by a number of gentlemen, of veracity, belonging to said town, and may be relied on.

BOSTON, September 2.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

On Tuesday last arrived to Nantasket Roads the British frigate Hope, Indian, Capt. Beresford, eating 24 and mounting 32 guns, and 6 guns, with two 24 pound carronades. On the 24th ult. in the evening, off George's banks bearing W. b. S. distant 20 leagues, was chased by a French frigate, which soon came up with, and engaged La Raison. Her force not precisely known; but supposed by the English officers, to have carried 44 guns ship.

The action continued that evening an hour and a quarter, when the vessels separated in a fog. Next morning the two ships again met, and fought three quarters of an hour—a fog again arising, the vessels again parted, and did not fall in with each other afterwards. The British had two men killed and 7 wounded, three dangerously—the wat much damaged in her hull and rigging—having to bend almoft a complete new fuit of sails. She is, however, refitted, and will probably put to sea this week. It is not known what vessel the was engaged with; but it was probably the frigate that was seen off the Capes of Delaware, about three weeks since—and faid, by the pilots, to be "a fine French frigate." She is expected at this port.

September 3.

Reports were circulated in town, yesterday, faid to have been received by gentlemen from Boston to Baltimore, that French impudent had broke out in Paris, and that the celebrated TALLEYRAND had been fentenced to death. A recurrence to date and the passage of the vessel, renders the report "highly improbable."

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 7.

A report was spread throughout Paris, on the 19th June that Directory had figned preliminaries of peace with the Emperor. This report was circulated over France; and in England caused a confiderable rife in the flocks.—The French government is difpleased with Sweden for having accommodated its difpute with Rehia. They have refused to acknowledge the Swedish Envoy, whom they term "an agent of the Empress."

The mechanical ingenuity of the Americans is already diftinguifhed and noticed in Europe. Mr. Cox has built three or four bridges in Ireland.—The Gazette of Philadelphia informs us Mr. Whiting of New-England, the builder of the bridge over the Cove at the Rope Ferry, between Lyme and New London, to be informed whether he can throw a bridge over a river in her dominions, which requires a fingle arch of 600 feet. He has fent her a model for the purpose.

An inhabitant of Rome, we are informed, invented a machine for fhearing cloths, which reduces the labour of 30 men to that of one. He carried it to England, where the manufacturers offered him £100,000, for the exclusive right to ufe the machine, or a certain portion of the fayings which would be made by it in their business, within a certain number of years. He went home to England to manage his business; the result is not known.

At the final close of the poll, for the (English) Parliament election, June 13, the numbers were declared for Mr. Fox, 4231—Admiral Gardner, (of oppofite political fentiments to Mr. Fox) 4824: for Mr. Horne Tooke 2819, whereupon Mr. Fox and Admiral Gardner were declared duly elected.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

I AM surprifed that the indecencies which are nightly committed in our streets, should be fo long permitted without any measures being taken to prevent them.—Every perfon who walks the ftreet in the evening, is in danger of being accofted in the moft indecent manner, or affailed with dirt and ftones.—Ladies particularly, when walking unprotected, are grafsly infulted and frequently fhocked with the moft indelicate language.—

Among the rabble we are forry to notice not only boys, but people whofe age and experience, we fhould fuppofe, were fufficient to deter them from fo fhameful a practice: But moft of the offenders are ftill under the jurifdiction of parents or matters, and are by them, (to their fhame be it fpoken,) fuffered to tranfgrefs every rule of decency with impunity. Violent noifes are frequently continued until twelve o'clock at night, interrupting the repofe of perfons who live within hearing.—Thefe diftinbances are moftly confined to that part of the town called Comfort-Street, and on Tormont Squire.——A fhort time may give us a fufficient example to what extent it may be carried, unlefs feafonably checked—they may increafe to fuch a degree as to render it neceffary to call in the aid of the civil power.—Is there no perfon in this town poffeffed of refolution to put a ftop to thefe diforders?—Surely the complaints of thofe who have an immediate authority over them, we appeal to the feelings, who are entrufted with the police of the town, and on whom we depend for good order, to remedy the evil and bring the offenders to punifhment. Parents will remember, they are nurfing up vices in their children, which, when they are gliding down the precipice of life, and when their anxious minds are agitated for the happinefs of their offspring, will bring down their grey hairs with forrow to the grave.

CIVILICUS.

Salt and Flax-Seed.

Eleazer and William Porter,

HAVE a large quantity of SALT on hand, which they will exchange for FLAX SEED. Thofe gentlemen who wifh to exchange, are requefted to call and hear their terms—After they have feen thofe who fell "remarkably low for cafh."

They alfo have a large affortment of GOODS, as ufual.

Thofe perfons indebted, are requefted to make immediate payment, to enable them to pay the demands againft them—they expect to clofe their bufinefs foon, therefore hope this call will not be neglected.

Hadley, Sept. 5, 1796.

Reuben Bangs,

WOULD inform his friends and cuftomers, that he has lately received a new fupply of

West-India Goods,

which he will fell on reafonable terms, for cafh or to fhort credit.

He has on hand a quantity of excellent Rock Salt at his ftore in Cheflerfield, and in Williamsburgh, which he will exchange by the cafk or bufhel, for Flax Seed, on very reafonable terms for the farmer.

He would inform thofe that are indebted to him at his ftore in Williamsburgh, that he will not receive in payment moft kinds of produce; but thofe who neglect to pay him in produce muft expect to pay the money, by the firft of November next.

William Ingraham, Sept. 1, 1796.

Cafh and *Salt*;

and the higheft price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

BY DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96.

A FARM

IN *MONTAGUE*, TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR READY PAYMENT.

ABOUT one hundred and twenty acres of Land, with a large dwelling houfe and barn, and a good orchard thereon—well proportioned into tillage—mowing, pafturing and wood land; and is fituate on the County road from Springfield to Charleftown—within about one mile from the meeting houfe.

ALSO,

A home lot, containing about 12 acres of good land, with a dwelling houfe and a good fhop, and a fine orchard ftanding thereon, lying about half a mile fouth eaft of the meeting houfe in Montague, and is a fuitable ftand for a tradefman or a trader.

For further particulars, apply to the fubfcriber living in Montague.

WILLIS TAYLOR.

September 5, 1796

For Sale,

A FARM lying one mile eaft of the meeting-houfe in Norwich, on the road leading from thence to Northampton—containing 100 acres—well accommodated with mowing, ploughing, pafturing and orcharding—a comfortable dwelling houfe—a good barn—a new cyder houfe, and a new mill, and pretb under it.——For further particulars, enquire of the fubfcriber on the premifes.

CALEB RICHARDSON.

Norwich, Auguft 30, 1796.

The fubfcribers wifhes to

inform the public, that they have on hand, and are conftantly making the beft of Salifbury rolled IRON—warranted good—on as reafonable terms as any can be had.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, and Co.

Pitt-ft—1796

Horfe Strayed or Stolen,

ABOUT the 28th of Auguft, 1796, from Capt. Lemuel Bamfter's in Conway—if ftrayed, any perfon that will return him to Capt. Bamfter, or to Enos Smith of Granby, or give information to either of them that fhall be generoufly rewarded—if ftolen, fhall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horfe, and TWENTY for the horfe and fecuring the thief; and neceffary charges.

The Horfe is four years old, rifing fourteen hands and an half, a dark bay, blackish main and tail, a fmall white fpot in the forehead, carries a handfome head, well formed before, behind he is ftenderly made, trots with his hind legs near together—has been a little lame in his left thigh, with a fmall fwelling in the fkin part of the hare—has a fmall white fpot the forepart of the inftep of the fame leg, about the knee joint—had but one fhoe on—in middling flefh—has not been oftened lately—is worth almoft SEVENTY DOLLARS.

ENOS SMITH.

September—1796.

WANTED at the *Hatfield Manufactory* in Lunenburgh, a couple of lufty BOYS, not under 14, nor over 16 years of age; to ferve as Apprentices to the bufinefs.——Enquire of the fubfcriber,

ELIJAH PHELPS.

30th Aug. 1796.

Came into the inclofure of *William Sheldon*, on the 4th of June laft, three old SHEEP and two LAMBS.——The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Northampton, Sept. 2, 1796.

Mr. Fox and Admiral GARDNER are declared duly elected members of Parliament for Weftminfter. As foon as this was proclaimed, the parties exclaimed, "*Gardner and Victory.*" " *Fox and Peace.* The mob mounted Mr. Fox in a chair on their fhoulders, and carried him through feveral ftreets to his houfe—while the gentlemen, friends of Admiral Gardner, attended him on foot.

LONDON, June 23.

L'Eclair of the 19th inft. has the following paragraph, under the head Paris.

"The report that preliminaries of peace with Auftria are figned, was fpread yeftarday evening throughout all Paris, and is repeated this day.—The Auftrians had again poffeffion.—General Werneck immediately fent a reinforcement to Wehlendorf. About two in the afternoon, the French, having Generals Lefebvre and Grenier, attacked the town from the fide of the forefl of Altenberg, with 18,000 men. The Auftrians had only three advanced troops and light artillery on the fide of the town. The affair was at firft conftdered of flight importance; and Werneck, therefore, only brought up the regiments from the camp behind the town. But when not fufficient, as the corps de Wurtzburck only conftfted of 7 or 8000 men.

"The Auftrians in the firft two hours held many times compleat heroes four and five Archduke Charles arrived, and headed the troops in perfon. This inspired the foldiers with new courage, and turned the battle in our favour. Till feven o'clock the event of the day was doubtful. Had the Auftrians been compelled to retreat, our city would have been expofed to the moft eminent danger. Towards evening arrived four Auftrian regiments, and about feven o'clock gone Saxons. Thefe decided the victory.

"General Werneck in perfon, at the head of the regiment of Kaiserer, forced up the mountain, took five pieces of cannon, and the Saxons, on the left wing two. The heavy artillery alfo paffed for this purpofe amounts to 25cwt.

"The regiments of Mr. Hompefch, in the election for Kent, are calculated to fall little fhort of 30 cool. thefe of Sir F. Geary touch on 60,000l. The crops of wheat and other corn were never fpoken of as being in better condition than at the preftent time. The bay Falcon has been remarkably profitable all over the kingdom. But who are to reap the benefit of thofe crops? and when? For the late Mr. Whitbread's brewery, a company of gentlemen have offered 350,000l. Mr. Whitbread, jun. who wifhes to reckone individuals, afks 500,000l.

FAYETVILLE, Auguft 13.

We announce with pleafure the reelection of the Hon. Wm. B. Grove, to repreftent the divifion of Fayetville in the enfuing Congrefs, by a very great majority of the fuffrages in the counties compofing the divifion.

It will be recollected that Mr. Grove was the only member from North Carolina who voted for the execution of the treaty. His re-election is a proof that his conduct met the approbation of his fellow citizens.]

CHARLESTON, Auguft 6.

A gentleman in this city received by Monday's poft, a remittance of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, from the committee of the citizens of Baltimore, who opened a fubfcription in that town for the relief of the fufferers here by the fire of the 13th of June.

KNOXVILLE, July 7.

State of Tennefee. JOHN SEVIER Efq. Governor and Commander in Chief, to and over the fame.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have lately received authentic information, that an act of the Congrefs of the United States, paffed at their laft feffions, involved feveral acts of this State in difficulty and renders the fame incomplete; to enforce the purpofes and falutary views and efforts intended to be obtained thereinto, by the Honorable the Legiflature of this State.

I have thought neceffary and highly expedient to convene the citizens of the general affembly, to convene on the laft Saturday in the preftent month: And do ftrictly requeft and enjoin them and each of them, to be punctual and particular in giving their attendance accordingly, in order to take under their due deliberation fuch matters as may be laid before them.

Given under my hand and feal, at Knoxville, this 4th day of July, 1796, and in the XXI year of American Independence.

JOHN SEVIER.

By the Governar,

WM. MACLIN, Sec'ty

WASHINGTON, Auguft 17.

It is pleafing to fee our papers conftantly reporting the acceffion of inhabitants by emigration, while thofe of Europe are only giving a melancholy lift of people flain and quitting their country.

In the papers of yeftarday, the fafe arrival of a boat with hundred men landed is announced, and thoufands more are on the lees: what greater compliment can be paid to our good laws and peaceful policy? we fhall very foon be on a par with the once mother country in refpect to population. As the number of inhabitants in the metropolis muft always bear a proportion to that in the country, we form a pretty full calculation of the profpects of this city.

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NEW YORK, Auguft 20.

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The Arch Duke Charles has addreffed a proclamation to the Imperial army, in which the following remarkable fentences occur:

"The Generals, I hope, will endeavour to guard the troops againft that enthufiafm of the preftent time, which tevves to feduce the public opinion, and to diftribve the bonds of fociety; they will not fuffer fingle members to endanger the firmeft of the whole body, by unguarded words, premature reproach, and political quarrels."

The Arch Duke adds, that the German foldiers are fighting for real political liberty, property, order, religion, &c.

The liberty of an Auftrian foldier is the liberty of wheeling to the right and left, when the officers cry *facing it*; his property is a fhort jacket, a leathern cap, and *des coups de plat de fabre*; his order is the order of battle, and his religion is to march to *murder and fudden death*, whenever the General gives the word of command.

The above was attefted by a number of gentlemen, of veracity, belonging to faid town, and may be relied on.

BOSTON, September 2.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

On Tuefday laft arrived to Nantafket Roads the Britifh frigate Hope, Indian, Capt. Beresford, eating 24 and mounting 32 guns, and 6 guns, with two 24 pound carronades. On the 24th ult. in the evening, off George's banks bearing W. b. S. diftant 20 leagues, was chafed by a French frigate, which foon came up with, and engaged La Raifon. Her force not preciefly known; but fuppofed by the Englifh officers, to have carried 44 guns fhip.

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FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

I AM furprifed that the indecencies which are nightly committed in our ftreets, fhould be fo long permitted without any meafures being taken to prevent them.—Every perfon who walks the ftreet in the evening, is in danger of being accofted in the moft indecent manner, or affailed with dirt and ftones.—Ladies particularly, when walking unprotected, are grafsly infolted and frequently fhocked with the moft indelicate language.—

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Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1796. [—No. 524.—]

POETRY.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Lord CARLISLE *has poetically bemoaned his Spaniel, and* GRAY *his cat; Grey squirrels and robin red breast have been immortalized in song and even mad dogs, as well as sober dogs and sad dogs have had their epitaph written. To these memorials of fondness the Editor is about to add another the production of a writer of distinguishing taste in the republic of letters, who with the sweetness of* TIBULLUS *has poured his funeral verse, not over the grave of a King but—a* KITTEN.

Elegy on the death of BEAUTY, *a favorite Kitten; addressed to Miss——*

WHY steals the tear from Polly's melting eye?
O fay what loss can Polly thus deplore?
Why from her bofom burfts the forrowing figh?
Alas! The playful Beauty is no more.

Fate gave the word, and fix'd the fatal hour;
Nor could thy foundness, Polly, ward the blow,
For yet a mouse had fix its littlepower,
The King of terrors laid thy favorite low.

No more its head upon thy lap fhall reft,
Nor's'd in the fun beam of thy fmiling eye;
Reclin'd no more upon thy fnowy breaft,
Its little tricks fhall fportive Beauty try.

When cruel Death proclaims the folemn call,
The doftin'd prey no power on earth can fave;
One common fate awaits alike us all,
The young, the old, the witty, and the brave.

Even thou, my Polly, beauteous as thou art,
O may I never live that day to fee,
Even thou muft fall beneath the tyrant's dart;
Nor tears, nor prayers can change the ftern decree.

The jetty ringlets of thy flowing hair,
The hoary hand of time fhall filver o'er;
This emitting breath fhall fhall what e'er is fair,
And youth fhall fparkle in thy eyes no more.

Confefs'ion, my fair, to heaven the plaintive figh;
Let gentleft pleafure gild each happy hour,
Improve the golden moments as they fly,
Nor blufh to yield to Hymen's pleafing power.

THE OLD PROVERB.

Take a wife down in her wedding fhoes if you would bring her to reafon, exemplified in a pleafant ftory.

A GENTLEMAN in Lincolnfhire had four daughters, three of which were early married very happily; but the fourth, though no way inferior to any of her fifters, either in perfon or accomplifhments, had from her infancy, difcovered fo impetuous a temper, (ufually called a fpirit) that it continually made great contefts in the family, becaufe no man character in the neighborhood, and deterred all her lovers from declaring themfelves. However, in procefs of time, a gentleman of a plentiful fortune, and long acquaintance, having obferved that quicknefs of fpirit to be her only fault, made his addreffes, and obtained her confent in due form.—The lawyers finifhed the writing (fo which, by the way, there was no pin-money) and they were married. After a decent time fpent in the father's houfe, the bridegroom went to prepare his feat for her reception. During the whole courfe of his courtfhip, though a man of the moft cruel temper, he artfully lamented to her that he was the moft paffionate creature breathing. By this one intimation, he at once put her upon her guard, and feemed to be what he ought to pardon in her, as well as that he alarmed her againft that conftitution in himfelf. She, at the fame time that herfelf highly obliged by the compofed behaviour which he maintained in her prefence. Thus far he with great fuccefs finifhed her from being guilty of violences, and ftill fafe of the fame, but not of the apprehenfion of his fiery fpirit, that fhe fhould never dream of giving way to her own. He returned on the day appointed for carrying her home; but inftead of a coach and fix horfes, to gether with gay equipage, fuitable to the occafion, he appeared without a fervant, mounted on a fleafrom of a horfe, which his huntfman had the day before brought in from the plough, on the arfon of his new nuptials, with a piftol fixed behind, and a cafe of piftols before him, attended only by a favorite hound. Thus equipped, he in a very obliging, but fomewhat peftilent manner, defired his lady to fear herfelf upon the cruppon; which done, away they crawled. The maid being obftructed by a gate, the bridegroom commanded to open it; the poor creature complied and wagged his tail: but the maffer, to fhew the fmartnefs of his temper, drew a piftol and ftat him dead. He had no fooner done it, but he fell into a thoufand apologies for his unhappy rafhnefs, and begged as many pardons for his exceffes before me for whom he had fo profoundly married. Matters after this fhort fcuffle, ftarted, but with fome difficulty recovered: However, the bridegroom took occafion to threat, if he frighted his wife fo again, he would run him through: And alas! the poor animal being now almoft tired, made a found trot;—Immediately on which the exerted huftand alights, and with great ceremony, ftalks along by her, then ftops on a fudden, draws his fword, and gave the huntfman the trouble of killing him: Then fays to his wife, child, prithee, take up the fadele; which fhe readily did, and tagged it home, where they found all things in the greateft order, fuitable to thofe forrows and the prefent occafion. Some time after, the father of the lady gave an entertainment to all his daughters and their hufbands, where, when the wines were retired, and the gentlemen paffing a toaft about, our laft married man took occafion to obferve to the reft of his brethren, how much, to his great fatisfaction, he found the world miftaken as to the temper of his lady, for that fhe was the moft meek and humble woman breathing. He applied to his wife, and afked her, if fhe had any fault? But a frigid which of them would appear the moft matter at home, he propofed they fhould all by turns feed for their wives down to them. A feruant was diftributed, and anfwer made by every one of her kind, and fo on. But no fooner was the huftand's turn fubjoined in the ear of our fair, it mantled high, but the cards were clapped on the table, and down fhe comes with, My dear, would you fpeak with me? He received her in his arms, and after repeated careffes, tells her the impertinent, confeffes his good nature, and aflures her, that fince fhe could now command her temper, he would no longer difguife his own.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM,

But what want ye cat to fee? A reed fhaken by the Wind?

IDLE Curiofity, what fools are thy worfhippers; how far they wander, and what paths it tracks they tread, to get a peep at fome bauble exhibited perhaps, by a mountebank!

Then what my *dear* townfmen at Boflon, do you go to fee at the circus, or the ftage of Signior Falconi? A horfe ftrided by a clown? A tobacco pipe and foap bubble?

What thou fly fpeculator, didft then go to behold in Georgia? Arable land, mill feats, and valuable timber; or was it to enjoy, from fome Pifgah of the country, a perfpective view of the *South Sea*, as it boiled and bubbled, when crufted to the year 1720, by that bold navigator, Sir John Blunt?

Many are the reeds fhaken by the wind; and much gaping people crowd around to fee a horfe race, a calf with three legs, a fourth of July procefion, and a methodift preacher.

But what ftame of genius is fuddenly kindled in younder barn on our mountain? Ah it is the new-light and how the multitude hover round to catch a glimpfe of glory! And did ye, O foolifh Galatians, forfake the ftuffed parlor and prefer the meteor glare, to the fun of righteoufnefs?

One middlemore, I devoted to a vifit at Bolton in order to read new books, and converfe with claffical friends. On the night of the third of July, I fat late difputing with a learned divine, concerning a paffage in Terentius. I was juft going to morning dram feaft, and when I retired, I requefted my landlady not to call me till late. But next morning, from the explofion of cannon, and the harfh jangling of bells, I thought the town was bombarded, and its fextons tolling out a general bill of mortality. I rofe, in fome trepidation, and inquired, whether the French had actually commenced hoftilities againft America. No, fays a laughing byftander, the noife you hear are nothing but the fweet accents of Liberty. This is her glorious day; and the multitude are all gone to fee how fhe ranks along in her cart. Come Mr. Lay Preacher, and fee the fhew. Look at your two viceroys, and the moft exalted Mr. viceroy over them; and there are the Jacobins and there are the gentle inmates of Oliver's Dark, and there is a pretty little fcholar from Cambridge, who is to fpeak the Oration and tell the Prefident, how to rule wifely, according to the perfect law of democracy, and how Jay muft behave when he goes in a court, and how Hamilton muft eat up the colonies and the ocean. The Jacobins are

...ral execution of the mandate of the Executive Directory, on the subject of the disarming the inhabitants.

(Signed) "L. HOCHE."

PARIS, June 1.

ORATION

Delivered by Citizen Carnot, President of the Executive Directory, at the Festival of Gratitude and Victory, celebrated at the Camp de Mars on the 29th May.

It is at one moment when nature is renovated, when the earth adorned with flowers and dressed in green promises new harvests; when all beings proclaim in their own language, the beneficient intelligence which renovates the Universe, that the French People assemble, on this great festival to render a diffinguished homage to their talents and virtues, friends of the country and humanity. What day can better unite all hearts! What citizen, what man can be a stranger to the influence of gratitude! We exist only through an uninterrupted courfe of beneficence, and our life is but a continual exchange of services. As foon as born our eyes fixed on the heavens, appear already to acknowledge a primary benefactor.—Weak without support, the love of our parents watches over our infancy, and provides for wants continually renewed. They directed our firft fteps; their patient follicitude aflifts in developing our organs; we receive from them our firft ideas of what we are ourfelves and of furrounding objects. Additional care models our hearts to affection, our minds to knowledge, and our bodies to ufeful labors. All is for our happinefs, that the wife have reflected on the duties of man; that the learned have dived into the fecrets of nature; that the magiftrate watches, and that the legiflator prepares, in deliberation, protecting laws.

Soon we are enabled to be ufeful.—Good children, we ftrive always over the age of our parents and their trembling voice bleffes us in their laft moments. Become parents in our turn we prepare, in the education of our children, the felicity of our declining years, and we thus continue in a new generation the chain of benevolence and gratitude. Sacrificing is not reftricted within the family circle; the indigent is fcarcely known at the threfh; fucceours and confolation are eftablifhed, and at laft paid for the good action by the pleafure of having performed it, a double reward is received from the gratitude of the object. Benevolence; how happy are thy votaries, and how much to be pitied, the foul that knows them not!

He who is a good fon and a good father is a good citizen. He loves his country, renders it willingly the tribute of his fervices; he delights in returning to his brethren the protection he has received from them; either magiftrate or warrior, manufacturer or farmer—in the temple of the arts, in the fenate, in the fields of glory, or workfhops of induftry, he fhews himfelf ambitious of contributing to the profperity of his country, and to defire is one day gratitude. For there is a national gratitude for individuals.—At this moment a great people are all aflembled to expreſs their gratitude to the virtuous citizens who have deferved it. How agreeable is the tafk! How we delight in paying you that homage, you to whom the country owes its fafety, its glory and the fondlations of its profperity!

You, to whom France owes its political regeneration, courageous philofophers, whofe writings have planted the feeds of the revolution, corroded the letters of flavery, and blunted by degrees the raving of fanatifm;

You citizens, whofe dauntlefs courage effected this happy revolution, founded the Republic, and contended thefe feven years againft crime and anarchy, royalifm and anarchy.

You all, in a word, who labour to render France happy and flourifhing, who render it illuftrious by your talents and enrich it by your difcoveries

Receive the folemn teftimony of national gratitude.

Receive the teftimony particularly, Republican armies, you, whofe glory and fucceſs are frefh in the recollection of all. It is you who have defeated on againft ten combined kings—who have driven them from our territory, have tranſferred to their dominions the fcourge of war; you have put out the flames which they had kindled within the diſtricts thrown in your way by nature, you have triumphed over fatigue, hunger, and winter. What a fpectacle for the people—what a dreadful leſſon to the enemies of liberty! A new born republic arms its children to defend its independence; nothing can reſtrain its firſt impetuoſity; traverſing rivers, carrying, extenuation, climbing rocks, fighting, and ever victorious, they puſh back our limits to thoſe barriers that nature intended for us, and puſhing once more remains of ſlave armies, tranſformed an oppreſſed and hoſtile nation into a free and allied people; there then ſly to extirpate the borders of traitors and villains ſubſidized by England, puniſh their chiefs, and reſtore to the French brothers too long miſled; here ſurmounting the Pyrenees, and precipitating themſelves from their faſtneſs, overthrowing whatever oppoſes their progreſs, and checked only by an honorable peace—there aſcending the Alps and Appenines they ſly across the Po and Adda. The ardor of the ſoldier is ſeconded by the penetration and boldneſs of the chiefs; they plan with ſcience, and execute with energy; now diſplaying their forces with calmneſs, then courting danger at the head of their brothers in arms. On! that I could here diſplay the immenſe and glorious picture of their victories! that I could name our moſt intrepid defenders! What a croud of ſublime images and heroic names preſs upon my recollection! Immortal warriors, poſterity will not believe the multitude of your triumphs; but to us hiſtory loſes all its improbabilities.

But do we not ſee, even at this ſpot, a portion of thoſe brave defenders? Victory over the exterior enemies of the ſtate, they have come to reſcue our internal enemies; and preſerve at home the freedom which their valour cauſed to be reſpected abroad. Do we alſo ſee thoſe venerable warriors who have grown grey in the ſervice, thoſe whom honorable wounds have obliged to ſeek premature repoſe and whoſe aſylum is in ſight?—[The Hotel of invalids, which is here at the Camp de Mars] with what pleaſure our eyes reſt on this whole military reunion—With what agreeable emotions we contemplate thoſe victorious bands!

Heroes who have periſhed for liberty, why does there remain to us nothing but a recollection of your ſervices? You will, however, live forever in our hearts—your children will be dear to us; the Republic will repay to them the debts they owe to you, and we diſcharge here the firſt, by proclaiming your glory and our gratitude.

Republican armies, repreſented here, by warriors from your ranks; invincible phalanxes, whoſe trophies I obſerve on all ſides, whoſe freſh laurels I ſurvey, come forward and receive the triumphal crowns which the French people command me to attach to your colours.

And you Frenchmen, who are endeavoured to be miſled, be moved by this affecting ſpectacle. Shall our defenders in vain triumph? Would you that diviſions and diſturbances ſhould deſtroy the fruit of their exploits? It behoves you, through me, to aſſure hatreds in ſo pure an hour that blood has been ſhed; do not ſhew yourſelves ungrateful on the day ſacred to gratitude.

June 7.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

Extract from the oration delivered by the President of the popular ſociety of Milan, to the ſenate of the Ciſalpine, the 17th May, 4th year of the French Republic, and firſt day of Lombardian liberty.

TO THE PEOPLE.

CITIZENS,

The French have broken the fetters which for ſo many centuries have weighed heavy on us; they have put to flight the cowardly ſatellites of the Auſtrian tyrant, and by the valour of a free people we alſo become free.

The emblems of liberty already wave in the air. This tree which we have juſt raiſed in the midſt of us, ſtudies and of the tranſports of joy of an immenſe concourſe of people, announce to all our future regeneration.

CITIZENS,

By this feſtival, by theſe emblems we declare that we are free; but ſhall we will to be free with ſufficient energy? Shall we determine to imitate the generous people that has driven away our tyrants; and ſhall we be animated by the ſacred fire under the ſtandards of which confederation is eſtabliſhed, and at laſt paid for the good action by the pleaſure of having performed it, a double reward is received from the gratitude of the object. Benevolence; how happy are thy votaries, and how much to be pitied, the ſoul that knows them not!

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Let us liſten, Lombards, to accompliſh this great work; let us declare examinedly, that we will be free; let us ſhew ourſelves worthy of being free, and we ſhall be ſo in reality.—Let religion and liberty go hand in hand.—Yes!—Let tyrants tremble at the ſacred name of liberty; and far from ſubmitting to new chains, let the victorious eagle return affrighted to his enſlaved country.

(Signed) CATTANEO, *Preſident.*
D. MONTEGGAPPA, JOSEPH BARELLI, *Secretaries.*

Liberty, Equality, Safety to perſons and property.

"CITIZENS LOMBARDS,

Lombardy, *ci-devant* Auſtrian Lombardy, after having experienced during ſo many centuries the oppreſſive yoke of a number of uſurpers, who have manacled it even to deſtroying the name of its antient origin, has at laſt reſumed the rights of its original founders; this country has ceaſed to be the patrimony of crime and tyranny.

People of Lombardy! Let us riſe; let us turn with joy & admiration our view towards thoſe brave Frenchmen, the ſcourge of tyrants, and let us acknowledge in them our fathers and deliverers. Let us liſten to the voice of nature, reaſon and juſtice. They either wiſh to funnel our religion, invade our property, nor endanger our ſafety; their efforts are directed ſolely againſt our natural enemy, whom we were obliged to call our ſovereign, he who had ſo far debaſed us as to make us kiſs the chain he impoſed.

Let us awake, Citizens Lombards, the tyrant is here no more, he has fled. Let us not delay a moment the naming of a national repreſentation to take out of the hands of the municipalities particulars of oligarchy, the depoſit of the Auſtrian ſceptre. Let us eſtabliſh a government founded on the rights of man, which ſhall unite all claſſes into one family; a government founded upon the principles of liberty and equality, which ſhall be the hope and ſolace of the poor hitherto oppreſſed and debaſed; let us ceaſe to be heard at laſt, through out the globe, that the Lombards have reſolutely determined to make themſelves a country.

From the Popular Society of Milan.

July 1.

The Secret Committee, formed yeſterday by the Council of Five Hundred, has not yet formiſhed any reſult. It was reſumed and continued to day. A meſſage from the Directory was read, declaring that the anarchiſts againſt Paris acne; that they had reſtored their criminal hopes, that a part of the conſpiracy of the 18th fructidor had already been executed in the morning; that women, or men diſguiſed as women; had rufhed into the markets, had there rated merchandizes at their pleaſure, and had carried them away, pillaging, or, at leaſt, paying with aſſignats and mandats, to which they gave what value they pleaſed; that theſe diſorders had become more alarming, as the malcontents cloaked themſelves with the pretext of certain laws too imprudently adopted, that it was time to take efficacious meaſures and to ſubmit to a ſtrict examination of certain financial laws which opinion rejected, and the execution of which terror, the erection of ſcaffolds, and the adoption of all the revolutionary means could not produce.

The diſcuſſion was begun laſt upon the diſorders which had taken place in Paris, than upon that which was the true cauſe, that is to ſay, *the laws which aſſimilates the Mandats with money.*

Cambaceres ſpoke with much force and talent, upon the neceſſity of at laſt abandoning ſyſtems, the iniquity of which was acknowledged, and which had only been adopted, in the firſt inſtance, to ſave the ſtate, and which, in fact, only ruiſches ſome knaves. He reminded them that confidence could not be commanded; that it was to be obtained only by a ſeries of meaſures well concerned and by a conduct and plans proper to re-aſſure men of property, too long ſacrificed to the enemies of all order and proſperity; that it was neceſſary to ſtrike the enemies of the ſtate, and to ſhew

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[—Vol. XL.—] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1796. [—No. 525.—]

POETRY.

THE MOURNING MOTHER.

FROM Heav'n's wide concave, where serenely mild
The eye of Mercy beams upon the bleft;
Look down anointed spirit of my child,
And view the anguish of a parent's breast.

Yet rather turn from misery and woe,
Thou dearest offspring of connubial love;
Nor let a mother's wretchedness below,
One moment dash thy happiness above.

Oh, nature! thou my aching bosom arm,
With force of soul to play my trying part;
Thou who with magic hand hast fix'd thy charms,
That tells a child so strongly round the heart.

Dear, lisp'd Eliza! in thy infant years,
When fore most lisping prattled o'er its toys,
One smile of thine would dissipate my tears,
And fill my bosom with a thousand joys.

The winning softness and shine artless truth,
The darling traits from misery have flole;
Supplied the hurried husband of my youth,
The first and last possession of my soul.

Then were that all which fortune had bellow'd,
If endear this transient and mortal stage;
To smooth life's weary and fatiguing road,
And cheer alive infirmity and age.

What scenes of fancied pleasures would I trace,
The little race of pastilers to attend;
And pass the short remainder of my days
A grand-child's parent, and a daughter's friend.

Delusive dreams! return to glad my years,
O rise again in all your form to fair!
Dattilion ease for haunted spectres,
And grief away'd by solitude and care.

Pardon just heaven; but where the heart is torn,
The human drop of bitterness will steal;
Nor can we lose the privilege to mourn,
Till we have left the faculty to feel.

Religion come! thou filler of the skies,
And quickly lift thy falutary rode:
Nor let this daring argument of fight,
Two boldly tax the justice of my God.

O! make me, then, all-seeing pow'r resign'd,
Thy awful fiat humbly to receive;
And O! forgive the weakest of a mind
Which feels as mortals, and as flesh must grieve.

And you, ye dames! your fost'ring tears em ploy,
You who can paint the sorrows of the blow;
For who that never felt a mother's joys,
Can guess the depth and widenels of her woe.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

A CHARACTER.

TIM TRIANGLE is a whimsical fellow, in my opinion. An excellent mathematician, a perfect Whig in government, Tim matters the parallax of Venus, solves adjected equations, or projects a fiege compleat on his thumb nail, with prismatic accuracy. But, Tim is not satisfied with such trivial attainments. Law, politicks, religion, men and manners, are indiscriminately subjected to Tim's calculations. He can explain the mechanism of the Federal System, point out the parts of the political machine, which are exceptionable to the most evident friction, or give direct tions to a Gallatin for "flopping the wheels of government." Tim understands the balance of power in Europe, and has drawn many a diagram to elucidate its principles. He has made great improvements upon Montesquieu's theory relative to the physical influence of climate, in damping the ardor of a nation. Forty three degrees and thirty three minutes, says Tim, is the latitude of perfection.—Rife to the pole, or recede to the equator, from this parallel, and human nature dwindles in arithmetical progression. Borrowing a hint from the ingenious Dr. Reid, he has constructed a scale, by which the latitude of any place given, after making allowance for east and west aberrations, and adventitious circumstances, he ascertains the character of its inhabitants. Tim illustrates Lavater's physiognomy, by comick features, & can gauge the capacity of a flatesman or a barrel of porter, with equal facility. He never ventures to decide the character of his most intimate acquaintance, till he has taken the angle of inclination, which his nose forms with the less prominent parts of his visage.

Tim wants a wife, and threatens to lay siege to a young lady in the neighborhood and proceed according to the principles of tactick's, till her ladyship capitulates.

PICTOR.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To the Right Hon'ble——SPEUDER.

Although I can't like Steare, turn Cappadocia, Pontus or Phrygia, into a fermon or eflay, yet like Smollet, I never fly from Dan to Beerfheba, and cry "all is barren!" Even in military phrafe of the late Baron's, certainly conveys more than mechanical operations upon platoons and columns.

The art of wheeling to the right, although fo often taught on muster days, has never been rightly practiced, although the world has been wheeling, above four hundred years.

Even the late Baron, as a foldier, who, after climbing a commanding eminence, fo foolishly left his elevation, that he gave words of command to ringdoms, and ordered them to wheel to the right. Had he been obeyed, I verily believe that their majefties, who are now fighting, would have been fcug at home in their own Country, and Europe no bloodshed, but at feftival boards. Ruffia would have wheeled from the Vistula of Poland; and half a fcore of kingdoms would have kept us ignorant of their deftiny, by not giving French-men an opportunity to give them chace, and the Sardinian Majefty would never have faid to his armies, wheel this way or that way, or any way, if you can only wheel yourselves, and my kingdom, from the grafp of Buonaparte.

Religion has been ever wheeling—and I unluckily live in a place, where may be counted me ny feets that Hannah Adams never dreampt of. In one place they hold fioners under water till they are filled—with belief. In another, they find but five in fifty, that are elected to future bliss; and in another they find fixteen of the colours, and perfuafion, in the abodes of happiness; —a fhrewd genious obferves that none of them wheel to the right.

The ladies, whofe rotundity often renders them fine fubjects for wheeling, and who have been revolving in the orbit of fashion, ever fince Adam's wife ftitched her apron of fig leaves, are faid by wicked wits, not always to move right. The amorous beflow which is modern days, has foolifh perdigiously to view, and the rotund waift, fo tempting to the elafp, are by no means figns of error; but moralifts fufpect that chaftity has been long wheeling to the left.

The other night, as a grogfhop full of topers, fo blocooghing their fongs, one thought of his wife and children, and made for home; a new made corporal fell in love with a fhe bear, and wheeled to the right, god fays he, I shall never wry, and fome moft be right. THE HERMIT.

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majefty, was concluded and figned at St. Lorenzo el Real on the 27th day of October, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety five, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of his Catholic Majefty, duly and refpectively authorized for that purpofe; which treaty is in the words following, viz.

[Here follows the treaty heretofore inferted at length in the Hampfhire Gazette.]

AND WHEREAS the faid treaty has by me, by and with the advice and confent of the Senate of th. United States, on the one part, and by his Catholic Majefty on the other, been duly approved and ratified; and the ratifications were duly exchanged at Madrid on the 25th day of April, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety fix: Now THEREFORE, to the end that the faid treaty may be executed and obferved with conftnality and the moft fincere regard to good faith, on the part of the United States, I hereby make known the premifes; and enjoin and require all perfons bearing office civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the fame, to execute & obferve the faid treaty accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caufed (L.S.) the feal of the U. States of America to be affixed to thefe prefents, and figned the fame with my hand.

DONE at the city of Philadelphia, the fecond day of Auguft, in the year of our Lord, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-fix, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twenty-firft.

GO. WASHINGTON.

By the Prefident,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Salt and Flax-Seed.

Eleazer and William Porter,

HAVE a large quantity of SALT on hand, which they will exchange for FLAX SEED. Thofe gentlemen who with to exchange, are requefted to call and fhew their remnants, for they have feen thofe who fell "remarkably low for cafh."

They have a large affortment of GOODS, as ufual.

Thofe perfons indebted, are requefted to make immediate payment, to enable them to pay the demands againft them—they expect to meet their bufinefs foon, therefore hope this call will not be neglected.

Hadley, Sept. 5, 1796

Reuben Bangs,

WOULD inform his friends and cuftomers, that he has lately received a new fupply of

West-India Goods,

Which he will fell on reafonable terms, for pay in hand or fhort credit.

He has on hand a quantity of excellent Rock Salt at his ftore in Chefterfield, and as William Burgh, which he will exchange by the cafk or bufhel, for Flax Seed, on very reafonable terms for the farmer.

He would inform thofe that are indebted to him at his ftore in Williamfburgh, that he will now receive in payment moft kinds of produce; but thofe who neglect to pay him in produce muft expect to pay the money, by the firft of November next.

Williamfburgh, Sept. 1, 1796.

WANTED at the *Marble Manufactory* in Lanefborough, a couple of luity BOYS, not under 14, nor over 16 years of age; to ferve as Apprentices to the bufinefs;——Enquire of the fubfcriber,

ELIJAH PHELPS.

10th Aug. 1796.

Came into the incloſure of *William Sheldon*, on the 4th of June laft, three old SHEEP and two LAMBS.——The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Northampton, Sept. 2, 1796.

Loſt, between Mr. Benjamin Tappan's Store and the dwelling houfe of Major Lyman, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a Bank-Bill of the Bank of New London, Connecticut, for ten dollars, and a number of other papers, of no ufe but to the owner.——Whoever has found the fame, and will leave it with the Printer, fhall be handfomely rewarded by

HUMPHREY WILLARD.

Auguft 19, 1796.

Juſt Publiſhed, price 1s.

American Cookery,

Or the Art of Dreſſing
VIANDS, FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES,

AND the beft modes of making PASTES, PUFFS, PIES, TARTS, PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, AND PRESERVES; and all kinds of CAKES, from the imperial *Plum* to *Plain* CAKE, Adapted to this country and all grades of life.

By AMELIA SIMMONS,
AN AMERICAN ORPHAN.

☞ *A few copies of the above work may be had at the Book Store of Simeon Butler.*

Painters' Colours.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juft received from London a large and extenfive affortment of PAINTERS' COLOURS, fuch as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Platter and Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Pruffia Blue, Vermillion, Umber—alfo, Gold Leaf, Gold Size, Sand Paper, Painters' Bruffies, &c. Beft Ground Camwood.

Drugs and Medicines, as ufual. All which he offers to fale on the moft reafonable terms.

N. B. White Lead and Spanish Brown by the Cafk.

Northampton, Auguft 10, 1796.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of the fubfcribers, that he intends prefenting a petition to the Leg flature of the ftate of Vermont, at their feffion at Rutland in faid ftate, in October next, that an act of infolvency may be granted him.

THOMAS WOODBURY.

Townfend, Auguft 2, 1796 6 w.

The fubfcribers being appointed Executors to the laft Will and Teftament of *Elijah Porter*, Efq. late of Hadley, deceafed, and having accepted that truft, hereby requeft all perfons having demands againft faid eftate, to exhibit them for fettlement immediately. And they muft infift on payment from thofe indebted to faid eftate, without delay.

The refpective attornies in the county, and all others who fuppofe they have any claim againft faid eftate by means of the deficiencies or neglects of Deputy Sheriffs are defired to make it known to us, as foon as may be.

SAMUEL PORTER,
CHARLES PHELPS.

Hadley, Auguft 23, 1796

The fubfcribers being appointed Commiffioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampfhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eftate of *Ebenezer Clark*, late of Conway, deceafed, reprefented infolvent, and eight months from the 3d of Auguft, being allowed by faid probate to exhibit and fupport their claims, do hereby give notice that we fhall attend faid bufinefs, at the houfe of Mr. Peter Clark, in Conway, on the firft Tuefdays of January and February next, from one to fix o'clock, P. M. on each of faid days.

MALACHI LYNARD, } *Commiffioners.*
OLIVER ROOT. }

Conway, Auguft 20. 1796.

The fubfcribers being appointed Commiffioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampfhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the eftate of *Abner Packard*, late of Conway, decreafed, reprefented infolvent, for months from the 10th of Auguft, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and fupport their claims, do hereby give notice that we fhall attend faid bufinefs, at the houfe of Mr. Peter Clark, in Conway, on the firft Mondays of November and January next, from one to fix o'clock, P. M. on each of faid days.

LEMUEL LANSTER, } *Commiffioners.*
OLIVER ROOT. }

Conway, Auguft 20. 1796.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A GOOD TIME TO PAY DEBTS!

ALL perfons indebted to me the fubfcriber, either by Book, or Note, are requefted to make fpeedy fettlement and payment, without further notice.

BENJAMIN DICKINSON.

Weftfield, Auguft 9, 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of the fubfcriber, about the laft of June, fiven SHEEP, 2 lambs, 4 ewes and one weather, all having on artificial mark or marks.——The owner or owners are defired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEVI KNOX.

Blanford, Auguft 9, 1796.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the fubfcriber on the night of the 19th of July, in Schaghticoke, Albany county, a brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old this fpring, natural trotter branded on the buttock with the letters D. D. and has a white ftar in her forehead. Whoever will take up faid Mare, and fecure the thief, fo that he may be brought to juftice, and give information to *Daniel Dicer* of Blanford, or the fubfcriber, fhall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and for the Mare only, Ten Dollars with all reafonable charges.

ANDREW DIVER.

Auguft 2.

Nathan Storrs,

HAS juft received an additional fupply of Englifh and French WATCHES, likewife Watch Furniture, Beads by the dozen or fingly, Garnet Rings, &c. together with whole he has on hand before, makes a very handfome affortment.

Northampton, Auguft 23, 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of the fubfcriber, fome time in May, or the beginning of June laft, four old SHEEP and three LAMBS, mark'd with a fquare crop on the left ear and a flit in the right ear.——The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

AARON HALL.

Norwich, Auguft 18, 1796.

Cafh and *Salt*;

and the higheft price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

BY DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96.

A FARM

In *MONTAGUE*, TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR READY PAYMENT.

ABOUT one hundred and twenty acres of Land, with a large dwelling houfe and good ftore, and a good orchard ftanding thereon, lying about half a mile fouth eaft of the meeting houfe in Montague, and is a fuitable ftand for a tradefman or a trader.

For further particulars, apply to the fubfcriber living in Montague.

WILLIS TAYLOR.

September 5, 1796

For Sale,

A FARM lying one mile eaft of the meeting houfe in Norwich, on the road leading from thence to Northampton—containing 160 acres—well accommodated with mowing, pafturing, tillaring and orcharding—a comfortable dwelling houfe—a good barn—a new cyder houfe, and a new mill, and pretty under it.——For further particulars, enquire of the fubfcriber on the premifes.

CALEB RICHARDSON.

Norwich, Auguft 30. 1796.

The fubfcribers wifhes to inform the public, that they have on hand, and are conftantly making the beft of Salifbury rolled IRON—warranted good—on as reafonable terms as any can be had.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, and Co.

Fittsfield—1796

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY, That their ftated meeting will be held at the State Houfe in Hartford, on the firft Tuefday of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the ftated meeting, the report of the committee appointed "to report additional articles, or amendments of the Conftitution of the Company" will be taken into conſideration.

Notice is alſo given, That the Board of Directors fhall at abſolutely neceſſary, to call on the proprietors, for the payment of the ſum of 15 dollars, affeſſed on each of the ſhares of the company, in April laſt, and payable to the Clerk of the Directors, on the 20th day of October next.

The Directors do alſo give this further notice to the Proprietors, That at the aforeſaid ſtated meeting of the Proprietors, to whom the Company is elect and appoint the Committee of three or more perſons, who are to divide the lands in the WESTERN RESERVE, according to the mode of Petition agreed to, by the Company, at their meeting in April laſt.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EPHRAIM ROOT. *Clerk.*

Auguſt 30th, 1796

Horſe Strayed or Stolen,

ABOUT the 26th of Auguſt, 1796, from Capt. Lemuel Bonifer's in Conway—if ſtrayed, any perſon that will return him to Capt. Bonifer, or to Enos Smith of Granby, or give information to either of them ſhall be generouſly rewarded—if ſtolen, ſhall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the *Horſe*, or TWENTY for the horſe and apprehending the thief; and neceſſary charges.

The Horſe is four years old, riſing fourteen hands and an half, a dark bay, blackiſh mane and tail, a ſmall white ſpot in the forehead, carries a hanſome head, well formed before, behind is indifferent, trots with his hind legs wide aſunder—has been a little lame in his left hind leg, with a ſmall ſwelling in the thin part of the ham—has a ſmall white ſpot the forepart of the inſide of the ſame leg, about the knee joint—but for one ſtone on—in middling fleſh—has not been uſed lately—is worth about SEVENTY DOLLARS.

ENOS SMITH.

September—1796.

BROKE into the incloſure of Mr. WILLIAM *of Chefterfield*, the latter part of *July* paſt, a dark brown HORSE—ſome white on his left hind foot—ſuppoſed to be about 4 or 5 years old. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Call on the ſubſcriber, SIMEON DARLING in *Goſhen*.

Auguſt 15th, 1796.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber,

in *Weſt Springfield*, a few barrels of Liver and Blubber OIL, of a good quality, at the ſtore of Joſhua Ely, Eſq. by the water ſide.

ELIATHAH BLISS.

Weſt-Springfield, Auguſt 17, 1796.

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE juſt received one hundred buſhels of SALT, and a quantity of W. I. and N. E. Rum, Molaſſes, Lump and Brown Sugar, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Coffee, Chocolate, &c. Alſo, Crockery, and Engliſh GOODS as uſual. All thoſe Goods they have determined to ſell very low for ready pay or ſhort credit.

N. B. They want to purchaſe 100 reiſers Flax-Seed, for which they will pay part caſh.

Southampton, Auguſt 20. 1796.

LOST, between the ſubſcriber's houſe, and Nathaniel Edwards' Tavern, a GOLD SEAL, almoſt new.——Whoever has found it, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

CAIUS BURT.

Northampton, Auguſt 30, 1796.

CONSPIRACY.

DUPERY, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE,
TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Citizens,

ON the 22d of Floreal, at 11 in the forenoon, I was arreſted in a houſe with five other perſons who had met by appointment to breakfaſt. I am ignorant of the motives which had induced the miniſter of the general police to apprehend theſe citizens, whom I met for the ſole purpoſe of conſulting on a letter which I had written the evening before, to the preſident of the executive directory. The author of this letter I will pauſe then received, though I expected it with impatience, that I might determine upon the courſe which I ought to purſue. My intention was to conſult theſe citizens on what was moſt convenient to be done for the public tranquility, and at the ſame time for vindicating the honor of the nation—al repreſentation; which I conſidered to have been violated in my perſon, on the 16th of this month, at 11 at night. Ought I to make a formal denunciation to the legiſlative body, or inſert a copy of my letter and complaints in the public papers? Such was the queſtion I propoſed to ſubmit to citizens Laigueſat and Ricord, whom I had formerly known, and with whom I had lived in habits of friendſhip before my captivity in Auſtria. We had not met above a quarter of an hour, when I had fcarcely finiſhed the reading of my letter, when an armed force ſurrounded the houſe, and ſtruck terror into my friends, Dietre, and two others, whoſe names I do not remember, as well as the proprietor of the houſe, whoſe name, I believe, was Dafour. The commander of the armed force invited me to follow him to the houſe of the miniſter of the general police, from whence I was conducted to the houſe of the ſaid commander, and afterwards to the priſon of the Abbaye, in which I was ſhut up without knowing the cauſe of my apprehenſion, though thoſe who conducted me there, ſaid it was a meaſure of general fafety. If the public tranquility demands my impriſonment, I am ſatisfied; and I have my country too much to complain of that which may be uſeful to it. It matters not to me how I die, whether in ſhedding my blood in its defence, or in the dungeons in captivity; whether in the field of honor, or as now, in the abode of infamy, provided that my country be free and happy—I am contented. I ſhall not make the air reſound with the accents of indignation, nor the complaints which I might form againſt the legality of my arreſt—the good and the evil of this affair are too indifferent in my eyes to give me either joy or ſorrow. But before I know the cauſe of my impriſonment—at the moment when the public opinion is ſuſpended over me, I will expreſs boldly, the ſentiments which have animated me in all the events, in which I have acted a part. Becauſe no conſideration, no power on earth is capable of deterring me from openly declaring my ſentiments; and becauſe the people who named me for their repreſentative, and who probably know me well, have not ſaid, that under thoſe circumſtances, I ſhould ever diminiſh or augment the enthuſiaſm, for public liberty, which they have ſeen me always ſtrongly prof-fs. This was the reaſon of their choice, and for which they honored me with their confidence in 1791, 1792, and again on the renewal of the legiſlative body. I hope that when my correſpondence, my papers, my ſecrets and my affairs ſhall be examined with attention and impartiality, the legiſlative body will be convinced, that my whole life has been but one continued purſuit of the moſt pure philoſophy, and the moſt ardent patriotiſm.—But theſe words do not ſufficiently expreſs my idea—for there are alſo a philoſophy peculiar to London, Vienna, Peterſburgh and Conſtantinople. The difference ariſes from the manner of viewing things. I ſhall explain myſelf more clearly. From the age of fixteen, the epoch at which I believe I began to think, I have puſſeſſed a heart inflamed with the moſt ſublime enthuſiaſm for the political liberty and equality of the body ſocial. I had my mind ſtored with the writings of Rolleau, Mably, and Raynal. I learned to ſyllabize my name, before I wanted but an opportunity.—It may be ſeen if ever I have omitted any one.

I ſhall not attempt to retrace all the actions I have performed in the firſt ſtage of my political career, but I ſhould feem deſirous of calling to my aid the grateful ſhades of Republicans. Far from me be ſuch an idea! If I have done good, it has contributed to my own ſatisfaction and pleaſure, and I required no thanks from any one. If, acceſſorily, I have committed ſome evil, it has been always by ignorance and without deſign; for neither vice nor ambition have inhabited my heart. Far from me alſo be every baſe and more reviolting idea! I underſtand nothing of thoſe combinations. I know only the Republican principles, which guarantee to the people their rights and ſovereignty. This is what my conſtituents willed in 1792, and it is this which I have always willed, becauſe I have not had the inſolence of ſubſtituting my will for theirs. At the moment when I was made a priſoner of war, I had the happineſs of ſeeing realized in my country theſe ideas which had every author had treated as chimerical. I ſaw, at length, in a corner of the earth, an independent free and ſovereign people, giving to themſelves the laws which they believed neceſſary for their ſafety. I ſaw them alſo in the midſt of his revolutionary evils, reſiſting all the efforts of their ambitious neighbours; and ſtalking off, in deſpite of their impotent rage, all the prejudices of pride and ſuperſtition. This idea conſoled me in my captivity. I congratulated myſelf on having contributed ſomething towards the regeneration of my country; and I felt myſelf honored in belonging to a people which I regarded as the moſt energetic of the univerſe.

After this developement of my principles, it is eaſy to imagine what muſt have been my aſtoniſhment when arriving on the frontiers of France, I beheld a new order that was eſtabliſhed in France. "Ah!" exclaimed I, in preſence of my colleagues, Quinette, Lemaire, and Bon. Bonnemaiſon, it was not worth while to make ſo many ſacrifices, and pour forth ſo much blood for obtaining a ſyſtem which appears to me a ſtriking reſemblance of the government of the moſt cruel and ſuveterate of our enemies. They have got an Upper houſe and a Lower houſe, and THEY WANT ONLY A KING to render the likeneſs complete! It is to be hoped that England will ſoon have the goodneſs to give us one of her own ſort; for at the period when I left France, the Royaliſts and the intriguers had propoſed to call the Duke of York to the throne of the Bourbons."

Such were my ſentiments on reading the preſent conſtitution for the firſt time at Frifburg. I believe my remarks the more juſt, as I ſaw that the Auſtrians praiſed this Conſtitution, and I have never been able to ſupport the idea of finding myſelf in uniſon with the enemies of my country.

On arriving in France, however, I altered in ſome degree my language, becauſe I found that the patriots had been the firſt to accept this Conſtitution, and that the government appeared to uſe every means to raiſe them from the ſtate of dejection into which they had fallen after the 9th Thermidor. I arrived at Paris full of confidence in the good intentions of the government. I preſented for a long time this good opinion of the Directory, as may be ſeen by ſeveral letters I have written to one of its members. In which I did myſelf a real pleaſure in pointing out to him thoſe things that appeared inimical to the public good, and for which I at different times received his thanks. It grieves the friends of their country that the proceedings of the greater part of the agents of the government do not correſpond with the ſublime objects of the Directory. In moſt of the offices of adminiſtration there are to be ſeen only pert coxcombs, who, when dreſſed, turn about on their heel, or ſhrug up their ſhoulders, and never pronounce the honorable word citizen but with a ſneer. They believe in the moſt repulſive manner to thoſe who bear no other title than their civic virtues or their glorious wounds.—Throughout the whole extent of the Republic the moſt energetic Republicans are ever mentioned without ſome odious qualification: if a man of the moſt pure intentions declares himſelf boldly in favour of liberty, he is immediately ranked in the claſs of moderate—and, by a revolting contraſt, while the apoſtles of the revolution are perſecuted, thoſe who have always been diſtinguiſhed as its enemies, the Royaliſts, the Ariſtocrats, the Prieſts, and even the Emigrants, enjoy a ſhameful proteſtation. Indeed ſuch obſervations as I had been led to make in various departments, were not calculated to leſſen the anguiſh I felt in ſeeing the proteeſs of the Government towards Royalty, or, at leaſt, to Ariſtocracy. My heart was at the ſame time penetrated by ſorrow and by Republican zeal; and, unable to oppoſe ſuch baſe efforts to the retrograde motion of the revolution, I became a dereliction of giving in my reſignation, and returning to the obſcurity from which I was drawn in 1791, that I might not remain an inactive ſpectator to the downfall of public liberty. I ſhould long ere now have executed this deſign, had not my health obliged me to drink the mineral waters. My fortune, ruined by my captivity, did not permit me to undertake a journey for this purpoſe at my own expence, and until it ſhould be completed I deferred my reſignation. Let my friends be interrogated—let the letters which I have written to my wife, to different citizens, to the miniſter of finance, and to the Executive Directory, be read; they will prove, that I only delayed my departure until I received what was due to me by the government, and that I ſhould have been on my way more than eight days ago, inſtead of being as now in my priſon.

Notwithſtanding, though I cannot judge but by appearances, I am accuſed of conſpiracy.—A conſpiration!—Yes! Doubtleſs, I have been conſpirated, but it was againſt the enemies of the Republic; and it was openly with my ſword in my hand. I did not conceal myſelf at Varennes, at Hieſine, nor at Maubeuge. I have alſo conſpired openly in favor of my health and my repoſe, which I was deſirous of reſtoring to the boſom of my family! Let all thoſe who have ſeen or heard me, all who have read my letters, come forward to accuſe me, if I do not declare the truth. I expect them with all the tranquility of an upright conſcience. It cannot be believed, however, after what I have ſaid, that I pretend ever to have ſpoken againſt the government. On the contrary, whenever I thought its operations were to any ſhape inimical to public happineſs, I have never failed to cenſure them. I was not ſatisfied with merely ſpeaking, I have written alſo. Thoſe may be ſeen among my manuſcripts many papers to which I have ſigned my name, and I feel myſelf honored by it, becauſe I think that a friend of the people ſhould be ever forward in defending the intereſts, the glory and the liberty of his conſtituents. I have announced that I ſhall diſcharge my feſtiments. I muſt fulfil my engagement, firſt, I find myſelf expoſed to the review of the public, which at every fragment will determine on the conduct of a citizen who occupies a ſuperior ous ſituation. I have formed alſo ſome plans which probably will not pleaſe all the world, and which will doubtleſs be treated by the greater part of mankind as chimerical and abſurd. It matters not, ſince I have conceived them, ſince I have reflected on them, not only to my intimate friends, but even publicly I am bound to retrace them here.

Weary of hearing the complaints of oppreſſed patriots, grieved to ſee them reviled, reduced to miſery, deſpaired by thoſe who are gorged with the riches of the Republic, I have endeavored to find out the cauſe of this change: and what might be the beſt means that could be conſpired for employed, ſhould the evil ariſe at this height, and leave to Republican zeal no other reſource than deſpair. Let us firſt inquire, what is the cauſe of the decay of the influence of patriots on the public opinion? All political as well as phyſical bodies are liable to periodical revolutions, and when theſe have every mean of the letters which enchained them to France, to ſhut the name of Frenchmen not from that moment be eraſed from the column of liberty, and the emigrants reſume the rank of their moſt early anceſtors. It is thus I with the deſcendants of thoſe brave Gauls who ſtuck the Roman Republic to its center, to battle to avenge the rights of a ſovereign people, violated in the perſon of an aſſaſſinated ambaſſador; and to re-eſtabliſh the worſhip of liberty on the ruins of the throne of ſuperſtition.

This project, however elſe-critical it may appear, ſeems to me likely to conciliate the intereſts of all. The patriots will have an opportunity of withdrawing themſelves from the domination of their enemies, and they will find in their vaſt numbers, a ſufficient pledge for their ſafety in a foreign country. The remaining part of the nation will find itſelf relieved from the ſuperabundance of a turbulent population, which will otherwiſe continue to torment it, and which would alſo be an impediment to the deſigns of the ariſtocrats. The foreign people will without any trouble be avenged of the outrage it ſuſtained at Rome; and the country will at laſt be with ſatisfaction her children delivering her from thoſe tatters with which their diſſenſions have overclothed her to find. Theſe, Repreſentatives, are the projects I have formed, and on which I have often converſed with ſeveral of my friends. If I ſpeak out the truth, I am one for ſeven and ſeventy and one of fifthood. I ſhall myſelf adieu to de ſo. That I have ſtated the object of my conſpiracy, and I may ſay with confidence, that I am the only conſpirator. This project, however, is not new. It exiſts in the minds of all the oppreſſed patriots that I have ſeen in different departments, who expect to ſee the arrival of that fatal moment, when finding no longer any ſecurity for their ſafety in the country, they will be obliged to form what they call a Republican Vendee. I ſhould have wiſhed to have been able to render this deſign ſucceſsful, which ſeemed to me ſo well calculated to defend again the impotency of republican zeal againſt the enemies of the country. This idea appeared to me ſublime, and I have cheriſhed it in my imagination with a ſort of extaſy. If it is a crime, legiſlators, puniſh me, for I acknowledge myſelf guilty of it.—But if any one accuſe me of having wiſhed to combine a patricidal arm in the boſom of my fellow citizens, I maintain that he is a calumniator, and that he ſhall ſtrip him of the maſk of perfidy with which he would cover himſelf. I conclude with praying you to read my letter in the Council. If the legiſlative body grant my demand, I ſhall believe it is diſpoſed to judge impartially. If I am to experience a refuſal, I ſhall feel the unhappy ſatisfaction of ſeeing that I have not been deceived in my opinion, and that arbitrary triumphs in France. Then I ſhall exclaim *vane demittis*, becauſe I have lived long enough, and there remains for me nothing more to regret on the earth.

(Signed) DUPERY. *Repreſentative of the People.*

From the priſon of the ci devant Abbaye Germain, 25 Floreal, 1796 May 4th year of the French Republic.

GRENADA, July 25.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that we have, thank God, at length attained to a ſtate of tranquillity and quiet, having ſome weeks ſince, got poſſeſſion of all the poſts occupied by the infamous and execrable brigands, ſo long oppoſed to us.

"You are already, I believe, acquainted with the bill of attainder paſſed here in Auguſt laſt, in which all the inſurgents (of which we could attain any knowledge) were included; and as they did not avail themſelves of the pardon and conſequent protection, held out to them on their ſurrender at a limited time, their lives and property, of courſe became forfeited. To immediately on the reduction of Guoyave, by our troops, four of the moſt infamous white and colored brigands forrendered, and almoſt all the others were ſoon after taken by different parties ſent out in purſuit of them.—They were in due courſe brought to trial, under the bill of attainder, and, as in fact little more was neceſſary than to identify their perſons, their conviction unavoidably followed. This, however, was done in the moſt ſolemn manner, as they were allowed counſel, and ſeveral other indulgences permitted under the very favourable criminal laws of England. Of this indulgence they all ſeemed perfectly ſenſible, as well as the humanity and very laudable impartiality ſhewn by the court on their different trials. Thirty ſix have already been executed, and nearly the ſame number are under condemnation, but reſpited by the lieutenant governor, until the 1ſt of September next, when, no doubt, ſeveral of them will be pardoned.

"Every day, ſay, almoſt every hour, announces the capture or death of ſome of the flying brigand wretches, who are now reduced to a few

miserable straggelers, but we have not yet succeeded in securing that arch fiend and cowardly rebel Fedon; he cannot, however, long escape the close pursuit made after him, and to stimulate his pursuers, will more a reward of 500 guineas has been offered for him, dead or alive.

"Were I to extend this hurried letter by a description of the prefent wretched state of this once happy country, you will hardly credit me. You have known it in its prosperity, it was then beautiful and in high cultivation, adorned with every perfection that the climate could exhibit—it is now a defart, where plantation-works, dwelling houses, canes, with almoft every thing valuable, have been defolated or deftroyed, leaving a sad aspect and only affording nourishment to the pest, and unhappily, under an actual loft of at leaft 45 millions sterling.—The greateft part of the Englith negroes continued faithful to us as far as exifting circumftances would admit, during the infurrection; but all thofe belonging to the French inhabitants, either from inclination or under the impulfe of terror joined the insurgents en masse.—We have now however, much fatisfaction in finding them cheerfully return to their duty, exercising, I believe, from their hearts, the ruin and deftruction produced by the vile Savages, their chiefs who oppofed all thofe who joined or abetted them, and who punifhed with the moft cruel death all thofe who would take no active part in their abominable plan of defolation and murder.

"The militia being difbanded, every former refident in the country is returning to his charge on the feveral plantations, and, Itruft in God, we may yet flourifh as a happy people, and as a valuable colony to Great Britain. Our military eftablifhment is very conftderable, conffting of eight regiments of troops, and about 1000 men in the artillery corps; I am of opinion this armed force, if poffible as it is, can promife no permanent fecurity if we do not preferve in a refolution which at prefent pervades the minds of all good fubjects, namely, to free ourfelves from every future chance of a fimilar convulfion, by removing the infidious and treacherous French inhabitants, their fettlements and degrade Martinico, to fome place where they can do no harm to the innocent and unguarded; where they may have time to repent of their attrocious and manifeld fins, and where by penance and contrition, they may yet hope for the mercy of heaven."

St. VINCENTS.

The Charaibs have retired to the higheft and moft inacceffible part of the iffand, from whence they have made offers to furrender, on condition of being continued in poffeffion of their lands—this has been pofitively refufed, and their unconditional furrender infifted on, at the fame time we have promifed to the Chiefs that no removal of them to fome diftant place not yet fixed on.—They were allowed ten days, by a fecond proclamation, to determine, and it was generally fuppofed they would exceed; if not it was determined for the whole country to iffue in a mafs and extirpate them.

From the MERCURY.

Another fanatical prieft of the Shakers, *Joseph Meacham* by name, hath laft week believed the former opinion of their immortality, by a pretty fudden decreafe in the meridian of his years. He was a man of penetration and fenfibility, and fome think that the melancholy decline which terminated his career, was not a little owing to the alarming defection of his followers, which every teftimony, yet and ftill does not ceafe to illuftrate.

Their conffequent arrangements on his death, are not fully known, but it is not doubted but *Henry Clough* will fucceed him; who being in many refpects a very different character, new regulations are expected, and by fome fuppofed, as their former inftitutions have from the firft varied in an almoft continual progreffion, too intricate and uninterefting to trace in full. It is now fome time fince their dances, their mufic, and (as they term it) their whole *order*, hath been greatly altered.

At prefent in New Lebanon, their principal gathering place, they are divided into two general grades of rank, befide the firft order, moft known and eminent, which was created of laft winter in your prints (and which are led from one place, have their proper officers, and are firft embodied on the village under an regular difcipline as a perfon of ftanding troops; there is a fecond grand divifion, conffting moftly of thofe, who fubfift by the operation of time and the changing, yet have not embodied themfelves there, nor wholly furrendered their property, but are their tributaries.

—As the church did not obtain their lands, they clapped a patent nicely on their deeds and conveyances, and perhaps with greater advantage, for "*a property in the trustees of lands and conveyance is generally very profitable*," and "*a property in the trustees of every company, embodied only.*" Thefe are again fubdivided into leveral other grades of inferior tributaries and devotees; each have their feveral degrees of petty officers, fubject to the church authorities in a certain degree; and their leffer and dependent eftablifhments at Nefkeuna, Maffachufetts and Hampfhire ftates, are faid to be mere miniatures of the main one juft defcribed. In all of them, their rank individually, male or female, may moftly be known by the length and fatnefs of their drefs. I have particularly remarked among the men, in this her fenfion, the length ftarted deep blue coat, that diftinguifhes their leaders from the common ftuff; and the laborers in the field (a fpot of ground all remarked for cleanlinefs, diftinct, fcarcenary, and inoffenfive behaviour to other people when they happen to fee them.

The hall of their worfhip, which is the undertftore of their meeting houfe, is feldom if ever ufed by any but the moft reputable degree of their tributary order, who affemble in it on fome feftival or fabbath, which, *like the Jewifh people*, they keep very ftrictly, and I fee no lonely attended their fervice, I will briefly defcribe it.

The different families, &c. are diftinctly marked in the morning, from their different quarters, into compact files, the men before, with two file leaders in long blue coats, and at their heels the women in one, with their own leaders. The men arrive at the end oppofite the church, the women file off and enter at their proper door and gate, and the men march in and enter at theirs. Along the back wall is a bench for the leaders of both fexes apart: the bench oppofite the middle part is the ftation of the chief elders, when he is *permitted fometimes* for a few minutes to fit it, during the worfhip of their inferior order. On his left is the women's place, and the men's on the right, where the two feats on the bench next him are filled by two men, who preside and are their ordinary fpeakers. The men on entering, form on the floor on the right, ftanding obliquely in rank and file, and the women in like manner on the left, the two fects partly facing each other in fuch pofition, as that the unoccupied floor between them is nearly of the figure of right-angled triangle, the leaders at the bench in the reftangular point, which is a little opened for them.

On the front fide the fpectators are obligingly accommodated with benches, the two faces apart. Then feated, they face the fpeaker, and partly face the ranks on either hand.

They wait thus in profound filence till all are aflembled, and a little longer. When thofe who are feated rife, and the finging begin, led by the firft man in the front row. They modulate their voices much, as in the old way of mufic in the Low Dutch meetings, with little difference, the leader's voice is not found, though eafily diftinguifhed, in three's, like three beats in a bar. This laft, perhaps for eight or ten minutes, without the articulation of any word, excepting now and then O! by the leader. Then the fpeaker addreffes them for about as long, and a pauſe enfues for a hort 15 minutes, by way of interreflion. After which the leader begins and the whole join in it like manner. On the clofe, their men and women, each on their own end of the floor, form in a fquare body rank and file, facing the back bench, which is now left by the leaders and filled by a few fingers, who foon begin a tune a little livelier than the former, and the people to thofe one foot or a ftep a time, ftill in the fame, and to face a fide as the fedidians do at a training, but no fuch thing is followed by a bow or low crouch, in a very particular manner—bowing the body to an almoft horizontal poſture—the back a little curved—the knees bending forward—the hands fprawling forward and downward, and the hinder part of each projecting nearly to the head of the next.

This exercife continues a few minutes and the fervice ends, though fometimes a third fervice is performed the fame day. The ranks are kept on foot through interm ffion, and all, excepting that now and then part of them change places with fome feated towards the ends of the benches, in the intermiffion, and they remain in ranks till again marched off.

When I was laft at their meeting, there were fpectators from various parts who were attending the fprings. The chief fpeaker was one *Meral Baker*. He expatiated on the peculiar privileges in exemption from fin and hell, and being called to the only true Gofpel of falvation, in his fecond meeting of Chrift's afcenfion to a pofitive knowledge of the blindneſs, corruption, and laſtingneſs of every other church eſtabliſhment, who were all as ignorant of the truth of God, as the brute beaſts, or the Monks and Nuns of the eaſt; and that ſhould he explain to them the ſcriptures, *which he clearly underſtood* from Geneſis to Revelations, with the myſterial meanings and dark prediction, of time in the prophecies, it would be labour in vain for want of capacity, in thoſe who in laſt and laſtingly poſſeſſed the wiſdom and learning of the world, to diſcern ſpiritual things.

He peculiarly reprimanded ſome ſpectators, (who might as well have been more quiet) adding, however, that many of them behaved in an orderly manner, and that he had no doubt *ſome of them would ſee for themſelves.* This and ſome of his other hints, were well enough calculated to impreſs on the minds of his ſimple ones, an idea that thoſe gentlemen of apparent accompliſhments had come from their diſtant homes to this fountain of wiſdom for inſtruction, rather than from a curioſity to contemplate the extravagant vagaries of the human mind.

CALVIN.

New Lebanon, Auguſt 25, 1796.

A Sermon delivered by Henry Clough, at the *Shaker Church*, on Sunday, Auguſt 21, 1796, being the firſt Sabbath after Joſeph Meacham's death, and the firſt Clough's probable ſucceſſion to the chief prieſthood. It is therefore conſidered as an inauguration addreſs—taken down from his mouth nearly verbatim.

I cannot it a privilege, brethren and ſiſters, that I am permitted to aſſemble with you fameriines, in the fear of God, in this way and manner of his own appointment, and to ſtand in this miniſtry and power, agreeable to the ſame, in obedience unto *this preſent diſpenſation*, and for, and wait on God agreeable to *this Goſpel*, in the way he has appointed, and we do feel and know that it is the fear and power of God.

You know what the power of God hath done for your ſouls, in delivering you from ſin and from bondage, and the luſts of this world—and ſome that endure ſhall be made free. All who feel the power of God, hate ſin—and they always bear teſtimony againſt ſin in the power of God, and againſt pride and the luſts of the world. The more we are obedient to the power and will of God, the more we are ſtrengthened by the power of the world, and are become partakers of the ſpirit and joy revealed in *this way*, and hereafter, and worſhip in the fear of God, remembering that they who overcome ſin and live in obedience, will fear God.

It is needleſs for me to add much more to you—go on in the fear of God and in obedience.

It is a privilege, and we ſhould be thankful, that this church of God, which he hath ſet up, is allowed to inherit *this Goſpel* with freedom; and the church wiſhes to live at peace with each other and with all men, and wiſhes for the kingdom of Chriſt, which is peace—but the world hateth the ſpirit of Chriſt, and does oppoſite it againſt the power of God, and hath manifeſted himſelf in *this Grace*, and hath made appear his goodneſs by all who are in obedience to *this his ſecond coming* to reprove the world of ſin, and *to purify themſelves are obedient to this Goſpel*, and to ſave *them* from the world, and we do know and feel that there is no other ſalvation for men.

LONDON, May 18.

The tenure by which the French hold their preſent conqueſts in Italy cannot but be regarded as extremely precarious.

In 1525, Francis I. King of France, after having overrun many ſtates in Italy by bizarms, laid ſiege to Pavia, at that time a place of great ſtrength. The garriſon was reduced to extremities; their ammuniſion and proviſions began to fail; the Germans of whom it was compoſed, threatened to deliver the town to the enemy. At his juncture, 12,000 Germans, under the Conſtable, Charles Duke of Bourbon, at that time in rebellion againſt Francis, advanced to the relief of the place; attacked the French in the trenches, and completely routed the whole army. They were found in ſeveral places, and thrown from his horſe which was killed under him, Francis defended himſelf on foot with an heroic courage. His efforts were of no avail. Ten thouſand men fell on this day, the moſt fatal France had ever ſeen, amongſt theſe were many noblemen of the higheſt diſtinction, who rather than ſubmit to periſh ſtarving in their backs with diſhonor. And a few priſoners were taken. A ſmall body of the rear guard of the army eſcaped: the garriſon of Milan immediately fled without being purſued and in two weeks after the battle not a Frenchman remained in Italy.

June 21.

The *Emperor* of Ruſſia, who delights in all things natural as well as political, has diſtributed a local edict to encourage a general union between the RUSSIAN *married female* POETS, thinking by this *matrimonial ecoſt*, to eradicate by degrees that averſion which the Polanders ſtill retain for their former maſters.

The Dutchmen of the Orange party on board the *Leda*, a frigate, lately carried into Greenock by the men, have been exaſperated againſt their officers, would not allow their cloathes to be ſent them, but inſiſted on ſtowing them among the ſhip's company. Captain RAMSAY, Regulating Captain, who has charge of the frigate, anxious to accommodate the officers, generally offered the thirty guineas to induce them to abandon their reſolution; this offer was rejected, and as it is thought the cloathes were not worth that ſum.

One of our Gambling Ladies, complaining the other day of the *loſs* of her teeth, a little child in the room very innocently aſked her, at what *game* ſhe was ſo unfortunate?

Lord Stood the magnificent Palace of the unfortunate Queen of France, and all its parks and ſurrounding domain, is to be ſold under a National Convention *rule for the trading* ſum of good ſterling! the Palace alone coſt 200,000l. in building, and the parks and other domeſtic lands amount at leaſt to 4000 acres!

Mr. Robert Smith the Banker, newly called to the *Iriſh* Peerage, cy the title of Earl of Carrington, returns to Ireland. He is a Member of the Parliament of Great Britain.

Lady Sufan Gordon's diamond necklace, which was danced upon at the Birth-day Ball by Lady Mary Thynne, received no material injury; but the only true Goſpel of ſalvation, in this ſecond coming of Chriſt; wherein a poſitive knowledge of the blindneſs, corruption, and laſtingneſs of every other church eſtabliſhment, who were all as ignorant of the truth of God, as the brute beaſts, or the Monks and Nuns of the eaſt; and that ſhould he explain to them the ſcriptures, *which he clearly underſtood* from Geneſis to Revelations, with the myſterial meanings and dark prediction, of time in the prophecies, it would be labour in vain for want of capacity, in thoſe who in laſt and laſtingly poſſeſſed the wiſdom and learning of the world, to diſcern ſpiritual things.

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New Lebanon, Auguſt 25, 1796.

A Sermon delivered by Henry Clough, at the *Shaker Church*, on Sunday, Auguſt 21, 1796, being the firſt Sabbath after Joſeph Meacham's death, and the firſt Clough's probable ſucceſſion to the chief prieſthood. It is therefore conſidered as an inauguration addreſs—taken down from his mouth nearly verbatim.

I cannot it a privilege, brethren and ſiſters, that I am permitted to aſſemble with you fameriines, in the fear of God, in this way and manner of his own appointment, and to ſtand in this miniſtry and power, agreeable to the ſame, in obedience unto *this preſent diſpenſation*, and for, and wait on God agreeable to *this Goſpel*, in the way he has appointed, and we do feel and know that it is the fear and power of God.

You know what the power of God hath done for your ſouls, in delivering you from ſin and from bondage, and the luſts of this world—and ſome that endure ſhall be made free. All who feel the power of God, hate ſin—and they always bear teſtimony againſt ſin in the power of God, and againſt pride and the luſts of the world. The more we are obedient to the power and will of God, the more we are ſtrengthened by the power of the world, and are become partakers of the ſpirit and joy revealed in *this way*, and hereafter, and worſhip in the fear of God, remembering that they who overcome ſin and live in obedience, will fear God.

It is needleſs for me to add much more to you—go on in the fear of God and in obedience.

It is a privilege, and we ſhould be thankful, that this church of God, which he hath ſet up, is allowed to inherit *this Goſpel* with freedom; and the church wiſhes to live at peace with each other and with all men, and wiſhes for the kingdom of Chriſt, which is peace—but the world hateth the ſpirit of Chriſt, and does oppoſite it againſt the power of God, and hath manifeſted himſelf in *this Grace*, and hath made appear his goodneſs by all who are in obedience to *this his ſecond coming* to reprove the world of ſin, and *to purify themſelves are obedient to this Goſpel*, and to ſave *them* from the world, and we do know and feel that there is no other ſalvation for men.

LONDON, May 18.

The tenure by which the French hold their preſent conqueſts in Italy cannot but be regarded as extremely precarious.

In 1525, Francis I. King of France, after having overrun many ſtates in Italy by bizarms, laid ſiege to Pavia, at that time a place of great ſtrength. The garriſon was reduced to extremities; their ammuniſion and proviſions began to fail; the Germans of whom it was compoſed, threatened to deliver the town to the enemy. At his juncture, 12,000 Germans, under the Conſtable, Charles Duke of Bourbon, at that time in rebellion againſt Francis, advanced to the relief of the place; attacked the French in the trenches, and completely routed the whole army. They were found in ſeveral places, and thrown from his horſe which was killed under him, Francis defended himſelf on foot with an heroic courage. His efforts were of no avail. Ten thouſand men fell on this day, the moſt fatal France had *ever* ſeen, amongſtwhich were many noblemen of the higheſt diſtinction, who rather than ſubmit to periſh ſtarving in their backs with diſhonor. And a few priſoners were taken. A ſmall body of the rear guard of the army eſcaped: the garriſon of Milan immediately fled without being purſued and in two weeks after the battle not a Frenchman remained in Italy.

June 21.

The *Emperor* of Ruſſia, who delights in all things natural as well as political, has diſtributed a local edict to encourage a general union between the RUSSIAN *married female* POETS, thinking by this *matrimonial ecoſt*, to eradicate by degrees that averſion which the Polanders ſtill retain for their former maſters.

The Dutchmen of the Orange party on board the *Leda*, a frigate, lately carried into Greenock by the men, have been exaſperated againſt their officers, would not allow their cloathes to be ſent them, but inſiſted on ſtowing them among the ſhip's company. Captain RAMSAY, Regulating Captain, who has charge of the frigate, anxious to accommodate the officers, generally offered the thirty guineas to induce them to abandon their reſolution; this offer was rejected, and as it is thought the cloathes were not worth that ſum.

One of our Gambling Ladies, complaining the other day of the *loſs* of her teeth, a little child in the room very innocently aſked her, at what *game* ſhe was ſo unfortunate?

Lord Stood the magnificent Palace of the unfortunate Queen of France, and all its parks and ſurrounding domain, is to be ſold under a National Convention *rule for the* trading ſum of good ſterling! the Palace alone coſt 200,000l. in building, and the parks and other domeſtic lands amount at leaſt to 4000 acres!

Mr. Robert Smith the Banker, newly called to the *Iriſh* Peerage, cy the title of Earl of Carrington, returns to Ireland. He is a Member of the Parliament of Great Britain.

Lady Sufan Gordon's diamond necklace, which was danced upon at the Birth-day Ball by Lady Mary Thynne, received no material injury; but the only true Goſpel of ſalvation, in this ſecond meeting of Chriſt's afcenfion to a pof

POETRY.

HUSKING.
By an American.

THE days grow short; but tho' the falling sun
To the glad swain, proclaim his day's work done.
Night's pleasing shades his various tasks prolong.
And yield new subjects to my various song.
For now the corn house fill'd, the harvell home,
Th' invited neighbours to the *husking* come;
A frolic scene, where work, and mirth and play,
Unite their charms to chase the hours away.
Where the huge heap lies center'd in the hall,
The lamp suspended from the cheerful wall,
Brown cuts fed nymphs, and strong heart handed beaus,
Alternate rang'd, extend in circling rows,
Assume their seats, the solid mass attack;
The dry husks rustle, and the cornecbs crack;
The busy, the laugh, alternate notes resound,
And the sweet cyder trips in silence round.
The laws of husking every wight can tell;
And sure no law is more kindly to well:
For each red ear a gentle kiss he gains,
With each stout ear he smuts the luckless swains;
But when to some sweet maid a prize is cast,
Red as her lips, and taper as her waist,
She walks the round and culls one favour'd beau,
Who leaps, the luscious tribute to bellow.
Various the sport, as are the wit, and brains
Of well pleas'd lasses and contending swains;
'Till the vast mound of corn is swept away,
And he that gets the full ear wins the day.
Meanwhile the house wife urges all her care,
The well eara'd feast to hasten and prepare.
The sifted meal already wets her hand,
The pulse is strain'd, the bowls in order stand.
The fire flames high; and as a pool (that takes
The headlong stream that o'er the mill dam breaks)
Foams, roars, and rages, with incessant toils,
So the vext cauldron rages, roars and boils.
First clean fall, the scalons with the flood,
Then fleet the flour, and thickens all the flood,
Long o'er the simmering fire the lets it stand;
To stir it well demands a stronger hand;
The husband takes his turn; and round and round
The ladle flies; at last the toil is crown'd;
When they who turned the strenging huskers pant,
And take their seats as at the corn before.

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. JOHN HOLT, of Walton, the surveyor of agriculture, for the county of Lancaster, has been presented with a cow calf, whose dam is in the 33rd year of her age, a fact which can be afcertained from certain date. And, what renders the circumstance more remarkable, the dam of the calf, whilst in the possession of the present proprietor, can never be said to have been properly out of milk for the last fifteen years. The young female calf seems very healthy and a beautiful creature.

June 7.

The following extraordinary circumstance is reported to have recently occurred at Anghsim, on the borders of the county of Westford, in Ireland: a young woman employed in the field fell asleep, and as the lay down an afp crept down her throat; on awaking she became very sick, and for some time continued very ill, with all the symptoms of a rapid decay: a surgeon was at length applied to, and on communicating to him these circumstances, he gave her medicine, and ordered that she should be suspended from the ceiling with her head down, as long as she could bear to remain in that position: the consequence was, the rejection of a greenish yellow colour'd toad, four inches long, and one and a half in circumference, came from her mouth, attended by *eleven young ones!!* The young woman is now perfectly recovered.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"*Study to be quiet, and to do your own business.*"

THE Theffalonians, to whom this rule was given, were probably an inquisitive race, and like the men of Athens spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing. We muft frame such a supposition to excuse St. Paul from the charge of impertinence. For nothing can appear a more unfit employment, for one who came to live in peace and to promote his own advantage, Nature and the primary laws of being have told him to do already. But this epistle, written at Athens, and sent to Theffalonica, that is from one trifling, idle city to another, was reasonable and proper notwithstanding all that reasoning to the contrary.

For myself I can affirm confidently that I need not turn over the archieves of the Theffalonians to discover a million of cases, where men ftudy to be restless and pry into other people's business.

Impertinent curiosity is, however a vice of the village, rather than of the city. I am surprised that Paul did not give the direction in any text, expressly to the country people. For, though impertinence is not so local as never to be found, except in cottages ftill it is a fact that the afcets of *cuiqys* and *undersfaces* are generally villagers and not cities. In town, strange sights are so common, and the tongues of fame so numerous that each inhabitant, disturbed with endless variety, has a better excuse for his own business, than to inspect the concerns of a thousand neighbors. In the country, external circumstances being eftentially different, hence the manners of the people assume a different color; there the incidents are so few, on which glutton curiosity can feed, that even *myself* novelties are seized upon with avidity. A farmer's wife, on the birth of a ftk gown for his wife, the *irregular* pregnancy of his daughter, I have known to engross, for weeks, the thoughts and chat of thole vacant and meddling neighbor hoods, which disobey the precepts of Paul.

A certain elegant tabuift among the Latins, describes a race of the lufe bodies, running ftiffly at best out of breath with impertinence, prying into every nook, and, by their reftleft indolence, wearying themselves and tormenting others. This is a strong picture, and some might say overcharged: a

DERBY'S caricatura of manners, rather than the natural strokes of an Italian. But I will engage to find the originals of this portrait, in every village I visit. Men in the country, no less than in towns, have various schemes to execute, and many duties, which ought to be discharged. But negligent of these, and with the beam in their own eyes, they go groping about to discover a mote in their neighbor's—This is nate, in general that they gaze for moft earneftly, and it is a mote that they magnify into a mountain.

This weak, if not criminal conduft is generally the first begotten of jealoufy and rivalship. The malignant enquiries that are then made of a neighbor's fortune or fame are veiled by an affectation of impartiality and candor. But all may differs that fuch infidious queries, are like arrows difcharged from a covert, meant to deeply wound and yet, by their course not to betray the archer.

What is it to thee, cenforious woman, if thy frail filler, have lapsed by the way side; Doth her fall ftrike thy foundation, and thou haft to bear the burden of her fcrckling; Bare not at her infirmity nor circular her reproach. Can one who is ftuck-deep of thy own gallantries, and, truft me, thou wilt not have a moment left to read, or to compile a fcandalous chronicle.

What is it to thee, meddling man, if thy neighbor's goods be attached, haft thou to pay the fees of the officer; keep thy Ledger accurately, and prop not into his Day book: Alls not of his approaches how they fare at their mother's board, nor how many dollars he takes in a year. Study to be quiet and to mind thy own business, and thou will find that thou haft little leafure to take an inventory of another man's wealth.

THE LAY PREACHER.

STOCKBRIDGE, September 5.

"On Thursday, the 18 inftant, a dwelling houfe in Lee, owned and occupied by Mr. *Jofiah Wilbaughby*, and widow Lydia Bachus, took fire, and was entirely conformed. At the time of the melancholy accident, both families were several miles from home; but by the spirited exertions of some people, who had collected, for a religious conference, in a neighbouring fchool-houfe, some part of their furniture and provifions were refcued from the devouring flames. The lofs fuftained by these two families muft be severely felt, and it is hoped they will have the pity, and experience the liberality of their fellow creatures."

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends, that he has juft received a handfome supply of Englifh

GOODS,

at his ftore lately improved by Mr. *Seth Wright*, which will be fold on reasonable terms. Likewife a few pieces India Cottons, Bandanno and Sultany Handkerchiefs, by the piece or fingle yard, Hyfon, Suechong and Bohea Teas of the firft quality, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Coffee, Ginger, Rice, Caddifh and Cotton Wool.

Alfo, a general affortment of Crockery and Glafs WARE.

Northampton, September 14, 1796

Painters' Colours.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juft received from London a large and excellent affortment of PAINTERS' COLOURS, fuch as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Patent and Chrome Yellow, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Pruffian Blue, Vermillion, Umber—alfo, Gold Leaf, Gold Size, Sand Paper, Painters' Brufhes, &c. Beft Ground Camwood.

Drugs and Medicines, as ufual. All which he offers for fale on the moft reasonable terms.

N. B. White Lead and Spanish Brown by the Cafe.

Northampton, Auguft 10, 1796.

Salt and Flax-Seed.

Eleazer and William Porter,

HAVE a large quantity of SALT on hand, which they will exchange for FLAX SEED. Thofe gentlemen who with to exchange, are requefted to call and hear their terms—After they have feen thofe who fell "remarkably low for cafh."

They have a large affortment of GOODS, as ufual.

Thofe perfons indebted, are requefted to make immediate payment, to enable them to pay the demands against them—they expect to clofe their buifnefs foon, therefore hope this call will not be neglected.

Hadley, Sept. 5, 1796.

Reuben Bangs,

WOULD inform his friends and cuftomers, that he has lately received a new supply of

Weft-India Goods,

Which he will fell on reasonable terms, for pay in hand or fhort credit.

He has on hand a quantity of excellent Rock Salt at his ftore in Chefterfield, and in Williamfburgh, which he will exchange by the cafk or bufhel, for Flax Seed, on very reasonable terms for the farmer.

He would inform thofe that are indebted to him at his ftore in Williamfburgh, that he will now receive in payment moft kinds of produce; but thofe who neglect to pay him in produce muft expect to pay the money, by the firft of November next.

Williamfburgh, Sept. 1, 1796.

Cafh and *Salt*;

and the higheft price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

BY DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96.

Selah Norton,

ONCE more calls upon all thofe whofe debts are due according to contract, to fettle up by the firft day of October next.

Afhfield, September 6, 1796.

A FARM

In *MONTAGUE*, TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR READY PAYMENT.

ABOUT one hundred and twenty acres of Land, with a large dwelling houfe and barn, and a good orchard thereon—well proportioned into tillage—mowing, paftaring and wood land; and is fituate on the County road from Springfield to Charlefton—within about one mile from the meeting houfe.

ALSO,

A home lot, containing about 11 acres of good land, with a dwelling houfe and a good fhop, and a fine orchard ftanding thereon, lying about half a mile fouth eaft of the meeting houfe in Montague, and is a fuitable ftand for a tradefman or a trader.

For further particulars, apply to the fubfcriber living in Montague.

WILLIS TAYLOR.

September 5, 1796

For Sale,

A FARM lying one mile eaft of the meeting houfe in Norwich, on the road leading from thence to Northampton—containing 100 acres—well accommodated with mowing, ploughing, paftaring and orchanding—a comfortable dwelling houfe—a good barn—a new cyder houfe, and a new mill, and prefs under it.—For further particulars, enquire of the fubfcriber on the premifes.

CALEB RICHARDSON.

Norwich, Auguft 30, 1796.

The fubfcribers wifhes to

inform the public, that they have on hand, and are conftantly making the beft of Salifbury refined IRON—warranted good—on as reafonable terms as any can be had.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, and Co.

Pittsfield—1796.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY, That their ftated meeting will be held at the State Houfe in Hartford, on the 10th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

That at faid meeting, the report of the committee appointed "to report additional articles, as amendments of the Conftitution of the Company" will be taken into conffideration.

Notice is alfo given, That the Board of Directors find it abfolutely neceffary, to call on the proprietors, for the payment of the tax of 15 dollars, aflefled on each of the fhares of the company, in April laft, and payable to the Clerk of the Directors, on the 10th day of October next.

The Directors do alfo give this further notice to the Proprietors, That at the aforefaid ftated meeting it will be expedient, for the Company to elect and appoint the Commitees of their moft perfons, who are to divide the lands in the WESTERN RESERVE, according to the mode of Partition agreed to, by the Company, at their meeting in April laft.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EPHRAIM ROOT. *Clerk.*

Auguft 30th, 1796.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of Mr. Jofiah Gardner, that he intends preferring a petition to the Legiflature of the State of Vermont, at their feffion at Rutland in faid ftate, in October next, that an act of infolvency may be granted him.

THOMAS WOODBURY.

Townshend, Auguft 2, 1796. 6 w.

Notification.

THE Proprietors of the *Upper Locks* and *Canals* on Connecticut River in the county of Hamcfhire, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the faid Proprietors will be holden on Thurfday the fixth of October, at the dwelling houfe of Mr. ZENAS PARSONS in *Springfield*, at ten of the clock before noon, then and there to conffider and determine, whether any, and what, alterations fhall be made in the plans already adopted, for completing the objects of their incorporation.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, *Proprietor.*

JONATHAN DWIGHT,
LEVI SHEPHARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS, } *Directors.*

September 9. 1796.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks and Canals* on Connecticut River at *South Hadley Falls* on Auguft 22, 1796.

RESOLVED, that the Proprietors will relinquish, during the remainder of the prefent year, and until further orders to the contrary, the tonnage on all boats paffing the Canal with fixtons of goods and upwards.

Ordered that the foregoing Refolve be publifhed in the *Northampton* and *Hartford* papers.

The above is a true extract from the Records.

Attefl.—THOMAS DWIGHT, *Pro. Clk.*

Take Notice.

THE fubfcriber once more calls upon all perfons indebted to him either on Book or Note (of more than one year ftanding) to make immediate payment thereof, as they wifh to avoid being called upon in the name of the Commonwealth. He is determined to receive moft kinds of farm produce in payment, (if offered.) He will attend on the bufinefs of receiving payment from the 24th to the 29th of October next, on each day in the afternoon.

JAMES BRADISH.

Cummington, Sept. 5, 1796.

ALL perfons indebted to or having any demands on the eftate of JOSEPH BOARDMAN of *Worthington*, deceafed, represented infolvent, are requefted to call on the fubfcriber for fettlement immediately.

BARNABAS PACKARD, *Administrator.*

Cummington, Sept. 6, 1796.

THE feveral Collectors in the County of Hampfhire who have county taxes committed to them to collect, for 1795 and paft the fame, are hereby notified, that unleft they compleat their fettlement with the fubfcriber, Treafurer of faid county, previous to the next fitting of the Supreme Judicial Court in this county, warrents of diftrefs will then be iffued againft them.

WM. PYNCHON.

Springfield, Sept. 5, 1796.

Juft Publifhed, price 2s.

American Cookery,

Or the Art of Dreffing

VIANDS, FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES,

AND the beft modes of making PASTES, PUFFS, PIES, TARTS, PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS and PRESERVES; and all kinds of CAKES, from the imperial *Plum* to *Plain* CAKE, Adapted to this country and all grades of life.

BY AMELIA SIMMONS,

AN AMERICAN ORPHAN.

☞ *A few copies of the above work may be had at the Book Store of Simeon Butler.*

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, fituated in the town of *Winchefter*, two miles from the Meeting Houfe, on the great road leading from *Northampton* to *Williamfburgh*, containing one hundred and ninety acres of Land, nearly one hundred acres under good improvement, and well fenced, about thirty acres of intervale on faid farm, it is well proportioned for tilling, mowing and paftaring, and fine wood plenty, and will come handy to the houfe.—Said Farm is exceeding well watered in every part of it.—Alfo, has a good Orchard of about one hundred bearing trees, a great part of which are new.—Alfo, a good new convenient Dwelling houfe almoft finifhed, a good wood houfe and horfe ftad, and a good hog pen with double roof on it.—Alfo, a good barn 40 feet long, and good ftables for up at each end of the barn.—Alfo, a ftad of 70 feet long, room from the corner of faid barn, and a good barn yard, well fenced with ftone wall, alfo, a good ftream of water, runs fummer and winter, very handy to the barn, which never fails.—Alfo, at good a garden as there is in the county, well fenced with ftone wall and board fence.—Alfo, has a good well of water in the ftoop room, adjoining the houfe.—The fituation is very convenient for a Tavern, and will be fold very reasonable.—Any gentleman wifhing to purchafe a good farm for raifing ftock, may, for the particulars, enquire of the fubfcriber, now living on the premifes.

WILLIAM COLE.

Winchfter, *Tewnfhip of Ruffel*, Sept. 6. 1796.

The fubfcribers being ap-

pointed Executors to the laft Will and Teftament of *Elipha Pyfter*, Efq. late of Hadley, deceafed, and having accepted that truft, hereby request all perfons having demands againft faid eftate, to exhibit the fame for fettlement immediately. And they alfo call on all thofe that owe faid eftate, to make payment from thofe indebted to faid eftate, forthwith.

The refpective countries in the county, and all others who fhall have occafion to call on the Executors, are defired to make it known to us, as foon as may be. SAMUEL PORTER,

CHARLES PHELPS.

Hadley, Auguft 23, 1796.

Horfe Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the 25th of Auguft, 1796, from Capt. Lemuel Painter's in Conway—if ftrayed, any perfon that will return him to Capt. Painter, or to Enos Smith of Granby, or give information to either of them fhall be generously rewarded—if ftolen, fhall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horfe, and TWENTY for the thief and fecuring the thief; and neceffary charges.

The Horfe is four years old, riling fourteen hands and an half, a dark bay, blackish mane and tail, a fmall white fpot in the forehead, carries a handfome head, well formed before, behind is ftanderly made, runs with his hind legs near together—has been a little lame in his left hind leg, which fmall fwelling is the thin part of the hamwhich has a fmall white fpot the forepart of the infide of the fame leg, about the knee joint—had but one fhoe on—in middling flefh—has not been ufed lately—is worth about SEVENTY DOLLARS.

ENOS SMITH.

September—1796.

ALL Perfons indebted to me the fubfcriber, either by Book or Note, are requefted to make fpeedy fettlement, and payment muft be further attended to, or they will be left in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamfburgh, Sept. 14, 1796.

WANTED at the *Hadley Manufactory* in Lanefborough, a couple of lufty BOYS, not under 14, not over 16 years of age; to ferve as Apprentices to the buffi—Enquire of the fubfcriber,

ELIJAH PHELPS.

Sept. 19th Aug. 1796.

STOLEN out of the pafture of the fubfcriber on the night of the 19th of July, in Sheffield, Albany county, a brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old this fpring natural trotter branded on the buttock with the letters D. D. and has a white ftar in her forehead. Whoever will take up faid Mare, and fecure the thief, fo that he may be brought to juftice, and give information to *David Dunham* of Blanfhard in the fubfcriber, fhall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and for the Mare only, Ten Dollars with all reafonable charges.

ANDREW DIVER.

Auguft 2.

STRAYED *from the fubfcriber fome time in Auguft, a pair of* STEERS, *three years old laft fpring—one of them is all red, the other is a light red, with fome white on his back and belly, both marked with a fit in the end of each ear—Whoever will take up faid Steers and give information where they may be found, fhall be generously rewarded, by* BENJAMIN BARTLETT.

Northampton, Sept. 12. 1796.

BROKE *into the inclofure of the fubfcriber, the 17th of Auguft laft, five young* CATTLE, *one two Heifers, and one Steer—one of the Heifers will calve foon—The owners is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.*

SIMEON ROOT.

Northampton, Sept. 12. 1796.

Came into the inclofure of

Wilbam Sheldon, on the 4th of June laft, three old SHEEP and two LAMBS.—The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Northampton, Sept. 7, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1796. [—No. 526.—]

Communications from the Rev. Dr. PETERS, refiding in Great Britain.

No. 22. York Street, Weftminfter, July 17th, 1794.

Reverend and Dear Brother,

THE 5th day of July current, I had the honor of receiving your polite, communicative, and friendly letter, dated at Manchefter, in the ftate of Vermont, the 27th day of laft February.

At preſent I can only thank you for the communications reſpecting the proſpects you have in the ſtate of Vermont of ſeeing an increaſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church; and that, to promote it, the Convention had *pretty unanimouſly* choſen me to their Biſhop.

This event (though unexpected to me) I view as the work of God, and could have had no obječtion to go over and ſpend my few remaining days amongſt my friends in my native country, to build up the church of Chriſt, for which I have labored and ſuffered all my life, but the fear of the want of *unanimity* in the church, which naturally leads to factions and many imperfections and inſufficiency to fill the Epiſcopal chair in a ſtate famed for wiſdom and learned men.

However, depending on God, the wiſdom of the wiſe, the charity and prayers of all; I have determined to accept of your election, as the call of Jeſus Chriſt the Lord. To this purpoſe I have written a letter, addreſſed to all the churches in Vermont, of even date with this, which you, as Secretary of Convention, will have the goodneſs to communicate to that venerable body firſt, and they to the churches ſpread over the ſtate of Vermont, in ſuch a manner as you and they ſhall judge to be moſt proper.

I muſt now inform you, that I cannot go over to you, nor have conſecration here, until the letter of the Convention to the Arch Biſhop of Canterbury [*ſo poſted, very* handſome and full] comes here with the ſeal of your ſtate, or of the notary public, certifying the exiſtence of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention of Vermont, and that, they have elected the Reverend SAMUEL PETERS, A. A. to the Biſhop of Vermont, as apparrs by the ſignatures of the committee of the Convention, together with its Preſident and its Secretary: In teſtimony of which I have hereunto fixed the ſeal of, &c. &c.

Had you thought of this *canonical rule* laſt February, and ſent the ſeal fixed to either of your letters, No. 1, or 2, addreſſed to the Arch Biſhop of Canterbury, I could have ſeen you before next Chriſtmas: But now I muſt be deprived of that pleaſure until the winter ſhall be paſt; at which time I ſhall ſet out, in hopes of ſeeing and bleſſing you before I die."

The letter I directed to me from the committee of Convention, dated 28th February, honored me, and freezes my gratitude and reſpect. I wiſh that I was better able to ſupport their high eſteem and expectations; but ſo far as my abilities fail ſhort, ſo far, I truſt, my zeal and labors in my ſtation will exceed their hopes.

Evidence is the ſecond for a Biſhop reſident, to fet things in order, and promote harmony in the churches: And I have no doubt of receiving every reſpect due to the ſacred office on myſelf, both as a ſpiritual or temporal manner; yet I feel it to be my duty to tell you a circumſtance poſſible to happen. As ſoon as I am conſecrated Biſhop of Vermont, a foreign ſtate, my preſent ſupport from this government may be withheld:—Should this event take place, I ſhall have no reſource but what ſhall ariſe from the churches in the ſtate of Vermont, now in *their infancy*. The fact is, "I want but little here below, nor want that little long." My mind and meritorious exigence are; yet the dignity of the ſtation which you have given to me, and the primitive hoſpitality of the people of the Epiſcopal chair, demand your and my attention; leſt my reputation and the fashion of religion dwindle—and ſo through my poverty, be the higheſt Biſhop of Chriſt's church.

Should the Engliſh Biſhops neglect to conſecrate me, becauſe you have three Biſhops in the States of America already conſecrated by the *Engliſh Biſhops*, and plead the limitation of the act of Parliament for their neglect, I ſhall apply for conſecration to the college of Biſhops in Scotland; becauſe your three Biſhops reſide too remote from one another, and from the ſtate of Vermont, to be convened by me.

I am, with profeſt eſteem and
ſincerity, Reverend and dear
Sir, your and the Convention's
moſt honored, and moſt humble,
Servant,

SAMUEL PETERS.

The Rev. Mr. DANIEL BARREE,
Secretary of the Convention of the Epiſcopal Church of Vermont, and Sellers of Manchefter and Pawlet.

To the Churches of Chriſt ſpread abroad in the ſtate of Vermont, mercy, peace and love be multiplied.

UNTIL I come, give attendence to reading, prayer, and faith. When preſent with you, by the grace of God, I will lead you through the wilderneſs of life, up to a world that knows no ſorrow: I will guide you with mine eye, and feed your lambs and ſheep, with bread more dereliſhes the *everlaſting bill.*

While abſent from you in body, I am preſent with you in mind, thanking God always to every prayer of mine, and making requeſt with joy for your fellowſhip in the goſpel of his ſon; that you may live of good cheer, and overcome a world yielding no comfort, the only wealth of man; and that you may know how to be abaſed, and how to abound; every where and in all things to be inſtructed to obey the laws of Chriſt.

The ſpirit which heals all our infirmities, no doubt, led you to glorify God to me, when you appointed the leaſt of all ſaints to fill the higheſt ſtation in the Church of Jeſus Chriſt; duty and inclination, (with feeble blood flowing in my veins) inſpire my ſoul to ſeek and do you good in that ſacred office to which you have invited me; being confident that you will receive me with all gladneſs, and hold me in reputation for the work of Chriſt, which brought me near to death, and ſhall finally make you my glory and my joy.

Your preferring me to my ſuperiors, both in ſpiritual and literary attainments, honors me moſt unexpectedly, and demands my beſt remites of gratitude and labors of love.

Should providence conduct me over the dangers of the ſea to my native ſhore, and give me the bleſſing of ſeeing again my long abſent friend, I ſhall rejoice as Simeon did at his viſion, and with him ſay, "Lord, now letteſt depart in peace—for mine eyes have ſeen thy ſalvation." Though I may bleſſh when you diſcover my improvements not adequate to your expectations, and my opportunities in this life of wiſdom and learning.

Should my inſufficiency in ſpiritual and ſcientific knowledge appear too manifeſt among you, my zeal and labors in the vineyard of the Lord ſhall, I hope, be your pride and boaſt: In this hope, and reſting on the candour, order, morality, learning, piety and religion of thoſe pee whom I am well choſen to preſide, I ſhall with from regret of confidence undermine the charge, and claim the wiſdom of the wiſe to enlighten my underſtanding, and the charity, and prayers of all to remove any wants, and to leſſen my manifold imperfections.

Wherever I come unto you, it will be in the fulneſs of the bleſſing of the goſpel of Chriſt; and ſeeech you therefore Brethren, for Chriſt's ſake, & the love of the Spirit, treat you ſtative together in your prayers to God for one, that I may come unto you with joy, and may with you be refreſhed.

Do you wiſe unto that which is good, and ſimple concerning evil.

The Churches of Chriſt ſalute you.—Salute one another with faith and love.

I ſalute you all with the peace of God, which paſſeth all underſtanding; and is the myſtery of the everlaſting God made known for the obedience of faith.

"To God only wiſe, be glory through Jeſus Chriſt forever, Amen.

Dearly beloved brethren; whether abſent or preſent, believe me to be with all ſentiments of reſpect and fidelity, your ſervant in Chriſt.

SAMUEL PETERS.

Yorkſtreet, Weſtminſter—London, July 17, 1794.

THE *EPISTLE* FROM THE *YEARLY MEETING*,
Held in *London* by adjournment, from the 15th to the 25th of the fifth month, 1796, inclufive.

To the Quarterly *and* Monthly Meetings *of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere,*

DEAR FRIENDS,

We find our friends again engaged to ſend you the ſalutation of our love in CHRIST; deſiring that; as we have been careful not to addreſs you in formality, nor without a freſh belief that it is our duty, ſo you may not conſider this our epiſtle as a cuſtomary one, nor read in that diſpoſition that is always ſeeking after ſome new thing; but may be willing to conſider what parts of it may be ſuitable to your own reſpective ſtates; and let the expreſſion of our concern for your preſent and everlaſting welfare, receive and retain a ſuffecient place in your minds.

The moſt recent accounts of the ſufferings which have been ſuſtained by our friends in *Great Britain*, as now reported to this meeting, amount to 80,636 pounds, exclu. of which conſiſts of diſtraints for the late aſſeſſment for manning the navy; the reſt, as ſtated are chiefly for the tithes, and demands of a ſimilar nature. The amount of ſufferings brought in from *Ireland* is 2036. As we are informed that an opinion publicly prevails, that the purpoſe of theſe accounts is in order that the ſufferings may be reimburſed, we deſire friends every where, as occaſion may offer, to contradict this opinion which hath no foundation in truth.

The friends mentioned in our laſt epiſtle to be impriſoned on account of our teſtimony againſt tithes, ſtill remain priſoners in the county goal of *York*; objects themſelves as well as their afflicted families, of the ſympathy of their fellow profeſſors; to whoſe lot it hath not fallen to experience treatment ſo rigorous.

We have this year received epiſtles from our friends at the yearly meetings of *New England*, *Carolina* and *Georgia*, of *Virginia*, of the *Weſtern*, *New-York*, and of *New England*, evincing their continued concern to ſupport our teſtimonies and our chriſtian diſcipline. The inhabitants of the continent dwelling in ſeveile regions once poſſeſſed by different tribes of the Indian natives, are doubtleſs bound in regard them with benevolence; accordingly we find our friends engaged in an undertaking to furniſh them with ſome of the comforts of civilized life. A fund is raiſing to ſupply the expence of inſtructing them in agriculture, in mechanic arts, and ſome uſeful branches of learning.

On examining into the ſtate of our ſociety in theſe nations, we find cauſe to believe, that in many parts, the attention of friends is gradually fixed more and more cloſely, on the excellence of the teſtimonies which were at their firſt riſe and riſe and Fall of the city, firſt ſtatted in his mind. More mature deliberation extended it to the Fall of the Roman Empire, which he has ſo nobly completed in ſix volumes, the three laſt of which were publiſhed on the 31ſt anniverſary of his birthday, May 1788. The greater part of this work was compleated during a retirement of ſome years in Switzerland, after the abolition of the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Gibbon, then in Parliament, had been appointed one of the Lord's commiſſioners, by the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Loughborough.

In 1793, he came over to London with his *illuſtrious and learned* friend, *Lord Sheffield*, on the death of that nobleman's excellent lady, and he died the 15th of January, 1794, at his lodgings in St. James's ſtreet.

His remains were depoſited in *Lord Sheffield's* family burial place in Suſſex; and his lordſhip has honored Mr. Gibbon's memory, by becoming the editor of his Miſcellaneous Works, including the Memoirs of his own Life. Notwithſtanding the ſad, the laſt diſaſtrous of our chief hiſtorians "thoſe who have enjoyed the ſociety of Mr. Gibbon," ſays Lord Sheffield, will agree with me, that his converſation was ſtill more captivating than his writings."

LONDON, June 25.

In a diſcuſſion upon ſome ſmall which ſeveral members of the council of five hundred expected, Tallien not contented with this inveighing againſt the particular act from which it ariſe, launched out into general reflections upon the Directory, aſſected to conſider this inſult as a mere dangerous conſpiracy againſt the national Repreſentatives than that lately diſcovered, and lamented the progreſs of what he termed a reaction; by which he meant that the government had for ſome time paſt, in the diſpoſal of places and the encouragement of individuals, diſcovered a ſtrong partiality for the cauſe of royalty.

The appearance, the language, the late conduct of Tallien produced a general expreſſion of indignation in the council, and every moment than decorum. Thibaudeau, a member of Seine Inferior, in an eloquent and energetic ſpeech, expoſed the inſidious declamations of Tallien. He diſplayed the indefatigable activity, the different ſhapes, the varying conduct and language of the party of Terror, and their reſolts as others to acquire power. he recalled the maſſacres of September and 31ſt May; the connection of the partizans of Terror with the late conſpiracy; and in fine the true action, which he had proceeded from the deteſtable and ſanguine faction.

The ſentiments of the council ſeemed almoſt unanimous in favour of the propoſition ſupported by Thibaudeau, and the ſeditious were expoſſed. The character of Tallien appears to be generally underſtood, and to be completely deteſted. The temporary ſituation acquired by this changing politician has been unable to efface the general diſtruſt and impreſſion of his life and of his conduct. Diſpoſitions, perhaps, in his expectations of power and influence under the new conſtitution, he may have been induced to aſſect, or to feign with ſucceſs to the views of the Jacobins, and the authors of the late conſpiracy. His language ſeems to ſupport this conjecture. If ſtate he has ſeaſons of rejoicing, were ye all to be engaged in earneſt, each one for himſelf to do away the baneful and bindering things, which, ye muſt be ſenſible, are yet to be found within our borders!

Finally dear Friends, remember the apoſtolic declaration, "The foundation of God ſtandeth ſure, having his ſeal. The Lord knoweth them that are his." Strive therefore to become ſuch by obedience to his holy law. It hath been our uniform and conſtant teſtimony, that God hath vouchſafed his grace and good ſpirit unto the children of men univerſally as the means of their ſanctification. May ye all, therefore in your ſeveral degrees of growth, evince and recommend your belief in it, by dwelling under its holy influence Again, in Goſpel affection, we ſalute you, and bid you farewell.

EDWARD GIBBON, Eſq.

This great hiſtorian, deſcended from an ancient family in the wilds of Kent, was born at Putney in Surrey, on the 5th of May, 1737. His infancy was marked with great corporal weakneſs and infirmity, but an attachment to arithmetic, at a very early period, which rendered him capable of multiplying and dividing two ſums of ſeveral figures by memory alone, ſeems to have denoted a vigorous mind. His education was partly received at home, partly at Bath, and other places, where he reſided for the reſtoration of his health, and partly at Weſtminſter. In April 1752, he went to Oxford, where he remained but a ſhort time, by the conſequence of his having embraced the Roman Catholic Religion. He was ſent to Mr. Pavillard a Lauſanne, in Switzerland, where, under the tuition of Mr. Pavillard a calviniſt minifter, he was not only made a good claſſical ſcholar, but reſtored to the proteſtant faith. To this banifhment Mr. Gibbon acknowledges that he owed whatever knowledge and the fruits of his education. He returned to his father, who was now retired to his ſeat at Buriton Hants, in 1758; and was received with every mark of parental affection. After reſiding at home about five years, during which time he became a captain of the Hampſhire militia, his father being major, he again viſited the continent, and made the tour of France and Italy. It was while he ſat contemplating the ruins of the capitol of Rome, on the evening of the 15th of October, 1754, that the idea of writing the Decline and Fall of the city, firſt ſtatted in his mind.

More mature deliberation extended it to the Fall of the Roman Empire, which he has ſo nobly completed in ſix volumes, the three laſt of which were publiſhed on the 31ſt anniverſary of his birthday, May 1788. The greater part of this work was compleated during a retirement of ſome years in Switzerland, after the abolition of the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Gibbon, then in Parliament, had been appointed one of the Lord's commiſſioners, by the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Loughborough.

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triumph, to their finances are ruined, and their country drained of men. The English and Austrian government, on the contrary, feel no incitement to exertion in the voice of the people. Defeats on the Rhine, or in Italy, at Quiberon, or in the West Indies, disturb not the rest of our ministers, nor ruffle the public tranquility. The voice of the people is stifled, and ministers are careless of the defeats and disasters which they themselves make not the people call for the dismission and punishment of guilty incapable ministers, and therefore ministers care not what disasters befal the people. If the poor man attempts to raise a cry against the additional taxes that oppress him, his mouth is stopped by the rich contractor, who benefits by the new taxes, or by the new necessity. This state of things cannot last. France has taken the different powers of Europe in their turn, and vanquished them all. Holland, Prussia, Spain, Sardinia, &c. have been compelled to yield to the terms she has dictated. Austria has made a noble stand, but her turn seems now to come; and Englishmen will probably consider, when it is too late, how they can make an honourable peace with the conqueror. Such a nation that has done them most injury, and against which they entertain the deepest hatred.

Mr. Pitt admits now to his friends, that the war is as hopeless a one as any in which this country was ever engaged.—His fair dependance is on the operations of general tumult, and general bankruptcy, in France.

July 14.

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Al. De Stone, Charge d'Affairs from Russia to the Imperial Diet, has made verbally, the declaration following:

"Her majesty, empress of all the Russias, has surveyed with the greatest attention the sad events of a war, so decisive of the common cause, the object toward the pain she feels from the langour of many others, and the want of unity every where manifested.

"Being bound, and recently by new engagements, most intimately with the head of the empire, she thinks herself called upon in virtue of these relations, to summon the princes and states of the empire, to unite with their chief, and not abandon a coalition which can only ensure, by an honorable peace, the preservation of the Germanic constitution, the maintenance of which will always be an object of the most lively solicitude of her majesty.

"This now is the result of the solicitations of the court of Vienna, to which her majesty replied:

"That her troops were ready, in fact, to march; but her majesty thought she should render a more essential service by making a declaration.

"M. de Kalitschefs, ambassador from Russia to Berlin, having, at the desire of the cabinet of Vienna, made representations upon the assembling of the combined army, which marched for the Banks of the Weser the 16th of the month, his Prussian majesty replied:

"That his army having no other object than the safety of the North of Germany, the measure, purely defensive, could not give umbrage to any one; more particularly as it was done with the most perfect consent of his Britannic majesty, in his quality of elector of Hanover."

PARIS

Le Miroir—13th July.

ARMY of ITALY.

Head quarters at Pitteja, June 26. 1796.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The flag of the French Republic is constantly insulted in the port of Leghorn; the property of the French merchants is there violated; each day is there marked by some attempt against France, as injurious to her interest as it is contrary to the laws of nations. The Executive Directory have repeatedly laid their complaints before the minister of your Royal Highness at Paris, who has been obliged to acknowledge, that it was impossible for your highness to respect the English, and to maintain the neutrality of the port of Leghorn. The Executive Directory hath from thence tho't it to be their duty to repel force by force, and to make its commerce respected; it hath therefore ordered me to march a division of the army which I command, and to take possession of Leghorn.

I have the honor to inform your Royal Highness, that on the 10th of this month, June 28, a division of the army will enter Leghorn; it will conduct itself in that city agreeable to those principles of neutrality which we come to maintain. The flag, the garrison, and the property of your royal highness and of your people, will be scrupulously respected. I am moreover charged to inform your royal highness of the desire which the French government has of seeing the continuance of that friendship which unites the two states, & as your royal highness has daily witnessed the exact of the English vessels, will soon bring able to apply any remedy. I am convinced you will applaud the wise, healthy and useful measures which the Executive Directory have taken. I am with esteem and respect for your Royal Highness.

BUONAPARTE.

Head quarters at Leghorn.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Magistrates of Leghorn, June 28.

An hour before we arrived at Leghorn an English frigate carried off two French ships, valued at 500,000 livres, the governor suffered them to be carried off under the cannon of his fort, which is contrary to the intention of your royal highness and the neutrality of the port of Leghorn. I present this complaint to your royal highness, a gainst the government, who in all his actions hath ever observed a fixed hatred against the French, he encouraged yesterday at the moment of our arrival to revile the people against us, and there is no fort of [illegible] which he hath not attempted. [illegible] I should without [illegible] authorized in using him by [illegible] from respect to your royal high[illegible] from perfuasion of the spirit of [illegible] your nation, I have preferred sending him to Florence, convinced that you will give orders to have him severely punished.

I ought at the same time to make my acknowledgements to your Royal Highness for your goodness in directing General Storalds to procure for the army those things which were necessary. He has fulfilled the orders of your Royal Highness with as much zeal as success.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Gazette Extraordinaire—July 14.

The Citadel of Milan has surrendered to the French arms, 14 days after the trenches were opened. A letter from general Despinoy informs that he has taken 2800 prisoners, two hundred thousand weight of powder. The following is a proclamation signed 11th Messidor, 28 June, at 3 o'clock in the morning at head-quarters at Milan.

"The Citadel of Milan will be given up to the troops of the French Republic with its artillery, its provisions, its magazines of all kinds, its military chests and effects precisely at five o'clock in the morning. As soon as the present capitulation is signed, 4 companies of French grenadiers will take possession of the gate of Milan, and of the Bastions Velasco, Da, Pietro, and Dunigue. The garrison of the citadel shall march out at the same time at the gate of Milan, and shall file along the Glacis or Versailles before the French troops with the honours of war, arms and baggage only.

—Arrived at Point Navisli, they shall lay down their arms and surrender themselves prisoners of war. The emigrants and deserters shall be delivered to the French general. The sick and wounded shall be treated with all the care due to humanity, and to the generous conduct which has distinguished the French nation. The garrison shall be furnished with means of transporting their equipages to the place of their diffination. If any difficulty arises in the execution of the above articles, they shall be construed favorable to the French.

(Signed) DESPINOY and LAMY."

MOREAU, GENERAL IN CHIEF, TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Head quarters, Offenburg, 11 Messidor, (June 29.)

"CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

"In my dispatch of yesterday, I announced to you, that after the evacuation of the camp of Biidd, general Desaix proceeded rapidly with the troops destined to the attack of the camp towards Appenbrior and Ratastet, forefeeing that the reinforcements which the enemy had received from the Lower Rhine, would bring on a serious engagement.

"General St. Suzanne, who remained at Rastadt to keep them in check, was already engaged with the enemy when these troops under Desaix arrived there.

"The enemy occupied the excellent position in front of the village of Renchen, and on the river of that name, rendered famous by manibal of forest ox's palige of it.

"The battle began with the utmost obstinacy; the cannonade was terrible; the enemy, protected by a wood on their rear, manœuvred with rapidity in order to surprise one of our flanks; but the reserve directed in a proper manner, rendered their attempt abortive, and drove them back every time with loss.

"The entrailliers of Kawanack, at length attempted to turn our right, and charged with vigour; but two battalions of the 97th demi-brigade, supported by the carbiniers and the light infantry, drove back the entrailliers, and the surrounded on all sides they manœuvred with *sang froid*, in order to direct there fire to all the points where they were menaced. The enemy left the field of battle covered with dead bodies and horses.

"Without being disheartened by this check, the enemy directing a grand effort against our left, attempting to turn it, and attack it in front. At the moment in which our infantry were ready to penetrate into the wood, they attacked it with their whole cavalry, with great impetuosity.—This movement had been foreseen—Gen. St. Suzanne immediately made Adj. Gen. Levaillant charge the cavalry in flank, at the head of the chasseurs, and in front by the 6th dragoons & 15th cavalry. Abonished at this movement, the enemy were soon put to a complete route by the rapidity of the charge.

"The infantry, cavalry and artillery, having themselves in the greatest disorder, the 84th and 10th demi-brigades pursued them as quickly as the horse; the grenadiers of the 1st brigade took two pieces of cannon, and in one instant we were masters of the river and the village of Renchen.

"As soon as the defiles were occupied, we continued the pursuit. Gen. St. Suzanne's aide-de-camp came up with them at Valenbach; in a moment they were defeated and put to the route. The troops did not stop till night, and until loaded with horses and prisoners they could not go further.

"The loss of the enemy was enormous. We took in killed and wounded 600 horses, made 1200 prisoners, 300 of whom are wounded, 10 pieces of cannon, and almost all the light artillery. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies.

"Such complete success, citizen directors, renders it necessary for me to make an eloginm upon the troops who have shewed a courage and a coolness of which there are few examples.

"General Desaix and St. Suzanne, and Adj. Gen. Dreamp and Lavaffeur, and the chief of brigade Fauguet, manœuvred with admiral precision and bravery.

"Citizens Vigneron and Young, lieutenants in the 1st dragoons, particularly distinguished themselves in the pursuit of the enemy. The former took the command of the rear guard, whom he had wounded, and to whom he immediately administered the necessary assistance with an eagerness which he did not show for his own wounds which he would not have dressed till after the affair.

"As soon as I shall have received a report upon the other traits of bravery, I will give an account.

"Health and respect,

"MOREAU."

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

Head-quarters at Neuwied July 2.

Jourdan, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

"CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

"I have the honour to inform you, that the division of the army under General Kleber, left Dusseldorff on the 28th of June. The division under General Grenier passed the Rhine at Cologne on the 29th, and joined the troops under Kleber. This corps arrived on the 30th, on the Seig on the left bank of which the enemy had taken about 12000 light troops. Adjutant General Ney attacked with his usual impetuosity and took about 60 of the cavalry, besides killing and wounding a tolerable number. The 12th regiment of chaffeurs exhibited the strongest proofs of courage in this action, and performed all their movements with the greatest celerity and precision.

"General Kleber halted on the 1st of July, on the left bank of the Seig, in order to wait the arrival of provisions, and to give time to General Lefebvre, who had directed his march to Siegen, to reach the place of his destination. This division of the army had orders to advance this day in front of Uckerath.

"In order specially to effect my junction with General Kleber, I made that division of the army which was encamped between Coblentz and Andernach, pass the Rhine this morning. The passage was performed in presence of a corps of five or six thousand men; the whole of which would have been made prisoners of war, had it been possible for the cavalry to pass the river fordess. As it was, we took two pieces of cannon and about 200 prisoners.

"To-morrow I shall have the honour to send you the particulars of this affair, in which several regiments and several officers distinguished themselves.

"I have ordered one column to march to Montabaner, and another to Thierdorff. I hope to-morrow to be able to join General Kleber, and shall then endeavour to bring the enemy to a general engagement.

"Greeting and Respect,

"JOURDAN."

Moreau, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

HEAD QUARTERS, OBERKIRCH,
15 MESSIDOR, JULY 3.

"*Citizens Directors,*

"On the 13th, (July 1) we pushed a reconnoitring party to the camp of Bahrac. The enemy occupied it as well as the position of Knubis, at the back of the black mountains.—All the advanced posts of the enemy were driven into the camp.

"A company of the 100th demi-brigade, charged by 150 emigrants, who called out to them to surrender, and cry, *Vive le Roi*, and they would do them no harm, replied by a well directed fire which killed 30 of the emigrants. The rest of the emigrants would have been injured themselves by the pursuit, if they had not been checked.

"On the 14th, (July 2) brigadier general Laroche proceeded with the 21st demi-brigade of light infantry, and a detachment of the second regiment of the chaffeurs to Openau and Knobis. The defile of Renchen, which he had to penetrate, was full of cavalry, and of artillery posted on the heights, which they soon dispersed. He found the enemy in great force upon the mountain of Knubis, the highest of the Black Mountains; he did not hesitate to attack them in spite of the obstacles which the ground presented, and without artillery; the road did not permit him to have any.

"After having driven them from the mountain, where they had made the most obstinate resistance, there remained to be carried a very strong redoubt which the enemy had built upon the summit, with a cafement surrounded by a ditch.

"The courage and impetuosity of the French could alone overcome such an obstacle. General Laroche was the first to jump into the ditch, and successfully sounding the terrible fire of those who defended the redoubt and the grenades which they threw into the ditch, he scaled the walls, at the head of the brave chaffeurs whom he commanded.

"The loss of the enemy was considerable; the field of battle was covered with dead bodies. Four pieces of cannon were taken, two pieces of cannon, and two pair of colours.

"The Prince of Wattemberg commanded in person, and, before the affair, he harangued his troops, hoping, he faid, that they would defend the redoubt better than they had done Kehl.

"I have conferred the rank of Corporals on Citizens Schorsch and Dorner, who were the first to leap into the redoubt, and to take the colours.

"General Laroche's conduct is above all praise.

"Health and Respect,

(Signed) "MOREAU."

From London Papers.

OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER RHINE.

Durlach, June 30.

The day before yesterday the republicans made a fresh attack, and after a very obstinate contest, they obtained some advantage over the right wing of the Imperial troops. Yesterday the enemy were at Bahl. Gen. Latour is behind the Murg. Yesterday nothing passed. In the evening the margrave of Baden arrived in our town.

July 2.

Since the 30th ult. we have not heard the sound of cannon. The corps of Saxon troops, good troops, arrived to day at Muhlsberg.

PETERSBURGH, June 22.

Last Sunday a dreadful tempest took place; the lightning set fire to 25 houses; nearly two hundred and fifty houses were burnt, and several ships.—Seventy persons lost their lives. The loss is estimated at three millions of roubles.

SWITZERLAND, June 27.

Extract of a letter from Bichen, on the frontiers of Bergau, to the right Bank of the Rhine.

"Seventy thousand republicans are now on this side the Rhine. A most tremendous cannonade commenced yesterday at day break, and continued until a late hour last night. This morning at day-break it was renewed with redoubled vigour. The gallant generals Beaupuis, Delaix, and Lapadoux, are mortally wounded.

"The report is, that the French are at this moment in possession of Friburg and Offenburg.—The slaughter that preceded their acquisition was dreadful."

LONDON, July 15.

The intelligence from Italy is most important. The French have completed their conquests in Lombardy, by the reduction of the citadel of Milan. They have, however, been obliged to convert the siege of Mantua into a blockade, after several attempts, particularly on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of June, to take it by storm. In this attack it is allowed, in the French papers themselves, that they loft a great number of men.

After the brilliant success of Moreau, Gen. Jourdan again croffed that river, and Gen Kleber, reinforced by a considerable body of the army of the North, from Holland, had already, when these accounts came away, driven the Austrians across the Seig, and evinced a design again to attempt the passage of the Lahn. At the date of our last letters, a firing was heard at Westlaer, the scene of the late engagement.

The French have, by a well concerted plan, and by following the system of tactics, recommended to them by Carnot, and practised in the campaign of 1794, become eminently successful. They have not made their principal attacks in front, but have penetrated by the flank of the enemy, oppofing a strong column to a feeble line, and thus ingoring victory, without the mortification of having purchased it by heavy loss. We do not go the full length of believing that the late retreat of Jourdan was merely a manœuvre; if otherwife, it muft certainly be admitted, that he has admirably conceived corrective a misfortune, which in war is next to avoiding one.

The Brussels papers date, that the French army of the Sambre and Meuse had, after a few skirmishes, again paffed the Seig. At corresponding time, a whole of equal weight, had arrived at Uckerath and Hunengen; after which the firing was heard towards Wetzlaer. Here, we have no doubt, the French are endeavouring to paft the Lahn, and we have reafon to expect that their operations will be more fuccefsful than in the late occasion, since Kleber has been reinforced by more than 20,000 men from the Batavian army.

Government yesterday received dispatches from Gibraltar, brought to Portsmouth by the Expedition cutter, it 5 days, the quickeft paffage ever known. Their contents are of the greatest importance, and relate not merely to the hoftile disposition of Spain, but to the perilous situation of our fleet in the Mediterranean, that out, as it now is to the Indian ports, and leaving only the unfafe coaft of Corfica to depend on for refuge.

July 28.

The Paris papers which we received this morning enable us to add but little to the details extracted from the papers that arrived yesterday.—From the armies of Jourdan and Moreau there is no new fact. The Duke of Brunfwick's minister has notified to the Imperial minifters at Ratifbon, that an army of troops, belonging to the King of Pruffia, the Duke of Brunfwick, and other ftates of the empire, is afembled for the purpofe of preferving the tranquility of the North of Germany, and for preventing any intrufion of that part of the empire.

It is ftrongly rumoured that Pitt's interest will be fummoned to meet in the month of September next.

The French have certainly gained more battles and more territory in a few weeks than any conquerors have done before in any war; but Mr. Pitt fays we muft have indemnity for the paft and fecurity for the future.

Mr. Pinckney, the American envoy, had an audience of leave, on his return home, and immediately after, Mr. King had a Clofet audience.—Both letters credential, to which they were feverally introduced by lord Grenville, Secretary of State, and conducted by Mr. Cotterell, affiftant maiter of the ceremonies.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET.

On Tuefday night a *female prophet* was brought before NICHOLAS BOND, Efq. charged with having defrauded two young women of nine fhillings, under the pretext of foretelling future events, the prifoner pretending to have the power of calling the fpirits to give evidence of the wifhes difclofed fome very ludicrous circumftance, refpecting fortune-telling, which generally pretty with moft encouragement from the fair fex, who are always anxious to peep into futurity, efpecially about love affairs. In the prefent inftance, both bands and lovers were promifed one of number; but the predictions not having fulfilled within the limited time, the difpofing parties grew impatient and demanded reftitution of the money depofited: when Hecate, who refufed, threatened to call in a legion of devils to her aid.—She was committed.

PARIS, July 7.

The *American* lately celebrated the Anniverfary of *American Independence*. Amongft the guefts, who were to the number of 200, we obferved feveral Ambaffadors, the Miniffer *Charles Lacroix*, fe veral of his principal friends—30 deputies, fuch as *Portalis, Barbe Marbois, Dumolard, Lemarois, Lanne* and *Tallien*, who was more humble and more filent than in the days when he prefided and followed the 13th *Vendemaire*.

Lemare paid his reckoning to-day, by relating in his journal the different toafts which were drunk: but we know not why he has forgotten to mention the toaft drank with fuch eclat, to Prefident Washington, as alfo that to the majority in Congrefs? It is true that *Charles Lacroix* has refufed to drink that toaft, and declared in a deliberate tone of voice, that he was for the *minority*. But *Lanne*, perhaps, thinks with *Charles Lacroix* and *Robespierre*, that *water* is in the *minority* throughout the world!

DUBLIN, *Ireland*, May 23.

NEW SPECIES OF ERSUD.

The cuftom adopted by a few tradefmen in town, of iffuing fhop-bills, printed on copperplate, upon bank poft paper, with the number of the houfe impreffed in white, after the fame manner as bank notes, has given rife to many frauds. A grocer in north ftreet, who is very opulent, though not a very learned man, was a few days fince fhewing out of a confiderable fum of money in this way. A reputable looking man, dreffed like a genteel farmer, came into his fhop late in the evening, and purchafed wine and groceries to the amount of 10l. which he waited to be packed, and then pulling out his pocket book, drew forth a bank note, and defired change. The grocer after examining the note with a curfory glance, laid it down, went to his parlour desk, and brought forth 20l. in notes and cafh, which the fuppofed gentleman, after examining clofely, and feeing the guineas weighed, put into his pocket, giving the grocer not the 50l. notes but 20l. bills, from a very neat watchmaker's fhop-bill, fuch as already defcribed, with the word "Fifty," very ingeniously emblazoned in the corner, in the bank note ftile; and then pulling out his watch, and recollecting a particular engagement, defired the goods to be fent immediately to an inn at Stoney Batter, to which carman was inftantly leaving town, and to make out a bill and receipt at any time in the courfe of the evening, and fend it to him at Harris's hotel, Chapel ftreet. All fufpicion was lulled, and the order ftrictly complied with; nor was it till next day that the grocer difcovered the cheat, but two late to recover the goods or money, for an accomplice waited at the inn to receive the goods.

St. JOHN'S, *Antigua*, Aug. 9.

A reinforcement of 4 line of battle fhips and two frigates, under Admiral Bligh, with 10 thoufand men is expected.

BALTIMORE, September 17.

We read with the moft fenfible grief, a paragraph taken from a Philadelphia paper, that our old tried friend, General Wafhington, the beft, the moft virtuous, and the greateft man in the world, is were fuppofed to—an affaffination of circumftances, evidenced his intention to refign, before we take leave of our beloved friend, the ftrength of his country and the friend of mankind; prove to him our gratitude by addreffes, from every country and every place, the high veneration we have for his great and manifold fervices, as a man—as Commander in Chief of the American Armies, who conducted us to the glorious Independence and Liberty we enjoy, under the bleffing of Heaven, and as our Chief Magiftrate for preferving Peace, when the nations of the world are bathing their hands in each others blood. Let our grateful acknowledgments to him, not be couched in the cold language of diffatisfaction, but let them breathe warm language of gratitude, to the Father and Saviour of his Country; and we truft our worthy fellow-citizens in this great and flourifhing town, will not be amongft the laft, to hold not diftinguifhed figns of their love and affection for a man who has ferved his country, without any reward, but the applaufe of his country and approbation of his own breaft. May the Angel of Heaven long preferve his life—a glorious immortality to his actions, and when he is withdrawn from us by our God, he will be rewarded by approving Heaven.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board Commodore BARNET's *fhip, dated at ſea, 16 Fructidor, (Sept. 2)*

"Steering for the *Chefapeake*, and having hove too at midnight, in fight of the light of *Cape Henry*, we difcovered a boat at a diftance, five large veffels which appeared to be formed in a line, and which appeared to be rather fuſpicious; we made fail to the eaft ward, and at day light we faw aftern of us a fingle frigate which we chafed; but direct ly we difcovered 5 other veffels, which were fteering for us, and to which the frigate that we were chafing made repeated fignals; feeing fuch a fituation there was no obliged to abandon the treaſure *Elizabeth* that failed very bad—we were chafed all day, and we faw her taken poſſeſſion of at 5 o'clock, P. M. they continued to chafe us during the twenty four hours, but one failing fo well fatisfied us.—One Englifh frigate was enabled to keep way with us, but the prudently did not feem to with hazarding coming to long fide of either of us, and fhe has to think the two fhips of the line who were with her, for her fafety—we have loft a veffel not much to be regretted."

A writer in the *Pittſburgh Gazette*, ſpeaking of the *Weſtern Inſurrection*, ſays, "it is my opinion, that if the Weſtern country had never been inſeſted with a *Fauchet* or a *Gallatin*, it would juſtly have eſcaped all the evils."

COMMUNICATION.

Some eaſtern travellers have reported, that the Britiſh Treaty is unpopular in the *New-England* States.

It is however to be obſerved, that travellers too often detail their own ſentiments for the opinions of others. That this is ſo in the preſent inſtance, appears from a certificate lately publiſhed, in which a candidate for the office of Repreſentative in Congreſs, is held up as a friend to the treaty, in order to remove objections from the minds of electors, ariſing from reports that he was oppoſed to it. The intrinſic merits or demerits of the treaty aſide, this fact he relied on as true, that it ſerved to fail ly to develope the plans of the anti-federal junto, as to become a rallying point to the friends of the peace, liberty and ſafety of the United States, and as ſuch has already been of infinite ſervice to our country.

September 20.

We have received a letter from Port au-Prince dated the 20th Auguſt, which after mentioning the ſafe of Capt. Jeſſup, his cruel treatment by Capt. Pigot, &c. which have already been fully detailed in this Gazette, goes on to ſtate—that "all at once the proceedings againſt Pigot were ſtopped, and reports were circulated that he had eſcaped all the ſhipes and healed J-ſhop's beaten back—500 glittering golden guineas ſaid to be the cauſe.—We hope on his arrival in America, he will be able to ſhew that he is not that deſpicable wretch we here take him to be."

NEW-YORK, September 17.

By the ſhip Jenny, Capt. Chauncey, in 42 days from London we are favored with a London paper of July 20 and another of the 28th—alſo by Capt. Meaſe from Bourdeaux, a Paris paper of July 14; from which we ſelect the moſt important articles.

All accounts confirm the rapid and ſignal ſucceſſes of the French. After much hard fighting, ſo ſays the *Wiſtefrom Gratiſet*) organized, armed and equipped than the city of *New York* can produce!

The Age of Reaſon.—A liberal ſubſcription has been made in *Albany*, for erecting a Roman Catholic Chapel.—The Corporation has preſented a piece of ground for the ſite.

Epiſcopacy.—The Reverend *Palmer*, from *London derry*, has arrived at *New Caſtle*, with 300 paſſengers. A ſtaw and two brigs have alſo arrived there with near 1200 paſſengers on board. The emigrations from *Germany* are increaſing.

NEW-HAVEN, September 21.

"Dreamed this life on Wednesday the 14th inſt. Mr. BENJAMIN HEYWARD, of South-Carolina.

"His death (as appears by the Jnqueſt of the Jury legally convened) was occaſioned by the diſcharge of a piſtol from his own hand.

"He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in September, A. D. 1795—Immediately after which he returned to his native State, where he was received and treated with every poſſible mark of attention by his relatives and acquaintance. After remaining with them a few months, he returned to Connecticut, and reſided a year at Litchfield, where he was indefatigably aſſiduous in his attentions to a young woman of as reſpectable a family as any in the town of *Branford*—She carried two months with him in the woods. He has often been heard to boaſt, that any woman he fancies, will go with him, married or ſingle. Mr. D. has had a conference with his wife and a neighbour's houſe where ſhe carries for the preſent."

The Preſident of the United States has publicly declined being conſidered any further a candidate for that important office.—We have received his ADDRESS to the people on that ſubject, but too late for this week's publication—it will appear in our next.

However the ſpirits of party may have depreciated the conduct of Preſident Waſhington on the one hand, or exalted it above the failing of humanity on the other, all parties muſt acknowledge, that to have fought and conquered for his country in *War*, to have been twice elected to the Preſidency by the almoſt unanimous voice of his country-men in *Peace*—and to know the preciſe moment to retire with dignity, are advantages which few men could ſo honourably unite as themſelves of Gen. Waſhington.—Retiring into the calm confolus of private life, and cheriſhing the eſteem of the whole of honor is the private ſtation," he returns, like another CINCINNATUS, to the primitive occupations of the huſbandman; and every honeſt mind, however warped by political prejudices, muſt with him every bleſſing which his private worth juſtly entitles him to. [*Ind. Gaz.*]

The SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT of this Commonwealth, are now in ſeſſion in this town.

COMMUNICATION.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF VOTES for FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE.

The votes of all the towns, in the Firſt Weſtern Diſtrict, for a Repreſentative to Congreſs, in the room of the Hon. Mr. SEDGWICK, appointed a Senator, are for the "ſeveral candidates in the aggregate, as follows, to wit."

Hon. THOMSON J. SKINNER, Eſq. 1313
EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Eſq. 1306

Scattering Votes. 56

The above ſtatement is believed to be accurate; it may be found, however, that when the votes are canvaſſed, there may be a difference of a few votes. At any rate there is no choice, but "on another trial (ſays the ſtanza) a doubt be admired" but what the Hon. Mr. SKINNER will be elected by a handſome majority. S

The legiſlature of the ſtate of Kentucky at their laſt ſitting in December 1795, paſſed an act, and appropriated the ſum of two thouſand pounds, Virginia currency, for the purpoſe of cutting a waggon road, for the paſſage of the weſtern emigrants; and from a gentleman who arrived in New York laſt Monday, who paſſed thro' the wilderneſs from Kentucky, the latter end of July laſt, we are informed that the above-mentioned road is already cut and finiſhed from the Crab Orchard to Middleton's ſtation, a diſtance of about 50 miles; and that they expected the remaining 12 miles to the bottom of the Cumberland mountains, where the wilderneſs ends, would be completed by the end of the preſent month. This very uſeful and commendable undertaking, will greatly facilitate the paſſage of emigrants from all the ſouthern ſtates, to Kentucky and the north weſtern territory.

The above gentleman alſo informed us, that lands with improvements in the neighb rhood of Lexington ſold for 8 and 9 pounds Virginia currency per acre; theſe effects are attributed to the Indian treaty.

Samuel Johnſon,

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the CHAISE Making buſineſs, a little north of the court-houſe, Northampton, where Carriages may be had on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. HE has a number now on hand, complete for market.

Sept. 28. 1796.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he carries on the Taylors buſineſs in all its branches—and that he has a univerſal aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Broadcloths for mens Cloaths—and Cloths and trimmings of the beſt kind for Regimental Cloaths, both for the infantry and Dragoons,—alſo an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Boaſters, as cheap as can be purchaſed in the country.—alſo a ſmall aſſortment of Dry Goods cheap and faſhionable.

N. B. Wanted a good likely, ſteady, active boy, about 14 years of age as an apprentice to the Taylors buſineſs.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, Sept. 24, 1796.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

BY order of Court, to moſt of TIMOTHY MARSH's home-lot in Hadley, as will ſtand SEVENTY NINE DOLLARS—at the houſe of Mr. NEWTON, Innholder in Hadley, on the firſt Monday in November next, at ſix of the clock after noon.

WARHUM SMITH, Guardian.

Hadley, 25th September, 1796.

POETRY.

PHELIM O'BLUFF'S *Epistle to Miss* BETTY BRADDACH.

DEAR Bet, if your face were as broad as a platter,
Your nose full as flat as a pancake, or flatter;
Your bulk like a hogshead, your shape like a churn,
I'd have you, for "better to marry than burn."

I have a small cot, by the side of you hill,
Some acres of land, just sufficient to till.
Am this side of forty, and clever and hearty,
Attach'd to no side, and a friend to no party.
My height is six feet, and two inches excell,
I'm stout in proportion, of Irish extract.
To tell you the truth, tho' I'm not apt to brag,
In boxing no yankee can *stand me a jog*.
Ahtho' I'm not handsome I am well enough,
I'll pare close my nails, and my whiskers fo rough.

I'll mount my Dutch beetle and a courting I'll go,
By St. Patrick, I'll have you Bet, *whether or no*.
I've no inclination to chide your complaining.
For who is more scratched than maid that is moaning?
But banish your sorrows, be gay as a lark,
For BETTY you'll find me a pretty good spark.
To Congress me'er bit with petition aforesaid,
In tone of despondence pray not a word more said;
For if our endeavors should chance to prove lucky,
We'll send out a *colony* well of Kentucky,
Half Yankee, half Irish, our own fabrication;
And do what we can to increase population.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

VERSES

By a lady to a gentleman who had failed in his engagements to her, on returning him a gold watch and other things.

WHEN you implor'd and I believ'd,
Things other than these I receiv'd,—
Like, look, my love, (you loudly cry'd)
How fall the little minutes glide,
Let us the precious hours improve,
And wing each fleeting day with love
'Till awful death, my treacrous friend,
Your lovez with the tenth shall bleed,
Time-notes-my-darling-girl, shall be
Thine, and I'll ever true to thee,"
Heraitia love a maid but thee,"
Then rapture sparkled in your eye,
Then rofes breath'd in ev'ry sigh:
Then, relling on your breathing breaft,
Each thought my artful foul expreft:
And trufting to your generous mind,
My honor and my peace refign'd!
Since then, alas! what magic powers
Can charm to reft my anxious hours?
For guilt is printed on my cheek,
Confufion checks me when I fpeak.
No more unconfcious and fecure,
I gaze upon this bright machine,
Its ftill reproaches wake my fighs,
And call the tears that ftain my eyes.
Whereas me thofe happy minutes fled,
When innocence her radient fhed,
When, pure as morning's orient dews,
Health gave her foft celeftial hues ?"
Is feems to fay—" Ah me! I no more
Is future tone's exhauftlefs ftore,
Shall you find maid fuels moments fee,
As ere you met accepted vows from me.
Then take, O take it from my vine,
Valued alone while you was true.
Alas! how oft with cajoar love,
Fee watch'd its fparkling finger move,
And touch the appointed hour at laft,
When, every care and danger paft,
While the ftill oath, or unbluft, fhoots
To every eye but thofe of lovers,
You fought a refpite in Delia's breaft,
A charming, dangerous, faithful gueft!
Me views at thife forever gone,
Deceiv'd, defertd, left, undone!
Ah! what have I with Time to do,
Since he can receive long back to?
Then, baby monitor, depart,
Return to him who pierc'd my heart:
Remind him of thefe coming hours,
When mouth no more his rofes fhow'rs:
When on reflections pillow laid,
The image of a pale ey'd maid,
Shall chafe the timid powers of fleep,
And blaf his tortur'd mind to weep,
While felf compaffion's rankling dart
Works at his late repenting heart.

Yet, ah! the keneva my tender mind,
Which love's foft laws muft ever bind:
He knows I cannot eafe him ever,
For, genuine love, till death will glow.
If ftill the world'sgay charms invite,
If ftill he lives to your delight,
If no reniorfe of former days he feels,
If ftill is cloudlefs and ferene,
No may his moments ever fly,
LET HIMBE BLEST, and I will die.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Turn-ye, Turn-ye.

SO hollowed a methodift preacher from the mouth of a ruinous frafhold of neighbor Hobnails barn laft Sunday. Hubnail had anticipated his command, and affiduily "turned" his brewer and bulls from their ftalls, to a meadow hard by, where a load was juft arriving, and to which he hoped fome of his neighbors would alfo be induced to refort before the fhowers came on.

But dont laugh, gentle race of mortals, at the ftupidity of my neighbor, for I faw a large crowd of ye, at this fame barn, gaping for the hollow founds of this day new teacher; and if you are not grofly belied, things of equal emptinefs have long engrofted much valuable time.

There is a Lion twelve miles hence to be feen, and who would not forego a day, and give nine-pence to fee the Lion? Dublin is taken from the plough; Silas leaves the hay, and Jemima her flax, and all pell-mell to fee this monftrous "wild wonder." After a thoufand filly queftions at the cage, this fenfible company return to their fpinning and farming. Now let us calculate the coft of this journey.

Father and Silas one day		2s.
Mother and Jemima might have earned at home		4s.
Old mare and Dobbin		5s.
Cafh expended for fight and flip		5s.
Cows got into the corn becaufe all were from home, and de-ftroyed to the value		2l. 4s.
Pigs rooted up half an acre of potatoes		2l. 10s.
Brood of goflins deftroyed by hawks		4s6.
		3 19 6.

Rare fport to fee the Lion, and yet thofe who form a crowd about his cage, are the "reflecting ones" in fociety, who grow ftrong at the rate which fupports the ufeful parfon, or inftructs the rifing generation. I can almoft with them Daniel's fate without his protection. My good neighbors from fuch things, turn ye, and let lions range the african foreft, and be it yours to range your own farms, and whether a methodift rants, a lion growls, or a juggler performs, fave your time, reputation and money, for purpofes that create the good citizen and the happy life. Believe me, that by "turning" once from fuch things, you turn better property into your poffeffions than is gained by a Carver fpeculation, and more contentment into your dwelling, than you would acquire feeking after wild beafts all your lives.

THE HERMIT.

Miſcellaneous Foreign Paragraphs.

Yates, the old commedian, died, it feems in a paffion, becaufe eels had not been brought for his dinner. His houfe keeper, after being reproved for her omiffion, went out to get fome; on her return fhe found him leaning on a table with his head on his hand, and fpoke to him feveral times before the perceived he was dead.

A gentleman on Thurfday trailing for pikes at Broad Creek, near Cambridge, drew out of his pocket with his handkerchief a fmall red letter cafe, containing bank bills to the amount of 73l. and ten guineas and a half in gold, which fell into the water. Since prefent prefent, on the profpect of a reward of ten guineas, drew the hole, when feveral pikes were caught, but no appearance of the pocketbook. The gentleman at length took home his fifhes, in one of which, of about 7 pounds, on being opened, was found the letter cafe not much injured, and its valuable contents, no otherwife affected than in being wet.

Experiments, are now making in the north of Ireland, with fuccefs, for mixing hemp and flax together in the manufacture of coarfe linens, which proteft will conftderably lower the price of them.

The cotton manufactory.—It is with much fatisfaction we received the following intereffing fact of the cotton manufactory in the north of England:—We fee, (fays Dr. Aikin, in his late Hiftory of the country round Manchefter) "that 20,000l. laid out for raw materials for this trade, in twenty years magnified into more than 7,000,000l. and 50,000 fpindles into 2,000,000. *Crim. Con.*—No cafe of adultery has been tried in America fince the eftablifhment of that Republic !!

At Winchefter Aflizes a cafe came on laft week at the Nifi Prius Court, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker *v.* Major Baily for *crim. con.*—Damages for Plaintiff 3000l.

Tax on Breeches!—A curious report is circulated, that the Miniſter means, on the meeting of Parliament, to move for a tax of three or four guineas he takes out annually by every perſon wearing *breeches*."—If this be true, we ſtrongly recommend the Board of Agriculture to take to their moſt ſerious conſideration " the culture of the *Fig Tree*."

A ridiculous circumſtance lately happened in St. Jame's ſtreet. As Mr. Burton was ſtrolling, he ſtopped under the head of a coach horſe; the hungry animal ſeized her ſtraw bonnet, which he eat, before it could be refcued from his jaws.

THE members of the *Firſt Maſſachuſetts Turnpike Corporation* are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of *Ahi Bates*, Innholder in *Palmer*, on Tueſday the fourth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles:

1ſt. To chuſe any officer or officers neceſſary for the Corporation for the enſuing year.

2d. To chuſe a Committee to explore and aſcertain the beſt courſe for making the propoſed Turnpike Road.

3d. To determine on the number of ſhares into which the property of the Corporation ſhall be divided—the form of certificates therefor—the mode of iſſuing and tranſferring the ſame.

4th. To adopt Rules and Bye Laws for the government of the Corporation.

5th. To raiſe any ſum of money that may be deemed neceſſary to carry into effect the objects of the Incorporation.

6th. And to tranſact any other matters reſpecting the ſame, that may be thought expedient.

MOSES BLISS,
JONATHAN DWIGHT,
JOHN HOOKER,
Directors.

September 13, 1796.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends, that he has juſt received a handſome ſupply of Engliſh

GOODS,

as his ſtore lately impreſſed by Mr. *Seth Wright*, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms.—Likewiſe a few pieces India Cottons, Bandanno and Saffaray Handkerchiefs, by the piece or ſingle yard. Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas of the firſt quality, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Coffee, Ginger, Rice, Caſtile and Cotton Wool.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs WARE.

Northampton, September 14, 1796.

Caſh and *Salt*;

and the higheſt price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

BY DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96.

Bolter and Delano,

Saddlers & Harneſs Makers.

BEG leave to inform their cuſtomers and the public, that they have remov'd from their old ſhop oppoſite the Meeting Houſe, to their newly erected ſhop a few rods ſouth-weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, where they continue to carry on their buſineſs as uſual, and have now on hand for ſale, a general aſſortment of Saddles and Bridles, Saddle Bags, Portmanteaus, Trunks of all ſizes and different coverings, beſt tried Whale-bone Chaiſe and riding Whips, Plated Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs; likewiſe a good aſſortment of Braſs and Tinn'd furnitures for Harneſſes, and almoſt every other article that is generally called for in their line of buſineſs.

They have in addition to the above, erected buildings neceſſary for carrying on the Chaiſe Making buſineſs, and have employed a workman, experienced and approved of, to work in that buſineſs, where will be kept conſtantly for ſale, new and ſecond hand Carriages, old Carriages, repair'd and exchang'd for new; light and convenient carriages to let.—They flatter themſelves that this laſt branch of buſineſs will meet the encouragement of the public as they pledge themſelves that no work will be turn'd off, but what will be as well executed as at any ſhop in the ſtate, and upon as good terms to the purchaſers: any commands in either of the above branches of buſineſs, will be attended to with fidelity and diſpatch, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

WANTED immediately, a BOY about 16 years of age, as an apprentice at the Bove-mentioned buſineſs.—Likewiſe, one at the Chaiſe Making buſineſs about the ſame age.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY, That their ſtated meeting will be held at the State Houſe in Hartford, on the firſt Tueſday of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

That at ſaid meeting, the report of the committee appointed "to report additional articles, as amendments of the Conſtitution of the Company" will be taken into conſideration.

Notice is alſo given, That the Board of Directors find it abſolutely neceſſary, to call on the proprietors, for the payment of the ſum of 15 dollars, aſſeſſed on each of the ſhares of the company, in April laſt, and payable to the Clerk of the Directors, on the 10th day of October next.

The Directors do alſo give this further notice to the Proprietors, That at the aforeſaid ſtated meeting it will be expedient, for the Company to chuſe and appoint the Committee of three or more perſons, who are to divide the lands in the WESTERN RESERVE, according to the mode of Partition agreed to, by the Company, at their meeting in April laſt.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EPHRAIM ROOT. *Clerk.*

Auguſt 30th, 1796.

Notification.

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 will be holden on Thurſday the 20th of October, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. *Ezra Parſons* in *Spring field*, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to conſider and determine, whether any, and what, alterations ſhall be made in the plans already adopted, for completing the objects of their incorporation.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, *Preſident.*
JONATHAN DWIGHT,
LEVI SHEPHARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Directors.

September 9, 1796.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks* and *Canals* on Connecticut River at *South Hadley* Auguſt 24, 1796.

RESOLVED, that the Proprietors will relinquiſh, during the remainder of the preſent year, and until further orders to the contrary, the tonnage on all boats paſſing the Canal with five tons of goods and upwards.

Ordered that the foregoing Reſolve be publiſhed in the *Northampton* and *Hartford papers*.

The above is a true extract from the Records.

Atteſt.—THOMAS DWIGHT, *Pro. Clk.*

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſubſcriber, that he intends preferring a petition to the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont, at their ſeſſion at Rutland in ſaid ſtate, in October next, that an act of inſolvency may be granted him. THOMAS WOODBURY.

Townſend, Auguſt 1, 1796. 6 w.

THE ſeveral Collectors in the county of Hampſhire who have county taxes committed to them to collect, and have not paid the ſame, are hereby notified, that unleſs they compleat their ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, Treaſurer of ſaid county, previous to the next ſitting of the Supreme Judicial Court in this county, warrants of diſtreſs will then be iſſued againſt them.

WM. PYNCHON.

Springfield, Sept. 7, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted to or having any demands on the eſtate of JOSEPH FORD late of *Worthington*, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber for ſettlement immediately.

BARNABAS PACKARD, *Adminiſtrator.*

Cummington, Sept. 6, 1796.

Selah Norton,

ONCE more calls upon all thoſe whoſe debts are due according to contract, to ſettle up by the firſt day of October next.

Aſhfield, September 6, 1796.

The ſubſcribers wiſhes to

inform the public, that ſhip-ſtuff on hand, and are conſtantly making the beſt of Salisbury aſhes of IRON, which is good—on as reaſonable terms as any can be had.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, and Co.

Pittsfield—1796.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, about the 1ſt of this month, 2 EWES and 4 LAMBS, the owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. MOSES MITCHEL.

Blanford, Auguſt 26, 1796.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, ſituated in the town of *Windſor*, two miles from the Meeting Houſe, on the great road leading from *Northampton* to *Williamſtown*, containing one hundred and ninety acres of Land, nearly one hundred acres well improved, and well fenced, about thirty acres of interval on ſaid farm, it is well proportioned for tilling, mowing and paſturing, and fine wood plenty, and will come handy to the buſh. Said Farm is exceeding well watered in every part of it. Alſo, has a good Orchard of about one hundred trees, the greater part of which bear. Alſo, a good new convenient Dwelling houſe, almoſt finiſhed, a good wood houſe and houſe ſhed, and a good hog pen with double rood on it.—Alſo, a good barn 40 feet long, and good ſtables ſet up at each end of the barn.—Alſo, a ſhed of 70 feet long, runs from the corner of ſaid barn, and a good barn yard well fenced with ſtone wall, alſo, a good ſtream of water, runs ſummer and winter, very handy to the barn, which never fails.—Alſo, at good a garden as there is in the county, well fenced with ſtone wall and board fence.—Alſo, has a good well of water in the ſhop room, adjoining the houſe.—The ſituation is very convenient for a Tavern, and will be ſold very reaſonable.—Any gentleman willing to purchaſe a good farm for raiſing ſtock, may, for the particulars, inquire of the ſubſcriber, now living on the premiſes. WILLIAM COLE.

Windſor, *County of Berkſhire*, Sept. 6. 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying one mile eaſt of the meeting-houſe in Norwich, on the road leading from thence to Northampton—containing 100 acres—well accommodated with mowing, ploughing, paſturing and orcharding—a comfortable dwelling houſe—a good barn—a new cyder-houſe, and a new mill, and peels under it.——For further particulars, inquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. CALEB RICHARDSON.

Norwich, Auguſt 30, 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in *Hawley*, on the county road which leads from Ashfield through ſaid Hawley, about two miles from the Meeting-Houſe, containing ninety three acres, about twenty acres under improvement.——For further particulars, inquire of Edmund Langley, Eſq. in Hawley or of Stephen Warner of Ashfield.

Hawley, Sept. 12, 1796.

For Sale,

A Public Vendue, order'd by the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in the county of Hampſhire, on Monday next preceding the firſt Tueſday of November next, for the real eſtate where of Ezekiel Farnum White, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, died ſeized, (lying in ſaid Goſhen) as will produce four hundred and fifteen dollars. The vendue will be holden at the dwelling houſe of Nehemiah May, Innholder in Goſhen aforeſaid, on Wednesday the twentieth day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WHITE,
HENRY TAFT,
Adminiſtrators.

Goſhen, Sept. 20, 1796.

For Sale,

TWO lots of Land in *Hadley*, one of them known by the name of Port River paſture lot, containing ſixty acres; the other containing ſeventy acres, (more or leſs) of which a [illegible] ſtream runs through it. Alſo, a [illegible] owned by Samuel Pierce of ſaid Hadley.—For further particulars enquire of JOSIAH PIERCE of Charleſton.

Charleſmont, Sept. 20, 1796.

For Sale,

A SPAN of young HORSES either for the Saddle or Harneſs. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 20, 1796.

Take Notice.

THE ſubſcriber once more calls upon all perſons indebted to him either on Book or Note of more than one year's ſtanding; as my circumſtances require a ſpeedy ſettlement, as there is with to avoid being called upon by the ſtates of the Commonwealth. He is determined to receive moſt kinds of farm produce in payment, (if offered.) He will attend on the buſineſs of receiving payment from the 25th to the 29th of October next, as each day in the afternoon.

JAMES BRADISH.

Cummington, Sept. 1, 1796.

ALL Perſons indebted to me the ſubſcriber, either by Note or Book, are requeſted to make ſpeedy ſettlement, and payment without further notice, or they will be left in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamſburgh, Sept. 12, 1796.

Horſe Strayed or Stolen,

ABOUT the 26th of Auguſt, 1796, from Capt. Lemuel Bailey's in Conway—If ſtrayed, any perſon that will return him to Capt. Bailey, or to Enos Smith of Granby, or give information to either of them ſhall be generouſly rewarded—if ſtolen, ſhall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horſe, or TWENTY for the horſe and locating the thief; and neceſſary charges.

The Horſe is four years old, riſing fourteen hands and an half, a dark bay, blackiſh mane and tail, a ſmall white ſpot in the forehead, carries a handſome head, well formed before, behind he is ſtanderly made, trots with his hind legs near together—has been a little lame in his left hind foot, with a ſmall ſwelling in the thin part of the hamſtring and a ſmall white ſpot in the forepart of the inſide of the ſame leg—but the lameneſs is gone—has been one—in middling fleſh—has not been uſed lately—is worth about SEVENTY DOLLARS.

ENOS SMITH.

September—1796.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber ſome time in Auguſt, a pair of* STEERS, *three years old laſt ſpring—one of them is all red, the other is a light red, with ſome white on his back and ſides. Whoever will take up and keep ſaid Steers and give information where they may be found, ſhall be generouſly rewarded, by* BENJAMIN BARTLETT.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1796. [—No. 527.—]

Reſignation of the Preſident.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE period for a new election of a Citizen, to adminiſter the executive government of the United States, being not far diſtant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts muſt be employed in deſignating the perſon, who is to be clothed with that important truſt, it appears to me proper, eſpecially as it may conduce to a more diſtinct expreſſion of the public voice, that I ſhould now apprize you of the reſolution I have formed, to decline being conſidered among the number of thoſe, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the ſame time, to do me the juſtice to be aſſured, that this reſolution has not been taken without a ſtrict regard to all the conſiderations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of his ſervice which ſilence in my ſituation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future intereſt; no deficiency of grateful reſpect for your paſt kindneſs; but am ſupported by a full conviction that the ſtep is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your ſuffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform ſacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your deſire. I conſtantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, conſiſtently with motives, which I was not at liberty to diſregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The ſtrength of my inclination to do this, previous to the laſt election, had even led to the preparation of meſſages to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical poſture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of perſons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the ſtate of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the purſuit of inclination incompatible with the ſentiment of duty or propriety; and am perſuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my ſervices, that in the preſent circumſtances of our country, you will not diſapprove my determination to retire.

The impreſſions with which I firſt undertook the arduous truſt, were explained on the proper occaſion. In the diſcharge of this truſt, I will only ſay, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and adminiſtration of the government, the beſt exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconſcious, in the outſet, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps ſtill more in the eyes of others, has ſtrengthened the motives to diffidence of myſelf; and every day the concurring teſtimony of years admoniſhes me more and more, that the ſhade of retirement is as neceſſary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumſtances have given peculiar value to my ſervices, they were temporary, I have the conſolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political ſcene, patriotiſm does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to ſuſpend the deep acknowledgement of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; ſtill more for the kind confidence with which it has ſupported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifeſting my inviolable attachment, by ſervices faithful and perſevering, though in ufefulneſs unequal to my zeal. It beſtills had reſolved to our country from theſe ſervices, let it always be remembered to your praiſe, and as an exemplary conſolation for your kindneſs, that in the midſt of error, and trouble, the gradual growth and conſolidation of the republic of America, under a free and equal government, the only ſure baſis of public liberty, have been conſtantly and happily the objects of my heart, and the deſires of my head. It is now the conſolation of your fervant to reflect, that during all the viciſſitudes of the courſe of my life, the ſincerity of this aſſertion has been unqueſtioned by conſcience.

Searcely can I forbear, within the circle of thoſe intimately connected with the preſent moment, to expreſs a few emotions with which my boſom is impreſſed. Such is the ſtate of my heart, and ſo full the meaſure of my gratitude, that if I could hope to have eſcaped all miſtake in the execution of my truſt, I ſhould with aſſurance commend you, and your intereſts, to him, in whoſe hands the ſucceſſes of the paſt, the proſperity of the preſent, and the hopes of the future, are entirely depoſited, and to the bleſſings of his kind providence. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent eſtimate of my fincereſt wiſhes for the proſperity of thoſe, with whom my connections in private life were formed, and for the happineſs of thoſe, out of whom a choice is to be made.

What ſpring, at the ſame time, to do me the juſtice to be aſſured, that this reſolution has not been taken without a ſtrict regard to all the conſiderations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of his ſervice which ſilence in my ſituation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future intereſts; no deficiency of grateful reſpect for your paſt kindneſs; but am ſupported by a full conviction that the ſtep is compatible with both.

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I rejoice that the ſtate of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the purſuit of inclination incompatible with the ſentiment of duty or propriety; and am perſuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my ſervices, that in the preſent circumſtances of our country, you will not diſapprove my determination to retire.

The impreſſions with which I firſt undertook the arduous truſt, were explained on the proper occaſion. In the diſcharge of this truſt, I will only ſay, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and adminiſtration of the government, the beſt exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconſcious, in the outſet, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps ſtill more in the eyes of others, has ſtrengthened the motives to diffidence of myſelf; and every day the concurring teſtimony of years admoniſhes me more and more, that the ſhade of retirement is as neceſſary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumſtances have given peculiar value to my ſervices, they were temporary, I have the conſolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political ſcene, patriotiſm does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to ſuſpend the deep acknowledgement of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; ſtill more for the kind confidence with which it has ſupported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifeſting my inviolable attachment, by ſervices faithful and perſevering, though in uſefulneſs unequal to my zeal. It beſtills had reſolved to our country from theſe ſervices, let it always be remembered to your praiſe, and as an exemplary conſolation for your kindneſs, that in the midſt of error, and trouble, the gradual growth and conſolidation of the republic of America, under a free and equal government, the only ſure baſis of public liberty, have been conſtantly and happily the objects of my heart, and the deſires of my head. It is now the conſolation of your ſ

vestigation in the Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.—In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace; but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear.—The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate.—To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should profitably bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have Revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for cheerful acquiescence in the measures for obtaining Revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too rare example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in stead of them should be cherished a just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer injustice and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts thro' passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one Nation for another, produces a variety of evils.—Sympathy for the favorite Nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite Nation of privileges denied to others which is apt doubly to injure the Nation, making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As the agencies of foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly baneful to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. They are constantly on the watch for the purpose of heating the passions and unbridling the will of the people, and of causing them to consult the temptations of interest or humour rather than the dictates of duty.

Thus too it is in governments of a purely popular character, these mischiefs exist in a still higher degree. They are seen in full force only in those governments, where the passions of the people have been purposely excited and artfully enlisted on the side of one foreign nation, in opposition to another. There the parties are perpetually found subsisting one for the purpose of clamouring and exciting the other for the purpose of checking the cry. They are seen in the milder form also in that direction of public opinion, which, through the medium of popular societies and occasional conventions, clothes the acts of the Government with the colours of suspicion and accusation. So likewise the conduct of one nation towards another, becomes the infallible standard of right and wrong. Prejudices thus entertained and propagated, often mislead honest minds, inflame honest hearts, and commit honest hands in the most violent and outrageous excesses. They lead also to a partial misconception and misrepresentation of the merits and designs of rival nations, and to the jealousy, ill will and contention, which result from those misconceptions and misrepresentations. To the permanent advantage of neither are they leading motives of action; for nations as well as individuals are examples, how frequently and how fatally they make the true interest give way to the projects of the imaginary interest, and subject the substance of their own good to occasional sacrifices of the substance of their own good to occasional sacrifices of the substance of their own good to occasional sacrifices of

POETRY.

SONG.—Moore.

HARK! hark! 'tis a voice from the tomb!
Come, Lucy, it cries, come away;
The grave of thy Colin has room,
To rest thee beside his cold clay.
I come my dear shepherd, I come;
Ye friends and companions adieu;
I haste to my Colin's dark home,
To die on his bosom so true.

All mournful the midnight bell rung,
When Lucy, fad Lucy, arose;
And forth to the green turf she sprung,
Where Colin's pale ashes repose.
All wet with the night's chilling dew,
Her bosom embrac'd the cold ground,
While thrice o'er the world would she fly,
Ere thee has the sorrow'd and grieved,
For thee would she lie down and die.

Alas! what avails it how dear
Thy Lucy was once to her swain!
Her face like the lily is fair,
And her eyes that give light to the pain!
The shepherd that lov'd her is gone,
That face and those eyes charm no more,
And lowly, forgot and alone,
To death shall her Colin deplore.

While thus the lay sunk in defpair,
And mourn'd to the echoes around,
Infancy all at once grew the air,
And thunder shook dreadful the ground,
I hear the kind call, and obey,
Oh, Colin, receive me, the cried!
Then breathing a groan o'er his clay,
She hung on his tomb stone, and died.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Conditions of the Armistice between the Pope and the French Republic.

Art. I. Antonio is to give a proof of the defence of the French government to the King of Spain, the commander in chief and the civil commissaries of the army of Italy, grant a suspension of arms to his holiness, to last from this day until five days after the termination of the negociation to be opened at Paris, for the conclusion of a definitive peace between the two countries.

II. The Pope shall send a Plenipotentiary to Paris, as soon as possible, in order to obtain a definitive peace from the directory, by offering a necessary reparation for the insults and outrages which the French have sustained in his territories, and particularly for the murder of Basseville, and the satisfaction due to his family.

III. All persons confined in the territories of the Pope, on account of their political opinions, shall immediately be set at liberty, and restored to the possession of their property.

IV. All the sea-ports in the papal territories shall be shut against the enemies of the French republic, and open to all French ships.

V. The French army shall remain in possession of Bologna and Ferrara, and shall alfo occupy Faenza.

VI. The citadel of Ancona shall be delivered up, within the space of six days, to the French troops, with all the artillery and ammunition it contains.

VII. The city of Ancona shall remain under the government of the Pope.

VIII. The Pope shall deliver to the French Republic, 100 pictures, vases and statues, to be chosen by commissaries, who shall be sent to Rome; among which shall be the busts of Junius Brutus, in bronze, and of Marcus Brutus, in marble—both placed in the capital. The Pope shall, moreover, deliver to the said commissaries five manuscripts, to be chosen by them likewise.

IX. The Pope shall pay the French republic 21 millions French money, of which 15 millions and a half shall be in specie or ingots, and the remainder in goods, merchandize, houses, &c.

X. The 15 millions and a half shall be paid by three inftalments, viz. 5 millions within a fortnight, 5 millions in the course of the enfuing month, and the remainder within the space of three months.

XI. The 5 millions and a half in goods, &c. shall be delivered in the ports of Genoa and Leghorn, and at such other places as shall be appointed, in poffeffion of the French troops.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

From the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Benstorf,
26 Meffidor, July 14.

"*Citizen Directors,*

"In my communication of the 21ſt Meſſidor, I had the honor to acquaint you that the army under my command had paſſed the Lahn. I have now to preſent you with a detail of their operations up to this day.

"On the 23d, the left wing, under the command of Gen. Kleber, croſſed the Lahn, in three diviſions. The firſt diviſion, commanded by Gen. Lefebvre effected a paſſage near Gieſſen. The center diviſion, under the command of Gen. Colaud at Wetzlare and the diviſion on the right at Leun. Generals Lefebvre and Bonnard did not fall in with the enemy, but the advanced guard of Gen. Colaud's diviſion, commanded by adjutant-general Ney engaged in the plains, in the wood of Blankenbach. Gen. Ney's detachment, ſtationed in the vicinity of Oberweil, Manheim, and the Wetter, with the whole of his cavalry, in front of Nidermeil.

"Gen. Kleber at the commencement, conſidered this battle only as a ſkirmiſh between the advanced guards; but the engagement preſently aſſumed a ſerious and moſt portentous aſpect. Adjutant general Ney, much inferior to the enemy in cavalry, advanced and, ſupported by the 20th demibrigade of light infantry, gained in an inſtant the ſummit of the firſt height. Gen. Kleber rejoiced at the ſucceſs of this effort, and obſerved every column ſtationed where they had been directed, ordered Gen. Ney to avail himſelf of his poſition and eſtabliſh his poſts; but on receiving information that the enemy was in motion, and indicated a diſpoſition to make an attack, he directed general Colaud, who was encamped in the rear of Butzbach, to take a poſition in front of Oberweil, for the purpoſe of ſupporting his advanced guard.

"Whilſt theſe arrangements were making ſeveral charges of cavalry were effected, in which the 12th regiment of dragoons and the 6th regiment of chaſſeurs diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The firſt of theſe corps having made a retreat to retrieve, continued to lead the enemy's cavalry into the ambuſcade of infantry, who diſcharged a volley of ſmall ſhot and caſe ſhot. The carnage was dreadful.

"The village of Oberweil, of which our troops had previouſly taken poſſeſſion, was ſurrounded & attacked by the enemy with the uteſt vigor; Adjutant-General Ney charged them with the greateſt impetuoſity, and repulſed them. The enemy rallied, returned to the charge, and took the poſt after being four times repulſed; but adjutant-general Ney having rallied his troops attacked, in his turn, and eventually ſucceeded in taking the village. This obſtinate and ſanguinary conflict terminated at nine o'clock in the evening.

"The detachment under the command of General Grenier, which had ſtood off by Weſtberg, did not fall in with the enemy. The detachment under general championet, which had filed off by Limberg, met the enemy at Oberſelters. General Championet attacked, and the enemy retreated to Camberg, where, on their arrival, they covered the plains with their numerous cavalry, and planted their infantry in ambuſcade, in the woods of Wirgen. General Championet, at the head of his infantry, gained poſſeſſion of the heights on the right and left of Camberg, and general Klein, at the head of the 12th dragoons and the 12th chaſſeurs, charged the enemy's cavalry with ſuch impetuoſity, that they were totally routed with dreadful ſlaughter.

"The battle was long and terrible. The enemy left the field of battle covered with dead bodies. Thirty-five waggon load of their wounded have been collected, and 50 priſoners taken, among whom is an officer of diſtinction, and 150 horſes.

"After this defeat the enemy brought freſh troops into the field, apparently to take their revenge; but a brigade of cavalry, and the following corps ſupported the 12th dragoons and 12th chaſſeurs, and ſeveral cannon being diſcharged while their operations were ſuſpended, induced them to prefer a retreat. The conduct of the Republican troops in this battle merits the higheſt eulogium, and entitles them to the gratitude of their country. Gen. Klein diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an eminent degree by his courage and military talents.

"On the 22d General Kleber was informed that the enemy had taken poſts at Friedberg. He ſent orders to General Lefebvre, who was on the left bank of the Wetter, to poſſeſs their advanced guard towards Butzenbach and Griſſenheim, and follow with his own diviſion, and to attack the enemy in front. But one attack them until he was informed of the arrival of General Lefebvre. But the enemy having, in fact perceived this manœuvre, retreated with precipitation, but afterwards rallied and drew up in order between Aſſlenſachſen & and Roſbach. They made prodigious efforts to hinder the diviſion of general Lefebvre's poſts by Aſſlenheim and Griſſenheim, but in ſpite of their reſiſtance, that diviſion aſcended the heights, and there maintained their poſition.

"The advanced guard of the diviſion under Gen. Colaud, commanded by adjutant general Ney, advanced in purſuit of the enemy as far as Oeckſtadt. Gen. Jacopin, at the head of the 43d half brigade of infantry and the 11th regiment of dragoons, marched againſt Friedberg. The gates of that city were forced open, in deſpite of a brisk fire of muſquetry and artillery; and this column, encouraged by its general, the adjutant-general, Lacroix, and citizen Fridebithein, ad de camp to general Colaud, entered the town, drove the enemy from thence, after having killed upwards of 200 men, thirteen pounder and a ſtandard, after having been taken and retaken a number of times they remained with our troops.

"The diviſion of general Colaud and general Bonnard having arrived, the enemy found themſelves preſſed on both ſtanks, and were conſequently to retreat. The adjutant-general Ney, purſued them until night. Beſide the piece of artillery taken at Friedberg, two others were on the plain before that town. The loſs of the enemy in the affairs of the 21ſt and 22d, may be eſtimated at 2000 men, of whom 500, including eight officers, have been made priſoners.

"We have loſt the citizen Rouilly, aid de camp to general Lefebvre, an officer of the greateſt merit, and whoſe zeal and valour could only be exceeded by his modeſty, and the exceſſent qualities of his heart.

"The column commanded by general Grenier fell in with the rear of the enemy behind Homburg. Grenier, at the head of two ſquadrons, attacked, routed and purſued them with impetuoſity. He took 150 priſoners, of whom two are officers. The enemy left ſixty dead upon the field of battle.

"The column commanded by general Championet fooled the enemy at Ehrlen. They were attacked and repulſed, but the ground was diſputed the whole day, and it was not until eight o'clock in the evening that general Championet reached the heights of Konigſtein. The column of general Bernadotte engaged the enemy on the heights of Wiſbaden. They were driven near to Wiſbaden, with the loſs of ſome men killed and wounded, and twenty priſoners of whom one was a captain.

"On the 23d, the army halted to wait for proviſions but in the mean time general Championet inveſted the fort of Konigſtein.

"On the 24th, the army was again on its march. The right wing paſſed the mountains and advanced to the plain of the Main. The left wing after having paſſed the Nidda, took poſition before Frankfort.

"On the 24th the magiſtrates of Frankfort were ſummoned to open the gates of that city. The Auſtrian who were then in garriſon, oppoſed it, ſo that the day was paſſed in deputations from the magiſtrates to us and to the Auſtrian generals. But as the enemy ſeemed diſpoſed to occupy the place, our artillery began to fire at ten o'clock at night. In a ſhort time one quarter of the town was on fire.—The Auſtrians began to offer propoſitions, and a capitulation was ſigned, of which I ſend a copy. On the following morning we entered into Frankfort.

"The troops have fought in all theſe actions with their uſual courage.

(Signed),

"JOURDAN."

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends, that he has juſt received a handſome ſupply of Engliſh

GOODS,

at his ſtore lately imposed by Mr. *Seth Wright*, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms.—Likewiſe a few pieces India Cottons, Bandanno and Sultany Handkerchiefs, by the piece or ſingle yard, Hyſon, Southong and Bohea Teas of the firſt quality, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Coffee, Ginger, Rice, Codfiſh and Cotton Wool.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs WARE.

Northampton, September 14, 1796

Bolter and Delano,

Saddlers & Harneſs Makers.

BEG leave to inform their cuſtomers and the public, that they have removed from their old ſhop oppoſite the Meeting Houſe, to their new erected ſhop a few rods ſouth-weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, where they continue to carry on their buſineſs as uſual, and have now on hand for ſale, a general aſſortment of Saddles and Bridles, Saddle Bags, Portmanteaus, Trunks of all ſizes and different coverings, beſt kind Whale-bone Chaiſe and riding Whips, Horſe Clothing, Stirrups and Spurs; likewiſe a good aſſortment of Braſs and Tina'd furniture for Harneſſes, and almoſt every other article that is generally called for in their line of buſineſs.

They have in addition to the above, erected buildings neceſſary for carrying on the Chaiſe Making buſineſs, and have employed a workman, experienced in ſaid buſineſs, to work in that buſineſs, where will be kept conſtantly for ſale, new and ſecond hand Carriages, old Carriages, repair'd and exchang'd for new; light and convenient carriages to let.——They flatter themſelves that this laſt branch of buſineſs will meet the encouragement of the public; as they pledge themſelves that their work ſhall be done well, but what will be as well executed as at any ſhop in the ſtate, and up on as good terms to the purchaſers: any commands to either of the above branches of buſineſs, will be attended to with fidelity and diſpatch, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

WANTED immediately, a BOY about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Blackſmiths buſineſs.—Application to either of the Subſcribers.

Northampton, Sept. 20. 1796

Samuel Johnſon,

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the CHAISE Making buſineſs, a little north of the court-houſe, Northampton, where Carriages may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. He has a number now on hand, compleate for work.

Sept. 28, 1796.

Selah Norton,

ONCE more calls upon all thoſe whoſe debts are due according to contract, to ſettle up by the firſt day of October next.

Aſhfield, September 6. 1796.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

BY order of Court, to ſatisfy the Executors of Mrs. Newton, Innholder in Hadley, on the firſt Monday in November next, at five of the clock after noon,

WARHUM SMITH, Guardian.

Hadley, 27th September, 1796.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſubſcriber, that he intends preferring a petition to the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont, at their ſeſſion at Rutland in ſaid ſtate, in October next, that an act of inſolvency may be granted him.

THOMAS WOODBURY.

Townſhend, Auguſt 1, 1796. 6 w

THE ſeveral Collectors in the county of Hampſhire who have taxes committed to them to collect, and have not paid the ſame, are hereby notified, that unleſs they compleat their ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, Treaſurer of ſaid county, previous to the next ſitting of the Supreme Judicial Court in this county, warrants of diſtreſs will then be iſſued againſt them.

WM. PYNCHON.

Springfield, Sept. 5, 1796.

The ſubſcribers wiſhes to

inform the public, that they have on hand, and are conſtantly making the beſt of Saliſbury refined IRON—warranted good—on as reaſonable terms as any can be bit.

JOSIAH WHITNEY, and Co.

Pittsfield—1796

ALL *Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by Note or Book, are requeſted to make ſpeedy ſettlement, and payment without further notice, or they will be left in the hands of an Attorney to collect.*

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 14, 1796.

BROKE *into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, the 17th of Auguſt laſt, five young* CATTLE, *viz. four Heifers, and one Steer—one of the Heifers will calve ſoon——The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away about the quickeſt.*

SIMEON ROOT.

Northampton, Sept. 14, 1796.

For Sale

A VALUABLE Farm, ſituated in the town of *Windſor*, two miles from the Meeting Houſe, on the great road leading from *Northampton* to *Williamſtown*, containing one hundred and ninety acres of Land, nearly one hundred acres under good improvement, and well fenced, about thirty acres of intervale on ſaid farm, it is well proportioned for tilling, mowing and paſturing, and for good plenty, and will come handy to the houſe.—Said Farm is exceeding well watered in every part of it.—Alſo, has a good Orchard of about one hundred trees, the greater part of which bear.—Alſo, a good new convenient Dwelling houſe almoſt finiſhed, a good wood houſe and horſe ſtable, and a good hog pen with double roof on it.—Alſo, a good barn 40 feet long, and good ſtables for up at each end of the barn.—Alſo, a ſhed of 70 feet long, runs from the corner of ſaid barn, and a good barn yard well fenced with ſtone wall, alſo, a good ſtream of water, runs forever and winter, very handy to the barn, which never fails.—Alſo, as good a garden as there is in the county, well fenced with ſtone wall and board fence.—Alſo, has a good well of water in the ſhop room, adjoining the houſe.—The ſituation is very convenient for a Tavern, and will be ſold very reaſonable.—Any gentleman wiſhing to purchaſe a good farm for raiſing ſtock, may, for the particulars, inquire of the Subſcriber, now living on the premiſes.

WILLIAM COLE.

Windſor, County of Berkſhire, Sept. 6. 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying one mile eaſt of the meeting houſe in Norwich, on the road leading from thence to Northampton—containing 100 acres—well accommodated with mowing, ploughing, paſturing and orcharding—a conſiderable dwelling houſe—a good barn—2 new cyder houſe, and a new mill, and 100 rods under fence. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

CALEB RICHARDSON.

Norwich, Auguſt 30. 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in *Hawley*, on the county road which leads from Buckland through ſaid Hawley, about two miles from the Meeting-Houſe, containing fifty three acres, about twenty acres under improvement.—For further particulars, enquire of Edmund Longley, Eſq. in Hawley or of Stephen Warner of Buckland.

Hawley, Sept. 12. 1796

For Sale,

A Public Vendue, order'd a license from the Court of Common Pleas, laſt holden in the county of Hampſhire, on Monday next preceding the firſt Tueſday of September inſt. ſo much of the real eſtate where of Farnum White, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, died ſeized, (lying in ſaid Goſhen) as will produce four hundred and fifteen dollars. The vendue will be held on the dwelling houſe of Mr. Nehemiah Ely, innholder in Goſhen aforeſaid, on Wedneſday the nineteenth day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOIS WHITE,
CHENY TAFT, } *Adminiſtrators.*

Goſhen, Sept. 20. 1796

For Sale,

TWO lots of Land in *Hadley*, one of them known by the name of Fort River palture lot, containing nine acres; the other containing fourteen acres, lying on Toole Hadley hill lately owned by Samuel Pierce of ſaid Hadley.—For other particulars enquire of JOSIAH PIERCE of Charlemont.

Charlemont, Sept. 20. 1796.

For Sale,

A SPAN of good HORSES either for the Saddle or Harneſs. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 20. 1796.

Caſh and *Salt*;

and the higheſt price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

at DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96.

The ſubſcriber begs leave

to inform the public, that he carries on the Taylors buſineſs in all its branches—and that he has a univerſal aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable trimmings for mens Cloaths—and Cloths and trimmings of the beſt kind for Regimental Cloaths, both for the infantry and Dragoons,—alſo an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Epaulets, as cheap as can be purchaſed in the county—alſo a final diſpoſal of Dry Goods cheap and faſhionable.

N. B. Wanted a good likely, ſteady, active boy, about 14 years of age as an apprentice to the Taylors buſineſs.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, Sept. 24, 1796

Horſe Strayed or Stolen,

ABOUT the 26th of Auguſt, 1796, from Capt. Lemuel Baxter's in Conway—if ſtrayed, any perſon that will return him to Capt. Baxter's or to Enos Smith of Granby, or give information to either of them ſhall be generouſly rewarded—if ſtolen, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horſe, and TWENTY for the horſe and ſecuring the thief; and neceſſary charges.

The Horſe is four years old, riſing fourteen hands and an half, a dark bay, black ſtrip mane and tail, a ſmall white ſpot in the forehead, carries a handſome head, well formed before, but is rather cloſe ribbed, and has a little ſame in his left hind leg, with a ſmall ſwelling in the thin part of the hamſtring—has been a little lame in his left hind leg, and one ſhoot on—in middling flesh—has not been uſed lately—is worth about SEVENTY DOLLARS.

ENOS SMITH.

September—1796.

CASH paid for RAGS and FISHNET, at THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XL.—] WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1796. [—No. 528.—]

THE FATE OF GENIUS.

GENIUS and Learning, though they ſometimes confer honors, and beget eſteems, are yet, when generally conſidered, not ſuch enviable gifts or acquiſitions as the voice of applauſe, or the whiſpers of approbation would ſeem to indicate.

Senſibility, the concomitant, if not the ſource of Genius, though the fountain of refined delight, is yet but too often the ſpring of intenſeſt diſtreſs, and the poiſon of tranquil pleaſures;—as the cleer brook is muddied, or fwallowed up by the mountain torrent.

He who arrives at ſuperior excellence in any of the fine arts, has perhaps more reaſon to lament his elevation, than to glory in his eminence.—The breeze of public applauſe may be grateful, but the Polar blaſt of Envy is inſupportable.

It may be thought a felicity to him whom Knowledge, Ingenuity, and Perſeverance raiſes above the level of mankind, to have conciliated the favour of Great and Good Men; but friendſhip, ſave with EQUALS, can hardly be laſting. The great can never long confore thoſe whoſe abilities eclipſe their own; and the man of Genius and feeling cannot condeſcend to FLATTER. Unequal friendſhips are like the Boreal Meteors, which this moment blaze in vivid ſplendor, and glow in all the fires of Cobalt, and the next are loſt in night, and blaſted in Darkneſs.

Public favour is not leſs capricious than private friendſhip. It is

"A bird of paſſage, laſt as ſoon as found;

"Now in the Moon preſhap, now under ground."

He whom the voice of the Public exalts to praiſe, the Public voice will conſpire to cenſure.

That man, who, bleſt with Common Senſe, in even and cheerful temper, and capability of diſpoſition, needs not envy the elevation of Genius, or the ſuperiority of Learning and Science, when he ſees the one contemned or neglected, and the other toiling without reward.

Whoever pants for fame, or longs for literary honours, would do well to take a view of the unfortunate fate of ſuch men as have been eminently conſpicuous in the fields of imagination, the region of fancy, or the plains of philoſophy. Ba con lived a life of uneaſineſs and diſtreſs. RAleigh ended his days upon a ſcaffold; the victim of faction. The Learning and Virtue of More could not ſecure a better doom. Spencer—the charming Spencer—whoſe "Fairy Queene" I never read but with increaſe of admiration—died neglected, forſaken, and in want!

The fate of Collins,—one of our greateſt Lyric Poets, and whoſe mental derangement and death are ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the world's neglect,—is thus ſublimely ſhadowed by a pathetic pencil.

"But who is he, whom ſiter garlands grace?
"Lo! his arm yeareth beneath the chilly graſp
"Of ſleepy, faint, and heavy-handed Woe,
"Dark'ning all joy, all proſpect of good,
"All health, all hope, full Melancholy pale
"In drear decay, the fabric of his mind!
"See ſhrill-ring Pity, o'er his fallen ſoul
"Wrings her pale handkef regardleſs of the guide
"That ſlits her ſleps, regardleſs of himſelf,
"Silent, yet wild his languid ſpirit lies,
"The light of thought his wander'd from his eye,
"It glares, but ſees not! Yet this breathing caſe,
"This yet-full ſhr'ler, Nature's gbaſtlieſt form
"(Oh! who would love the lyre?) in all the courſe
"Of Fancy, where, aſtrayſted beauty play'd
"With wildeſt elegance, his ſacred ſhell
"Examour'd ſtruck, and charm'd her various ſoul."

Retirement.

Milton ſold the copy-right of Paradiſe Loſt for fifteen pounds, and finiſhed his life in obſcurity. Dryden lived in poverty, and died in diſtreſs.—Otway, though his end be variouſly related, yet all his Biographers agree in this; that he died prematurely and in want. Lee is ſaid to have died in the ſtreet. Steele lived a life of perpetual warfare with Bailiffs and Catchpoles. Johnſon is ſaid to have died in the Verge of Weſtminſter to relieve its great author, Goldſmith, from the gripe of the law. Fielding lies buried in the Factory's burying ground at Liſbon, without a ſtone to mark the ſpot. Savage died in priſon for a debt of right pounds; and Chatterton—poor neglected Chatterton—ended his life by his own hand! And the great Biographer of the Engliſh Poets has recorded of the inimitable author of Hudibras that, "all that can be ſaid of him (Butler) with certainty, is, that he lived neglected, and died poor!"

Such is the fate of *envied* Genius. But when to penuiſory diſtreſſes are added Schools—ſeparation—for ever! from thoſe upon whom the mind has dwelled with fond endearment, the unfeeling and touching inſults of worldly power and ſavarice, and a long train of ills that permit not to diſtil even the good, the mind of refined ſenſibility, under the preſſure of ſuch evils, muſt greatly ſuffer.

One of the moſt lively, as well as the moſt natural writers in our language, has thus ſpoken of the merit of patient ſuffering:

"There is, ſays he, nothing magnanimous in tearing misfortunes with fortitude when the whole world is looking on: men in ſuch circumſtances will act bravely from motives of vanity: but he whom the world in obſcurity can learn ſilently to bear, without friends to encourage, or applauſe to pity, or even without hope to alleviate his misfortunes, can behave with tranquility and indifference, in truly great, whether Peaſant or Courtier, he deſerves admiration, and ſhould be held up for our imitation and reſpect.

ALBANICUS.

At an exhibition of the Tragedy of Cato, at Stockbon, in the ſtate of New York, on the 16th of August, the following address, written by a gentleman, was delivered to a numerous audience, at the cloſe of the exhibition.

The actors, having met with ſome diſcouragements, from the cenſorious zeal, and religious enthuſiaſm, of a few well meaning people, this addreſs was written as a vindication of the tragedy. In the courſe of it, ſome arguments are uſed, to prove the abſurdity of indulging ſuch miſtaken notions and the miſeries to which they lead.

Moſt honored audience,

WE have now completed our exhibition. Your candor, will doubtleſs enable you to paſs over the imperfections of our performances, without farther criticiſing upon it.

With a few remarks, we ſhall cloſe the buſineſs of the day. The tragedy, which we have had the honor to exhibit, is full of the groſſeſt and ſublimeſt language. We behold the good like Cato, ſtruggling for the liberties and happineſs of his country, until oppreſſed, and over powered by miſfortunes, he is unable to ſupport their mighty weight. By his example, we are taught to ſacrifice every thing, however dear—even life itſelf to our country. How noble is his expreſſion to Portius upon meeting the dead body of his ſon.—

"Behold thy brother, and remember, thy life is not thy own, when Rome demands it."——In the character of Lucius, we contemplate the ſincerity of the purſuit, the moſt exalted friendſhip, which diſcontinances the moſt deplorable, could not conquer. In Sempronius, we realize the character of an Arnald, meeting a juſt and proper puniſhment, for his villainous conduct and treaſonable purpoſes. In Syphax, we ſee the hoary traitor, planning the deſtruction of Cato's caufe; but we alſo ſee, that the hand of juſtice is not long in giving him the reward which his treaſon had merited. In this character of Syphax, we may view that narrowneſs of ſpirit, which renderedſ him blind to the intereſts of his country, and a ſtaff to deſpotiſm and arbitrary power.——In Juba, we may conſider the wiſe African, reſtored, and reſpected to the ſervants of a Roman, and rendered a firm aſſerter of the rights of man.——In Portius, we behold the ſteady temper of the preſerving patriot; and in Marcus, the warmeſt zeal for the cauſe of liberty, which led him to ſacrifice his life in its defence.—But in the characters of Marcus, and Lucia, what an amiable example is preſented to the female ſex. Winning mildneſs, and unaffected wiſdom, adorn the feminine mind—they expreſs virtue and modeſty, which Addiſon ſo beautifully calls the ſacrifity of manners, added grace to their actions, and beauty to their perſons. Through beauty ſome grows familiar to the eye, virtues, like thoſe make human nature ſhine with an enduring luſtre.

Many of the ſcenes repreſented in the Tragedy of Cato, were in ſome meaſure realized in our ſtruggles for freedom and independence; but many of the principal characters concerned in both may well bear a compariſon. We may contemplate the character of a Cato, in the man whom it is Columbia's higheſt boaſt will be ſon.——When ſurrounded by miſfortunes; when no other ſoul than his would have ſunk at the proſpect; behold him calm and ſerene, conquering, like ancient Fabius, by delay, and after encountering the greateſt difficulties, putting us in poſſeſſion of their freedom, which was our natural birthright.

Many were the firm and ready patriots, who conducted the revolution and many were the Marcuſes, who died in their country's cauſe, whoſe memories will long be dear to poſterity. With his breaſt glowing with gratitude—ſhall the free born Columbian point to their tombs, and while grateful tear glittering in his eye, ſhall ſay, "There lies a friend to liberty and honor, the men who dared to combat deſpotiſm, and to oppoſe the tyranny of George the III.——There ſleeps the virtuous men, who, ſcorning coward fear, toiled for our eaſe, and for our ſafety died.——Their names ſhall long endure; their virtues ſhall never be forgotten."

The utility of ſuch productions as tend to promote virtue and enlighten mankind, muſt be generally acknowledged; but in the Tragedy of Cato, the moſt exquiſite feelings of ſenſibility, muſt be excited. Shew me a man, whoſe boſom does not glow with indignation, at the ſecret of the miſfortunes of Marcia men were the ſtarters of Roman liberty.——And I will ſhew you a man deſtitute of the feelings of humanity, and fit to all the fine feelings of a rational creature.

I am fully ſenſible, that there are many well meaning people, whoſe hearts recoil at the idea of imitating ſuch tragical ſcenes, ſuppoſing it to have a direct tendency to vitiate the morals, inſtead of improving the mind. But here ſhall we find our duty to our country more feelingly inculcated?—Or, where ſhall we ſee the baneful effects of ambition more awfully exhibited, that in Cato's tragedy? In brief, to condemn it, proceeds from ſuperſtition.

But there are ſome people in the world, of principles ſtill more rigid, who would willingly deprive young people of the privilege of aſſembling, even for the moſt innocent amuſement.—Forgetting the feelings of their ſymbol days, they would gladly impoſe upon a youth who has juſt launched forth into the world, the inſenſibility of a rock, or of the grey head. This diſpoſition is not only unnatural, but is the height of abſurdity.—A diſpoſition which can only proceed from an enthuſiaſtic bigotry;—from a heart, rendering callous, by the indulgence of a gloomy, ſuperſtitious temper. But how can this be the caſe? Does ſuperſtition, then, ſtill hold her dreary reign in this enlightened age? In this, which is called the age of reaſon? Can there be a perſon, who would be willing to be thought guilty of ſo great an impeachſion?—Or who to heighten the depravity of human nature would openly ſtem himſelf poſſeſſed of a ſpirit of irreligion?—Surely not.—Then what can have attended the reign of ſuperſtition, we have only to conſult the hiſtory of former times to learn:—And can any with theſe ſcenes to be renewed:—Let us look back upon the kingdoms of Europe, during ſeveral of the laſt, and beginning of the preſent centuries!—What a ſhocking picture, does the preſpect afford!—Behold thoſe who profeſs to be the humble followers of the Prince of Peace aſſembled in the temples, dedicated to the exerciſe of their ſuperſtitious ceremonies and forms!—Hear them following ſweet, upon the altar of conſecrated guilt, that every brother ſhall bleed, who refuſes to worſhip the God of mercy, according to their impious tenents!—See them actually building their edifices into execution, and, like madmen, burling fire brands, arrows and death!—Then paule, and ſay,

"If theſe be men, reaſon diſowns them, humanity blaſhes at the name!"

But let us turn our eyes from a ſcene too ſhocking to behold, & with thankful hearts rejoice, that thoſe dark clouds of abſurdity, have not obſcured, our favoured land!—Here we are in quiet poſſeſſion of the rights of men; the enjoyment of our laſt cities both civil and religious.——Whilſt our allies in Europe are contending for freedom, and throwing off the ſhackles, which had been riveted by ſuperſtition, and religious bigotry, peace in America, crowns the ſylvan ſhade. The arts of peace are cultivated, and patronized. Here we have no Cæſar to tyranize over us; and no greedy prieſts to devour the fruits of our induſtry.

An enlarged liberality of ſentiment, pervades the minds of a great part of our nation. This liberality is diſcernable in the ſpirit of religious toleration, which adorns our happy country.—Should this liberality of ſentiment, and this ſpirit of toleration become univerſal, they would accompliſh matters of the higheſt importance in the world. Truth and reaſon, would then burſt forth, with irreſiſtible energy, from the dark clouds of ſuperſtition and bigotry; and diſpel the miſts of error & abſurdity. Peace and harmony would then ariſe, and ſhine from pole to pole; and bring the great family of mankind into the boſhoms of fraternal friendſhip and love.

From the Philadelphia Minerva.

IT is an univerſal and an immutable truth, that every nation has been endowed with the ſmiles of Heaven, with men who have been eſteemed for all thoſe excellent virtues which are looked upon by men as intellectual and grateful to the benefactor Creator, enkindled by the flame of Divinity. This has been the invariable progreſs of nature from the moſt diſtant, uncultivated, and barbarous ages, even to the preſent period of licentiouſneſs and callonny. This, I ſay, has been the gift of nature even amongſt the moſt malignant and turbulent favages. Montezuma, the Mexican prince, was eſteemed for the ſurprizing ſenſibility he poſſeſſed above his ſubjects; his fortitude and perſeverance, in withſtanding the unworthy reproaches of his own people, and the revenge of his neighbours and foreign enemies. Cæſar, Alexander, Hannibal, and Marcellus, who died in their country's cauſe, whoſe memories will long be dear to poſterity. With his breaſt glowing with gratitude—ſhall the free born Columbian point to their tombs, and while grateful tear glittering in his eye, ſhall ſay, "There lies a friend to liberty and honor, the men who dared to combat deſpotiſm, and to oppoſe the tyranny of George the III.——There ſleeps the virtuous men, who, ſcorning coward fear, toiled for our eaſe, and for our ſafety died.——Their names ſhall long endure; their virtues ſhall never be forgotten."

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But there are ſome people in the world, of principles ſtill more rigid, who would willingly deprive young people of the privilege of aſſembling, even for the moſt innocent amuſement.—Forgetting

**General Waſhington*

The following article was only exhibited in the ſtrongeſt point of view the ſpirit of the freedom of the preſs in England, but alſo affords ſome traits by which the characters of parties may be aſcertained.

CAMBRIDGE, (Eng.) July 9.

JOHN HORNE TOOKE, Esquire.

The friends of this gentleman had on Monday the 28th ult. a public dinner at the Crown and Anchor tavern, to celebrate the circumſtance of his having two thouſand eight hundred and nineteen votes at the late election for Weſtminſter.—William Bozville, Eſq. was in the chair. Amongſt the toaſts were the following:

The Independent elections of Weſtminſter.

The Chairman ſaid, we had been told at the Huſtings, that we were tied to a tree—the tree of corruption—he would give us a toaſt,

Pull and pull, and pull again.

Sincerity for the future and juſtice for the paſt.

The birth day of our liberties.

A gentleman delired to give

JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

Mr. Tooke's health being drank with three times three, and great applauſe—the gentleman addreſſed the company to the following effect:

"Gentlemen it is impoſſible to thank you ſufficiently for the honour you have done me. It was very much unexpected by me, becauſe I underſtood that the Stewards would carefully avoid the mentioning of any man's name in this company. We met for principles, which muſt be a matter of perſonal idea of any man or any party; but certainly without injury to the principles which we all hold. I accept, however, your kindneſs, and thank you for the health you have given to the principles of my friends.

"It is totally unneceſſary for me to ſay one word on the approbation of that principle to a company like this, but perhaps it may not be unneceſſary to ſay a word or two for our own comfort. Gentlemen, the reign of corruption you may be aſſured, is coming towards its cloſe. I ought to tell you on what I ground that opinion. I will do ſo in few words; I can. A very little know ledge of our hiſtory will ſhew that thoſe miſfortunes, who principally diſpelled their conduct by terror were ſhipwrecked upon that attempt to govern by terror. A little more than a hundred years ago, the Miniſter of this country and his maſter, the head of the ſtate were both driven by terror only, endeavoured to govern by terror. Succeeding generations, by murdering whom they pleaſed; but themſelves were murdered for the murders they had committed. A different practice and a different Scheme ſucceeded, and thoſe who deſired to be abſolute in this country, not daring to begin with fear, followed up their deſires with the cauſe and the plan of corruption. That corruption is daily almoſt to the dregs, and you have but little now to fear. In the courſe of the American war, Lord North purſued the plan of corruption, and he did it ſo long, that Mr. Pitt found but little remaining to corrupt with, becauſe there was not been in abundance. Unleſs I am miſtaken, it was firſt attempted in the reign of Richard II. and the people of this country were ſo offended at the novelty of the thing, that the man on whom it was conferred was compelled to make an apology to the Houſe of Commons, and get rid of the title. "I am only putting together ſtraws, as the wind blows as well as I do, were afterwards ſeized, and that it was agreed that the relations of Sovereigns ſhall not be among the number. Then followed another order—the order of St. Patrick—and then

the order of Baronet a diminutive of Barron. Upon the establishment of this order a number of persons said they were gentlemen, and they would not become Baronets, and so the force of that corruption then failed in much of its intended effect. They think that we are afraid to die, they cannot long profit by, and therefore now attempted our lives. But that proves to me that they themselves are under the influence of terror. Gentlemen, I am happy that the ingenuity of the Minister was not exhausted here, for he, to carry on his plan, has invented a tax on houses. I am glad he has—by this tax you will know how many houses there are in the country, and if Mr. Pitt will give us a register of the houses keepers, who support him, we shall be able to tell to a unit how many fools there are in the country."

A speedy removal of the stinking Rubbish of the present administration.

The Chairman said he had been desired to give a toast—

The right hand of the People.

An effectual flop to the National Leak.

At the close of the evening Mr. Took said that the Chairman (who from his exertion, was a little hoarse) had desired him to give to the company the following toast; it was the sentiment of Mr. Fox; he should give it in the words of that gentleman—

"Indignation to that Administration who have destroyed more lives in foreign conquest, than Louis the XIVth, and attempted more lives at home than Henry the VIIIth.'

This being drank with three times three, and with rapture,

An Elector whole name we do not know, said as they had drank the universal cause of Liberty, as they did he should be glad if Mr. Horne Tooke would state to the meeting, whether it is confident or within the bounds of a member of Parliament to explain his opinion upon the subject of Parliamentary reform. He understood Mr. Fox did not like Universal suffrage and annual Parliaments; and if Mr. Fox continued an enemy to reform he would remain in a minority. And if Mr. Tooke was an enemy to reform he would remain in a minority also. He wished Mr. Tooke to inform the people how to regain their rights, and exp-l these Ministers.

Mr. Tooke did nothing in the world ever gives me more pleasure than to be called upon as the gentleman has done. It is the manner in which gentlemen should call upon those persons who are their Representatives, who offer to become their Representatives and scrutinizing every sentiment they hold which relates to public Liberty. I am called upon for two things, one, which I can and will do with pleasure, and one which I cannot. As far as relates to myself I am able to do it, and am glad to do it; but when I am called upon to explain the sentiments of a gentleman who is absent, I must beg to be excused. I think the bill, and Hope the bill of Mr. Fox, although there are some things unexplained by him.—However it is possible the motion may arrive when you and I, and all of us, may compel him to explain himself, even if he were not inclined to do so.

The gentleman has supposed, that if I were in Parliament, I no should have continued in a minority. I believe not, for both the Majority and Minority would have been unanimous to hang me. For the means which the people ought to pursue to obtain a reform in Parliament, I say, they ought to pursue any effectual means in their power.

Individuals cannot do much; but, though the means they pursue should produce the most dangerous measures on the part of the minister, they ought not to desist, for liberty may arise out of the ashes.

The privates in the rank.—The convicted patriots of the New South Wales, and the tried patriots all over the world.'

Several Songs were sung, and the evening ended in a very convivial manner.—The company appeared to be very well satisfied with all the occurrences of the day.

COMPLAINING REPUBLICANS.

HOLLAND.

MIDDLEBURG, JUNE 9.

A Fast Day to be kept in this land having been resolved on, a proclamation to that purpose was yesterday issued, and is thus singularly preface d:

The President and Council of Middleburg, to their fellow citizens.

"HEALH AND BROTHERHOOD!

"If we attempt to perfuade you that our city, and our land was not in a precarious situation; that the fundamental doctrines of liberty and equality had already bro'en to a pinacle of loftier, which might forever be fought for in vain—which was! Can we think that the difficulties which the citizens have encountered, being removed, their prosperity was now become perfect; would you not suspect, that we strove to conceal the actual situation of things? would not the confidence which you have in us, quickly change into suspicion and distrust?

Although conquered by a powerful neighbor, third, whose per-nerality, and the blessings of God, third, whose per-nerality, and the blessings of God, third, whose per-nerality, and the blessings of God

POETRY.

LINES

On the death of a British Officer, *mortally wound ed in the 5th January, 1795, in an action with the* French, *on the Banks of the* Waal.

[Written by Mr. SHERIDAN.*]*

SCARCE bath'd the figh, scarce dried the ling'ring tear
Affection pour'd upon a " Brother's bier ;
Another bids bold *Laura's* forrows flow,
As keen in anguish as a sister's woe.
Unknown by me the object of her grief,
I dare not counsel did the ask relief :
Yet, may the with no vain intrusion prove,
To share her grief, for all who shar'd her love.
Yes, gallant victim, in this hateful strife,
Which pride maintains 'gainst man's and freedom's life,
If, quick and sensible to *Laura's* worth,
Thy heart's first comment was affection's birth ;
If thy foul's day rose only in her sight,
And absence was thy clouded spirit's night ;
If 'mid whatever holy tumults thrown,
Thy fairest thoughts still turn'd to her alone ;
If, while ambition fcem'd each aft to move,
Thy fecret hope was *Laura*, peace, and love ;
If fuch thy feelings and thy dying pray'r,
'To with the happiness you could not share ;
Let me with kindred claim thy name revere—
And give thy memory a brother's tear !

But, ah, not tears alone fill *Laura's* eyes !
Refentment kindles with affliction's figh's ;
Infulted patience borrows paffion's breath—
To curse the plotters of thefe feenes of death !
Yes, footh'd to peace, fweet mourner, tranquil be,
And every hath emotion yield to me !
Remembrance fad, and fweet regret be mine !
The wrath of hate, the blow of vengeance mine.
And, oh, by heaven, the hour fhall furely come,

When fell deftroyers, ye fhall meet your doom !
Yes, mifcreant ftarvlings, by the proud diftain
Which honour feels at bale corruption's reign—
By the loud clamour of a nation's woes—
By the ftill pang domeftic forrow knows—
By all that hope has lof, or terror fears—
By *England's* injuries, and *Laura's* tears,
The hour fhall come, when fraud's ftorn triumph paft
A people's vengeance fhall ftrike home at laft !
Then, then, fhall fool remorfe, the ftalled deed,
Who ne'er pollutes the noble foldier's rend,
With dark defpair around the fcaffold—
And not one look deplore the victim's fate.
And while remembrance ftakes this coward frame,
And ftarts of pride contend with inward fhame :
The mute reproach, or execution loud
Of fober juftice, or the feoffing crowd,
Alike fhall hail the ftroke that ends his doom,
And not one look deplore his victim's fate.
Then let the vilany his own'ry and his tomb !
Unto from the hateful feene, dear *Laura* turn ;
And thy low'd friend with milder forrow mourn !
Still dwell upon his fate ! for ftill thou'lt find
The contraft lovely, and 'twill footh thy mind !
Fall'n with the brave, o'er number'd with the
ftain,
His mind, unwounded, calms his body's pain !
Half rais'd, he leans. See friendfhip bending o'er,
But, ah, with looks that promife life no more !
Hopelefs, but not difmay'd, with fearlefs eye
He reads the doom that tells him " he muft die ;"
Lays his brave hand upon his bleeding breaft—
And feels his glory while he feels his reft !
Then yields the tranfient breath which nature gave,
And, fure of prouder life, o'erlooks the grave.
Sweet is the mead that waits his laurell'd bier,
'Tis valour's hope, 'tis honour's prafe dearer,
'Tis friendfhip's manly figh, and gentle beauty's tear !

* *Capt.* NEWTON OGLE. *Aid de camp to Sir* C. GREY. *He perifhed in the Weft Indies—the pride of his family, and delights of all who knew him.*

LONDON, June 20.

OLD BAILEY.

MURDER.

Mary Nott was tried for the wilful murder of the Count de Grigiere Monereze Lloyal, on the 20th of MAY, by miniculy ftabbing him in the fide with a knife, of which wound he died.

It appeared in evidence, that the prifoner had the care of a houfe, which was let out in lodgings, in Monmouth-Court. Whitcomb-ftreet, the front room on the firft floor of which was occupied by the Count. The lodger in the adjoining room not hearing the Count as ufual, had for fevcral months been required after him ; when the prifoner faid, the fuppofed he was gone into the country with a French man and woman, who ufed to call on him, but had not been there fince his abfence, for fhe had not feen him ; that the key was not in his door, and upon looking into the keyhole, fhe obferved the room was juft as fhe had left it.—Another witnefs, who called on the 2d of June to fee the Count, the faid, that he had gone out very early that morning, and that fhe did not expect him home until it was late. Some doubts, however, arifing from his abfence, a lad der was procured, perfectly with the confent of the prifoner, to look into the room of the deceafed ; and upon the perfon's calling down there was a man upon the bed, the cried out, that fhe would not have remained the laft night if fhe had known there was a man dead in the houfe ; and upon which fhe, in fact alarmed the neighbourhood. A fmith was fent for, and the door forced open : the deceafed was found lying on the bed with all his cloaths on but his coat ; he was wrapped up in the bed cloaths, and the pillows covered over his head : there was a great deal of blood in the room, a wound was obferved in the neck, and the body was nearly in a ftate of putrefaction. A woman, who lived in an oppofite houfe, and who had obferved the prifoner let out of the houfe, which occafioned her feeling into the prifoner's room, on the day the murder was fuppofed to have been committed, went up with her at the time the door was opened, and obferved his right hand pocket was turned out, faid, he has been robbed ; to which the prifoner inftantly replied " he did it himfelf ;" upon this witnefs making a fimilar remark that he muft have been murdered, fhe again faid, he did it himfelf ; and upon her noticing a wath hand bafon with fome water in it, tinged with blood as if fome perfon had wathed their hands therein, the prifoner faid, " it is not ftrange, not ftrange at all ; what do you come here to raife fufpicions for." Another neighbour had heard a noife about two o'clock on that day, but could not fay from whence it came. The deceafed was feen coming towards home between twelve and one o'clock, and as he lodged in the next room to the prifoner as early as five, the fuppofition was that the murder had been committed in that time. The furgeon, who examined the body, fware pofitively there was no wound in the fide of the deceafed, but that the raifed fkin, fuppofed to be fuch, was from the putrefaction ; nor would he under take to fay what was the caufe of his death, although a conderable quantity of blood might have iffued from the wound in his neck.

Befides this teftimony, which included all that related to the prifoner, it appeared that the deceafed's portmanteau had been cut : that there was a knife upon the table, which was by no means bloody ; that in his left hand pocket he had a knife and a key, the latter of which opened a drawer, wherein were feveral pieces of French coin and three guineas ; that the deceafed had been poffeffed of a very conliderable property in France, and upon emigrating to this country, an agent in the city had allowed him twenty pounds per month ; but affairs taking fuch a turn there, that payment had been ftopped, and he was to reduced, that a friend had ftepped upon him the loan of four guineas, he having no other cloths than thofe on his back.

The prifoner denied the charge generally, and called three perfons to her character, one of whom faid the was of fo humane a difpofition, that if a worm lay in her way fhe would turn afide rather than do it any injury.

The jury were out of court about half an hour, and then returned a verdict of *Guilty* ; on which the Recorder pronounced fentence, that fhe be executed on Monday morning, and her body delivered for diffection ; fhe is aged 63.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Non ignara mali miferis fuccurrere difco.
VIRGIL.

WAS all the world poffeffed of Uncle Toby's goodnefs, we fhould neither need aflifance of Freemafonry nor eulogies upon charity to ftim ulate to deeds of benevolence. But the clafs is no common whofe hearts compaffion never warmed, fome like the Phariſees, are generous for fame's fake, and fome whom nature hath touched with pity, are modeftly kind though fame cannot trumpet the celeftial act abroad.

The fchool of adverfity, has taught commiferation to many, where nature had omitted the leffon. That benefit feftival which thefe honours Dido prepared for the Trojan Hero and his cauntrades was the offering of a beaft, which had bled with fufferings fimilar to theirs ; the like them was obliged to flee her native country and hazard the perils of unknown feas ; hence their commiferous reception in the court of Carthage, and her obliging attention whether in the royal palace or fportive chafe.

The old fcldier, whofe limbs have been lopped away in battle, or whofe features bear the fears which value gains, divide his laft fhilling or gold of tobacco with an indigent comrade and laments the fcarcity of his ftores ; his fympathetic heart glows with joy when an opportunity offers of relieving a brother whofe wants are more than thefe are effufions of pity which refembled " gentle drops from Heaven." Give me a wooden leg and a foft heart, rather than the georgous trapping of wealth, fecured from the calls of diftrefs by miferly bolts.

There are fome kinds of generofity in the world, which when fubjected to analyfis appear more ludicrous than laudable. In the fervid days of whiggifm, when liberty poles were plenifer than Church fteeples and Bofton harbour was a Teapot, a dead infidels would put the whole town of Bofton into deep and grievous mourning. Say ye memorable patriots, would not you have cudgelled the fame Piftus Attucks for accofting you civilly " on change" whofe name you dared not with fo much fable pomp. Say too ye zealous defenders of equality of the preſent day, would not your coachmen flagellate the fame Sam for entering at your front door, to wham the previous night you had given the fraternal kifs and hailed him brother.

This ftrange, but effential vice is not local ; fhould a number of convicts who had loft one ear and defrauded the pillory of the other, fteal a fhip, flee their country, and be taken by an Algerine Xrhee, fympathy would dart through the United States like electrick fire, and congregations, theatres and cities, would fruitlefs throw in their pence for the relief of thofe poor unfortunate countrymen ! When perhaps half the doners had daily denied, indigent and deferving neighbors of requefted alms, or delayed creditors, the payment of juft debts.

The French are fignalizing themfelves by deeds of benevolence, the gift of liberty is held forth to Italy and Germany and they are lunched into exiftence, it is expected may be the refult of their mighty donation will prove too heavy, even for the brawney Flemings and they will exclaim, " Ah the galling yoke of liberty."

THE HERMIT.

The fubfcriber begs leave

to inform the public, that he carries on the Taylors bufinefs in all its branches—and that he has a univerſal aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable trimmings for Coats—and Cloaths and trimmings of the beſt kind for Regimental Cloaths, both for the infantry and Dragoons,—alſo an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Epaulets, as cheap as can be purchaſed in the country—alſo a ſmall aſſortment of Dry Goods cheap and faſhionable.

N. B. Wanted a good likely, ſteady, active boy, about 14 years of age as an apprentice to the Taylors buſineſs.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, Sept. 24, 1796.

LIST of LETTERS, REMAINING in the *POST OFFICE*—NORTHAMPTON, October 1, 1796.

OBADIAH ABBEY, Partridgefield—Dean Bangs, merchant, Norwich—Moſes Buſſell, Hadley—Feller Barnard Northampton—Thomas Barbank, Granville—William Burns, Southadley—Francis Baxter, Amherſt—James Ball, Hatfield—Daniel Cole, Hadley, 3—Samuel Clark, Middlefield—William Cowley, Granville—John Clark, Southadley—Meſſrs. Church & Clark, merchants, Sunderland—Samuel Cooke, New-Salem—Jaſon Chapin, Wilbraham—Elihu Clap, Northampton—Capt. Thomas Durant, Middlefield—Dr. Elihu Dwight, Southadley—Samuel Dickinſon, Deerfield—Ram Elhop, Weſtampton—Oliver Fair, Northampton—Thomas S. Fullerton, merchant, Cheſter—Jeremiah Gridley, Charlemont—Titus Simeon Goodman, merchants, Southadley—Mis. Margeret Hatsis, Northampton—Aaron Hewet, Granby—Col. Benjamin Hunting, Southampton—Park Holland, Eſq. Belcher, 2—John Hyers, Northampton, 3—Samuel Phillip and Caleb Jones, Middlefield—Capt. Thomas Johnſon, Ara ſhua, Middlefield—Capt. Oliver Lyman, Norwich—Nehemiah Lamard, New-Salem—Meſſrs. Arms and Merrill, Charlemont—Joſeph Nash, Rowe—Maj. David Mack, Middlefield—Ezekiel Olds, South-Hadley—Hoaz Pepper, Ware—Miſs Lois Parſons, Eaſtampton—Mrs. Delia Porter, Hadley—Cotton Partridge, Hatfield—Rev. Daniel Potter, Aſhfield—David Smith, Northampton—Col. Samuel Sleper Blanford—Benjamin Smith, merchant, Hadley—Abſalom Smolwell, Northampton, 2—John Stebbins, do.——Iſrael Smith, Made, Middlefield—John Strong, Southampton—Eleazer Slocum, merchant, Granville—Daniel Spooner, Heath—Meſſrs. Stebbins & Snow, merchants, Southadley—Joſeph Taylar, do.——Capt. Elihu Town, Warehouſe-William Tompſon, merchant, Monſon—Oliver Weller, jun. Northampton—Aaron Wright, do.——Samuel Woodward, 2d.—John Wells, jun. Shelburn—Thomas Hedge, Leverett—William Wait, Southadley——Joſhua Leonard, do.—Jeſſe Wolcott, Weſt-Springfield—Eli Warner, Granby—Abner Lamſh, Northampton, Connecticut River—New-England.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Poſt Office, are deſired to make immediate payment.

Harmony Lodge Inſtallation, &c.

THE Brethren of the ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted MASONS, are hereby informed, that HARMONY LODGE, at Northfield, will be conſtituted in due form and conſecrated, and the Maſter inſtalled in the Right Worſhipful Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maſſachuſetts, on Thurſday the 27th inſt.—The Officers and Brethren of HARMONY LODGE will be happy in the company of ſuch brethren as can and will attend on that day.—The Brethren are requeſted to meet at the Hall in the houſe of Brother *Haughton*, preciſely at ten o'clock—the proceſſion will move to the meeting houſe at twelve.

SAMUEL BROWN, Secr'y. of Harmony Lodge.

Note.—The Brethren are requeſted to bring their aprons along.

TICKETS may be had of Brother *Haughton*, at 7/6 each.

Northfield, October 3, 1796.

The ſubſcriber being ap-

pointed Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ISRAEL HOBART, Eſq. late of Conway, deceaſed, and having accepted that truſt, Hereby requeſts all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement, as ſoon as may be, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM BILLINGS.

Conway, October 1, 1796.

The ſubſcriber, by the Hon-

ourable JUDGE OF PROBATE, for the County of *Hampſhire*, being appointed and having accepted the truſt the firſt Tueſday of September laſt, ſo much of the eſtate of ISRAEL HOBART, late of *South-Hadley*, deceaſed : Hereby calls on all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH HODMAN, jun. Admin'r.

N. B. He wiſhes regret s to attend, as he is determined aggreably to his duty, by law, to collect the debts due to the eſtate of the deceaſed, with all due diligence and diſpatch.

Williamſburgh, October 3, 1796.

The ſubſcribers wiſhes to

inform the public, that they have on hand, and are conſtantly making the beſt of Sadlbury refined IRON—warranted good—on as reaſonable terms as any can be had.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, and Co.

Pittsfield—1796.

ALL Perſons indebted to me the ſubſcriber, either by Book or Note, are requeſted to make ſpeedy ſettlement, and payment without further notice, or they will be left in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamſburgh, Sept. 14, 1796.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

BY order of Court, ſo much of TIMOTHY MARSH'S home-lot in Hadley, as will fetch SEVENTY NINE DOLLARS—at the houſe of Mrs. NEWTON, Innholder in Hadley, on the firſt Monday in November next, at ſix of the clock after noon.

WARHAM SMITH, Guardian.

Hadley, 29th September, 1796.

Samuel Johnſon,

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the CHAISE-Making buſineſs, a little north of the court-houſe, Northampton, where Carriages may be had on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. HE has a number now on hand, complete for market.

Sept. 28, 1796.

Selah Norton,

ONCE more calls upon all thoſe whoſe debts are due according to contract, to ſettle up by the firſt day of October next.

Aſhfield, September 6, 1796.

Bolter and Delano,

Saddlers & Harneſs Makers.

BEG leave to inform their cuſtomers and the public, that they have remov'd from their ſhop oppoſite the Meeting Houſe, to their newly erected ſhop a few rods ſouth-weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, where they continue to carry on their buſineſs as uſual, and have on hand for ſale, a general aſſortment of Saddles and Bridles, Saddle Bags, Portmanteaus, Trunks of all ſizes and different coverings, beſt kind Whale bone Chaiſe and riding Whips, Plated Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs ; likewiſe a good aſſortment of Braſs and Tin'd furniture for Harneſſes, and almoſt every other article that is generally called for in their line of buſineſs.

They have in addition to the above, erected Billiings neceſſary for carrying on the Chaiſe Making buſineſs, and have employed a workman, experienced and approved of, to work in that buſineſs ; here they will be kept conſtantly for ſale, new and ſecond hand Carriages, alſo Carriages, repair'd and exchang'd for new ; light and convenient carriages to let.——They flatter themſelves that this laſt branch of buſineſs will meet the encouragement of the public ; as they pledge themſelves that no work will be turn'd off, but what will be well executed, as to any ſhop in the ſtate, and upon as good terms to the purchaſers : any contracts in either of the above branches of buſineſs, will be attended to with fidelity and diſpatch, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

WANTED immediately, a BOY about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Blackſmiths buſineſs—Likewiſe, one at the Chaiſe Making buſineſs about the ſame age.

Take Notice !

ALL Perſons indebted to me the ſubſcriber, whoſe Accounts are one year ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

ALL thoſe accounts which are not ſettled by the firſt day of January next, will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice.

ISSACHAR SAMPSON.

Worthington, Sept. 30, 1796.

TO be let, by the ſubſcri-

ber, in the center of *Northampton*, a large DWELLING, convenient for two Families——for particulars, Enquire of MOSES WRIGHT.

Sept. 5, 1796.

Caſh and *Salt* ;

And the higheſt price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

BY DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96

For Sale,

A Farm lying one mile eaſt of the meeting-houſe in Norwich, on the road leading from Norwich to Northampton—containing 100 acres—well accommodated with mowing, ploughing, paſturing and orcharding—a comfortable dwelling houſe—a good barn—a new cyder houſe, and a new mill, and preſs under it.——For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

CALEB RICHARDSON.

Norwich, Auguſt 30, 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Hadley, on the county road which leads from Buckland through Eaſt Hawley, about two miles from the meeting houſe, containing ninety-three acres, about twenty acres under improvement.——For further particulars, enquire of Ichabod Longley, Eſq. in Hawley or Stephen Warner of Buckland.

Hadley, Sept. 12, 1796

For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, under a licence from the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in the county of Hampſhire, on Monday next preceding the firſt Tueſday of September laſt, ſo much of the real eſtate whereof Ephraim White, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, died ſeized, (lying in ſaid Goſhen) as will produce four hundred and fifteen dollars. The vendue will be holden at the dwelling houſe of Nehemiah May, innholder in Goſhen aforeſaid, on Wedneſday the nineteenth day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOB WHITE,
CHENY TAFT, } *Adminiſtrators.*

Goſhen, Sept. 20, 1796

For Sale,

A SPAN of good HORSES either for the Saddle or Harneſs. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 20, 1796.

For Sale,

TWO lots of Land in *Hadley*, one of them known by the name of Fort River paſture lot, containing nine acres ; the other containing fourteen acres, lying on Tinker Hill—ſaid lots laſtly owned by Samuel Pierce of ſaid Hadley.——For further particulars enquire of JOSIAH PIERCE of Charlemont.

Charlemont, Sept. 20. 1796.

Horſe Strayed or Stolen,

ABOUT the 26th of Auguſt, 1796, from the ſubſcriber Lemuel Banifter's in Conway——if ſtrayed, any perſon that will return him to Capt. Banifter, or to Enos Smith of Granby, or give information to either of them ſhall be genetoufly rewarded——if ſtolen, ſhall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horſe, or TWENTY for the horſe and ſecuring the thief ; and neceſſary charges.

The Horſe is four years old, rung fourteen hands and an half, a bout the knee joint——bald face, ſmall——in middling flefh——has not been uſed to ride——is worth about SEVENTY DOLLARS.

ENOS SMITH.

September—1796.

Hampſhire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1796. [—No. 529—]

SITUATION of the WORLD.

☞ *Much information in a ſmall ſpace.*

PERSIA.

THE ſituation of this empire is almoſt wholly unknown to the American reader.—Though eſcaping general peace, it is not free from the inroads of " *the Scenarcats of the North* ;" whoſe troops have lately carried by ſtorm the city of *Derbent*, and *Bender Abaſſi*, on the Perſian Gulph, and conquered four provinces.—The Perſians unable to raiſe ſo formidable an invaſion, has ſued for Peace, and a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities have taken place, until the will of the Court of *Petersburg* is known. The city of *Derbent* was captured by *Peter the Great* in 1722, and afterwards reſtored to the *Perſians*.—It lies on the ſhore of a wall which once extended from the *Caſpian* to the *Black* Sea.

IN THE *TURKISH EMPIRE.*

The French have gained a great aſcendency—the Ambaſſador of the Republic has received the moſt ſignal marks of dignified reſpect, and French officers are ſtationed throughout the maritime parts of the Empire. A rupture between the *Porte* and *Ruſſia* has been long threatened, and long expected ; but the Turkiſh miniſtry have declared that the vaſt preparations they have made, were for the coaſt of *Syria*, againſt the revolted *Sacha of Acre*. The Turks are preparing a conſiderable maritime force. The Porte has demanded, and he is as active as ambitious. He has expreſsly forbidden the reſidence of the French emigrantsin his kingdom.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

It is well known, is engaged in a bloody and expenſive War with *France*. Its immenſe armies are ſtiling before the French in every part. Compoſed of various eſtates and kingdoms, it is ever liable to diſcord and animoſity.——Several of the individual eſtates have made peace ; and it is ſaid, the Grand Imperial Diet contemplates a negotiation to obtain the ſame end. She has loſt a great number of her poſſeſſions ; and it muſt unqueſtionably cede ſome of them to the French republic, before it will relinquiſh the conqueſts it has made. She will have to encounter another diſaſter, for *Hungary*, from which the *Houſe of Auſtria* gains its principal revenue, threaten to profit by the weakened ſtate of the Empire, and to demand an amelioreting, if not an intire ſuppreſſion of its heavy taxes and ſubſidies. We need not go further in our ſtatements—daily details tell the fate of *Auſtria*.

HAMBURG

It is ſaid is threatened with a viſit by the *French* ; in the ſame manner and on the ſame grounds, as that on *Leghorn*. This event is greatly dreaded in *England*, and ſhould it happen, would be the ſevereſt blow that could be ſtruck againſt the commercial intereſts of *Great Britain*. The Senate has received an agreet from *Paris* ; has feet a Burgo maſter there ; and appears to be on friendly terms with the Republic.

THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC

Next merits attention. Groaning under a long ſeverſtude, it is regaining its ancient liberty, and the new government is buſily engaged in organizing its adminiſtration, and bringing " order out of confuſion."—The influence of the French in their councils is great, and is ſo ſuppoſed by many, that the army of *Pichegrue* ille oversees the deliberations of the Aſſembly. 25,000 men in *Holland*, but they are in *Dutch* pay. The armed force of the Republic is reſpectable ; the Navy is thus diſtributed ; the ſquadron gone to the *Weſt Indies* under Admiral Braam, conſiſts of 36 ſhips of 36 guns, one frigate of 44, two of 36, and four corvets. There are in the *Texel* under the command of Admiral Winter, two ſhips of 74 guns, four of 66, one of 56, two ſloops of 44, eight frigates or corvets, of from 36 to 20 guns, and fixteen ſhips of war of leſs than 20 guns.—There are building, or repairing, in the different dock-yards of the *Batavian Republic*, two ſhips of 74 guns, four of 66, one of 56. The Dutch have beſides, 2 frigates of 56 guns, and 17 ſmaller ſhips of war. The nation at any time can fit forth fifteen ſail of the line, and two frigates on the coaſt of Norway to maintain the rights of neutral nations. It is ſaid the *King of Denmark*, in concert with the *King of Pruſſia*, has in contemplation the ſeizure of ſome northern Germaneports.

POLAND

Is no more. On the 9th July laſt, the Count Ives Hoyn Commiſſioner of the King of *Pruſſia*, received the oath of homage, and allegiance from the deputies of the eſtate of *Poland*, aſſembled at the Palace of *Warſaw*. The ſpeech of the Commiſſioner on this occaſion is curioſity.——Hepaints in glowing colours the calamities which have for many years afflicted *Poland*, under a *Republican* and conſtitution given to the kingdom, by the unſolicited reſpect in *Pruſſia* as a *Monarchy*.——He then adverts the Clergy, Nobility, Repreſentatives of the cities, and Peaſantry, that they ſhall be ſecured in their rights.—" Such" ſays he, " are the liberal and benevolent deſigns of the king, my maſter.——If reſiſted will experience this in particular, while tranquility and bleſſings will henceforth ſucceed the miſeries of blood. Such a condition can and will your country acquire, if you all co-operate each in his ſphere. Pledge yourſelves, therefore, by a ſolemn oath, in the face of the divinity, the Lord of Kings and ſubjects !" We hear nothing of the unfortunate STANISLAUS.

PRUSSIA.

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RUSSIA.

This vaſt empire eſtains the double condition of WAR and PEACE. While it is *actually* fighting a ſmall ſquadron in the Engliſh Britiſh ſeas, is alſo ſtanding, attacking *Perſia*—while compleating the ſubjugation of *Poland*—and interfering in the concerns of *Sweden* ; it ſtill aſſumes a tranquil poſition at home—and its immenſe landings, ſtates and provinces, feature feel that their Empreſs is connected with any foreign heath whatever.——It is true the late *Ambaſſador to the Imperial Diet*, that her troops are ready to march againſt *France*, but her Majeſty, by her conſtant, ſays, ſhe renders a more active and efficient ſervice to the coalition, by attacking *Perſia* ; where her arms have overturn the provinces on the *Caſpian ſea*. She threatens *South Pruſſia, ſlatterly a part of Poland* and *Weſt-Gallicia* ſtill on arms, to ſecure the boon that *Auſtria* and *Pruſſia* ſhall not become too powerful. The Empreſs and the King of *Pruſſia*, A witty writer aſſemble ſaber thus to caricature between the *Empreſs* and *Frederick*, to be able of the monber of the two cats—the latter chaſing ſome poſſeſſions which they could not agree about dividing, aſked the former to become arbitrator.——The very *judiciouſly* determines alternately the things in the ſcale, in order to adjudicate impartial juſtice, and at length retains the remainders, for the trouble of ending the difference. In the affairs of *Sweden* ſhe eſtames an extraordinary poſition.——Not content with regulating empires, ſhe deſcends to the domeſtic reſidence of *Kings*, and penetrates in their familial engagements. The young *King of Sweden* has been from time betrothed to a German Princeſs ; but the Empreſs has threatened him with her reſpentment, if the alliance is conſummated.—he pleads, that by an agreement between the *Empreſs* and the *King of Sweden*, the perfect March was obliged to observe a *Dumb ſervice of Boy ſo* ; and the ſoſtils on the fulfilment of this obligation.——A meeting between the parties is to take place on the frontiers, and the Empreſs offers to give the *to-be diſappointed lady*, a ſettlement equal to the Queen Dowager of *Sweden*. We cannot but expreſs our diſguſt at the moſt impudent attacks on that Mr. Burke calls " *the Rights of Kings*," on record. The Empreſs has a large ſtanding army, eſtimated, it is ſaid, for the Swediſh, in her late ſtatement, at 60,000 men, but ſhe is ſuppoſed by many, that the army of *Byrzeauille* oversees the deliberations of the Aſſembly. 25,000 men in *Holland*, but they are in *Dutch* pay. The armed force of the Republic is reſpectable ; the Navy is thus diſtributed ; the ſquadron gone to the *Weſt Indies* under Admiral Braam, conſiſts of 36 ſhips of 36 guns, one frigate of 44, two of 36, and four corvets. There are in the *Texel* under the command of Admiral Winter, two ſhips of 74 guns, four of 66, one of 56, two ſloops of 44, eight frigats or corvets, of from 36 to 20 guns, and fixteen ſhips of war of leſs than 20 guns.—There are building, or repairing, in the different dock-yards of the *Batavian Republic*, two ſhips of 74 guns, four of 66, one of 56. The Dutch have beſides, 2 frigates of 56 guns, and 17 ſmaller ſhips of war. The nation at any time can fit forth fifteen ſail of the line, and two frigates on the coaſt of Norway to maintain the rights of neutral nations. It is ſaid the *King of Denmark*, in concert with the *King of Pruſſia*, has in contemplation the ſeizure of ſome northern Germaneports.

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THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE,

It is well known, is engaged in a bloody and expenſive War with *France*. Its immenſe armies are ſtiling before the French in every part. Compoſed of various eſtates and kingdoms, it is ever liable to diſcord and animoſity.——Several of the individual eſtates have made peace ; and it is ſaid, the Grand Imperial Diet contemplates a negotiation to obtain the ſame end. She has loſt a great number of her poſſeſſions ; and it muſt unqueſtionably cede ſome of them to the French republic, before it will relinquiſh the conqueſts it has made. She will have to encounter another diſaſter, for *Hungary*, from which the *Houſe of Auſtria* gains its principal revenue, threaten to profit by the weakened ſtate of the Empire, and to demand an amelioreting, if not an intire ſuppreſſion of its heavy taxes and ſubſidies. We need not go further in our ſtatements—daily details tell the fate of *Auſtria*.

HAMBURG

It is ſaid is threatened with a viſit by the *French* ; in the ſame manner and on the ſame grounds, as that on *Leghorn*. This event is greatly dreaded in *England*, and ſhould it happen, would be the ſevereſt blow that could be ſtruck againſt the commercial intereſts of *Great Britain*. The Senate has received an agreet from *Paris* ; has feet a Burgo maſter there ; and appears to be on friendly terms with the Republic.

THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC

Next merits attention. Groaning under a long ſeverſtude, it is regaining its ancient liberty, and the new government is buſily engaged in organizing its adminiſtration, and bringing " order out of confuſion."—The influence of the French in their councils is great, and is ſo ſuppoſed by many, that the army of *Byrzeauille* oversees the deliberations of the Aſſembly. 25,000 men in *Holland*, but they are in *Dutch* pay. The armed force of the Republic is reſpectable ; the Navy is thus diſtributed ; the ſquadron gone to the *Weſt Indies* under Admiral Braam, conſiſts of 36 ſhips of 36 guns, one frigate of 44, two of 36, and four corvets. There are in the *Texel* under the command of Admiral Winter, two ſhips of 74 guns, four of 66, one of 56, two ſloops of 44, eight frigats or corvets, of from 36 to 20 guns, and fixteen ſhips of war of leſs than 20 guns.—There are building, or repairing, in the different dock-yards of the *Batavian Republic*, two ſhips of 74 guns, four of 66, one of 56. The Dutch have beſides, 2 frigates of 56 guns, and 17 ſmaller ſhips of war. The nation at any time can fit forth fifteen ſail of the line, and two frigates on the coaſt of Norway to maintain the rights of neutral nations. It is ſaid the *King of Denmark*, in concert with the *King of Pruſſia*, has in contemplation the ſeizure of ſome northern Germaneports.

THE WEST-INDIES.

It is intereſting to the *Columbian* public and to the many emigrant coloniſts in the *United States*, to be made acquainted with the ſtate of affairs in the *Weſt Indies* ; but accounts from thence are ſo contradictory, and told ſo frequently to anſwer the purpoſes of ſpeculation, that a correct ſtatement is next to an impoſſibility. Warlike operations are ſuſpended for the preſent.——After the reduction of *St. Lucie*, and the brigands in *Grenada* and *St. Vincents*, it was thought the Britiſh forces would proceed againſt *Guadaloupe* ; but ſuch were the loſſes ſuſtained by the Engliſh, by ſickneſs and in action ; and ſuch the ſtrength of VICTOR HUGUES, that the enterprize was abandoned for the preſent, and reinforcements from *Europe* ſolicited. In addition to this, the Britiſh are not ſatisfied with the General officers ; ABERCROMBIE is out of health, and the others have no efficiency. We do not ſee, among our European accounts, that the reinforcements deſired, were in any ſtate of active preparations. Indeed the *Weſt Indies* ſeem to be the laſt place where they can be prevailed on to go, certainly with *Fayal* in the play, " *the all the while*." It cannot be doubted, however, that the Britiſh will make an attempt on *Guadaloupe* ſhortly, if they periſh in it——except indeed that Admiral Rodney's ſquadron, which is ſaid to have troops on board, ſhould call their attention to the defence of their own iſlands. The Britiſh have made ſeveral captures in *Hiſpaniola* lately, and the Spaniards are ſaid to have aſſiſted them. Tranquility is reſtored in *Jamaica*, and the Maroons exterminated.—Many of them are ſent to *Nova Scotia*. A French paper of a recent date, ſays, " *France* poſſeſſes at this moment but three colonies in the *Weſt Indies*, *Guadaloupe*, *Cayenne*, and part of *St. Domingo*.——The parts poſſeſſed by the Engliſh in this latter iſland, are that formerly called *Grand Anſe*, comprehending *Irvein, Jbrbieux, Cape Dame Marie, Jeremie* and *Cayemites*. They have alſo *Port au Prince, la Croix des Bouquets, la Marthelaix, Port Archatrayer, St. Marc* and the Mole, in all 10 in parihes. The French have forty-ſeven or forty-eight. In this number are the pariſhes of the north part of the iſland, which, before the reſolution were the moſt opulent in the colony.——Notwithſtanding the ſuperiority in point of number, of the French pariſhes, the writer ſays, the Engliſh produce four times as much ; and this is owing to their having the neg

hat ichas been impoſſible to ſay you an earlier account. A few days ſince the reinforcement of 20,000 men which the Auſtrian Army of the Rhine had ſent to the army of Italy arrived, which ſhine had ſent to the army of Italy arrived, which joined to their numerous recruits, and to a conſiderable number of battalions diſpatched from the interior of Germany, rendered this army extremely formidable. It was the general opinion that the Auſtrians would ſoon be in Milan.

The 11th, at three in the morning, the diviſion of General Maſſena was attacked by a very numerous force; it was obliged to abandon the intrenchments of Capona—at the ſame inſtant, a diviſion of 15000 Auſtrians ſurpris'd the diviſion of Gen. Soret, attaks, & ſeiz'd upon this important poſt. The Gen. of brigade, Guieux, with 600 men of the 15th half brigade of light infantry, entrenched themſelves in a large houſe at Salo, from which they beat off all the efforts of the enemy, who ſurrounded it on all ſides—the Gen. of brigade, Rufea was wounded. With a part of this diviſion ſurrounded General Guieux at Salo, another part paſſed Breſcia, ſurpriſed the French troops who were there, made priſoners of four companies, which I had left there, eighty men belonging to the 25th regiment of Chaſſeurs, two generals, and ſeveral ſuperior officers who were at reſt there.

The diviſion of Gen. Soret who were deſtined to cover Breſcia made its retreat towards Defenzano—In this difficult ſituation, preſſed by a numerous army, whoſe advantages had neceſſarily emboldened it, I perceived it was neceſſary to adopt an extenſive plan. The enemy, in order to ſurprize the Tyrol, by Breſcia and the Adige, placed one in its centre of the Republican army was too weak to face the two diviſions of the enemy, it was able to engage each of them ſeparately, and by my poſition, I found myſelf placed between them—it was therefore practicable for me, by retrograding rapidly to ſurround the diviſion of the enemy, which deſcended the Tyrol by Breſcia, to cut it off from the reſt, to overwhelm it, and from priſoners, of which I ſent General St. Hilaire to conduct with General Guieux, and to attack a column of the enemy which was at Gavardo, in order to preſerve the route to the Tyrol open—this I effected—from five columns, we deſtroyed the enemy and took 1800 priſoners.

During the whole of the 13th, Wormſer was employed in collecting the wrecks of his army, in forwarding his Reſerve, in drawing all poſſible aſſiſtance from Mantua, in ranging his troops in line of battle in the plain, behind the village of Roverbella, which he poſſeſſed his left; the fate of Italy was not yet decided—he embodied a corps of 25,000, and thought it in his power ſtill to balance the fate of affairs.

On my ſide, I gave orders to unite all the columns of the army; I propoſed myſelf to Lonado, to determine what troops I could draw from thence, but what was my aſtoniſhment, on entering that place, to receive a flag which ſummoned the commanding officer at Lonado to ſurrender becauſe, as he obſerved, we were ſurrounded on every ſide. In fact, the different Velettes of Cavalry informed me that ſeveral different columns of the enemy were very near our advanced guard, and that the rout from Breſcia to Lonado was already intercepted at the Pont St. Marco; I then perceived that this might be only the wrecks of the broken diviſion, which having ſtayed a long time, and now being united, were endeavouring to effect a paſſage—The circumſtance was truly embarraſſing, I had at Lonado ſcarcely 12,000 men, I ſent for the officer who had brought the flag of truce, bandaged his eyes to be removed from his eyes, and told him that if his general had the temerity to think of taking the Chief of the Army of Italy, he had nothing more to do than to advance, that he muſt know that I was at Lonado, ſince it was well known that the Republican Army was there, that all the generals, officers, and commanding officers of diviſions were reſponſible for the perſonal inſult he had offered me; I then declared to him that if in eight minutes his diviſion had not laid down their arms, I would not give quarters to any one—the officer appeared very much aſtoniſhed to find me there, and in an inſtant after the whole of his column laid down their arms to a ſmall army, conſiſting of two pieces of artillery, and fifty cavalry—it came from Gavardo and were ſeeking an opening to eſcape, being unable to eſcape in the morning, by Salo, they were endeavouring to effect it by Lodana.

The 18th at day light we found ourſelves in poſſeſſion of the enemy; it was now 8 o'clock in the morning, and none of the army ſtirring, I ordered a retrograde movement to all the army, in order to draw the enemy towards us, until the diviſion of Gen. Sernicer, which I expected every inſtant, ſhould arrive from Marcaria, when I ſhould endeavour to turn the whole left of Marmolier. This movement was attended to part with ſucceſs—Wormſer extended which was expected from it—in order to obſerve our rear; the inſtant we perceived the diviſion of Gen. Sernicer, commanded by Gen Florella, which arrived the left, I ordered adjutant general Verdi ere to attack a redoubt which the enemy had conſtructed in the middle of the plain to oppoſe their left, I charged myſelf with Marmont's chief of brigade, with fifteen pieces of light artillery and by this fire alone, to oblige the enemy to abandon to us, this intrenching poſt; after a very warm cannonade the left of the enemy were in compleat retreat. Augereau attacked the centre of the enemy, which was ſupported by the troops of Seagenor; Maſſena attacked the right, adjutant general Leclerc, at the head of the 5th half brigade, attached to the relief of the 5th half brigade. All the cavalry under the command of Gen. Beaumont, marched up on the right, to ſupport the light artillery and infantry; we were every where victorious; every where obtained the moſt complete ſucceſs.

We took from the enemy 18 pieces of cannon, 120 ammunition waggons. Their loſs amounts to 2000 killed and taken; they were completely routed, but our troops harraſſed by fatigue, could not purſue them more than three leagues; adjutant-general Fronin was killed; this brave man died fasing the enemy.

Thus you behold in five days another campaign terminated, with a victory in five days twenty pieces of field artillery, all his infantry with waggons, from twelve to *fifteen thouſand* priſoners, ſix thouſand killed or wounded, and almoſt all the flags which arrived from the Rhine. Independently which a great part of the army are encamped about, which we expect will be purſued, and which will be taken, or deſtroyed in the mountains, all the ſoldiers, officers and generals, have, in this difficult circumſtance, diſplayed the utmoſt bravery. *(Signed)* BUONAPARTE.

ARMY of SAMBRE and MEUSE.

The General of Diviſon, KLEBER, Command-*ant par Interim*, of the Army of *Sambre and Meuſe* to the Directory.

Headquarters, at Ratzberg,
28 *Thermidor, An.* 4.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

The Courier intended to have ſet off this day yeſterday, but having been able to depart, owing to ſome contrary circumſtances, I preſt of this delay to give you the details of the taking of Bamberg.

The advance guard of General Grenier having the ſmalleſt diſtance to march, were firſt before the place. It was occupied by a battalion and ſever al ſquadrons of the Enemy, who made a feint of falling back at the approach of our troops, and ſuffered them paſſe to enter. Then their Cavalry advanced from ſeveral ſtreets and ſurrounded in an inſtant the French who had advanced with too much confidence. The action began and became terrible. On another quarter, General Klein at the head of fifty Dragoons alſo entered the City, in ſuppoſed ſecurity as he ſaw French troops before him, but he was likewiſe ſurrounded and conſtrained to cut his way thro' the enemy infinitely ſuperior in number. As he was then with his brilliant conduct at French valour triumphed, and the enemy fled.

Broc, chief d'eſcadron, in the 2d Regiment of dragoons, after receiving ſeveral wounds from a Sabre, fell into the power of the enemy. The two ſquadrons that he commanded, like him, gave proofs of the greateſt courage. We have found in Bamberg from 15 to 600 quintals of grain and conſiderable magazine of oats.

The army of Sambre and Meuſe has, within two months taken 622 pieces of Cannon, 2000 ſoſils and a number of Colours—alſo, proviſions and clothing eſtimated at near two millions.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) KLEBER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARIS JOURNALS OF THE 31ſt ULT.

The French, conquerors of Italy, will long have to ſecure themſelves againſt the reſentment of a ſuperſtitious and vindictive people. They write from Nice, that the ſecretary of the French commiſſary, at Oneglia, and ſeveral French ſoldiers were aſſaſſinated in the night, and their bodies were found in a cellar, where they had lain ſome days; but nobody has been able to diſcover the aſſaſſins.

The ſyſtem of terror, which has juſt been removed at Meſſina, where various murders have been committed, has alſo occaſioned ſimilar ecenomities at Aſtes, Taraſſon, and other places. The commiſſary of the executive power at Aix, a man eſteemed for his love of order, and his zeal for the conſtitution, had nearly been aſſaſſinated in the open ſtreet. A muſket was diſcharged at him; but the ball miſſed him, and killed a citizen who ſtood by him. The man who fired, or one of his accomplices, carryed at the diſappointment, ſtabbed him in the back with a ſabre; but the wound is fortunately, not danger ous.

PARIS, Auguſt 3.

Gen. Buonparte has juſt ſent a hundred beautiful black horſes to the Directory: they arrived at Paris yeſterday morning.

Our armies continue to advance into the heart of Germany. Conſternation precedes their march, and extends even to Vienna, which the Auſtrians are now buſied in fortifying and which they conſider as doomed, unleſs the Emperor ſhould ſo long delay to ſolicit peace.

Every day brings an account of ſome new fucceſs. The following letters have juſt been publiſhed officially.

General Jourdan to the Directory.

Schwainfurth, 8th Thermidor, (July 26.)

I have the honour to inform you, that the troops of the Republic entered, this morning, the town and Citadel of Wurtzbourg. You will find annexed the Capitulation granted to the Garriſon, which was compoſed of the country militia.

We found conſiderable magazines in the town, with about 200 pieces of cannon and a great deal of ammunition. I ſhall have the honour of tranſmitting the particulars to you as ſoon as I receive them.

"I have alſo to inform you, Citizens Directors, that the garriſon of fort Kocanigſtein, having been deprived of water, obliged to capitulate. The Troops of the Republic have found this poſt of great value ſince the taking of Ehrenbreitſtein, and the garriſon to the number of 600, were to ſurrender priſoners of war. The poſt is well provided with ammunition and proviſions. I ſhall have the honour to forward the Capitulation, and an account of what was found in the Fort, as ſoon as I ſhall have received them.

"The enemy appear to have retreated to Bamberg.

"JOURDAN."

Auguſt 4.

Letters from Tonio ſtate, that the King of Sardinia, in conſequence with the terms of his treaty with France, has juſt publiſhed an amnaſty in favour of all perſons who were impriſoned on account of their political opinions.—They add, that the diſcontent, and fermentation in Piedmont contin ue to increaſe; that the Court are extremely uneaſy; that General Kellerman is about to form a camp in the vicinity of Turin—and that he has determended that the Citadel of Turin ſhould be delivered to the French. Perhaps theſe reports are only ſpread by the enemies of the republic, for the purpoſe of creating a prejudice againſt her.

The Engliſh have blocked up the port of Leghorn, ever ſince our troops took poſſeſſion of it.

The mandats fall every day more and more—They were yeſterday below 3 livres for a hundred. They are no longer any thing more than a mere article of trade, which is bought and ſold in the market, but which is longer to be ſeen in private bargains. Speculations to re-appear in all quarters; but when will the wretched creditors of the State receive the arrears of ſubſiſtence?

A letter from Berlin ſays, they talk a great deal here of a trip to Pyrmont, which the king of Pruſſia has made *incognito*, for the purpoſe of holding a conference with the Prince Royal of Denmark, who lately arrived there. As all the functions of Princes, which are intended with any thing like myſtery, give riſe to all ſorts of conjectures—it has been obſerved, that this interview held for its object ſome deſign upon Hamburg, where they already entertain apprehenſions of ſeeing that free city ſoon united like Nuremberg to the Pruſſian monarchy, in conſequence of certain arrangements with the court of Copenhagen. This mode of aggrandizing themſelves, by motives of convenience, appears to be a ſyſtem agreed on among the great northern powers, and the moſt favolous pretexts ſuffice to give a colour to their uſurpations.

Auguſt 6.

They write from Turin, that the French government has made the ſix following demands to that court:

1. The eſtabliſhment at Turin of a Poſt Office, for letters coming from France. 2. The printing of the Gazette de Turin at the hand of the Ambaſſador of the Republic. 3. The immunity of that paper, which ſhall be entirely diſtated. 4. The admiſſion of a French Theatre in the ſame palace. 5. The pre eminence at that court of the French ambaſſador over thoſe of all other powers. 6. Laſtly, The poſſeſſion of a camp of French troops at Aoſta or Montmelian.

It is believed that the five firſt demands will meet with no great obſtacles; but it is thought that the laſt will be modified, and that a pothing for a camp will be granted for a place farther off than Aoſta or Montmelian.

Letters from Venice ſtate, that the Senate, aſſembling formed in grand council, to which the French miniſter was called, reſolved and decreed as follows:

"The Republic of Venice ſhall pay to the French Republic five millions of Ducats.

"It ſhall raiſe an army of 30,000 men; it ſhall equip a ſquadron, which in concert with the ſhall equip, it ſhall take from the Houſe of Auſtria, Trieſte, Fiume, Triſolin, and the Canons of their juriſdiction, to be added to the Venitian States.

Auguſt 8.

General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

Schwainfurth, 9th Thermidor (July 29.)

"I have the honour to inform you, that General Beaupuis has taken, upon the Main, the under mentioned articles.

Fourteen new pieces of cannon, of different calibers.

Twelve howitzers, for of them new.

Four four-pounders, French.

Seventeen waggons.

Four hundred cartridges.

"General Beaupuis has alſo taken upon the Main, upwards of 25 boats with oats and hay, valued at more than a million of livres. Four thouſand facks of oats upon the Tauber, which the enemy were forced to abandon.

(Signed) JOURDAN."

COUNCIL OF FIFE HUNDRED.

SITTING OF AUGUST 3.

Tallendaen made a report on the troubles at Meſſina.—The conveying aſſaſſination, ſays he, was the ſignal of diſorder and aſſaſſination.—"The Hall of the ſection was broke open by a mob, crying out, "No Chouans, but Mountaingners!" The conſtitution of 1795 was taken down, and that of 1793 ſubſtituted in its place. Several citizens were wounded with ſwords. Bourguignon was clubbed with a dagger. Tallendaen, the author of the convention, and the ſecretaries, Jubaut and Bernet were among the victims of the commotion. The ſoldiers on duty made no reſiſtance; the loyal citizens repulſed the aſſaſſins, and were expelled in their turn. Victor Aubert was dangerouſly wounded, & the armed minority directed the diſcharges. Fortunately the good diſpoſitions of the garriſon prevented greater miſfortunes. Nothing can be more contradictory than the different accounts we have received on this ſubject. Whilſt ſome of them ſtate the aſſaſſinations to have been committed by the Royaliſts, others ſtate that the Engliſh are the inſtigators of the trouble, or the Directors at the time of the 5 days, at the port of Marſeilles. Count Bergoing, who ſaid he had been a member of the convulſions.

The ſame frames have been reſted at Aix where the Citizens Cheyran and Aillaud, as well as Bernard, Commiſſioner of the Executive Government, have been aſſaſſinated. Thoſe murders were directed by the monarchial party, who ſurrounded themſelves with revolutionary guard, and impoſed a contribution of twenty millions for the maintenance of that guard.

The reporter then took a general ſurvey of the department of *Bouches Du Rhone*, which, at the ſame time, is under a revolutionary and a counter regime. He conſidered Marſeilles among the moſt unfortunate of the departments, as the Fauxbourg Thoulon.

"We ſhall not here inquire (ſays Thibaudeau) into the danger which may ariſe from the Directory being inveſted with the power of placing civil departments in a ſtate of ſiege, and more eſpecially from the benefit of the Conſtitution. All the partizans of the tribunal have fled; it is intended to aſſaſſinate them, leſt they might proſecute the guilty."

Thibaudeau then preſented an addreſs from 2,500 citizens, whom the terrorits excluded from the primary aſſemblies, and moved, that the election of the new municipal officers be declared null and void in effect; and the Directory was ordered proviſionally to fill up the places.—Adopted, and Thibaudeau's report was ordered to be printed.

Peres, of Gers obſerved, that all the diſorders under conſideration originated from the anarchy which had been produced by the terrorits, and which had given riſe to a ſyſtem againſt the public all the ſubjects, murderers & aſſaſſins, confined in the different goals; he demanded that at length the fate of thoſe who were inſtilled to the benefit of the amnelty ſhould be decided. The council according to this demand, determined that the reſolution propoſed by Camus on this head ſhall be diſcuſſed to-morrow.

Auguſt 4.

Thibaudeau made another report on the troubles in the ſouth, where new aſſaſſinations have been committed; but order and tranquility are reſtored by the troops of the line.—The terrorits, the reporter obſerved, "muſter the friends of the conſtitution to the departments as well as at Paris, and ſtigmatiſe them as the denomination of their being *Chouans*, and yet the magiſtrates, their accomplices, dare to contend, that the pretended royaliſts join their ranks in order to be aſſaſſinated.

LEGHORN, July 13.

The declaration of the French Government, that their ſhips and croiſers ſhall act, with reſpect to thoſe of neutral Powers, in the ſame manner as the Engliſh ſhall act, has given a new ſpur to the commerce of this place; and our misfortune is heightened by the intelligence that the Engliſh will not pay the Bills of Exchange which are drawn or endorſed here. All payments are already ſuſpended; and the greater part of the beſt houſes have declined their inſolvency. We no longer ſee any piece of gold in circulation, nor can it be procured at any rate. The entrance of the French into this place will be a memorable epoch to us.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST WESTERN DISTRICT.

Fellow Electors,

THE time is nearly approaching when you will again be required to give your ſuffrages for an ELECTOR from this DISTRICT, to the Offices of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States. Important as the truſt muſt ever be of ſuffraging of the ſuffrages of thirty millions of your fellow Electors, in an election of ſuch moment, is rendered ſtill rately more ſo by the late Addreſs of Preſident Waſhington, declaring his reſignation of the Office after his preſent term, and declining to bring conſidered as a candidate to any future election.

Perhaps the reſult of no election which has ever occurred in the United States of America, has been of more ſerious moment and concern to this country than that of the one to which your meetings on the ſeventh day of November next are proper ſtory. There was ſcarce that a hundred of Electors that could have been obtained by the ſuffrages of their country, who would not have either aſſaſſinated or poiſoned their truſt, while an all beloved Waſhington remained in view as a candidate for the executive chair: That polar point, which has ſo long concentrated the confidence of millions, is now to be withdrawn, probably forever!

It is well known that an obſtinate and formidable political faction has for ſeveral years diſcovered itſelf in an oppoſition to all our leading and important national meaſures, both legiſlative and executive. It is well known, that the ſpirit and tendency of this faction is the firſt reverſe of the mild, pacific ſyſtem purſued and recommended by the preſent adminiſtration, and which ſyſtem, on the firſt experiment, has already been ſucceſsful, happy and glorious. It is well-known that this faction is conſtituted of what is called a *Southern Intereſt*, in contra diſtinction from, and in oppoſition to, a *Northern*, dividing the country, locally, into two grand political Diſtricts, conſiſting into nearly, perhaps, to an equal partition, and the baſis of which the ſectional ments and ſyſtems peculiar to them, reſpectively, predominate. When theſe circumſtances are duly conſidered—when it is conſidered that a fair local diſtribution of the great Offices of the general Government, is the dictate of a ſpirit of harmony and conciliation, and of a juſt and equitable policy—when it is conſidered that characters, reſpectable indeed for their abilities and private virtues, are propoſed by the friends of *Southern* politics, as candidates as well for the Office of Preſident as that of Vice-Preſident, and againſt theſe all the ſectional batteries of the other ſide are erected—and let me add—when it is conſidered that the conſtitutional mode of ballaning indifferentiately by the immediate Electors for the two important Offices under conſideration, is calculated to render neceſſary an extraordinary exertion to guard againſt the contingency which might reſult from a repulſion of Virginia, by the influence of the Eaſtern ſtates, in the firſt of the primary election will be abundantly ſatisfied.

The firſt conſideration to influence your ſuffrages, the writer muſt obſervedly leave the ſubject with you here, ſolely addreſſing to your conſideration the ſingle point of the Eaſtern ſtates, and concerning that much will depend on the co operation and concentration of the ſeveral ſuffrages of the Diſtrict; and as this Addreſs is more particularly intended for the Hampſhire part of the Diſtrict, for the information of ſome of whom the further ſuggeſtion may not be improper, he takes the liberty of addreſſing them a candidate for the already named in the Weſtern Star, of the 13th inſtant, viz.

TRUMAN WHELER, Eſquire,
of Great Barrington. This circumſtance alone will not, and ought not, to determine the vote of any electtion; but the character of the man, as it reſpects his qualifications for the Office, as the firſt magiſtrate of a free country; if you become convinc ed, on the ground, that he poſſeſſes them, as the writer is inſtructed, from good authority, to believe you will, that the character of your country, and the character of your Electors, will not be eſſentially affected, eſpecially in conſequence of the orders of the French for the ſeizure of neutral veſſels.

As the French proceed in their career of ſucceſs, John Bull's alarms are excited, and the old ſtory of a French invaſion is revived.

The Britiſh packet, the Roebuck, has arrived at Halifax in 33 days.

A Paris paper of Auguſt 14, received yeſterday, contains an extract of a letter from Rouville, French vice conſul at Tarika in Syria, on the Mediterranean coaſt, ſtating that on the 16th Floreal, at half paſt nine in the morning, an earthquake began, which laſted 86 ſeconds, with various ſhocks and undulations. Terrible were the effects. More than 5000 perſons were buried in the ruins of houſes. The houſe of the vice conſul was covered with the firſt ſhock, and ſoon fell; the letter was written in a tent where he, and his fellow countrymen had taken ſhelter.

A great part of the Moſques were deſtroyed. The government ordered all the houſes which were injured to be pulled down, to prevent further miſchief.

Slighter ſhocks were frequently felt afterwards along the coaſt. The village of Gibel was totally deſtroyed; and many houſes in Tortoſe and Tripoli were tumbled down. Thus far the letter.

Larnka is ſituated on a point of land on the coaſt oppoſite to Cyprus. It is the ancient Laodicea. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, according to Mr. Volney, and its trade is conſiderable.

To Meſſrs. *Patriot—the Friend of the People—Whig—a genuine Whig—a Republican—a true Republican—not an Ariſtocrat—no Farmer—no Friend of Farmer—Cato—Hector—Pacificus—Publicola and Camping.*

HOW is it gentlemen! Within three weeks of the laſt election the all-important firſt Monday in November, and not a word from a ſingle ſoul of you about chooſing a Repreſentative in Congreſs and an Elector of Preſident of the United States. All our liberties hang ſuſpended upon your quills, and the deciſions of that awful Monday, and not a name have we ſeen in large ſignificant capitals, extending itſelf through a whole column of our Newſpapers. Nothing as yet have we heard of talents, and qualifications, and merits, and ſervices. Not a caution againſt raſcals plotting the ruin of our country. Not an addreſs from one candidate.—Not a friendly hint from one candidate's Jackal. What means this unfeeling ſilence, 'this deadly apathy.'

Gentlemen, Guardians and Conſervators of our Rights, Where is your concern for us? Your love for your dear Country? Your zeal for priviledges purchaſed with ſo much blood and treaſure? Your ardor for free unbiaſſed elections? Where ſhall we turn ourſelves? Pray gentlemen help us out of this miſerable, quandary.

Write, if it be only to give us one hint. Can you leave ſuch great events to be ſifted by our brainleſs ſkulls? Take the leading ſtrings—Gripe us faſt by the noſe. We cannot take one ſtep towards the Select Mens hats without your benevolent aid. Help us to vote like the digniſied citizens of the American Republic.

We have heard of ſome ſtirrings down by the agents of expenditures; of letters from candidates touching their federaliſm—ſome of their own bands of certificaters ſigned by great men and read in town meetings. But this will not do. Gentlemen, you muſt have ſomething in the Newſpaper—Take the Federal Orrery, and ſay to the very moment of Monday in November. We do not mean to have the march thiſen upon us, as ſometimes been the caſe. And now when we are all met, would you have us ſtand ſtarring with our fingers in our mouths, gaping and ſtaring upon each other and not know what vote to take when they are handed round to us by the underlings of your craft?

Gentlemen, if you have no regard for your ſalves, pray have ſome mercy upon us, and believe us to be

Your moſt obliged and
very humble ſervants,
The enlightened, free, foreign and
Independent Electors
of Maſſachuſetts.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.

We learn by the arrival of the brig Alexandria, Captain Clark, 17 days from Cowaives, that a frigate in 29 days from France had arrived there with diſpatches tending to an immediate reptture between Spain and England.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Peirce to his owners in this city dated Tobago, Auguſt 24, 1796.

"A few leagues from Trinidad we were captured by the Fury ſloop of war, and ſent into this iſland, myſelf, mate, and crew turned on ſhore deſtitute of every thing but our cloaths. They have libelled the veſſel and I ſhall have to ſtand my own lawyer, as they have, in reality, no intereſt in my condemnation, employed every one in the iſland againſt me. But for this interruption to my lawſuit and juſt proceedings, I ſhould have made me a good voyage.

"Every law and uſual means has been uſed to bribe my crew to ſwear falſely; but I ſhall believe ſyſtalute, and inſiſt on bringing them to Philadelphia, where there is law and juſtice.

"Indeed it is impoſſible to conceive the baſeneſs of their proceedings in this iſland."

It may be neceſſary to remark, that the above veſſel and cargo is owned by a native citizen of America—that an application of the ſame was attached to the bill of lading &c. and the captain was directed to ſatisfy the inquiries of croiſers by ſhewing a fair ſtatement of his ſales, purchaſes, &c. by this they might have no poſſible excuſe for interrupting him.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Halifax, to his friend in this City.

An expreſs has juſt arrived from St. John's (Newfoundland) which ſays, that five ſail of the line and ſ ur frigates have arrived at Bull's Bay, near one to St. John's, and there is no doubt and hereat all that ſettlement. God knows where they see bound, to—rest—I hope not for us.

The Britiſh miniſtry have given orders for the enlistment of every ſhip in the navy, that is fit for ſervice. This order is doubtleſs in conſequence of the preſent alarming crisis generally; but eſpecially in conſequence of the orders of the French for the ſeizure of neutral veſſels.

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Extract of a letter from a commercial houſe in Lyon to their correſpondents in this city, dated 25th Auguſt.

"The French Directory has iſſued an order to capture all neutral veſſels bound to or from this country, which has raiſed the premium of American exchange to ſix per cent. They are ſo intereſted with ſucceſs, that they conſider the property of the whole world as their prey; and though this miſfate is probably levelled at the neutral powers in the Mediterranean, it may extend to American veſſels, and till this is underſtood there will be a conſiderable ſtirren."

At an former period of the world, but the annations ſucceſſively of mankind been ſo ſeverely alive to the impending fate of nations, as at the preſent. Aſtoniſhed at the magnitude of the military achievements of the French armies, the mind dwells on them, with impatience to know in what vaſt revolutions they will terminate; and what aſpect Europe will exhibit, at the concluſion of a General Peace.

At the date of the laſt advices, the moſt prominent articles of eſtabliſt intelligence were—The proceedings of the diet of—Ratiſbon,—relative to peace. The Reſolution of the Emperor to abide by the Empire to its fate, and confine himſelf to the defence of his hereditary dominions.

The diſpoſition of the ſubjects of the diet, to obſerve a remarkable diſſatisfaction, at the delay of peace on the beſt terms that could be obtained; but the Emperor's miniſter expreſſed himſelf with great ambiguity. The amount of his determination ſeemed to be, that ſince the jealouſies and diſcontents among the members of the Germanic body, he had determined all the miniſterians he could do no more for the Empire, & would neglect no means to promote peace, but was not ready to make peace on *any terms* the enemy might ſee fit to preſcribe.

The Emperor by his alliance with Ruſſia and Great-Britain, *offenſive and defenſive*, is bound to aſſiſt thoſe powers. By theſe treaties alſo Ruſſia and Great-Britain are bound to aſſiſt the Emperor; and he is evidently delaying a peace to ſee how far that aſſiſtance can be relied on.

The princes of Germany are making ſeparate treaties of peace—in all of which the French will preſcribe the terms. Should the elector of Saxony ſubmit to heavy contributions and humiliating terms, without one bold effort to reſcue his dominions from the conquering armies, no opposition in the French will be made, among the Germanic circles, unleſs by Auſtria & Bavaria.—The Saxons are a brave, numerous, and warlike people—the enlightened people of Germany ſay, and it is hard ly to be expected, that a ſingle diviſion of the French army, even in this period of wonders, will compel ligeomitious terms from the circle of Saxony.

The Emperor is concentrating all his forces in Auſtria and Bavaria. It is ſaid that Prince Charles has detached 40,000 of his forces to reinforce Wormſer; and with the remains of his army, about 40,000 ſtrong, has retired to Auſtria, awaiting events. Vienna is fortifying. The French ſeem determined to puſh forward to that city, unleſs their progreſs ſhould be arreſted by a peace.

The Emperor may hope, by raiſing his principal force to Italy, ultimately to deſtroy the French in that quarter; promiſed a prince Charles can check, for a ſhort time, the progreſs of Moreau and Jourdan.—The ſpar alſo extends to Italy—Reinforcements to reinforce his troops. What the reſolution is cannot be known but by events. His affairs appear to admit no deſperate. Yet the delay of a peace with the king of Naples; the cautious deliberation of the Emperor's miniſter in the Diet, and ſome accounts of the march of Ruſſian troops to his ſuccour, ſeem to indicate ſome reſiſtance.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Eliss Vanderhoef, Eſq. Conſul of the United States of America at Briſtol, England, from Fulwar Skipwith, Eſq. American conſul at Paris, dated Auguſt 1.—

"Sir,

Since my laſt of the 31 inſtant, I have received a written letter from the voice conſul at Marſeilles of the 22d of July, adviſing that the maſter of a Daniſh veſſel, who brot over the Americans from Algiers, has written him that the Bey of Tunis has delivered up the American ſlaves to the Dey, mentioned in my laſt, Mr. Belton having effected a treaty previous to her capture. I believe, therefore, that our veſſels have now nothing to dread in the Mediterranean.

NATURAL CURIOSITY!

Henry Muſe, a native of Carolina, county in Virginia, was born perfectly black. His mole an eaſtern wore of the African race—his mother a mulatto. He continued entirely black, till 22 years of age, when he began to change his colour, and he is now almoſt entirely white. Some black ſpots remain on his face and hands. The change began at his fingers' ends, and has been advancing gradually for four years paſt.——Lately the ſkin of his head has begun to change color, and with the change, the wool comes out and hair begins to grow.

This man is now in New-York, at No. 22, Greenwich ſtreet, ſtruck about from William ſtreet, where the curious may ſee him at the price of 25 for adults, and 15 for children.

This man is a moſt wonderful phenomenon; and an inſtance of nature's *tranſporting her ordinary laws*; the Mr. Hume, on miracles, declares this to be impoſſible or incredible. The age of wonders have not ceaſed.

FRANCE, Auguſt 16, 1796.

Meſſage from the directory to the council of five hundred, dated 23. Thermidor Auguſt 10.

Citizen Legiſlators,

Crimes of a deep dye demand that you take moſt ſevere meaſures to repreſs them. Whenever a reſtil is wrecked or eſtabliſhed a ſtore the inhabitants collect from all parts, with a view to plunder, & inſtead of aſſuaging aſſiſtance to the unfortunate, as ſacred duty requires of them, they give themſelves up to pillage. In the midſt of brigandage many are victims to their avarice or imprudence. The legal authorities have not the means of diſperſing the multitude, who, by their example, promote impunity on the ſpot. Such is the exiſtence of diſorder, that the moſt ſimple benefits is to ſtrain thoſe crimes, are often hated among the criminals.

The law of Auguſt 13 1791, empowers juſtices of the peace to take cognizance of ſuch diſorders and prepare a proſecution of the offenders, which they muſt take accuſer and the commiſſary of the government are bound to purſue.

But whether thro weakneſs on the part of the officers, or whether thro the danger or the impracticability of making out proſecutions for ſuch multitudes of offenders, the ſame crimes are repeated with impunity on every occaſion, which proves the inſufficiency of the law which is employed in puniſhing, rather than preventing theſe exceſſes."

BOSTON, October 12.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The Hon. SAMUEL SEWALL, Eſq. is choſen for the third reliable diſtrict. In the 18 *Weſtern Diſtrict*, no choice has taken place, EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Eſq. of *Stockbridge* wanted THREE votes of being choſen.

DIED.——The unfortunate Lt. CUDWORTH lately killed in a duel at *New Point*, by Lt. GEORGE, was the ſon of Mr. N. CUDWORTH, formerly of this town, now reſiding at *Martinique*. He was about 23 years of age, and bid fair to be an honor to his country. His opponent is quite a young man, only 19. The civil authority of N. York, iſſued its warrant to apprehend the ſurvivor, but we underſtand he has eſcaped.

October 19.

ATTACK ON HALIFAX.

An arrival on Wedneſday laſt at *Cape Ann*, 6 days before fell in with a French fleet of 11 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates, from France, bound on an expedition againſt *Halifax*. They were then about 10 leagues Weſt of that place, and deſtained the above veſſel 24 hours, when ſhe parted company cloſely, during which time the captain had the full ſatisfaction of their being French, and of their force and diſtination. *Halifax* has been lately ſtrengthened in its force, and has a trained militia and two or three regiments of regular troops (including a provincial,) Prince Edward commands there. The Naval force, which will probably be at the place, muſt be inconſiderable. They have a well finiſhed magazine of Naval and Military ſtores, and a ſuperb Dock-yard at the above place.

Lloyd's Papers to the 20th Aug. mention that a fleet of "21 ſail of the line with *Frigates*" had ſailed from *Breſt*, Auguſt 13, and that the Britiſh cruizers had been unable to diſcover them before. This may be conſtrued a corroborative to the above news.

NORTHAMPTON, *October* 19.

DIED]—at *Southampton* on the 14th inſt. Mrs. ABIGAIL SEARL, aged 64 years.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS juſt received a large ſupply of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

HARD WARE and CUTLERY.

The beſt CAM WOOD, OIL of VITRIOL, and other DIE STUFFS.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

PAINTERS' COLOURS, &c. &c.

HE will alſo CASH for FLAX SEED, BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS.

Northampton, 26th Oct. 1796.

Found in Whateley on the

firſt of October inſt. a SADDLE and SADDLE-BAGGAGE. The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.

ELEAZER FRARY.

October 19, 1796.

TAKEN up in damage, by the ſubſcriber, on the 26th inſt. two HEIFERS, *two years old paſt; one a dark red ſpotted Heifer, without any artificial mark—the other a light red, with a crop in the near ear, and a ſlit in the off ear*——*The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.* GARDNER KELLOGG.

Hadley, Oct. 18, 1796.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH *my Wife, has, without provocation, eloped herſelf from my bed and board*——*ALL Perſons are forbid harbouring or trufting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.* DAVID NEWELL.

Pelham, Oct. 3 1796.

The ſubſcriber begs leave

to inform the public, that he carries on the Taylars buſineſs in all its branches——and that he has a univerſal aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable trimmings for mens Cloaths——and Cloths and trimmings for the laſt ſhade for Regimental Cloaths, both for the infantry and Dragoons,——alſo an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Epaulets, as cheap as can be purchaſed in the country——alſo a ſmall aſſortment of Dry Goods cheap and faſhionable.

N. B. Wanted a good likely, ſtready, active boy, about 14 years of age, to be an apprentice to the Taylors buſineſs. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, Sept. 24, 1796.

Broke out of the incloſure

of the ſubſcriber, on the morning of the 14th inſt. a dark grey MARE, 3 years old paſt, with a white ſtreak on her forehead——and before——a long tail, with conſiderable white on the end of it——Whoever has, or will take up ſaid Mare and return her to the ſubſcriber, or give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall be rewarded——by

SIMEON POMEROY.

Northampton, 17th October 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, 2 old SHEEP and one LAMB——The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay coſt, and take them away. STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamſburgh, Oct. 15, 1796.

WANTED to hire, a JOUR-

NEYMAN TANNER and CURRIER——to whom generous wages will be given——ALSO, an APPRENTICE to the above buſineſs, 14 or 15 years old——Enquire of

THOMAS BRIDGMAN.

Northampton, Oct. 19, 1796.

POETRY.

ODE.

I cannot but remember SUCH THINGS WERE,
And that they were my dear to me.
SHAKESPEARE.

SCENES *of my youth!* ye once were dear,
Though sadly I your charms survey:
I once was wont to linger here,
From early dawn to closing day.
Scenes of my youth! pale sorrow flings
A shade o'er all your beauties now,
And robs the moments of their wings
That feasters pleasures as they flow.
While fill to heighten every care,
Reflection tells me, *such things were.*

'Twas here a tender mother strove
To keep my happiness in view;
I smil'd beneath a parent's love
That soft compassion ever knew.
In whom the virtues all combin'd;
On whom I could with faith rely:
To whom my heart and soul were join'd
By mild affection's prim'al tie!
Who smiles to bess'n, exempt from care,
Whilst I remember, *such things were.*

'Twas here where calm and tranquil rest,
O'erspread the pendant for his toil,
Thar, full in feeling, I was blest
With glowing friendship's open smile.
My friend far distant, doom'd to roam,
Now leaves the fury of the seas;
He fled his peaceful happy home,
His little fortune to secure.
Still bleeds afreth the wound of care,
When I remember *such things were.*

'Twas here—e'en in this blooming grove,
I fondly gaz'd on Laura's charms,
Who, blushing, own'd a mutual love,
And melted in my youthful arms.
Yes—'twas here I first tasted bliss,
Yet Fate, the cruel tyrant, bore
Far from my sight, the charm of life—
The lovely maid whom I adore.
'Twould ease my soul of all its care
Could I forget that *such things were.*

Here still I saw the moon appear
Of quiltless pleasure's shining day;
I mark'd the soft declining ray;
Behold the skies, whose streaming light
Gave splendor to the parting sun,
Now lost in sorrow's fable night,
And all their mingled glories gone!
'Till death in pity end my cares,
I must remember, *such things were.*

A FRAGMENT.

SHE was fantastically dress'd.—I wish, said I to my uncle, as he passed by us, that those ladies who study to look fine, would consider what will be the advantage of their labor and expence. They seem to believe, that the more tawdry their appearance, the more acceptable they will be to the gentlemen.—It is true, they may gain by this the admiration of coxcombs; but the heart of a man of sense was never caught by ribbons. What pity you chose her for a friend, who had so despicable an opinion of you, as to suppose you more pleased with a fine cap, than a refined understanding!

"Alas," said my uncle, looking after her with a sigh, "has been changing her dress and complexion once a day, for fifteen years; sometimes she is too white, at other times too red: Always disposed with the modern notion, that beauty of person is all that is needed to make one altogether amiable; and that the next change will render her more beautiful than the last. But Mira, fave her more beautiful than the last. But Mira, fave her fondness for dress, and a wish to appear more handsome, was a girl of good sense.—I was her intimate friend at the age of twenty, and had a fuccere affection for her:—I told her of her fault; the thought I exaggerated, and was offended: Few girls, I think, can bear you should be so friendly. I enclosed the little poem of which you saw the copy yesterday, in a letter to her, and took her advice."

Reader, I will give you my uncle's

ODE TO MIRA.

MIRA, coy nymph of blushing hue,
Or all the wadtes France e'er knew
Add beauty to the rose?
Or sprinkled with thy lov'd perfume,
Say, all it richer sweets assume,
Or more regale the nose?

Then ceafe, nor hope by art to place
New charms upon that lovely face;
Nature alone can please.
'Tis affectation spoils the fair;
Mira avoid the affected air
And ah! I pray with ease.

But grant it true that by your skill,
You'll make that face more heathen still,
Are you by this more blest?
Did beauty ever pain a friend;
Or with life's ills one pleasure blend,
Or footbe the grief fa oln breast?

A mind illum'd and virtuous heare,
Will please to eafe a wretches fmart,
To me endear the more
Than beauties, Venus' self could boast,
Or old coquettes complain they're lost
From batter, to inorfeene.

ANECDOTE.

PIGALLE, the celebrated artift, who had laid by for twelve hours d'ors for his journey from Lyons to Paris, feeling one day a man, who was walking with visible marks of deep-felt forrow in his countenance, hallily accofted him, and asked him, if he could any way relieve him? "Ah, Sir!" exclaimed the ftranger, "for want of ten louis, I muft be ftarved this evening into a dungeon, and be feparated from a tender wife and numerous family."—"Is that all?" replied the humane artift: "Come along with me; I have twelve of them in my pocket, and they are all at your fervice."—A friend, who met him by chance the next day, afked him if he had relieved the diftreffed Lyons: "Ah, mon ami," faid Pigalle, "what a delicious fupper did I make laft night, upon bread and cheefe, with a family who bleffed me at every mouthful they ate, which was meaftured with the tears of gratitude."

FRAGMENT.

ADDRESSED TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF HUMANITY.

Written by Mr. CAREY.

* * * * FENSIVE and motionleſs the flood.
The big tear filled her eye. But, to anguiſh like hers, expreſſion was denied. Her heart feemed ready to burſt.

Before her lay ſtretched her dead huſband. To his pallid corſe, her attention was chiefly directed. She recalled to her imagination the chequered ſcenes, the joys, the ſorrows, which, during a connexion of about eight years, they had ſhared together. No deſcription could do juſtice to her misery.

He had riſen that morning as late and beauty as he had ever been during his exiſtence. Many plans he had formed of future comforts, to compenſate paſt diſtreſſes. Fair was the horizon. He triumphed in the flattering proſpect. Too faſt, im pending reverſe!

From his home he had been abſent but a few minutes. He aſcended a tree to pluck a few cherries. The feebleneſs of the branch bliſted all his ſchemes, and terminated his career. It gave way. Abruptly he fell upon his head—broke his neck—and expired without articulating a word.

The moment of my appearance was after the various efforts to revive him, by bleeding and other means, had proved ineffectual. He lay extended, preparatory to the laſt rites of ſepulchre. Solemn, to the higheſt degree, was the ſcene. The heart that can be unmoved at the bare contemplation of it, was never intended for human being. Chance diverted it from its proper deſtination, the trackleſs wilds of Africa.—It ſhould have animated a ruthleſs lion.

A cry from the other ſide of the room drew my attention from the lifeleſs corſe. Two children met my eye. One of them, two years old, a cripple almoſt from the cradle, was creeping about.—It gazed wiſtfully at its widowed and forlorn mother. Too happy, it knew not its heavy loſs, to be termed loofe in ſuch a world, without the protecting hand of a father. The other child was about four months old.

When my eyes met the face of the father, and ſympathy for that of the children, had a little ſubſided, I again took a view of the mother.

Buried in the magnitude of her diſtreſs, ſhe had not perceived me. I had therefore full liberty to exerciſe my ſkill in phyſiognomy.

Between her dreſs and her countenance, there was a vaſt diſcordance. The former, homely and coarſe, excited the idea of an uncultivated owner. A ſingle glance at her countenance evinced the fallacy of the concluſion. Leſs ſkill than that of Lavater would ſuffice to diſcover marks of refinement and tenderneſs there, that might have done honor to elevated ſituations.

Some of the features were thoſe of Sterne's monck. Chaſtened and benevolence ſat conſciouſneſs, and occupied the chief ground. Poverty and diſtreſs had preſided over the completion of the portrait.

She looked fixed at her elder child. "Poor infant!" ſhe ſeemed to ſay, "your crippled ſtate will diſqualify you for ſtruggling through life"—Another glance ſeemed to add, "had your father but lived, your decrepitude would not have called for tears on you?"

When ſhe was fated with gazing at the elder, ſhe turned to the ſucking infant. She fixed and elaſped it eagerly to her boſom. Her diſtreſs ſeemed too great for utterance, and threatened her diſſolution. But a plenteous flud of tears, which came to her relief, eaſed her burſting heart.

At this moment, I was tempted to offer ſome conſolation—to draw forth arguments from the ſtores of morality and religion.—

I racked my imagination.—I eſſayed to artiſe late a few words, in the moſt ſoothing accents, to comfort the unhappy mourner. I faultered. The words died away on my lips. I ſaw it was out of time and place. It would be like offering frankincenſe to the fury of a ſtorm, which ought to be allowed to ſpend its force. I therefore retired unobſerved.

A circumſtance, with which at this time I was unacquainted, augmented the poignancy of her anguiſh, beyond calculation. One of thoſe occaſional colorings from which the tendereſt of earthly connexions is not exempt, even when we are fortrounded with all the comforts which kind Providence can confer—(and how much more are the abodes of poverty likely to be enlightened by them!)—One of thoſe coincidences, I ſay, had taken place the morning before. That the origin of the altercation was very trivial, yet it had proceeded to ſuch an extremity, that they did not interchange a word, after it was over. They had lain down in ſilence—had riſen in the ſame humor—and he had, in that mood, gone to the occupation which cut ſhort his thread of life.

The ſympathetic reader can readily appreciate the keeneſs of the dagger, which this diſtreſſing incident carried to her afflicted heart.

For one parting kiſs of reconciliation, ſhe appeared to ſay, ſhe would have given a world, had it been at her command.

Inexorable fate refuſed the offer. A tenfold price would have been equally ineffectual.

* * * * * * *

Or enquiry, a few days afterwards, I learned a circumſtance to which my feeble pen cannot do juſtice. O Sterne, that I had thy powers for a few minutes!

The huſband owed four dollars to a labourer for an holiday's work.

The widow, whoſe whole pittance, on the death of her huſband, was only eleven Dollars, offered to pay him.

He caſt an eye on the money. It was his, he ſaw, by the cleareſt light. In his humble ſtate, the ſum was great enough to be an object of ſome conſequence. But he had a large heart—"a heart that felt for others' woe"—he looked at the hand from whence the money was to come—feminine weakneſs rendered it incapable of earning that ſum in fewer weeks, than it would require days for him to replace it—from her hand he turned his eye to his own ſinewy arm, able to ſecure him a maintenance under any fky to which addreſſe fortune might drive him—he thought on the fatherleſs children. No, ſaid he, I will not add poverty to the poor—weakneſs to the weak—or diſtreſs to the diſtreſſed. This, ſaid he, holding out his hand, will ſecure me wherewith to eat and drink as long as heaven preſerves my health.—Keep your ſmall ſtore, and provide for your little ones. She repeatedly urged—and he as repeatedly refuſed. She finally gave up the conteſt.

The contribution of a few charitable perſons, about a week afterwards, raiſed her above forty dollars. She felt oppreſſed with the debt—again earneſtly urged him to accept payment—but with the ſame ſucceſs.

Check on your tears, tender reader—Let them flow freely.—Do not to human nature the injuſtice, while you peruſe theſe lines, and feel your heart melt at the diſtreſs and the exalted liberality they record, to ſuppoſe, that I am dealing in fiction—that your ſympathy is excited by a tale of imagination. No, heaven is my witneſs, the whole ſtory is literally true. The man who was ſuddenly torn from his family, was Timothy Cavenaugh, a gardener by profeſſion, a faber, honeſt, and exemplarily induſtrious man—He worked on the plantation of Mr. Andrew Brown, who has ſince taken charge of his elder child.—The accident happened four weeks ago, about two miles from this city.—His widow Elizabeth Cavenaugh, may be heard of at No. 65, North Eight ſtreet—And the man, whoſe noble action has been ſtated, is Robert Lapſley, whoſe ſole ſupport is drawn from the labor of his hands. Compared with him, many a Dires, wallowing wealth, poſſeſſed of countleſs millions of acres, and of all the ſuperfluities this world affords to the moſt favored mortals, muſt "*lick his diminiſhed bread,*" and ſhrink abaſhed from the mortifying contraſt!

Philadelphia, July 20. 1796.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the POST-OFFICE—NORTHAMPTON, October 1, 1796.

OBADIAH ABBEY, Partridgefield——Dan Bangs, merchant, Norwich—Moſes Baſſell, Hadley—Foſter Barnard Northampton—Thomas Barbank, Greenville—William Barns, Southadley—Frances Barker, Amherſt—James Ball, Hatfield—Daniel Cate, Hadley, 3—Samuel Clark, Middle field—Willard Chadwick, Granville—Jolles Clark, Southadley—Meſſrs. Church & Clark, merchants, Sunderland—Samuel Cooke, New-Salem—Jaſon Chapin, Wilbraham—Elihu Clap, Northampton—Capt. Thomas Durant, Middlefield—Dr. Elihu Dwight, Southadley—Samuel Dickinſon, Deerfield—Elam Ellſop, Wethampton—Oliver Pore, Northampton—Jonathan Fullerton, merchant, Candleton—Jeremiah Gould, Charlemont—Titus & Simeon Goodman, merchants, Southadley—Mrs. Margaret Harris, Northampton—Acors Hewet, Granby——Col. Benjamin Hunting, Southampton—Park Holland, Eſq. Belcher, 2——John Hires, Northampton, 3—Samuel Phillips and Caleb Jones, Middlefield—Capt. Thomas Jenkins, Amherſt—Thomas Jeril, Deerfield—Rev. Oliver Ingman, Norwich—Nehemiah Lamed, New-Salem—Meſſrs. Ames and Merrill, Charlemont—Joſeph Nash, Rowe—Maj. David Mack, Middlefield—Ezekiel Olds, South-Hadley—Iſaac Pepper, Ware—Alſa Lois Parſons, Eaſthampton—Mrs. Dolly Porter, Hadley—Caleb Parmlee, Hatfield—Rev. David Parſons, Amherſt—David Smith, Northampton—Col. Samuel Sloper Blanford—Benjamin Smith, merchant, Hadley—Aldelon Stockwell, Northampton, 2—John Stebbins, do.—Iſrael Smith, Marſh, Maſſachuſetts—John Strong, Southampton—Eleazer Storum, merchant, Granville—Daniel Spencer, Heath—Noble Thomas & Co. merchants, Southadley—Jolem Taylor, do.—Meſſrs. Thomas Town, Ware—William Tupper, merchant, Morſon—Oliver Weller, jun. Northampton—Aaron Wright, do.——Samuel Woodward, do.—John Wells, jun. Shelburn—Thomas Hedge, Leverett—William Wait, Southadley—Joſhua Leonard, do.—Jeſſe Walcott, Weſt-Springfield—Eli Wagner, Granby—Abner Lonifs, Northampton, Connecticut, New England.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Poſt Office, are deſired to make immediate payment.

The ſubſcriber being appointed Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ISRAEL HOOKER, Eſq. late of Conway, deceaſed, and having accepted the truſt, Hereby requeſt all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement, as ſoon as may be; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM BILLINGS.

Conway, October 1, 1796.

The ſubſcriber, by the Honorable JUDGE of PROBATE, for the County of *Hampſhire*, being appointed and having accepted the truſt of ADMINISTRATOR, on the eſtate of JOHN HILLMAN, late of *South-Hadley*, deceaſed: Hereby calls on all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment.

MOSES HILLMAN, jun. Admin'r.

N. B. HE wiſhes PERSONS to attend, as he is determined agreeably to his truſt, by law, to collect the debts due to the eſtate of the deceaſed, with all due diligence and diſpatch.

Williamſburgh, October 3, 1796.

The ſubſcribers wiſhes to inform the public, that they have on hand, and are conſtantly making the beſt of Saliſbury refined IRON—warranted good—on as reaſonable terms as any can be had.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, and Co.

Fitchfield—1796

ALL *Perſons indebted to me the ſubſcriber, either by Book or Note, are requeſted to make ſpeedy ſettlement. Such payment without further notice, or they will be left in the hands of my Attorney to collect.* EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamſburgh, Sept. 14. 1796.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

BY order of Court, ſo much of TIMOTHY MARSH's home-lot in Hadley, as will fetch SEVENTY NINE DOLLARS—at the houſe of Mrs. Newton, Innholder in Hadley, on the firſt Monday in November next, at ſix of the clock after noon.

WARHUM SMITH, Guardian.

Hadley, 25th September, 1796.

Bolter and Delano,

Saddlers & Harneſs Makers,

BEG leave to inform their cuſtomers and the public, that they have removed from their old ſhop oppoſite the Meeting Houſe, to their newly erected ſhop a few rods ſouth weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, where they continue to carry on their buſineſs as uſual, and have now on hand for ſale, a general aſſortment of Saddles and Bridles, Saddle Bags, Portmanteaus, Trunks of all ſizes and different coverings, beſt kind Whale-bone Whips and riding Whips, Plated Bits, Stirrups and ſpurs; likewiſe a good aſſortment of Brafs and Tin'd furniture for Harneſſes, and almoſt every other article that is generally called for in their line of buſineſs.

They have in addition to the above, erected buildings neceſſary for carrying on the Chaiſe-Making buſineſs, and have employed a workman, experienced and approved of, to work in that buſineſs, where will be kept conſtantly for ſale, new and ſecond hand Carriages, old Carriages, repair'd and exchang'd for new; light and convenient carriages to let.—They flatter themſelves that their laſt Journeys of buſineſs will meet the encouragement of the public; as they pledge themſelves that no work will be turn'd off, but what will be as well executed as at any ſhop in the ſtate, and upon as good terms to the purchaſers: any commands in either of the above branches of buſineſs, will be attended to with fidelity and diſpatch, and the favors gratefully acknowledged.

WANTED immediately, a BOY about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Blackſmiths buſineſs.—Like wiſe, one at the Chaiſe-Making buſineſs ſhoot the ſame age.

Samuel Johnſon,

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the CHAISE Making buſineſs, a little north of the court-houſe, Northampton, where Carriages may be had on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. HE has a number now on hand, complete for market.

Sept. 28, 1796.

Take Notice!

ALL Perſons indebted to me the ſubſcriber whoſe Accounts are one year ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

ALL thoſe accounts which are not ſettled by the firſt day of January next, will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice.

ISSACHAR SAMPSON.

Worthington, Sept. 30, 1796.

TO be let, by the ſubſcriber,

in the center of *Northampton*, a large DWELLING, convenient for two Families——For particulars, Enquire of MOSES WRIGHT.

October 3. 1796.

Caſh and *Salt*;

and the higheſt price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

by DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96

For Sale,

A FARM lying one mile eaſt of the meeting houſe in Norwich, on the road leading from thence to Northampton——containing 100 acres—will accommodated with mowing, ploughing, paſturing and orcharding—a conformable dwelling houſe—good barn——new cyder-houſe, and a new mill, and preſs under it.——For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. CALEB RICHARDSON.

Norwich, Auguſt 30, 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in *Hawley*, on the county road which leads from Buckland through ſaid Hawley, about two miles from the Meeting-Houſe, containing ninety-three acres, about twenty acres under improvement. For further particulars, enquire of Edmund Longley, Eſq. in Hawley or of Stephen Warner of Buckland.

Hawley, Sept. 12, 1796.

For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, under a license from the Court of Common Pleas, laſt holden in the county of Hampſhire, on Monday next preceding the firſt Tueſday of September inſt. ſo much of the real eſtate whereof Ensham Wilder, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, died ſeized, (lying in ſaid Goſhen) as will produce four hundred and fifteen dollars. The vendue will be holden at the dwelling-houſe of Nehemiah May, innholder in Goſhen aforeſaid, on Wednesday the nineteenth day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOIS WHITE,
CHENY TAFT, } *Adminiſtrators.*

Goſhen, Sept. 20, 1796.

For Sale,

A SPAN of good HORSES either for the Saddle or Harneſs. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 20, 1796.

For Sale,

TWO lots of Land in *Hadley*, one of them known by the name of Fort River paſture lot, containing nine acres; the other containing fourteen acres, lying on Tinker Hill——ſaid lots laſt owned by Samuel Pierce of ſaid Hadley.——For further particulars enquire of JOSIAH PIERCE of Charlemont.

Charlemont, Sept. 20, 1796.

ALL *perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by Bond or Note, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt of December next.*

N. B. *THOSE who are deſirous to ſettle, may call on Mr. Iſrael Wright of Weſtampton.* MOSES HATCH.

October 12, 1796.

BROKE *into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, the 17th of Auguſt laſt, five young HEIFERS and one STEER——Two of the Heifers will prove Heifers, and one Steer——The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away about the quickeſt.* SIMEON ROOT.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, October 26, 1796. [—No. 551.]

FROM THE CENTINEL.

SITUATION OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

IS a diviſion of the world, on which all eyes are fixed, and almoſt every heart feels anxious for her fate. We ſhall commence by a ſhort detachment of her

INTERNAL SITUATION.

The armies of the Republic on the hoſtile frontiers contain nearly 360 000 men, commanded by Generals JOURDAN, MOREAU, BUONAPARTE and KELLERMAN. Their progreſs has been great—At the late dates, the former was at *Nuremberg*, in the circle of *Franconia*, 250 miles N. of *Vienna*. Gen. MOREAU was at *Munich*, on the lake of that name, in the circle of *Bavaria*, but 300 miles N. W. of *Vienna*, and Gen. BUONAPARTE was at *Verona*, in *Italy*, about 8. from *Vienna*. A ſmall knowledge of Geography will make our readers acquainted with the ſituation of theſe armies. Gen. KELLERMAN commands the army of the *Alps*. The ſucceſs of the French arms are almoſt unparalleled in hiſtory. It is true, that in former wars they have penetrated further; but the exploits of the veteran Marſhals TURENNE, SAXE, CATINAT, and VENDOME bear but little competition with the brilliant feats of BUONAPARTE, the ſteady progreſs of JOURDON, *de les rayes de guerre* of MOREAU. To eſtimate the ſpoils obtained by them is impoſſible; and as the details of military events appear in another part of the Paper, it is unneceſſary here.

THE INTERNAL SITUATION

Of the Republic is ameliorating. The laſt harveſt has been abundant, and "*the ſeaſt of Agriculture*" was celebrated throughout all the depart ments with ſimplicity and rural taſte, and every *canton* the *Plough* was adorned with flowers, held by the hand of the oldeſt and moſt induſtrious villages, attended by the Municipal officers, and citizens, and preceded by muſic. At the feaſt, every one partook, and after refreſhment the ſoldier and the huſbandman mutually exchanged the moſt quaint for the implements of labour and having decked them with wreaths and garlands, returned them. As *Paris*, in celebration of the memorable 9th of *Thermidor* [*the fall of Robeſpierre, or, as it is ſtyled in France, the overthrow of the diverſorial tyranny*] the Olympic Games of *Greece* were revived. In the *Place de Bruxelles*, horſe and foot races were run, and the names of the champions announced by martial muſic——TOURTOT, the ſon of a banker, was the victor on foot. The four victors were preſented with ſwords and piſtols. In the evening games were inſtituted, a concert given, and brilliant fireworks exhibited. The Diretory and principal members of the goverſment gave public entertainments. At the table of *Talleyrand*, on the 11th, at which the Directory were preſent, one of the toaſts was, "*A General Peace.*"——Indeed it ſeems to be the earneſt deſire of the goverment to bring about a peace. The meaſures with which they accede to all the requeſts of the German princes to that end, prove it; and Ministry ENGLAND declared to the Council, that the killing of 3000 Auſtrians a day, could not compenſate the Republic for continuing the war.—[*We have mentioned the above feats as indicative of the triumphant ſtate of the nation.*]——The Legiſlature is conſtantly employed on various ſubjects of police, eſtabliſhing judicial courts, correcting abuſes, taking meaſures to prevent the encroachment of the paper currency, and for collecting the taxes——regulating the ſales of confiſcated eſtates——framing laws to award juſtice to the widow and orphan of the fallen patriots, and of nothing for the wounded veterans. The diſturbances of the South, which the *Federaliſts*, are continually ſtiling the *Iowa* of inſurrection, arreſts much of their attention. At *Aix*, *Lyons* and *Marſeilles*, the elections have given riſe to alarming riots; ſeveral aſſaſſinates and many citizens have been killed, and the armed force alone could ſuppreſs them.——In three *troops* in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, to overawe the Legiſlature. Notwithſtanding this ſtate, many circumſtances indicate the peaceable, and permanent reign of order and law, in a ſhort time. The moſt liberal and humane policy is eſtabliſhing.——The juſtice done to the virtues of the unfortunate FAVRAS, and the laſt dying words of the firſt officers partook——the amelioration of the decrees reſpecting emigrants who have fled from fear, or from neceſſity, and in general the liberality of the laws, and humanity of the legal deciſions, are proofs of our aſſertion:——Nor can we forbear mentioning a ſmall, though amiable trait, in the *Council of Five Hundred*——One of its members, walking in the public gardens near the *Seine*, and obſerving the tomb of the great TURENNE open, and the remains much expoſed, moved, that the *Executive Directory* be deſired to remove them to the *Pantheon*; which was immediately agreed to.——To LAVOISIER, the celebrated chymiſt, who periſhed during the reign of terror, the children of a general ſolemnity has lately been awarded. The rebellion in *La Vendee* is entirely ſuppreſſed, the Executive has declared that the ſouthern departments are no longer in a ſtate of ſiege; the army of the *Ocean* has marched to reinforce that of Buonaparte. Notwithſtanding the ſeverities made to laſt in the circulation of *Aſſignats*, their depreciation is acknowledged by the government, and the *Executive Directory* iſſue a ſcale, every fifth day, of their value in ſpecie.——The 18th day, the value of one hundred dollars in *Mandats*, was *two dollars* in ſpecie; and as ſilver was daily increaſing in circulation, the extinction of paper was daily anticipated. The commerce of *Bremen*, almoſt entirely carried on by neutral veſſels; and by ſea, they have experienced the reverſe of their laſt operations. During the war they have loſt 35 ſail of the line from 120 to 74 guns, thirty ſeven frigates from 44 to 32 guns, and 109 of twenty guns and under. On their ſide, they have greatly diſtreſſed the commerce of the coalition. The French government is turning its attention to its marine; and meaſures are in train to reanimate and increaſe it. The *Council of Five Hundred* has lately given celebrity to a work juſt preſented them, intitled, *The relations of the battles, and maritime events of the war of 1778, interſperſed with reflections of the ſeamen, upon the diſpoſition of ſhips for attack; and terminated by a preciſe view of the preſent war, the cauſes of the diſaſters of the marine, and the means to be uſed for its re eſtabliſhment*——*By* YVES JOSEPH KERGUELEN, *ancient Rear Admiral.*

FROM THE STAR OF AUGUST 12.

TREATY OF PEACE.

Between the Duke of Wurtemberg and the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE French Republic and his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, equally animated with the deſire of terminating the war in which they have been engaged, and of renewing that intercourſe of commerce and of good neighbourhood, which muſt be reciprocally advantageous to their ſubjects, have appointed the undernamed Plenipotentiaries; the Directory in the name of the French Republic, Citizen Charles Delacroix, Miniſter of External Relations; and his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, Baron Charles Woepnart, Miniſter of State and Preſident of the Chamber of Finances, and Abel, Counſellor of Legiſlation, who, after having reſpectively interchanged their full powers, agreed on the following articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace, amity and good underſtanding, between the French Republic, and his Serene Highneſs the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck; conſequently all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the reſpective powers from the date of the preſent treaty.

II. The Duke of Wurtemberg revokes all adherence, conſent, and acceſſion, open or ſecure, given by him to the Armed Coalition againſt the French Republic, to any treaty of Alliance, offenſive or defenſive, which he may have contracted with it. In future he ſhall withhold from the powers at war with the Republic any contingent or aid in men, horſes, proviſions, money, warlike ſtores or otherwiſe, under whatever title they may be demanded——even though he ſhould be called upon as member of the Germanic Empire.

III. The troops of the French Republic ſhall have free paſſage into the States of his Royal Highneſs, and permiſſion to reſide and to occupy all the military poſts neceſſary, for their operations.

IV. His Serene Highneſs the Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck renounces in favour of the French Republic for himſelf, his ſucceſſors and all who have any claim, all his rights to the Principality of Montbeliard, the Lordſhips of Hericourt, Paſſavant, and other Dependencies, the county of Helbourgh, alſo the Lordſhips of Riquewir and Gibſheim, and generally cedes to it all the property, rights and landed revenue, which he poſſeſſes on the left bank of the Rhine and the arrears due to him. He renounces all claims againſt the Republic for all claims he might pretend to have againſt the French Republic, for the privation hitherto of his feudal rights and revenues; and any eſtabliſhm of whatever denomination anterior to the preſent treaty.

V. His Serene Highneſs engages not to permit Emigrants and prieſts baniſhed from the French Republic to reſide in his States.

VI. There ſhall immediately be concluded between the two powers, a treaty of Commerce on grounds reciprocally advantageous. In the mean time all commercial relations ſhall be renewed on the ſame footing as before the preſent war: all articles and commodities belonging to the ſoil, the manufactures, the colonies, or fiſheries of France, ſhall enjoy in the States of his Royal Highneſs Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, the ſame privileges the tolls on carriages and horſes. French drivers ſhall, with reſpect to the payment of the ſaid tolls, be treated as the moſt favoured nation.

VII. The French Republic, and his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Wurtemberg reſpectively engage to reſtore the ſequeſtration of all effects, revenues, or goods ſeized, confiſcated, detained or held, belonging to French Citizens on one hand, and to the inhabitants of the Dutchies of Wurtemberg, and Teck on the other; and to admit them to the legal exerciſe of their reſpective engagements and rights.

VIII. All the priſoners reſpectively made, ſhall be delivered up within a month, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity. The ſick and wounded ſhall ſtill be taken care of in the reſpective hoſpitals; and ſhall be delivered up immediately on their cure.

IX. Conformably to the fixth article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, on the 27th Floreal of the 3d year, the preſent treaty of peace and amity is declared to be common with the Batavian Republic.

X. It ſhall be ratified, and theſe ratifications exchanged within a month reckoning from the ſignature, and ſooner if poſſible.

Paris, 20th Thermidor, fourth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(Signed)
Ch. Delacroix.
Charles Baron de Woepwart.
Abel.

The Directory approves and ſigns the preſent treaty of peace with the Duke of Wurtemberg, negotiated in the name of the French Republic by the Miniſter of External Relations, named by the Executive Directory, by an Arret of the 11th Thermidor, (preſent month) and charged with inſtructions for that purpoſe, at Paris, 21ſt Thermidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

By the Directory,
(Signed) Reveillere Lepaux, Preſident.
Lagarde, Secretary General.

This treaty has been ratified by the Legiſlative body.

From the MORNING POST, *of Aug.* 19.

ARMISTICE *between the* CIRCLE *of* SUABIA *and* GEN. MOREAU.

Suabia, Aug. 3.

ON the 17th ult. an armiſtice was concluded between the whole of the Circle Suabia, and the French general Moreau. The Duke of Wurtemberg, the Margrave of Baden, and the free cities of Ulmgen and Reutlingen are not included in it, having concluded a ſeparate armiſtice before hand. In the firſt four articles it is ſtipulated that the Circle ſhall withdraw its troops from the conteſtation; allow a free paſſage through the Circle to the French troops, furniſh them with proviſions, wagons, and horſes, for which they will be paid, and ſuffer the mails to paſs undiſturbed, &c. The remaining conditions are as follow:

Article V. The Circle of Suabia ſhall pay into the French military cheſt the ſum of 12 millions of livres in ſpecie, in the following manner: half 2 million within the firſt ten days, a million in the third decade, two millions in the fourth, two in the fifth, two in the ſixth, two in the ſeventh, and two in the eighth decade.

VI. The Circles ſhall furniſh 5000 bottles, viz. 1000 wine meaſures, 2000 bottles of barley cwo wine, and 2000 light cavalry; 3000 of the draft horſes in the ſecond decade; 500 draft horſes, and the ſame number of cavalry horſes, in the third, the ſame in the fourth, 1000 draft, and 500 cavalry horſes in the fifth, 1000 draft horſes, and the ſame number of cavalry horſes in the ſixth, and the like number in the ſeventh decade. Should any difficulties ariſe in furniſhing the laſt 2000 horſes, the Circle of Suabia ſhall be at liberty to pay for them, at 400 livres a piece. Beſides theſe, 500 ſelect horſes ſhall be furniſhed.

VII. Alſo, 3500 oxen, of 500lb. weight each, two of which ſhall be delivered to the army within two months, without the Ordonnateur in chief ſhould grant ſome farther delay in caſe he ſhould not want them immediately. 2500 may be paid for at 250 livres each.

VIII. It ſhall furniſh 150 conquintals of corn, two thirds wheat, and one third rye; 100,000 facks of oats; and 150,000 quintals of hay, within two months.

IX. 100,000 pair of ſhoes ſhall be delivered into the magazines of the army within one month.

X. Beſides theſe contributions, to which all the Princes, States, Abbies, and Cities of the Circle of Suabia, ſhall contribute (Wurtemberg, Baden, Reutlingen, and Eſslingen excepted) the Abbies of Kempton, Lindau, and Buchau, the whole Bench of Prelates, and Abbots, not excepting a ſingle Abbey or Convent in Suabia, even if it ſhould not contribute to the expence of the Circle, ſhall within ſix decades, or ſixty days, pay ſeven millions of livres in ſpecie into the Military Cheſt.

XI. The Circle of Suabia ſhall ſend Deputies to the Directory at Paris, to propoſe negociations for Peace, in company with the Princes who negociate for themſelves.

Concluded at Stuttgard the 9th of Thermidor,
(July 27) 1796. (Signed)
The Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine and Moſelle,
MOREAU.
The Plenipotentiaries of the Aſſembly of the Circle of Suabia, under their ratification,
The Baron de SOLAYE,
The Baron de MANDELSLOHF.

Proceedings of the Diet of Ratiſbon, to accelerate a peace between the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic.

RATISBON, *Aug.* 1.

The progreſs of the French has induced the Imperial Diet, ſuddenly to dictate a memorable *advice of the Empire for the acceleration of Peace.* On the 30th ult. an extraordinary ſeſſion of Council was held, which was opened by the Electoral Directory of Mentz, with the following initiative:

"Several embaſſies having expreſſed a wiſh, that the preſent urgent concerns of the war be taken into conſideration, agreeable to the inſtructions which they received, and that ways and means be conſulted, for putting a ſpeedy end to this war, the Directory of Mentz would not heſitating to give an opportunity of deliberations from their courts and conſtituents, entered, and almoſt every vote *was* for the acceleration of peace. The Archducal, Auſtrian, and Electoral Bohemian vote, dreaded, however, in general reflections from the other votes, and was to the following purport:

Advice to the Empire.

"The preſent ſituation of Germany having been taken into conſideration, and formally debated upon; all the three Colleges of the Empire have deemed and reſolved:

"That the with repeatedly manifeſted of terminating the ruinous war, which is ſtill proſecuting, by means of an acceptable peace with France, be again laid before his Imperial Majeſty, with the moſt reſpectful confidence in his Majeſty's paternal care for the Empire, and that his Majeſty be moſt urgently and ſeriouſly requeſted, agreeably to the advice of the Empire already given with regard to that object, to endeavor in its wiſdom by thoſe means and overtures which are the moſt proper, and to realize the ſpeedy negociation by adding the deputation of the Empire in the peace to be thus concluded."

Beſides this advice of the Empire, it was alſo reſolved to ſend the envoys of Wurtemberg, Bamberg, and Wurtzburg, Baron Seckendorff and Gutli, as deputies to the French Generals. They left this place on Saturday night, the Count de Bernſtorff belonging to the Pruſſian legation having preceded them hither, at the requeſt of the Pruſſian. Sweditſh, Daniſh, and Heſſian Embaſſies, As far as we know, thoſe two deputies are charged to obtain of the French Generals the ſafety and ſafety of perſon and property, as well for the diet of the Empire, its archieves and officers, as for the Imperial city of Ratiſbon, and its inhabitants.

In the conference on Thurſday laſt ſome envoys declared, that if a neutrality could not be obtained, it muſt be ſaid, that the moſt part of the majority of the envoys would not, however agree to this, but propoſed other meaſures of ſecurity, upon which they conferred with the principal imperial commiſſion, as likewiſe with the city, whoſe magiſtrates were charged to iſſue an order for all the French emigrants to quit it.

From the MORNING POST.

LONDON, *Aug* 19.

The intelligence which we have this day to relate, is of ſo awful and tremendous a nature, that we cannot poſſibly do it juſtice without conſiderably infringing on the time uſually allotted for the diſcharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder even in the miraculous campaign, and may perhaps produce ſome regret and alarm in a nation that ſeems familiariſed with defeat, and reconciled to diſgrace. In the courſe of one day, we have learnt the ridings of the total and diſperſion of almoſt all the abject humiliation and impending ruin of the greateſt powers; in one more, of events which ſeem to us to be leſs than a prelude to the total deſtruction of the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of Europe.

It was natural and reaſonable that the Imperial Court

had been reinforced by 25,000 men from Lavendes; that unfortunately celebrated country thro' which the combined powers so long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French Republic, but which has so fatally proved the grave of three royalties, and the hell mastery of republican soldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force, he marched without delay, against Wurmser. The dates and particulars of the astonishing events which followed, are for immediate detail; they are only given a very general sketch of them. It appeared, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Austrians at Lonado and Sale; and at the first of these places made six hundred prisoners, and killed two thousand men. On the 3d inst. he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line; at Lonado, Castiglione, and Montechiaro, with such success, as to have killed and wounded two thousand, taken thirty field pieces, and made five thousand prisoners, among whom were several general officers. (The first accounts of these actions were already communicated to the public in this paper of Wednesday.) What the particulars of the events which succeeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but such has been their astonishing and awful rapidity (as in five days, (probably less) to have left to the Austrians little else than to have been made prisoners, or to have fled, seventy pieces of cannon taken, and their whole army completely routed and dispersed. In this short period has been annihilated a numerous, brave and disciplined army, commanded by one of the most celebrated generals of his age; for the production of which both extraordinary efforts and sacrifices which both extraordinary efforts and sacrifices which both extraordinary efforts and sacrifices were made; which was the sole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were depended the last faint hopes of the Court of Vienna.

At a calmer moment we might expect an effusion of sentiment at these stupendous, and almost incredible events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the skill and valour which have wrought such prodigies; but astonishment and admiration are the emotions of a moment, and will soon give place to feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories which thereby annihilate the last universal subjugation of Europe. The French are now the undisputed masters of Italy, from the Alps to the Streights of Messina; and whether they parcel it into dependent Republics, or fill, for a purse, it into dependent Republics, or fill, for a purse, it into dependent Republics, trembling in while, fall to its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority; it is in truth and substance, a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the prospect appears, if possible, still more clothed and gloomy. The Diet of the Empire, assembled at Ratisbon, on the 24th ult. in the last agony of dissolution, and confederation, passed a decree (which may perhaps be one of the last acts of power they will ever exercise!) for imploring the French to grant a Peace to the Germanic Body. They accused the Emperor of having prosecuted hostilities and his Minister even mistated, by ascribing all the calamities of the War to their inactivity and the calamities of the War to their inactivity and the calamities of the War to their inactivity and conclusions which may both in part be true—But on what a miserable and defperate footing they must negociate, may be judged from the circumstance, that they found it necessary to send a deputation of their own number to the French Generals, supplicating them to grant *preliminaries to their peace and ascribes I* and that they *petition to their peace and ascribes I* and that they have been compelled to supply the mediation of the King of Prussia for the same humiliating object. It is a grafs abuse of language, to dignify by the name of Negociation, the ignominious terms which a conquer or may chuse to dictate to those who are reduced to implore his protection.

Then is this proud Assembly, the representative of the greatest number of Princes and States that were united in a political association, obliged to depend for its *personal safety* upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of those who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone deserving of notice, as an awful and memorable example of the weakness of human affairs; but deserves a shallow politician, indeed, who does not perceive that such instances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the most terrible consequences. A victory over the dignity of the established governments of Europe is as important to the French Republic, as a victory over their armies.

The one differs from the other only in degree, as much as the one extends their territorial opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country see all that has been the object of their veneration for so many ages degraded and laid prostrate in the dust; their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the sentiments which produce obedience to Government will be extinguished at the hands of Political Sorcery; Insolence and disaffection, which will in all states, has been ever justly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the established Systems of Europe is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the situation of the Emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant spirit of Hungarian Loyalty, which has often, in the most desperate moments, sustained, often, in the most desperate moments, sustained, the tottering fortunes of the House of Austria, has on this occasion forsaken him. Hungary has been deaf to the voice of its distressed Sovereign, which in other times has produced such powerful efforts on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that General Klenau has entered Ratisbon; but the particulars of his *negociation* (for fo it will still be ridiculously called!) with the *regence* Diet have not reached us. We have also the best reason to believe that some wretched Terms of Capitulation, which, by the country of Europe, may be called a Treaty of Peace, signed by this brave general by the French to the Emperor at Ratisbon. The term Negociation may be applied to such transactions, but no negociation implies at least some equality. There is no negociation between a conqueror and a fugitive.

Whether the victorious Republicans will condescend to listen to the supplications of Mr. Pitt and would vouchsafe to include him in the conditions which they may grant to the governments of Europe, we cannot *surrender*, we know not, and amidst the struggling sentiments of shame, sorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almost told we cared not.

The philosophic temper of Spain appears to accord with Great Britain. The Emperor is too much occupied with his own calamities and dangers immediately pressed by the necessity of an immediate accommodation, to be solicitous about the interests of an Ally, whose defensive friendship has been the source of all his misfortunes, and the instrument of fraudulent Ambassadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond seems likely to be outwon.

The detestation of the Republicans against a Minister whose incendiary intrigues they believe to have stirred up all their foreign and domestic enemies, is still unexhausted; and they can have little inducement to grant terms, however humiliating (and Mr. Pitt has suggested for any humiliation) to a power whom they may injure most materially, and which can scarcely, in any important interest, injure them.

We are perfectly fenfible that fome part of this language may be called inconsistent with that earnest and uniform desire of Peace, which we have expressed since the commencement of this unfortunate contest: but there will not be the slightest real inconsistency in the conduct of the warmest Enemies of the war, if they reprobate with equal warmth such conditions of Peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact be grossly inconsistent. His ignominious Peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable War. No one could avoid the one, without abhorring the other. The Article of peace will in truth be the best commentary on the nature of the War. Its principles and effects will be there written in characters that cannot be mistaken. Reasoning will then be superceded, controversy silenced and folly itself be intuitively compelled by fatal consequences which have resulted by fatal consequences which have resulted by fatal consequences which have resulted

POETRY.

JENNY TO CHLOE.

DEAR Chloe, you were in the right,
Damon's addresses thus to slight,
And form the bands of love;
For fure I think, 'tis greater bliss,
All vows addreſſes to diſmiſs,
And gayly, freely love.

'Tis ſure much happier ne'er to wed,
For how ſoon ſoever it makes you,
Your huſband oft will feold and fret,
And always keep you in a pet;
Then every good forſakes you.

CHLOE'S *Anſwer*,

DEAR Jenny, tell me if you can,
Why thus you vent your ſpleen at man
In ſo ſevere a ſtrain?
I join with you, 'tis ſurely right
Coxcombs' addreſſes thus to ſlight,
And treat them with diſdain.

But, can I think, it greater bliſs
All men's addreſſes to diſmiſs,
And live a ſtaid old maid,
Shew groping through life's dreary road,
Oppreſs'd with cares, a heavy load,
Go loneſome to the dead:

Shall I with your advice comply,
And let my gayeſt minutes fly,
Unminded of a mate?
While nymphs and ſwains around me join,
And pleaſures with each band entwine,
To bleſs the married ſtate?

While blooming youth and vigour laſt,
E'er yet my brighteſt days are paſt,
Mine I reſolve a bride:
Poſſeſs'd of all my heart can crave,
A ſwain that's generous, juſt and brave,
What can I want beſide?

When I ſhall wear this ſilken chain,
O may he be ſome generous ſwain!
Who ſhall my partner be;
Pleaſant and kind, and ever gay
While the bleſt hours glide ſmooth away,
From all contention free.

May rolling years increaſe our joys,
And blooming girls and ſprightly boys
The fragal table grace:
Thus would we live a peaceful life,
A happy huſband, happy wife,
And bliſs ſhould crown our days.

From a late PARIS PAPER.

DEATH *of the* BRAVE CARTOUCH.

THE death of the brave Cartouch, a naval lieutenant, and the commander of the corvette L'Affamée Nationale, is one of thoſe events which ought to be handed down to poſterity. The following account, taken from the proces verbaux of the ſhipwreck of this corvette, arrived on the 16th Fructidor, in the 3d year of the French Republick, and may be added to the numerous examples of generous heroiſm in Frenchmen, a brutal ferocity in the Engliſh. Cartouch finding himſelf purſued by an Engliſh frigate of the largeſt ſize, determined to run aground ſooner than become a prey to the enemy. The corvette touched the rocks which are at the entry of the river Treguer. Cartouch preferves the utmoſt compoſure, cuts down the maſts, and gives orders that the boats which had been put out to tow the veſſel in tow, ſhould proceed immediately to land the ſhips crew. He is carneſtly requeſted to land himſelf bar, in vain. "My duty and honour replied he, oblige me to remain the laſt on board; ſave yourſelves, I am at my poſt." The boats pick up a part of the crew. By and by the corvette founders, and the brave Cartouch, with the few brave companions who were left behind, ſunk to the bottom. Every effort was put in practice to ſave them. Enſign Regnie tried to ſecure the captain. I have done ſays he, to his declaration, all in my power to preſerve him; I held him a conſiderable time by the hair while he continued faſt to one of my legs. But perceiving his ſtrength failing, he let me go, ſaying, "you will periſh with me, ſave yourſelf my friend, I will not be the cauſe of your death." And what were the Engliſh doing all this time? they fired upon thoſe unfortunate wretches, and upon the boats which went to pick them up; a number of bullets having fell among the ſailors who were ſwimming. The frigate did not purſued three boats to take poſſeſſion of the corvette and her crew, who diſcovered nothing but the wrecks of the veſſel and the dead corpſe of a few unfortunate men, whom their brave comrades were unable to carry off. The remainder reached ſhore in ſpite of the Engliſh meſſentry.

From a LONDON PAPER.

LIBERTY *of the* SUBJECT.

IT is really ſurpriſing that people ſhould trafl ſo far *liberty* when there is ſo much in this king dom. It is well known that all ranks of people puſſeſs *liberties* which every thinking man muſt feriouſly with did not exiſt; and that many of our liberties reach upon thoſe of other people. Several of our great men have the liberty to run in debt with every man who is fool enough to give him credit, the liberty to refuſe payment as long as they pleaſe, and the liberty to plead privilege to protect their ſacred perſons from the puniſhment of law. But then on the other hand, ſome tradeſmen have the liberty of charging ſo high for their goods that if they are paid once in ſeven years, they will ſtill be gainers by the bargain, while others more conſcientious, have the liberty to be joined and have their names inſerted in the gazettes, introduced by a *whereas*.

Many of our ladies have the liberty of enjoying ſinecures, and of pluralities; whilſt their lean cuſtomers have the liberty of doing all the duty, and maintaining their families as well as they can with forty or fifty pounds a year.

Several perſons who never ſaw a ſword drawn, or a ſhot fired (except, perhaps, in a duel, or an imaginary affair, in defiance of the reputation of a ſtranger, or on a quarrel about cards or dice) have the liberty to ſtart at once as military commanders, and raiſe regiments. For which purpoſe they have had the liberty to employ crimps to trepan the unwary, to ſeize men who had no other crime but poverty, drag them from their families, and ſend them to the army or to the navy, and to depopulate the fields and the looms for the good of the ſervice.

Ladies of eaſy virtue or (rather of no virtue at all) take the liberty of crouding all publick places, elbowing women of reputation, and putting modeſty out of countenance. Of glorying in their infamy; and when they grow old themſelves and paſt their trade, of *erecting their nurſeries* for the edification of youth.

Many more inſtances of *liberty* might be produced; but thoſe few may ſuffice to enable us to ſay, that England is a *Land of Liberty*.

BY AUTHORITY.

Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*.

By the GOVERNOR.
A PROCLAMATION
FOR A DAY OF
Public Thankſgiving.

WHEREAS it has pleaſed GOD, the Father of all Mercies, to beſtow upon us innumerable unmerited Favours in the courſe of the year paſt; it highly becomes us duly to recollect his Goodneſs, and in a Public and Solemn Manner to expreſs the grateful feelings of our Hearts:

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and conſent of the Council to appoint *THURSDAY*, the 15th Day of *December* inſtant to be obſerved as a Day of PUBLICK THANKSGIVING and PRAISE to our Divine BENEFACTOR throughout this Commonwealth—Calling upon Miniſters of the Goſpel, with their reſpective Congregations, and the whole Body of the People, religiouſly to obſerve the ſaid Day by celebrating the Praiſes of that all-gracious Being, of whoſe Bounties we have experienced ſo large a ſhare.

He hath prevented Epidemical Diſeaſes from ſpreading, and afforded us a general ſtate of Health.

He hath regarded our Paſtures and Fields with the Eye of the moſt indulgent Parent, and rewarded the Induſtry of our Huſbandmen with a plentiful Harveſt.

Notwithſtanding unreaſonable obſtructions to our Trade on the ſea, it has generally been proſperous and our fiſheries ſucceſsful.

Our civil Conſtitutions of Government, formed by ourſelves and adminiſtered by Men of our own *free Election*, are by his Grace continued to us. And we ſtill enjoy the ineſtimable Bleſſing of the Goſpel, and the Liberty of Worſhipping GOD according to *His* own Inſtitutions and the honeſt dictates of our Conſciences.

And together with our Thankſgiving, earneſt Supplications to GOD is hereby recommended, for the forgiveneſs of our Sins which have rendered us unworthy of the leaſt of his Mercies; and that by the ſanctifying Influence of his Spirit, our hearts and manners may be correcſted, and we become a reformed and happy People—That he would direct and proſper the Adminiſtration of the Government of the United States, and of this and the other States in the Union—that he would ſpeedily afford his bleſſings on our Trade, Agriculture, Fiſheries & all the Labours of our hands—That he would bleſs and ſupport our Univerſity, and all Seminaries of Learning—That Tyranny and Uſurpation may every where come to an end—

That the nations who are contending for true liberty may ſtill be ſucceeded by his Almighty aid—that every Nation and Society will ſhare and feel inſpired with the knowledge and feeling of their rights and juſt Rights, and enabled to form ſuch ſyſtems of Civil Government as ſhall be fully adapted to promote and eſtabliſh their Social Security and Happineſs—And, finally, that in the courſe of GOD's Holy Providence, the great Family of Mankind may bow to the Sceptre of the Prince of Peace, ſo that moſt Friendſhip and Harmony may univerſally prevail.

And I do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth to abſtain from all ſuch Labours and recreations as may not be conſiſtent with the Solemnity of the ſaid Day.

Given at the Council-Chamber, in Boſton, this ſixth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one Thouſand ſeven hundred and Ninety ſix, and in the twenty firſt Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, *Secretary*.
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ANECDOTE.

From a Paris Paper.

THERE are ſtill living many citizens who remember Mademoiſelle Auguſte. She was a finger of an agreeable figure, charming voice and amiable character. Her ſentiments as to individual liberty were worthy of a republican.

In returning from a journey to Poland ſhe paſſed through Berlin, and went to a ball in that city, at which Frederic II. was alſo preſent. He was curious to hear her, and ſent a chamberlain to ſing. Mademoiſelle Auguſte replied, that ſhe had not come there for that purpoſe, and could not ſing that day.

Frederick forgot for a moment that he was a philoſopher, to remember that he was a monarch. He ſent the chamberlain with this meſſage, "Mademoiſelle, it is the king who demands a ſong; he is not accuſtomed to refuſals."

"Monſieur," replied the young French woman, tell the king that he has a thouſand ways of making me *weep*, but not one of making me *ſing*."

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The Poetical and Miſcellaneous works of
JAMES ELIOT,
CITIZEN OF GUILFORD, (VER.) AND LATE A NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.
IN FOUR BOOKS.

I.

THE following Poems, which have heretofore appeared in various periodical publications in the United States.—Lines on the adoption of the federal Conſtitution in Vermont—The Summer Seaſon—The Winter Seaſon—Sonnet to General Fayette—Lines to Thomas Paine—Lines on the death of Louis XVI—Ode for the fourth of July—Lines written on enliſting as a ſoldier in the army of the United States—The American's Prayer For France—Elegiac Lines on the death of Gov. Hancock—Ode to Liberty—Lines on War—To Philenia—Ode to Earl Stanhope—to General Koſciuſko—Invocation to Memory.

II.

The following original Poems.—The Criciſion of the Saviour of Mankind: An Elegiac Poem—Morning, an Ode—The vernal ſeaſon—The Autumnal ſeaſon—Ode to Equality—Prayer for Univerſal Peace—The Progreſs of Freedom, an Ode—Elegy, deſcriptive of the expedition and defeat of General Harmar, written at Fort Washington, on the Ohio—Elegy written at Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami, during an indiſpoſition—Elegy deſcriptive of General St. Clair's defeat, written near the faſal ſpot—Lines commemorative of General Wayne's victory over the Indians, written at Greenville—Lines written at Niagara, on the confluence of the Ohio and Miſſiſſingum rivers—Verſification of Smart's *ſpecific* tranſlation of ſeveral Odes and Epiſtles of HORACE—Valedictory addreſs to the Muſes.

III.

Sketches, Political and Geographical, extracted from the author's journal during a period of three years ſervice in the army of the United States: Including, a conciſe account of the expedition of the "army of the Conſtitution" againſt the inſurgents in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania, in 1794, and reflections on that event—A ſketch of the origin, operations and character of the Legion of the United States—Narrative of the circumſtances relative to, and exemplified with the late treaty with the Indians north-weſt of the Ohio—Sketch of the origin, progreſs, and conſummation, of the late treaty with Great-Britain—And

General obſervations on the ſoil, ſituation, climate, natural productions, remains of antiquity, aboriginal inhabitants, progreſſive ſettlement, preſent population, and future proſpects, of the extenſive country weſtward of the Apalachian Mountains.

IV.

A Diſquiſition on Military Eſtabliſhment, and their moral and political conſequences, illuſtrated by hiſtorical examples:—An Eſſay on the progreſs of Party Spirit in the United States, ſince the organization of the preſent government:—And ſeveral other original eſſays, deſultory ſketches and fugitive pieces, on various ſubjects.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The work will be printed on good paper, and handſome type neatly bound and lettered and will conſiſt of about ſix hundred and 300 pages duodecimo.*

II. *The price to ſubſcribers will be* ONE DOLLAR *to non ſubſcribers* ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS, *and the money to be paid at ſix months after the books are ready for delivery. The uſual allowance to bookſellers.*

III. *The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as 1000 ſubſcribers appear.*

IV. *Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix copies to have a ſeventh gratis.*

∴ Subſcriptions received at this Office.

Levi Shephard,
HAS juſt received a large ſupply of Fall and Winter
GOODS,
HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.
The beſt CAM WOOD, OIL of VITRIOL, and other DIE STUFFS.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
PAINTERS COLOURS, &c.
HE will give CASH for FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS.
Northampton, 16th Oct. 1796.

Found in Whateley on the
firſt of October laſt, a SADDLE and SADDLE-BAGS.—The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.
ELEAZER FRARY.
October 19, 1796.

TAKEN up as damage, by the ſubſcriber, on the 25th ult. two HEIFERS, two years old paſt: one a dark red ſpotted Heifer, without any artificial mark—the other a light red, with a crop in the near ear, and a ſlit in the off ear.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.
GARDNER KELLOGG.
Hadley, Oct. 16. 1796.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH *my Wife, has, without permiſſion, abſented herſelf from my bed and board*—ALL Perſons are forbid *harbouring or truſting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.*
DAVID NEWELL.
Pelham, Oct. 3. 1796.

The ſubſcriber begs leave
to inform the public that he carries on the Taylors buſineſs in all its branches—and that he has a univerſal aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable trimmings for mens Cloaths—alſo Cloths and trimmings of the beſt kind for Regimental Cloaths, both for the infantry and Dragoons—alſo an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Epaulets, as cheap as can be purchaſed in the country—alſo a ſmall aſſortment of Dry Goods cheap and faſhionable.

N. B. Wanted a good likely, ſteady, active boy, about 14 years of age as an apprentice to the Taylors buſineſs. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
Northington, Sept. 24, 1796.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND FISHNET, AT THIS OFFICE.

Selah Norton,
WILL give CASH, SALT, SOAL-LEATHER, ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, and a generous price, for FLAX-SEED—Has for ſale, a good HORSE, for ſaddle or harneſs, 5 years old—and 1 or 2 MARES, with foal by the COMET.
Aſhfield, 29th Sept. '96.

The ſubſcriber having appointed the only executor, to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſiah Dwight, of Williamſburgh, deceaſed, Deſires all perſons having any demands on ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to
DORUS DWIGHT, *Executor.*
Williamſburgh, Oct. 10, 1796.

WANTED to hire, a JOURNEYMAN TANNER and CURRIER—to whom generous wages will be given—ALSO, an APPRENTICE to the above buſineſs, 14 or 15 years old—Enquire of
THOMAS BRIDGMAN.
Northampton, Oct. 19, 1796.

Broke out of the incloſure
of the ſubſcriber, on the morning of the 14th inſt. a dark grey MARE, 3 years old paſt, with a white ſtreak in her forehead—ſhod before—a long tail, with conſiderable white on the end of it—Whoever has, or will take up ſaid Mare and return her to the ſubſcriber, or give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall be rewarded—by
SIMEON POMEROY.
Northampton, 17th October 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of
the ſubſcriber, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, an old SHEEP and one LAMB—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay coſt, and take them away. STEPHEN WASHBURN.
Williamſburgh, Oct. 15. 1796.

Samuel Johnſon,
INFORMS the public, that he carries on the CHAISE MAKING buſineſs, a little north of the court-houſe, Northampton, where Carriages may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. HE has a number now on hand, complete for ſleighs.
Sept. 28, 1796.

Take Notice!
ALL Perſons indebted to me the ſubſcriber for Shoe Accounts are one year ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

All thoſe accounts which are not ſettled by the firſt day of January next, will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice. ISAACIAH SAMPSON.
Northington, Sept. 30, 1796.

TO be let, by the ſubſcriber, in the *Street of Northampton*, a large DWELLING-HOUSE, convenient for two Families—for particulars, inquire of MOSES WRIGHT.
October 5, 1796.

Caſh and *Salt*;
and the higheſt price given in exchange for
FLAX-SEED,
BY DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, 6th Sept. '96.

For Sale,
A FARM lying one mile eaſt of the meeting-houſe in Norwich, on the road leading from thence to Northampton—containing 100 acres—well accommodated with mowing, ploughing, paſturing and orcharding—a comfortable dwelling-houſe—a good barn—a new cyder houſe, and a new mill, and preſs under it. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. CALEB RICHARDSON.
Norwich, Auguſt 30, 1796.

For Sale,
A FARM lying in *Hawley*, on the county road which leads from Buckland through ſaid Hawley, about two miles from the Meeting-Houſe, containing ninety-three acres, about ſeventy acres under improvement.—For further particulars, enquire of Edmund Langley, Eſq. in Hawley or of Stephen Warner of Buckland.
Hawley, Sept. 12. 1796.

For Sale,
AT Public Vendue, under a license from the Court of Common Pleas, laſt holden in the county of Hampſhire, on Monday next preceding the firſt Tueſday of September inſt. ſo much of the real eſtate whereof Farnum White, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, died ſeized, (lying in ſaid Goſhen) as will produce four hundred and fifteen dollars. The vendue will be holden at the dwelling houſe of Nehemiah May, innholder in Goſhen aforeſaid, on Wedneſday the nineteenth day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
LOIS WHITE,
CHENY TAFT, } *Adminiſtrators.*
Goſhen, Sept. 20, 1796

For Sale,
A SPAN of good HORSES either for the Saddle or Harneſs. ANDREW PHELPS.
Northampton, Sept. 20, 1796.

For Sale,
TWO lots of Land in *Hadley*, one of them known by the name of Fort River paſture lot, containing nine acres; the other containing fourteen acres, lying on Tinker Hill—ſaid lots late owned by Samuel Pierce of ſaid Hadley.—For further particulars enquire of JOSIAH PIERCE of Charlemont.
Charlemont, Sept. 20, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by Bond or Note, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt of December next.
N. B. THOSE who are deſirous to ſettle, may call on Mr. Iſrael Wright of Williamſburgh.
MOSES HATCH.
October 12, 1796.

Hampſhire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1796.

[Vol. XI.—] [No. 531.—]

From a Liverpool Paper of September 10.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

"We, Francis II. &c. &c.

IN the preſent moment, when a coincidence of the moſt unexpected events favours the rapid progreſs of the enemy, and calls for our redoubled care to afford aſſiſtance to our Saints menaced in this manner, we find this our reſolution ſtrengthened by conſidering, that Providence has put us at the head of a nation which has given us on every occaſion, the moſt effectual proofs of the greateſt of their zeal to ſupport the meaſures taken for the defence of their country, of their laws, which render them happy, and of a Prince who returns to their fidelity, a love for every individual.

"Though fear, and perhaps intentional reports magnify the dangers more than it in reality is, and preſent it as near at hand, we muſt not conceal from our faithful ſubjects, that the ſituation of affairs is preſſing, and does not allow us to remain ſatisfied with ordinary meaſures, to oppoſe its progreſs, and all thoſe who wiſh to ſee the welfare of the State ſecure, more than extraordinary exertions.

"Much as the long duration of a war, carried on under ſo many changes of fortune, has affected the powers of the nation, yet the reſources of its proverbial ſpirit are far from being exhauſted.—Though Government ſometimes ſeems to refrain with abhorrence from the violent meaſures which our enemies employ for the ſuppreſſion of our Fellow Citizens and the deſtruction of Europe, countries ſo well inoculated, ſo fertile, and enriched by manners and induſtry, ſtill offer innumerable means of defence, by employing which we would find ourſelves enabled to meet every danger.—But we truſt in the juſtice of our cauſe, and in the protection of the Almighty who regards that juſtice, that the moment will not arrive in which the nation will be forced to have recourſe to the moſt extraordinary means.

"In this perſuaſion, we ſhall always confine ourſelves only to the meaſure of calling to arms thoſe who are otherwiſe, agreeable to the militia ſyſtem, exempted from the military ſervice; including all foreigners, who have not acquired the rights of Citizenſhip in the Auſtrian dominions by reſiding in them for ten years. As the firſt ſtep which we propoſe to all thoſe who ſhall willingly follow this our call, and who ſhall offer to our municipalities to ſerve in the army:

1ſt. That as ſoon as ever we ſhall have ſecured to the nation, agreeably to our with and deſire, an honorable and permanent peace, they ſhall be diſmiſſed in the quality of free men, and to their homes.

2d. That, during the war, they ſhall be treated as volunteers.

3d. That they ſhall be at liberty, agreeable to their abilities and capacity, to chuſe and name the regiment in which they wiſh to ſerve; and that.

4th. As a juſt recompence, on their return home, every poſſible aſſiſtance ſhall be given to them in their employments and ſettling; and that, on all occaſions, they ſhall be preferred.

"Though we can promiſe ourſelves the principal operation of this Proclamation; from the one univerſal ſentiments of our faithful ſubjects, yet we think it our duty to impreſs them with the neceſſity, in following willingly this honorable call of their country, they likewiſe protect their families, and property; and that, if on the contrary they ſhould neglect to join us for the general ſecurity, they would be forced, in caſe of unfortunate events, to arm themſelves againſt their native land, and, as obedient organs of the enemy, to perpetrate the crimes of public order, the deſtruction of their Fellow Citizens, and of their families, and to aſſiſt in the common deſtruction.

"Behold the ſtill ſmoaking ruins of Italy, and the exceſſes and moſt inhuman cruelties committed there! behold the deſolation which the enemy is ſpreading in the moſt beautiful and flouriſhing territories of Germany have ſuffered! incendiaries are the armies of the enemy! and you cannot remain dubious about the terrible fate which threatens every country, and every nation, on being invaded by ſuch enemies.

Done at Vienna, the 11th of Auguſt, 1796.

MR. HAMMOND'S MISSION TO THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

According to the beſt information we have been able to procure, Mr. Hammond's miſſion has entirely failed, his Pruſſian Majeſty refuſing to accede to the wiſhes of the Britiſh Cabinet, though backed by the offer of guaranteeing to him *ſome very valuable territories, and a few cars.* Mr. Hammond is even ſaid to have met with the *moſt impertinent reception.*

The degree of regret that the public will feel at this failure will, no doubt, depend much upon the object that miniſtration had in view. If it was to ſeparate the Pruſſian dominions from the cauſe of the Allies, that conſummation ſo devoutly wiſhed by the ſorrow-of-every friend to his country will be conſiderable with the miſchief that may probably reſult from the confirmation of the war—if, on the contrary, it was his joining Auſtria and ourſelves in one laſt effort to ſubdue the enemy, we ought to meaſure our grief by the ſmall chance of ſucceſs we ſhould have to ſo deſperate an enterprize.

However doubtful the nature of the negociation may be, the cauſe of its failure is tolerably obvious. From the known character of the monarch in queſtion, and from his previous conduct, we may aſſert, with little danger of being miſtaken, that his refuſal is either owing to our being outbid by the French, or to his entertaining ſchemes of plunder on the preſent helpleſs ſtate of the Germanic Empire, our connivance at which he doubts, and for which he does not want our guarantee.

Mr. Hammond, after ſending a meſſenger to Vienna with an account of his unſucceſsful embaſſy, is now on his way home, and may be daily expected. The meeting of Parliament having been poſtponed till the 25th inſtant, miniſters ſhould be known, a cabinet council was held on the arrival of his diſpatches; and it was then finally determined, that it ſhould be ſummoned to meet on Tueſday the TWENTY SEVENTH inſtant.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

At the ſame moment that our hopes of peace from the north are thus diſappointed, the proſpect of war from the ſouth grows more and more alarming. Paris papers up to the 30th arrived this evening, and bring accounts of the *higheſt importance.* Hoſtilities with Spain appear to be inevitable, ſoon on Sunday laſt the 25th inſtant, the Preſident of the Council of Five Hundred communicated the diſcoſſion relative to the actuality, announcing that he had that moment received two meſſages from the Directory which could only be read in a general committee. The Council immediately formed itſelf into a committee, to receive itſelf into the ſecrets, and on a "*Treaty offenſive and defenſive with Spain.*"

The above is tranſlated literally from the poſtſcript to the Veridique of the 30th ult: the date of the laſeſt paper which has been received. The Meſſenger de Soir of the 30th alſo announces the receipt of the two meſſagers by the Council of Five hundred from the Directory.

September 1.

Laſt night two meſſengers were diſpatched from the Secretary of State's Office—one to Madrid the other to Vienna. The former, it is reported in ſome circles, carries with him orders to the Marquis of Bute to quit Spain. If this ſhall turn out to be well founded, we can only ſay it is the moſt accommodating manner for Spain that could poſſibly be deviſed for declaring war againſt this country.

The Chief Miniſter at preſent has received orders from the Secretary of State, not to permit any emigrants to land within the ſcotiſh of the borough coming from the Continent, or from the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, or Alderney.

Very particular orders have been received at Plymouth to examine, and report what places and their ſituation (in caſe of an attempt,) the enemy can poſſibly land troops at in that neighbourhood, with the depth of water at each place—number of boats that might be employed aboſt of each other, at each of the landing places—ſituation of the roads leading therefrom with an account of the requiſite force neceſſary for the defence of ſuch places, &c.

The Clerks, &c. belonging to Somerſet-houſe, and thoſe belonging to the office of Mr. Dundas, are ſaid to have received intimation on Thurſday, that government would expect them to arm in defence of their country and ſubject themſelves to military law.

Government, it is ſaid, has determined to augment the military force to double their preſent number. The moſt active exertions are making all along our Southern Coaſts, for the protection of the Country; and local aſſociations are forming in different parts of it, to be in readineſs to meet the enemy ſhould they dare to carry their threats into effect.

The Coaſt of Devonſhire has been much alarmed with the expectations of invaſion.—Aſſociations are every where talked of. Dartmouth ſets the example.—That town alone will raiſe 150 men.

The conduct of the king of Naples is ſtill what ambiguous. He has Plenipotentiaries at Paris, and it is at the ſame time making all poſſible preparations for war in his States. He is now viſiting the various coaſts on the frontiers of his dominions, and is attended by Acton his Miniſter, who is the favorite of the queen, and notoriouſly under the influence of the Courts of Vienna and Great-Britain.

TOULON, AUGUST 29.

Two thouſand ſailors have arrived in this port from Breſt. A great number more are on their voyage, and are expected to arrive every moment.

Since the laſt ſucceſs of the French, the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of the Republic of Lombardy or Italy is ſpoken of with great confidence. Its limits on the ſide of Germany are mentioned to be the Adige. The inhabitants of Modena never liſted in good underſtanding with thoſe of the German Tyrolefe.

The Miniſter Fayoult yeſterday ſet out with two Secretaries for Turin, from whence he proceeds to the head quarters.—Some ſay it is in order to engage the king of Sardinia to declare againſt the Emperor; others that it is to demand new pledges of his good faith, to put it out of his power to commit a violation.

Victories of the Army of the Rhine and Moſelle.

From Gen. MOREAU, at Rohrtzach, Aug. 21

Stating, an action between Gen. *Ferino* and the emigrants under CONDE. The latter were beaten. The action took place at *Kowlack*, and CONDE was purſued as far as *Mindelheim*.

OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

The following article, dated Paris, Auguſt 12, was received by the laſt Liſbon mail:—

"As Algerine Corſair, full of men was lately ſunk by two Portugeeſe men of war, after a moſt deſperate and bloody conflict of nine glaſſes, wherein vaſt numbers were killed on both ſides. The Rover maintained the action with great firmneſs, and ſuch undaunted reſolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether he would not have beat them both off, notwithſtanding the ſuperior odds againſt them. The Portugeeſe behaved manfully and offered to give quarters provided they would ſtrike, which generous and humane offer the pirates diſdained, and in return, for anſwer, which made her very leaky, and her ſails and rigging almoſt cut to pieces; the other had her fore maſt and boſprit carried away, with part of her ſtarboard bow, and a large ſtore went fifteen inches into the main-maſt. It is thought the pirate had expended all their ammunition, as in the laſt engagement they fired from the great guns marling ſpikes, ring-bolts, ſuſty nails, bits of iron, and lead cut in ſquare pieces.

"What is aſtoniſhing, the Captain was ſeen nailing the colours to the maſt, as the ſhip was ſinking, when done he pulled a piſtol from his breaſt and ſhot him himſelf through the head; in which deſperate manner he periſhed, during which, and after each ſingle ſhip of double his own force, ſometimes made priſoners of them, and always fought under the Portugeeſe flag."

Victories of the French in Italy.

Letter from BUONAPARTE, *at Milan, Aug. 26.*

"Sir, The ſiege of *Mantua* continues; in attacking a bridge near the city, which was carried, the Auſtrians loſt 500 men. "The French have alſo poſſeſſed themſelves of *Peſchiera*, taking 10 large forts and two cannon.

Copy of a letter of the General of Diviſion, chief of the Staff of the army of Italy, to the Commiſſioner of Government, Garrau, 18 Fructidor, Sept. 4.

"I am eager to appriſe you that the diviſion of General Maſſena has attacked, and completely defeated 25 battalions of the enemy, and a large body of cavalry, who had taken a ſtrong poſt for defence, St. Marco, and has been ſucceſſively named a Preſſa Lonato, St. Marco, and Rovorendo, and repoſſed at laſt on the caſtle of La Peſcia. The diviſion of General VAUBOIS, which by a combined march had departed from Storo to attack the enemy on the right bank of the Adige, broke forth facing Serravich, at the moment when the diviſion of MASSENA began the attack.

"The enemy made the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; but forced on laſt from all ſides by the boldneſs and bravery of the Republican ſoldiers, the victory remained ours, after having killed a great number of the enemy, & taken about 1200 priſoners: 120 Auſtrian General is among the killed. We had but a few wounded, and among the ſlain we have to regret the brave General Dubois, of his Aid de Camp.

"The columns of General ANDREAW, which laſt Verona, to march towards our right, to keep in check a hoſtile corps which is at Baſſano, and to cover the right of the diviſion of General MASSENA, has not yet given an account of his ſucceſs.

"The Commander in Chief is ſtill engaged with the enemy, who are flying with the utmoſt precipitation to Trent, from which we are diſtant only a few miles. Our republicans conduct themſelves as the champions of liberty ought to do and reſpect the property of the people. We have thus far taken four pieces of cannon from the enemy, and the day is not yet terminated.

"The courier not having ſet off, I again take up the pen, to impart to you new ſucceſſes obtained on the ſame day, (18 Fructidor) which are equal to thoſe of the 18 Thermidor (Auguſt 5.) After having forced the caſtle of Pieter, and the batteries which croſſed the road, batteries turned by two columns, one of which climbed the ſteep rocks, and the other turned that moment upon their waiſt in water in the Adige. This poſition being forced, the infantry ruſhed on at quick march to purſue the enemy; our cavalry having trouted that of the enemy, pierced the line of infantry in 4 columns, which effected its retreat by quick ſteps. In this charge, prodigies of valour were performed. In ſhort, the reſult of this memorable day is five thouſand priſoners, 16 pieces of cannon, ſeven ſtand of colours and our advanced guard at the gates of Trent.

"It is midnight: at nine o'clock in the morning the Commander in Chief marches afreſh againſt the enemy: I ſhall ſurely have new ſucceſſes to communicate to you.

(Signed) "GARRAU."

Other Italian Articles.

A letter from Milan, of the 20th of Auguſt, ſeyſ, that an Auſtrian Courier was lately intercepted by the French, whoſe diſpatches are ſaid to contain the moſt convincing proofs, that a new coalition is forming between the Powers in Italy to ſecond the operations of the Auſtrian armies, to drive the French out of Italy.

The enemy have left behind the Iſle from Landſhut to inveſt here the corps commanded by Generals LATOUR, FROLICH, and MERCANTIN, as well as the corps of CONDE.

"The Auſtrians abandoned to us immenſe magazines. There is in Pfaffenhoffen 18,000 ſacks of grain and ſeed, and 1500 tons of flour. During yeſterday's march the advanced guard of the corps of Ferino, commanded by ADAWIDZI, had a ſkirmiſh with the rear guard of the enemy. They were put to the route at Moſach, near Munich, after ſeveral charges, in which the fourth regiment of dragoons diſtinguiſhed itſelf, and took 80 huſſars of dragoons, and as many horſes.

"We ſhall ſend you ſome of the ſtandards taken from the French at the battle of Hochſter, & which have been recovered. A remarkable ſingularity is, that the firſt of our troops arrived to the field of battle, upon the 13th Auguſt, the anniverſary of that battle.

(Signed) "REGNIER."

Belonging army before Philliſburg.

Memoir, general of diviſion, commanding at Landau, to the Executive Directory.

Landau, 20 Fructidor (Sept. 6.) fourth year.

"Gen SCHERR has juſt informed me of an advantage which he obtained the day before yeſterday, over the garriſon of Philipſburg.

"The garriſon were driven back under the cannon of Philipſburg; the detachment of the garriſon of Manheim returned to its former quarters in full gallop, and the peaſants, cut in pieces ſtrewed the road with their killed and wounded.

We are assured that the columns of peasants was commanded and conducted by three Capuchins; but the Dragoons would not at all understand this *Capuchin trick*, and overturned neck and heels the prostelants.

(Signed) "MARESCOT.

Extract

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Letter From Gen. ENOUFF, *to the Directory, dated Sulzbach, Aug. 19.*

STATES, That on the 17th Aug. Gen. NEY, defeated the Austrians in the wood between *Sulzbach* and *Hersbruck*. Prince HOHENLOHE defended very obstinately the entrance of this wood; but with equal vigor the long, considered inaccessible rock before *Sulzbach*. The action was in the night—dreadfully horrid, and bloody. Our grenadiers, in attempting impetuously to climb the rock, fell back, with large pieces in their hands, which broke off. Aug. 18, Gen. GRENIER, marched to Amberg, drove the enemy from that town, across the *Vils*. Aug. 19 passed in reconnoitring.

From the same, Aug. 21.

STATES, That an action had just taken place, advance of Amberg, long and bloody, but not decisive in point of victory. The French at first were obliged to retreat; but rallying and advancing again, obliged the enemy to retreat in their turn. Night ended the action.

Austrian account of the repulse of Gen. Jourdan.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.

OUR COURT-GAZETTE of this day has two supplements containing accounts of the victories gained by our troops in Franconia, up to the 25th of August, in which the enemy, by a well combined manœuvre, were forced to retreat. "His Royal Highness, (says the first of these supplements), flatters only in general terms, that our loss in the affairs happened up to the 24th was very considerable, advantages had been obtained over the enemy; that our cavalry had signalized themselves particularly, having, to the affair of the 24th, assaulted three battalions of the enemy, and entirely defeated them, except 31 officers, and 609 men, whom they made prisoners."

The second supplement contains more circumstantial details concerning the affairs up to the 25th. The situation of Count WARTENSLEBEN, who had retreated to Schwarzenfeld, became more critical every day, and the approach of the enemy under the command of General JOURDAN, menaced him with the loss of the communication of Bohemia. On the 22d, the enemy had encamped, in the vicinity of our army, in three different camps, in the form of a half moon, intending the next day to wage a decisive engagement. So situated, the Archduke ordered General WARTENSLEBEN to attack the enemy, without considering his Royal Highness's intention of repulsed his Royal Highness, by his first passage across the left wing of his army on the Leith, to mislead the enemy, and to mask his intended march against the right wing of General JOURDAN. Unexcited, therefore his Royal Highness crossed the Danube near Ingolstadt, on the 19th, &c. On the 22d the division of Gen. BERNADOTTE was repulsed from Teisingen, and on 23d the enemy was driven back till farther. In the engagement near Amberg on the 24th, his Royal Highness was met by the division of cavalry under Gen. BONNAUD, the most exquisite part of the French cavalry, who with the fixing artillery, came to support Gen. BERNADOTTE, who was almost beaten, and to oppose our further progress; but his Royal Highness never ceased, continually fighting, into the valley of Amberg. General JOURDAN being thus attacked with equal success in front and flank, could resist no longer, and was forced as far as Sulzbach. Here our cavalry found an opportunity to engage three battalions of the enemy's infantry, whom they totally destroyed.

In addition to this, the Court Gazette of this day, contains the following details:

"Further advices received from his Royal Highness Archduke CHARLES, dated Last, August 27, state, that his Royal Highness, to stop the progress of Gen. MOREAU, who advanced by way of Augsburg Munich with superior force; against Gen. LATOUR, had detached GRAVENMAN, with eight battalions and twenty squadrons, by way of Ratisbon, towards the right banks of the Danube, as well to cover the right flank of Gen. LATOUR, as to menace the enemy's left flank.

"Mean while his Royal Highness continues to pursue the French army under Gen. JOURDAN in collateral direction, which, on the impossibility of soon recovering and advancing again with new strength. Gen. PRINCE DE LICHTENSTEIN has taken from the army of the enemy, besides a great number of prisoners, 31 pieces of cannon of different sizes, 1167 packs of oats, 59 casks of flour, and other provisions, and is advancing towards Hoobstadt, to support the right flank of the enemy's army, which is assembling near Forchein; Field Marshal Lieutenant SZTARAY and HOTZE have followed to Herzog-Auracb to support him, and Field Marshal Lieutenant KRAY in marching for the vicinity of Neukirchen, leaving Erinagen on his left. Colonel GORGER, with a strong detachment of light troops, is to the neighbourhood of Amberach.

Important Affair of 17 hours continuance, between the Armies of the Archduke Charles and Gen. Moreau, near the Danube, Aug. 17.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE.

Moreau, Commander in Chief, to the executive Directory.

Head Quarters, at Ardeen, 26th Thermidor, August 13.

ON the 27th last (Aug 8) we attacked the enemy in their position at Neresheim. They were repulsed with the loss of 250 men, who were made prisoners.

On the 28d we reconnoitred in order to find a proper position for the army, which was extremely difficult from the nature of the country.

On the 23d we attacked the enemy's advanced guard, which we defeated. Their loss was between 450 and 500 men, whom we took prisoners. A dreadful storm and the darkness of the night prevented us from profiting of our success.

On the 25th, Prince Charles having receiv'd strong reinforcements from Gallicia and the interior of Austria, attacked our whole line. Our right flank was repulsed, and the enemy proceeded to Heydenheim, where our etat major-general was, who retreated to Kerchheim, so that the enemy occupied an extent of four leagues in our rear, but this movement did not disconcert us.

Our advanced guard had likewise been repulsed, but the corps of reserve arrived, and on receiving instructions, renewed the battle.

The enemy's chief effort was directed against our right. Gen. St. CYR defended his position with the utmost bravery altho' attacked by a great superiority of force.

The night and left wing was likewise attacked with vigor. The state of the ground permitting us again to act offensively, Gen. DAVIS made a spirited attack, obliged the enemy to give way and took 200 prisoners.

The reserve of cavalry, placed between the two attacks, kept the enemy in check & prevented them from passing between the two wings.

The two armies, after an obstinate contest, which lasted seventeen hours, remained inactive the whole night on the field of battle, and at day break the enemy retreated.

The forces of an attack was certain, but our convoys of ammunition halting on account of the retreat of head quarters, precluded us from the possibility of hazarding a battle, which, for want of cartridges, we could not have supported above two hours; besides it was necessary that our flank ers should fall into their position on the right.—The enemy's advanced guard was stationed in the most judicious manner. If they had retained the position which they occupied the preceding evening, I should have attacked them to-day, but they retired behind the Vernitz, and are about to pass the Danube. Our troops are in pursuit of them; they have already reached Nordlingen. The whole army will immediately follow them.

I dispatch a courier to Strasburg, convinced that the enemy being close in our rear, an alarm has been excited, and apprehensions entertained for our safety. I shall transmit to you the particulars of these three actions, which reflect much honor on the courage of the army, and the professional talents of the officers who directed their operations in the various attacks, but it is impossible for me to do it now. Indeed we have been so intent upon on our subject, that for three successive days, we have scarcely alighted from our horses. The army is almost exhausted with fatigue, but victory makes them forget their excessive labors. The enemy effiecate their loss in these conflicts, at 7000 men killed or taken prisoners.

The following intelligence received a dispatch from gen. Ernino who announces the arrival of our troops at Bergens, where they took several mortars, a howitzer, four cowlevenes, and 22 pieces of cannon, between 30 and 40 large barges, and about 40,000 sacks of oats, barly and flour.

I am almost exhausted for want of sleep, and from inceffant fatigue. We have just received the grateful intelligence of an important victory gained by the army of Italy.

(Signed) MOREAU,"

PARIS, 13 FRUCTIDOR, Aug. 23.

Famine of Germany.

The following plan has been submitted to the French Government, for nationalizing Germany, at the conclusion of a General Peace.

1. There shall be no Germanic Empire, no Emperor, and consequently no Electors.

2. Austria and Prussia shall have no more connexions with Germany than those countries which France may detach from it, by making the Rhine her limits.

3. The remainder of Old Germany, containing eleven millions of men, divided into different States, shall form New Germany.

4. This new Germany shall be distributed into nine or ten Districts each of which shall have title, such for instance, as that of Grand Duchy.

5. Those nine Districts shall form with each other a federal Treaty of Alliance, for their common defence and their common interest under the protection and guarantee of the French Republic.

6. All the ancient elements of those Districts, such as free Imperial Cities, Provincial States and Princes, shall become constituent parts of the Federation.

7. At the expence of the ecclesiastical Powers, which shall be suppressed, and their sovereign enjoy their revenues for life, the territory of the free cities shall be increased, as likewise the territories of the families which suffered too much by the revenge of this war, such as the two Palatine lines, of Deuxponts and Bavaria, the Orange family, &c.

8. Prussia shall renounce her possessions in Franconia and receive in exchange Lusatia, which borders on her territories.

9. The Prussian possessions in Westphalia, with the Bishoprieks of Olnabrug, Paderborn, and part of the Electorate of Hanover, shall form an appendage to the elder branch of the house of Brunswick.

10. Provisions shall also be made for enriching the patrimony of the Duke of Mecklenburgh, and the different branches of the House of Anhalt.

11. The extent of the territories of the Princes of Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt, &c. shall also be enlarged.

DECREE of AMNESTY.

20 FRUCTIDOR, SEPT. 6.

CAMUS prefented the defensive plan of the Assembly, which was ordered to be printed and the discussion adjourned.

The following are its dispositions:

I. Every profecution begun, or to begin, every action, parfuit and judgment, on account of offences, committed on occasion and during the course of the Revolution, under the 4th Brumaire, the year, inclusive, are extinguished and annulled; all actions for restitution being still reserved.

II. The *ci devant* French Emigrants, and those against whom transportation has been pronounced, are alone exempted from the general amnesty introduced by the preceding article.

III. Every time an individual shall be fond in judgment for a fact prior to the 4th Brumaire, the point shall be ascertained whether it was connected with the Revolution. In the case of the affirmative, the amnesty shall be applied; on the contrary, the action shall be followed out.

IV. The party accused may have action to have the judgment annulled, when a remedy is refused. And the Commissioner of the Directory shall have the same privilege, when the amnesty is misapplied.

V. Offences posterior to the 4th Brumaire shall be profecuted according to the rigour of the laws, under the penalty of the forfeiture.

ST. ANDERO, *five Spain! Aug. 26.*

Yesterday, at nine o'clock in the evening, the Military Commanders, and the Civil Authorities of this harbor, received orders from the KING OF SPAIN, to seize all the ships and effects belonging to the British nation.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 3.

After the French army left this place, the peasants assembled, maffacred and pillaged many. They even took some of the baggage from the French head-quarters and from the agents of the army. 50 carriages of contribution money which arrived yesterday, was attacked before day—but came safe. Gen. ENOUFF was once their prisoner, but was released. Gen. COULANGE was wounded by them with a ball.

September 5.

The Austrians are said to have evacuated *Rattisbon*. JOURDAN has been obliged to evacuate all the country on the other side of the *Mayn*. *Teisingen* was burned by the French, in their retreat. They have abandoned *Forchein* and *Bamberg*, recently captured.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.

The French have ordered Ehrenstadt to be formed, because its Inhabitants fired upon them when necessarily retreating of late.

The British Col. CRAWFURD, was killed—as was the French Adj. Gen. NEY.

DORSTEN, Sept. 4.

It is certain that, on the 27th of July, Dusseldorf and the Duchy of Berg became the property of the king of Prussia; and the whole country of Cleves, on the left bank of the Rhine, became the property of the French Republic.

The Duchy of Westphalia will immediately follow the example of Dusseldorf.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

The Executive Directory has been officially informed of a communication being established between the army of the Rhine and Mozelle and that of Italy.

Preparations are making with the greatest activity in the western departments for a descent on England; 40,000 names are already enrolled, for that purpose. Every thing goes on with the utmost zeal and every citizen is animated with the truest courage and the most lively impatience.

September 6.

In an official letter from the Prince of Peace to Perignon, the Republican Ambaffador, the former calls the latter an Antichrist, by way of eminence.

General Scherer has been appointed to the command of the army which is to enter Portugal, and which ensures that English kingdom with the Spanish territory. This army is to consist of 25,000 men, and has already received its orders of departure.

The *Eagle*, an English cartel ship, entered Havre in the evening of the 29th ult. having chefts on board containing seven articles of Native Jewellery, and 1000 pieces of Indian manufacture. This expedition, which had for its object the search after de la Peyrouse, was dispersed in the East Indian Seas, and saw the proofs of its discoveries become a prey of the enemy. They had been kept fifteen months in England. It was at the request of our Government that Great Britain conducted to this port the vessels common to all civilized nations.

September 7.

The most disastrous reports are circulated respecting our armies. We are assured that Jourdan has been beaten a second time by the Archduke Charles, and that he has with difficulty effected his retreat. The official Journals are silent.—*Le Peletier.*

The Directory has given an order to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to detach from all hostilities towards Saxony.

The treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, which has been concluded between France and Spain, opens a wide field for political conjectures. It is thought that Prussia will come in with France for its protection of agrandizement, and that the Prussian Monarch will seize upon the Hanse-towns, in the north of Germany, and fome ecclesiastical estates, and that he will alfo affift Spain in enticing Portugal to its dominions. Is it for us to deprive from thefe principles that we have lately profeffed refpecting the independence of nations, and thus render ourfelves liable to be difcredited, when we avow our defire of a fpeedy peace?

Be this as it may, we are affured, that Gen. Scherer has been nominated to the command of twenty-five thoufand men, who are deftined to undertake the conquefts of Portugal for the advantage of Spain. They add that Gen. General has already received orders to proceed on his march.—Spain will certainly pay thefe troops, fince it is for her they are to act.

We perceive in this meafure a powerful means of weakening England, of which Portugal is almoft become a colony.

The Plenipotentiaries from the Elector of Baden have arrived at Augfburg, at General Moreau's head-quarters, to negociate a peace.

BULLETIN.

September 9.

The city of Colliz, in Bohemia, has fuftained a dreadful calamity by a fire, which has been the ruin of the greateft part of its inhabitants. Two hundred and fifty Chriftians, and one hundred and ten Jewifh families have been reduced to the greateft diftrefs. The number of buildings conformed amount to an hundred and fifty, as well churches as houfes. The accident was owing to a child, who fired a gun in the neighbourhood of a ftable.

September 13.

A new confpiracy has been difcovered; the confpirators had concluded their plan, and began to operate upon it; they attacked the army encamped for the protection of the Government—fome fhouting *for a King*—others crying, *Long live the Republic; Live the Conftitution of 1793: down with the Councils; down with the Tyrants!* The Infurgents were defeated; many wounded, and 132 taken prifoners, among whom are feveral conſiderable perſons.

JOURDAN's health is fuch as will probably make him refign. PICHEGRUE, it is faid, will fucceed him. Two fons of ORLEANS have alſo arrived and obtained leave to go to Philadelphia.—The King of *Bohemia* offers the Emperor 40 000 men for the war. The arrival of a Pruſſian army of 70,000, combines to be talked of. RICHERY's fleet is at *Curtle-ſtain*.

September 15.

Tranquillity again reigns here. The conſpiration ſtretched yeſterday, are already condemned to be ſhot.

Sixteen ſhips of the line are at *Toulon*, and 6 on the ſtocks there.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS, Sept. 8.

BOISSY D'ANGLOIS delivered a moſt brilliant ſpeech on the expediency of an armedy. He was againſt it. But his propoſition was negatived.

The Executive have began a complete Reform in the Military Arrangements of the Republic, and are abridging every expence, in a rigidly economical manner. They have, however, concluded on eſtabliſhing a ſtanding army of 150,000 men in Peace.

The Perſecution of the French Emigrants continues. Our Ambaſſador in Turkey has requeſted of the Divan, the expulſion of all from thoſe territories. *The United States may ſoon receive a ſimilar demand.*

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Our Government have been much embarraſſed of late by the indiſcreete capture of the French privateer *La Jeune Diſtille* by one of our cruizers, in Britiſh ports. The court of Denmark have remonſtrated ſo ſeriouſly and effectually on the violation, that orders have been juſt iſſued by the Board of Admiralty for the captured privateer to be conveyed back, and replaced at the preciſe ſpot of anchorage from which ſhe was taken.

September 12.

It is a curious fact, that a Mercantile Houſe in Manchester has received from a cuſtomer at Milan, receipt given by Buonaparte for upwards of 3000l. being the amount of the debt due to the merchants. It appears that the latter was obliged to make oath of the whole ſum owing to England, to pay it in goods, and ſpecie to the French General who gave him a receipt in full, which the Milan merchant has incloſed, and requeſted it may be placed to the credit of his account. We are apprehenſive that the mercantile ſupporter of the war will by no means examine this mode of ſettling accounts *to afford other indemnity for the paſt, or ſecurity for the future.*

September 15.

A Council was yeſterday held, at which Mr. PITT and ſeveral other Cabinet Miniſters were preſent, when the diſpatches from Spain were taken into conſideration. They are underſtood, to contain officially the embargo laid on Britiſh ſhips in Spaniſh ports, in conſequence of which the Court has reſolved to lay an embargo on all Spaniſh ſhips in Britiſh ports; and an order to that effect was ſent from the Treaſury to the Cuſtom houſe on purpoſe to have the reſolution carried into effect.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.

Extract of a letter from London dated, Sept. 8.

"The following was received at LLOYD's Coffee-houſe from the Admiralty:—"The *Antenaide* frigate ſailed from *Newfoundland* the 9th inſt. her commander having ſtated by letters from merchants at *St. John's*, to their correſpondents in London, that a French ſquadron was upon the coaſt, and that they were expecting to be attacked. The ſquadron, according to the deſcription given, is ſuppoſed to be that commanded by M. A. RICHERY, which ſailed from *Cadiz* the 4th ult."

On Friday night laſt, a little before twelve o'clock, a moſt alarming and dreadful fire broke out, in a warehouſe belonging to and adjoining the brewery of Meſſrs. Harvey, and Fairclough in Cheapſide. The fire began in the top room, occupied by Mr. Middleton as a cotton ſpinning factory; nor could it be got under till the whole of the building with the exception of the warehouſe occupied by Mr. Middleton's ſtock of cotton Machinery, &c. 12,000 buſhels of wheat, 6,000 ditto barley and oats, with the ſtock of hops, malt, &c. belonging to the brewery concern, and amounting in the whole to the value of 15,000l. were entirely deſtroyed, tho' fortunately a large quantity of cotton the property of Mr. Fairclough, which was upon the ground floor, was ſaved. The fire ſpread ſo rapidly, that the moſt truly deplorable circumſtance attending this dreadful accident, and which has never happened upon any former occaſion in this town, was the falling of the brick work of the front part of the building after the timber was burnt, by which five perſons who were lodging at one of the engines, were inſtantly crushed to death, and ten others bruiſed and wounded in ſo dreadful a manner, that four of them are ſince dead in the infirmary, to which place they were immediately conveyed; the remaining ſix it is hoped may recover. The unfortunate ſufferers who are already dead, are Mr. William Wilſon, an amiable young man, about 21 years of age, ſon of Mrs. Shore in Dale ſtreet, Mr. Lowthwaite, bookkeeper, much reſpected by his friends and acquaintance, John Hughes, mariner, William M. Colligan and James Ferry, ſoldiers in the Loyal Tay Fencibles, William Pritchard and Thomas Norris, labourers, John Darlington, a watchman, and John Lucas a black.

HARTFORD, October 24.

We hear from New-Haven, that the Hon. Uriah Tracy, Eſq. is elected a Senator in the Congreſs of the United States, in the room of the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Eſq. reſigned; and that the Hon. James Hillhouſe, Eſq. is elected a Senator to ſerve after March next, his appointment in May laſt expiring in March. We alſo hear that all the old Repreſentatives for Congreſs are re-elected, and that Mr. Dana is the new member.—Mr. Davenport is choſen repreſentative for the next ſix months, in the place of Mr. Hillhouſe.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE,

BETWEEN FRANCE and SPAIN, RATIFIED THE 12TH SEPT. 1796.

AS this Treaty, except in one particular, is a tranſcript of thoſe which exiſted under the Family Compact; which are ſo well known to every political reader; we ſhall not give the formal articles, but a curſory ſummary, which will exhibit to the reader all the intereſting matter.

THE PREAMBLE—recognizes the mutual deſire to re-eſtabliſh friendſhip and good underſtanding between the two nations; and ſtates, that GEN. PARISCOS is named by the executive Directory, and the CATHOLIC OF PEACE, by his Catholic Majeſty, to form the Treaty of Alliance offenſive and defenſive. Art. 1. provides for the perpetuity of the alliance. Art. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. for the mutual guarantee of the territories of each other—and in caſe either is attacked, for the other to make a common cauſe thereof, and to furniſh if required, within three months, 16 large ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, and four corvets, completely equipped and victualled—as alſo 6000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and proportionate artillery, to be employed in *Europe* or the *Gulph of Mexico*. ARTICLES 7, and 8, point out forms of requiſition. Art. 9, and 10, ſtipulate for the continuance of troops and ſhips required, during the war, at the expenſe of the caſh in granting them, and for keeping the number complete. Art. 11, provides, that if the troops required ſhall be inſufficient, and the neceſſity ſo and land, ſhall be put in action againſt the enemy of the power attacked. Articles 12, 13, and 14, regulate the conduct to be obſerved towards each other, in caſe war is made by a brigand ſhall jointly or ſeparately; and a condition reſpecting Peace. Art. 15, ſtipulates for the immediate concluſion of a Treaty of Commerce, upon equitable and reciprocal terms, to enſure to each a marked preference, or advantages equal to thoſe received by the moſt favored nation; and to reprefs and annihilate all maxims or conducts inſtructive to their reſpective principles of ſuch as may endanger the ſafety of, or diſreſpect due to, the neutral flag, and to re-eſtabliſh the Spaniſh colonial ſyſtem, agreeable to former treaties. Art. 16. relates to Conſuls.—Art. 17, provides for the immediate demarcation between the two nations, pointed out in the *Treaty of Baſle*, agreed to in July 1795. Art. 18, 19, 20, ſay, "*England* being the only Power againſt which ſpain has direct grievances, the preſent alliance ſhall not be executed unleſs England ſhall not during the preſent war 3 and *Spain* ſhall remain neuter with reſpect to the other powers at war againſt the Republic."—Art. 19, provides for the exchange of the Treaty—which was done at *Eſcurial*, Aug. 19, the 4th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and ſtiled by,

PERIGNON, (L.S.)
PRINCE OF PEACE, (L.S.)

Signed by the French Executive Directory, the 6th September, dated at the National Palace, and figned by

REVERILLIERE-LEPEAN, Preſident.

Ratified in both Councils.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE ELECTORS of the FIRST WESTERN DISTRICT.

CITIZENS,

THE important period is nigh, when you will be called upon to give your ſuffrages for federal Repreſentatives. Faction has already begun to ſow her bewildering ſeeds.—Every effort is making by the *Old Tory Party*, to bring forward one of their own cloſe adherents, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the meaſures of the Executive.—Federaliſm—but not the honorable Federaliſm at this critical moment.—Let your choice fall on a man whoſe ſoul has been tried to your ſatisfaction.—Emiſſaries are trying to direct your votes to a young man of a very doubtful character; and whoſe principles are unknown.

Fellow-Citizens, as a ſafe and ſpecific remedy, let us unite in the

"HON. GEN. SKINNER,"

as a Repreſentative to Congreſs—For notwithſtanding the fruitleſs endeavours of his enemies, to propagate the moſt notorious falſehoods with reſpect to him; yet in no inſtance have they been able to detect their ſcratches, to juſtify in the ſmalleſt degree, their infamous aſſertions.

A CANDID VOTER.

Berkſhire, October 31, 1796.

TO THE ELECTORS of the FIRST WESTERN DISTRICT.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE 3rd Monday of November next we are by law, required to chooſe one Repreſentative to Congreſs for two years, next ſucceeding the term of March next.

On this occaſion I ſhall avoid all electioneering; Much miſchief has already been done by the preſent political diſtreſſes. I hope therefore, every ſober, candid, thinking man will endeavour to ſtifle party, and treat with merited contempt, all thoſe *Inſidious* who are travelling on their own fcore, or are ſent by others (their betters) to diſſeminate improper ideas, or *ſpitefee falſehoods* concerning the candidates. Equally deſerving of cenſure and diſrepute are all thoſe *Inſidious*, who are eternally ſcattering firebrands and diſcord among the peaceable citizens, endeavouring to excite prejudices, friends and diſtruſt againſt one candidate, and by inputing, to ſtranded and imaginary perfections to exalt another. Since the firſt election, the two firſt printed at Stockbridge, by one of the moſt reſpectable printers in the world, and perfectly devoted to the cauſe of Mr. Eſquire Williams, have been verified theſe remarks in the ſtrongeſt extent. Writers under the ſignature of Candour, Cato, and John C. Williams, have almoſt every week to this time received a great part of that paper; and the Republic has been, to do all in their power, by *Inſinuations, Falſehoods, Forgery, to miſlead and prejudice the Hon. Theophilus J. Skinner*, in the minds of his fellow citizens.

When in much time is ſpent and ſo many baſe meaſures are improved againſt any man, it aſſords the cleareſt evidence of that man's integrity, merit and ſuperiority. This remark eminently applies to Gen. Skinner. His character was early fixed on a broad foundation, and has ariſe to the higheſt reſpect and celebrity by perſonal merit alone.

The people have univerſally beheld his *uſeful-neſs* in the public ſervice, and have conſtantly ſupported him for more than fifteen years—He is to my knowledge *to large family connections*, or that more formidable connection ſubſiſting among the *profeſſors* of the law, for any part of his reputation and popularity.

Let uniformity in his intereſt ſore, and moſt powerful oppoſers are to be found among the *body of lawyers* and that *large family connection*, who are now exerting every nerve to ſupport Mr. EBEN. WILLIAMS, and to whom he belongs. *Fellow-Citizens*, conſider theſe things.—Look at the motives, and conſider the meaſures, improved to render Gen. Skinner unpopular, and you will no longer regard their clamours and ſlanders. Conſider a moment Mr. E. Williams' ſituation—his prejudices to ſo extremely grateful to the *old regulars*—his connexion with a *Senator*, of the ſame family and under the patronage of this Senator—Is it likely that being thus connected he will act with independence, impartial and decided part, that he would do, were he free from the influence and patronage of this Senator—Would you rather depend on this man than on Gen. Skinner? I think not. As to federal principles and conduct, there can be no preference. If Gen. Skinner is for allowing the great body of the people a good ſhare of power and influence, in the management of their affairs, Mr. Williams is certainly for allowing them too little. In all other reſpects they are ſimilar men. From this ſcreen then you cannot but view Gen. Skinner as the moſt proper man to be ſupported at the next election.

PEACE AND UNION.

Oct. 24th, 1796.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SECOND WESTERN DISTRICT.

I HAVE but a few words to ſay—but they are of importance to your intereſt, and to the peace of your country. The illuſtrious WASHINGTON will ſoon retire from the helm of Government—and on March next you are to chooſe Electors—and theſe Electors are to chooſe another Preſident: another WASHINGTON!—if, happily, another could be found in the United States! An Elector ought, therefore, to be well acquainted with the moral and political characters of thoſe perſons who will be held up to fill the Preſidential Chair; otherwiſe he may ignorantly give his vote for a political fanatick, or the head of a faction. And one vote, yes, one vote, at this criſis, may ſink or ſave our country!—Sink it, by being given to the man who is attached to foreign politicks, or who is under the influence of foreign intrigue; or ſave it, by being given to the man whoſe real ſentiments, and whoſe honeſt and patriotic principles would conſtantly impel him to purſue the meaſures recommended in the late Address of the Father of the United States to the citizens there of.

Happy I am that there are many perſons in the Diſtrict well qualified to be Electors—My with is, that we may be united in one and the ſame perſon; to effect it, I will name one of them—viz.

EBENEZER HUNT, ESQUIRE.

BY. Hunt is ſo well known in the Diſtrict, that naming him, will be, I hope, ſufficient to unite our ſuffrages in his favour—his particular acquaintance with ſome of the great political characters in the Union, and his general knowledge of the reſt, abundantly qualify him to make a judicious choice.

SENEX.

November 2d, 1796.

MR. BUTLER,

AS no one has ſtept forward to propoſe a ſuitable perſon for an Elector of Preſident and Vice Preſident, in the Third Weſtern Diſtrict—it may not be thought improper to propoſe a perſon for the conſideration of the Electors in that Diſtrict, and none ſeems more entitled to that office, than the

HON. EBEN'R MATTOON, jun.

He has once acted in that important office, and as a firm federaliſt and friend to the people, received the ſuffrages of the Electors—he being a Reſident of the County of Hampſhire, and other important offices in the County; and his well known integrity, ſtable him to the good wiſhes of his Diſtrict—it is hoped that he will be ſupported.

A Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States being alſo to be choſen on the 7th of November inſt. it is preſumed that the

HON. SAMUEL LYMAN

will be unanimouſly choſen.

AN ELECTOR.

TO THE ELECTORS of the SECOND WESTERN DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,

MONDAY next is the day by law appointed to give our votes for a Repreſentative to the next Congreſs—As this right of chooſing thoſe who are to preſcribe the rules for our civil government, is of the higheſt *importance* to our welfare, it is the duty of all individually, faithfully to attend, and diſcharge ourſelves according to our beſt judgement and information. If we are influenced by favor or awed by fear of any one, we betray ourſelves, and ſo far ſurrender to the will and controul of others, what ſhould be more precious than even life, that is, *our liberty*. With theſe ſuppoſitions, I hope you will pardon me a few remarks.

Although neither my time, or the limits of a newſpaper, permit me to be very particular, and if they did, poſſibly the hurry of your buſineſs would not ſuffer your particular attention. I know very well that your numbers in the Diſtrict, conſider the *part* which our preſent Repreſentative, William Lyman, Eſquire, took relative to the late Treaty, as being injudicious and wrong; but would it not be well for us to conſider calmly and ſoberly, whether our ſituation and means of information enable us to judge ſo right as we might have done; poſſibly if we had the ſame opportunities as he had, our opinions might have been the ſame, for after all it is very much a matter of opinion, and we cannot admit of mathematical preciſion: But admitting that in ſtance that he judged wrongly, though I am far from being certain of that, for events hitherto have but too well juſtified the evils predicted, by thoſe who were againſt the Treaty, and the word to be ratified, that is, the great intereſt of our debt is yet to come: But admitting I ſay, in that inſtance he was wrong—Is he for that, to be diſmiſſed from our future confidence forever? Where is the *man* in the D. Diſtrict, who hath ſo uniformly diſplayed the firmeſt republican principles and attachment to the rights and privileges of the people? I am ſenſible that a certain combination of junto of characters are continually endeavouring to aſperſe and blaſt his reputation, but blaſted as they have utterly failed, and I truſt ever will fail, whilſt truth, virtue, honeſty, inflexible firmneſs, and integrity are ſtreved amongſt us.

Timeo Danaos etiam dona ferentes.—I fear the artifices of thoſe who are intereſted in the *funds*. Look therefore to yourſelves—never ſo few whether you do not agree with me, that it is beſt to vote for our preſent Repreſentative,

WILLIAM LYMAN, ESQUIRE.

From converſation with thoſe of my acquaintance, I think he will be very generally ſupported, and moſt undoubtedly re elected.

I am gentlemen, yours &c.

A REAL REPUBLICAN.

NOV. 1, 1796.

NEW-YORK, October 22.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND and SPAIN.

Laſt evening Captain Smith, in the ſhip Sanſom, arrived from London. On the 25th Sept. Captain Smith ſpoke the Britiſh frigate, Freetee, one of Sir EDWARD Pallew's ſquadron, the captain of which informed that he had before captured a Spaniſh reſſel and ſent her into Falmouth. This however, could have been done on conjecture of a war; for it was not till the 26th of Sept. that the embargo was laid on Spaniſh veſſels in England.

A Jamaica paper of Sept. 27, ſtates that there has been no attack on St. Marie's in which the Indians were repulſed—the loſs of 210 men on the loſs on the part of the Engliſh inconſiderable.

It ſtates further that Sanſbourn, Lecree and other leading characters have been maſſacred at Cape Francois.

Some apprehenſions of internal trouble in Jamaica from French emiſſaries have occaſioned a proclamation from the government and other rigid meaſures to watch all ſtrangers of ſuſpicious character.

The Depreciating effects of war are a ſubject of common remark. Theſe effects in France are terrible. The Patis papers almoſt daily announce thefts, robbery, aſſaſſinations or ſuicide. More thieves are now executed in Paris, in a week, than were formerly taken in a year.

The military peace eſtabliſhment for France, propoſed by the Directory, is 170 000 men, at the *leaſt*; the ſuppoſed expence *one hundred millions* of livres a year (Twenty millions of dollars.)

By a Nantick paper we learn, that the Brigands in Cape Francois have revolted and declared themſelves independent of all nations.

Prince Charles has been conſured in the Engliſh papers for detaching a large reinforcement to join WURTENSLEBEN, and compel JOURDAN to retreat. We cannot at this diſtance determine this point of general ſhip, but it may prove a well formed ſtratagem for the Auſtrians. It was probably the wife, if the Auſtrians could not encounter the whole of the French armies at once, to head a inferior force towards one diviſion and deſtroy or enfeeble that firſt.

Vaſt reinforcements are on their march to meet Moreau in front—theſe may check and retard him on his route to Vienna, which it now miles from Munich, until JOURDAN's diviſion may be diſperſed or ſo far weakened as not to be formidable. The Archduke may even venture them to fall off towards the Danube, in the rear of Moreau; and ſeat off his communication with the Rhine. Theſe are points which we have no knowledge enough of the country and of circumſtances to determine.

By the ſhip Argus, Capt. Fanning, arrived this morning in 8 days from Halifax, we learn that the French fleet were cruiſing off St. John's, Newfoundland. Admiral MURRAY's ſquadron, except the THETIS and TOPAZ frigates, was at Halifax—where the fortifications were repairing.

BOSTON, October 26.

WAR!

Between *Spain* and *Great Britain*, may now be conſidered inevitable. Any doubts remained they would be diſſipated by the following, received ſince our laſt from *Halifax*:

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Sir JOHN WENTWORTH, *Baronet, Lieut. Governor and Commander in chief in and over His Majeſty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS information has been communicated to me by his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, that the moſt indubitable proofs of the hoſtile intentions of the Court of Spain againſt Great Britain, have been received by his Majeſty to order his Naval Forces, in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favorable opportunity that may offer of attacking the Fleets of Spain, either ſing by or united with thoſe of France and Holland, or of ſtriking any other blow at the poſſeſſions of that Crown. And alſo ſignifying to me his Majeſty's commands, that I ſhould, in the moſt public manner poſſible give ſuch information to his Majeſty's ſubjects in this Province, as may beſt enable them to prevent on the one hand any miſchief which other evil they might ſuffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hands do their utmoſt to diſtreſs and annoy them, by making captures of their ſhips and by deſtroying their property.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to publiſh this proclamation hereby calling on, and requiring all his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, within his Province of Nova-Scotia and its depenedencies, to take due notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax this 17th day of October, in the 36th year of his Majeſty's Reign.

WENTWORTH.

NORTHAMPTON, October 31.

WE learn from various parts of the ſecond weſtern Diſtrict, that SAMUEL HENSHAW, Eſq of this town, will be preſty generally voted for, on Monday next, for Repreſentative to Congreſs.

Ad. Kerguelen, an old officer in the French ſervice, in a work lately publiſhed, on the Marine, aſſerts, in an appendix thereto, the practicability of an invaſion

of England, in the following words: "I can demonſtrate to the Executive Directory the poſſibility of the deſcent; and if they will deign to conſult me, I will explain to them my views and plans, which are the more infallible as they were formed on the enemy's territory, and the noble preſence of England cannot be inſufficient to prevent their execution.

Appearances at preſent are, that the French armies, by their victories, will be led into trouble.

The Council of Elders has rejected the reſolution of the Council of Five Hundred, for paying a ſmall part of the demands of the State Creditors in Specie; ſo that this unhappy claſs of men, many of whom have already died for want of the common neceſſaries of life, are again left in the moſt deplorable ſtate of diſtreſs.

Some obſervations of Meſſier Lacoſte, a French writer, cloſe with theſe remarkable expreſſions, which preciſely deſcribe the preſent ſtate of the nation.

"Divide our hiſtory into two parts; examine only the annals of the interior, and we are the laweſt of all people; caſt your eye on the journal of our armies, and we are the firſt nation in the world.—Honour, then, be to Victory."

According to the treaty with *France, Spain* cannot join in the invaſion of *England*—unleſs ſhe thinks *Portugal* to be an Engliſh colony.

Some printed accounts from Vienna, by way of Triefte, repreſent the ſide offered to the Emperor by the Hungarians, as far beyond any former demand; the auxiliaries from that Kingdom ought (in his land) are to be increaſed to 150,000 cavalry, which the Hungarians were to provide with forage, &c.

DIED—at Worthington, *in the 9th of October*, Capt. Miles Marſh, in the 80th year of his age.

Iſaac Gere,

Watch and Clock-Maker.

RETURNS his moſt ſincere thanks to his former employers; and informs them and the public in general, that he has received from *London* and *New-York*, a large aſſortment of warranted and low priſed *Engliſh, German and French*

WATCHES,

of the following deſcription—viz.—Capid and Jewel'd, Day of the Month and Second Watches, with elegant Gold

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XL—] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1796. [—No. 532—]

POETRY.

AFFECTING LINES,

Written by a Gentleman during a long confinement in Paris, and addressed to his Son, only four years of age, who had left his Mother a few months after his birth.

MY Child! and must I far from thee
The hateful load of life forsake,
Each day, a ling'ring age to me,
Augments thy captive father's pain.

The spotless hand, my babe, undrew
Each morn the curtains of my bed;
And every care my bosom knew,
At eve in thy endearments fled.

Now here enthrall'd, my soul's delight!
In vain for thee at morn I call;
Unfelt, my infant, by thy flight,
The gloomy shades of evening fall

Thine arms around my neck, we rove
No more through flow'ry paths of bliss;
Weary, with the warbling lays of the grove,
How sweetly blends thy frequent kiss!

Oft when the cherish'd dream of night
Hw pleas'd thee on my yearning breast,
The clanking fetter puts to flight
The tinsge that my soul carets'd.

I saw in beauty's early bloom
Thy face another yield her breath;
For there I liv'd—for there my doom
I mourn, of exile, or of death.

Alas! in exile what despair!
Those eyes no more my child shall see!
In death what pangs—would I bear
The mother one embrace from thee!!"

Invasion of England by the French.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

SIR,

The French succeed in their efforts to conciliate a Separate Peace with the Emperor, there can be no doubt but that they will attempt a similar defence upon different parts of England and Ireland.

During my stay in France, and particularly during my residence at Paris, I had frequent opportunities of associating with men in high official situations under the present government, all of whom spoke, with equal joy and confidence, of the humiliation, at least, if not of the total conquest, of "the proud English nation," as they quaintly, of "the proud English nation," as they termed it. Not daring openly to evince any anxiety to know on what they grounded their certainty of success, in an enterprize apparently so dangerous, I could only put questions at a large and indefinitive nature. By the answers which I received in chief, I was led to believe, that their plan, with regard to their attempt upon England, is precisely the same which they have pursued in Germany, Spain, and Italy; whenever repulsed, to renew the attack with fresh troops and to sacrifice, if necessary, millions of lives to the accomplishment of their ends.

I am a foreigner, and an alarmist. I love England, as the only country in which I have found rational liberty closely underlined, and carefully protected; but, I must observe, that, for the invasion of England, the French government will have no occasion for *requisitions* since millions of Frenchmen, of all ages, will spontaneously offer their services, with a view to revenge the unnatural privations and cruel sufferings they have fathomed under the revolutionary system, all of which their rulers have had the art to persuade them must be ascribed to the intrigues of the English. Nor is this the only reason—The French are now involved in ruin and reduced to beggary; and they have been taught to believe, that England is the Peru of Europe; and that, when conquered, it will be given up to the general plunder.

It is notorious that when the French armies took by and Germany complained of the prohibition to plunder, their Generals replied—"*Take patience; England is your friend; and in the end you will indubitably be gainers in your country, and plunder at discretion.*"

It will doubtless be objected that so long as the English remain victorious at sea, a descent may be attempted, but can never succeed. It ought, however, to be remembered, that the Parliament, headed with a handful of men; and, had been supported by 40 or 500,000 troops, drilled, embarked at different points, and, consequently, at the French coast, would consider victory as certain. God only knows what the issue would have been. In England and Scotland, and in Ireland, the French have received a solemn promise of support and assistance, from nearly 100,000 deputies and traitors, who have been levied, in readiness for the expected supply of provisions and ammunition for the troops.

Every country, worsted 1000 ships have been field from the French to foreigners, under an express stipulation for the performance of which Germany was excited, that they should be returned to France, wherever six months previous to the sailing of the expedition. This notice should be given for that purpose. This notice was accordingly given in the month of July last (as the different consuls and Agents of the powers of the whole, should the ships had been sold, by the minister of the marine, who declared, that of the terms of the stipulation were not strictly fulfilled, the favorites should be forfeited.

From Bayonne to the Texel, seven thousand new gun-boats have been built, and are ready for service; all the rivers are full of timber, for the construction of others; and orders have been sent to the inspectors of all the national forests, to continue their supply of timber, until a general peace shall be concluded. Most of these boats are built after the model of the Swedish galleys; and several of the vessels are filled with wood, ready marked and cut, and in a state to be conveyed at little time to put it together, in a similar form.

The person who is intrusted with the superintendance of this department, is one Mesquin, formerly a late merchant at Antwerp, who, during the last war between Russia and Sweden, served as a commissary, both to the army of the latter. I had some conversation with this man of whom I inquired the reason why the timber for the construction of the boats was kept at a distance of some leagues from the coast instead of being conveyed to the different sea-ports, which might easily be done. His answer was, that, by feeding the timber to the sea ports, an alarm would be given to the English, who, ever since the appearance of the gun-boats, has been much more vigilant and circumspect than before. Mesquin was at Lille at the beginning of this month, on his road to Dunkirk, where he is to assume the office to which he has been appointed, of commander in chief of all the gun-boats on the coast.

It is but too well known, that when the French have any desperate project in contemplation, they neither respect the laws of nations, nor the propriety of individuals. It would not, therefore, be forprising, if, to facilitate their plan of invading this country, they were to seize on all the neutral ships, both in the ports of France and of Holland, and employ them as transports.

G. G.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.

A gentleman who arrived here on Monday from London, where his connexions placed him in the first line of intercourse, informs us, that it is confidently affirmed in the higher circles, Mr. Hammond's mission to the Continent has for its sole object to keep alive the flame of war in Germany until (at least) the first week in October.

On Friday last the apprehensions of a war with Spain had so appeared on the minds of the good people on the Stocks Exchange, London, that on the old school, was little or what we may title confolatory; especially the plain question whether or not a rupture with Spain is or is not inevitable; yet from it our merchants, we think, may conclude, that if the war against France continues, Spain will be our enemy.

It is intended, we hear, to line the S. W. coast of Ireland with troops, and erect batteries on every ground that command the harbours.

PARIS, September 6.

PERLET, in our journal of the 23, makes the following observations on the Treaty with Spain.

"It is announced to us, that the Treaty figned with Spain, and submitted to the Sanction of the Legislature, contains not only an alliance defen five and offenfive. As important queftion muft, no doubt occur on this fubject: Can a Republic that makes alliance with a King, conclude offenfive treaties; that is to fay, can it at, or against the pleafure of a foreign Government, declare war. Defenfive treaties are always juft, becaufe their fole reaftoney is to maintain peace. An offenfive treaty cannot be fo fallogeney! For inftance, if the Court of Madrid fhould take it in its head to attack the Ottoman Porte, fhould we engage to fend it?—It is likewife faid, that we guarantee to the Spanish Government its prefent ftate, and all its colonial poffeffions. We no doubt, would not with to trouble other Governments for the fake of meddling upon more free; but if the Spanish Colonies wifhed to rend themfelves, as the United States of America did from England, fhould we be expelled by the Cabinet of Madrid to forward troops to fubdue them? If the maritime war, which Spain is about to undertake, fhould turn out unfuccefsful on account of the prefent ftate of her fleet, and of our not expecting the money neceffary to enable it from its ruin! If like Holland, Spain fhould have the misfortune to lofe fome of her Colonies, fhall we engage to profecute the war till England fhall have given up all the has taken from us, from Holland, & what the may take from Spain; Piratfes and chimeras will not terrify us, but all at once, the fhips of the line and frigates we have loft during the prefent war.—England balanced our forces in the laft war, while we had a formidable navy, and combined with it the joint fuccours of the Spanish and Dutch marines. Could England not vanquish us again? Are fhe not all her hlaas and her rage on the Continent but reaft longer our enemy, had we hoftilities, and that prolong it, as, at leaft, fo many motives demand an end. It is true, as enlightened men fay, that a war with Spain is confidered in England rather like a halt than a danger; that the people there only fee the good chance of taking galleons? Would it not be ftrange that the fame event would excite joy in London and Paris?—Surely, we are very far from judging of a treaty of which we have no authentic knowledge; but it is feafonable to give the alarm reflecting the above queftions, in order that they may be maturely difcuffed in the Secret Committees."

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

THERE is an Italian proverb, which fays, "The Italians are wife before they begin a thing—the Germans, when they are about it—and the French when it is all over." The termination of the war will probably intitle the Englith to the French fhare of the proverb.

Kings are faid to be *hard-mouthed*, but two events prove them to be *hard headed*. The licence of His Majefty of England once refifted the force of a *ftone*; and the head of Louis XVIII, has received but little injury from a *bullet*.

Two young ladies finding that the *thrifty* faftion has done no good for them, have of late increafed the waift, and thus difcovered a wifh to have *fuperiority* rather than *nobody*. The ceffus is now two inches lower than formerly.

The *Piety* of the Empreſs is wonderous, to atone for the horrors of Ifmael, the now makes the Polifh Jews keep Sunday for their Sabbath, and make a chriftian repaft upon fat bacon.

EPIGRAM.

Women were born, fo fate declares,
To *foreeth* our linen and our cares:
And 'tis but juft, for by my troth.
They're very apt to *raffle* both.
Buonaparte was intended for a phyfician, and ftuddied at Pavia; in his new vocation he has only changed the principle, the *practice of killing* in each, being pretty much the fame.

A Dignitary of the Church asked a friend lately, "whether he had *learnt* any thing by the fermon he had juft now heard him preach?"—"I did indeed?" faid his friend, "I learned *patience* to fit ftill and hear it?"

Had Shakefpeare been now living he would have altered his SEVEN AGES perhaps to *four*.—Now-a-days,a man of faſhion is BORN—MARRIED—CUCKOLDED and HANGS HIMSELF!

Bare elbows are going out of faſhion. *Bearing the arms* is an eaſier expreſſion for *defiance*. How then came the ladies to think the *action* would prove an *aftermeant*?

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Poetical and Miſcellaneous works of

JAMES ELLIOT,

CITIZEN OF GUILFORD, (VER.) AND LATE A NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN FOUR BOOKS.

THE following Poems, which have been before approved in various periodical publications in the United States.—Lines on the adoption of the federal Conſtitution in Vermont.—The Summer Seaſon.—The Winter Seaſon.—Sonnet to General Fayette.—Lines to Thomas Paine.—Lines on the death of Lydia.—Ode for the fourth of July.—Lines written on refiding as a foldier in the army of the United States.—The American's Prayer for France.—Elegiac Lines on the death of Gov. Hancock.—Ode to Liberty.—Lines on War.—To Philenia.—To Lal Sterhope.—To General Kofciuſko.—Invocation to Memory.

II.

The following original Poems.—The Cornſtalks of the Sachem of Mafachuſet.—An Elegiac Poem.—Morning, an Ode.—The vernal ſeaſon.—The Autumnal ſeaſon.—Ode to Equality.—Prayer for Univerſal Peace.—The Progreſs of Freedom, an Ode.—Elegy, deſcriptive of the expedition and defeat of General Harmar, written at Fort Wafhington, on the Ohio.—Elegy written at Fort Harmar, on the Great Miami, during an indiſpoſition.—Elegy deſcriptive of General St. Clair's defeat, written near the ſpot.—Lines commemorative of General Wayne's victory over the Indians, written at Greenville.—Lines written at Marietta, at the confluence of the Ohio and Muſkingum.—Reflections on Count Volney's *projaic* and *poetic* beauties of feveral Odes and Epiſtles of HORACE.—Valedictory addreſs to the Muſes.

III.

Sketches, Political and Geographical, extracted from the author's journal during a period of three years ſervice in the army of the United States: including a concife account of the expenditures of the war of the Conſtitution againſt the Indiangroes in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania, in 1794, and reflections on that event—A ſketch of the origin, operations and character of the legion of the United States.—Narrative of the encampments relative to, and connected with the late treaty with the Indians north-weſtward of the Ohio.—Search of the origin, progreſs and conſequences of the late difference with Great Britain.—And

General obſervations on the ſoil, ſituation, climate, natural productions, remains of antiquity, aboriginal inhabitants, progreſſive ſettlement, preſent population, and future proſpects, of the extenſive country weſtward of the Apalachian Mountains.

IV.

A Diſſertation on Military Eſtabliſhments, and their moral and political conſequences, illuſtrated by hiſtorical examples:—An Eſſay on the progreſs of Party Spirit in the United States, ſince the organization of the preſent government; and ſeveral other original eſſays, deſultory ſketches and fugitive pieces, on various ſubjects.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The work will be printed on good paper, and a handſome type, nearly bound and lettered, and will contain between 200 and 300 pages, octavo.*

II. *The price to ſubſcribers will be one DOLLAR to non ſubſcribers FIVE DOLLARS and TWENTY FIVE CENTS.—The monies to be paid as ſoon as the books are ready for delivery.—The ſpecial allowance to bookſellers.*

III. *The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as 1000 ſubſcribers appear.*

IV. *Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix copies to have a ſeventh gratis.*

*** Subſcriptions received at this Office.

Found in Whateley on the firſt of October inſt. a SADDLE and SADDLE-BAGS.—The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.

ELEAZER FRARY.

October 19. 6w

TAKEN in execution, by the ſubſcriber, on the 25th day of this inſtant OCTOBER, ſundry ſmall parcels of *Dry Goods*, conſiſting of *Hollands, Cambrics, Muſlins, Lawns, Gauzes, Ribbands, Laces, Edgings, Threads, Cottons, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hoſiery, Stockings, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Hoods, Shades, Feathers, Flowers, Ruffles, Frills, Shirts, Stocks, Stock-Buckles, Knee-Buckles, Shoe-Buckles, Knee-Bands, Suſpenders, Garters, Fans, Purſes, Pocket-Books, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Thread-Stockings, Cotton-Stockings, Silk-Stockings, Worſted-Stockings, Yarn-Stockings, Thread-Gloves, Cotton-Gloves, Silk-Gloves, Worſted-Gloves, Yarn-Gloves, Mittens, Ribbands, Laces, Edgings, Threads, Cottons, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hoſiery, Stockings, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Hoods, Shades, Feathers, Flowers, Ruffles, Frills, Shirts, Stocks, Stock-Buckles, Knee-Buckles, Shoe-Buckles, Knee-Bands, Suſpenders, Garters, Fans, Purſes, Pocket-Books, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Thread-Stockings, Cotton-Stockings, Silk-Stockings, Worſted-Stockings, Yarn-Stockings, Thread-Gloves, Cotton-Gloves, Silk-Gloves, Worſted-Gloves, Yarn-Gloves, Mittens,* and ſundry other articles of Dry Goods, taken as the property of ſundry perſons, and will be ſold at public vendue, at the ſtore of the ſubſcriber in Hadley, on Wednesday the 26th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

DAVID NEWELL.

Hadley, Oct. 18, 1796.

WANTED to hire, a JOURNEYMAN TANNER and CURRIER—to whom generous wages will be given.—ALSO, an APPRENTICE to the above buſineſs, 14 or 15 years old.—Enquire of

THOMAS BRIDGMAN.

Northampton, Oct. 19. 3w

Levi Shephard,

HAS juſt received a large ſupply of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

HARD WARE and CUTLERY.

The beſt GAM WOOD, OIL of VITRIOL, and other DIE STUFFS.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

PAINTERS' COLOURS, &c. &c.

HE will ex cash for FLAX-SEED, BEES WAX and SHIPPING FURS.

Northampton, 16th Oct. 1796.

Chileab & Windſor Smith,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A MUCH larger, and more genial aſſortment of

Engliſh Goods

Than uſual——Among which are,

Brown, Blue and Mix'd Superfine Broad Cloths—Men's and Women's Satins, various kinds—Sleek Joneſrings—Faſtatins—5 4 and 4 4 Modes—all which they are determined to ſell on as low terms as can be purchaſed in the County—Their Goods are of a good quality, and neweſt faſhions—All coſtomers and others, are deſired to call and ſee for themſelves.

They have now opening a new aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, which they will ſell unuſually low.

Well India GOODS of moſt kinds very low for cash.

N B. They want to purchaſe FLAX SEED and White BEANS, for which, they will pay CASH or SALT, on delivery—if delivered within twenty days will give the higheſt price.

Hadley, October 25.

"To my beloved, Patriotic, Democratic, and Federaliſtic Coſtomers,——WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, of *Springfield*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, and *Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts*, Shoemaker, ſends—*Greeting*"

HAIR him fare-ye-well to day for he never ſpoke before,

And if you'd always pay, he never will no more.

He always has a trumpet ſhrill, and always when he capers

Carries it with him, to call you out to get your papers.

Kind readers, he invites you all to pay the principal,

And hope will enable him to ride throughout the interest.

A little pork, a little wheat, as little as you with for,

To all ſhare, are concerned, this penſile note to ſerve,

For to bring in their pay, to help their needy friends.

Who pays he ſhall diſcharge, and kindly thank them too,

And when you'll ſee that he can fet, and take a little reſt,

Subſcribe himſelf, your humble ſervant, as homely as a dreſſ.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON.

Springfield, October 24th, 1796.

Thoſe Brethren who were members of the HAMPSHIRE LODGE, at the time of its diſſolution, are requeſted to meet at the Hoſe of Brother Aſahel Pomeroy in Northampton, on Friday next at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſe of conſulting the furtherance and promotion of the Craft.—A general attendance is requeſted.

WILLIAM SIZER, late Sec. Warden.

Northampton 24th—A. L. 5796.

Take Notice.

THE Co partnerſhip of Aſahel & Bildad Jones is this day by mutual conſent diſſolved.—*All perſons indebted to ſaid company are requeſted to call and ſettle by the firſt day of November next, otherwiſe their notes and account will be lodged with an Attorney to collect, without further notice.*

Hatfield, October 17, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by Bond or Note, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt of December next.

ALL THOSE who are deſirous to ſettle, may call on Mr. Iſrael Wright of Weſtampton.

MOSES HATCH.

October 12, 1796.

Broke out of the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the morning of the 24th inſt. a dark grey MARE, 3 years old paſt, with a white ſpot in her forehead.—Whoever has, or will take up ſaid Mare and return her to the ſubſcriber, or give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall be rewarded.

SIMEON POMEROY.

Northampton, 17th Oct. 1796

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the twenty third of June, laſt, a red STEER, one year old, with a crop in his off ear. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SPRAGUE.

Cheſterfield, October 12, 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on Wedneſday the 12th of October inſtant, a bay HORSE, three or four years old, about ſeven hands high, a Blackiſh main and tail, and ſome white, a little lame in his off hind leg, a few white hairs in his forehead. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

EZER BENTON.

Aſhfield, October 17, 1796.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH my Wife, has without proviſation, abſented herſelf from my bed and board——ALL Perſons are forbid harbouring or trufting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

Pelham, Oct. 3. 1796. DAVID NEIFELL.

CASH paid for RAGS and FISH NET, at THIS OFFICE.

The reader's attention is requeſted to the following accounts of murders committed by the "exclaſive patriots" of France. It is an inſtructive leſſon on the ſubject of jacobiniſm, or democracy.

FRANCE.

REPORT OF THIBAUDEAU,

RESPECTING SOME COMMOTIONS THAT HAVE LATELY TAKEN PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

THIBAUDEAU having appeared in the tribune, preſented a picture of the ſcenes which the Commune of Marſeilles has exhibited.

The convocation of the Primary Aſſemblies, for the nomination of municipal officers has been the ſignal for tumult and carnage. The citizens were peaceably convened to exerciſe their franchiſes; in a ſhort time a croud of ſtrangers ſurrod the guard, and roſhed into the middle of the aſſembly with arms in their hands; threats and furious cries of *No Clemency, but Maſſacres*, were heard; they tore from the hands of a citizen the conſtitution of the 4th year, and ſubſtituted in its ſtead that of 1793. This was only a prelude to other ſcenes; poignards were immediately drawn—ſeveral citizens were wounded; ſome old men eſcaped death through the aſſiſtance of ſome draymen of the garriſon, who flew to their relief; Citizen Bourguignon had a moſt cruel eſcape; he was ſtized by an Aſſaſſin, and fell, pierced with a ſtiletto.

In the firſt ſection the ſanctuary of the primary aſſembly was equally violated: the chairs were broken and the court was diſſolved.

In the third ſection the ſame ſcenes were renewed. Hubert was diſtinguiſhed among the rioters, and the ex-conventionall Granet, though he does not belong to that ſection. When they attempted to ſpeak of the conſtitution, the cries and threats were repeated with double violence; one citizen received a threat with a knife, and a perſon of the name of Berret was heard to cry, *we will have no Chouans, we will have Maſſacres.*

In the fourth ſection there were the ſame commotions and the ſame outrages. The citizens aſſembled for the conſtitution of the fourth year; he held it in his hand; a mad fellow came up, tore it out of his hand, and preſented in its place that of 1793.

In the fifth ſection the court was with difficulty formed, from the crowd of Braggers who rolled in, making a terrible noiſe. The guard could not reſiſt them; other citizens united to repel the aſſailants, but the latter returned to their charge, and the preſident of the primary aſſembly, an old man of fourſcore, would have been murdered, had not ſome deputies of the garriſon come to his aſſiſtance.

In the ſixth ſection the ſame exceſſes were committed, accompanied with cries of *Long live the Mountaineers.*

The ſeventh, ninth, ſeventeenth, and twenty-firſt Sections were the theatres of ſimilar outrages. The fifteenth had two fmall a place. The Aſſembly was changed, and with the tumult increaſed, and citizen Jacques-Victor Aubert received ſome ſevere wounds.

In the thirty firſt ſection the aſſembly adjourned the ſitting; in the interval an armed minority united, and uſurped the right of nomination.

The thirty-ſecond ſection fell a prey to tumult, fill more violent, and the ſon of the magiſtrate of the place has periſhed under the ſword of the aſſaſſins.

This is the reſult of the proces-verbal, drawn up by the preſidents of the primary aſſemblies of Marſeilles, and ſigned by 2500 citizens.

Thibaudeau here proceeded to read the correſpondence addreſſed to him relative to the meaſures taken by the civil and military authorities. The Primary aſſemblies, the commander of Marſeilles writes, have been violently agitated; ſeveral people have been given with poignards; one citizen has been wounded with a ſtiletto, and it is impoſſible to calculate what might have been the conſequences had not the troops had it not been for the zeal and good conduct of the garriſon.

In a ſecond letter he announces that four or five citizens have been wounded; beſides, by falſe reports they have cauſe aroused to force the directory to give arms to the national guard, but if it conſents to this meaſure, all is undone.

Then you ſee, continued Thibaudeau, that the commander does not diſſolve the whole truth; we ſhall hear immediately what the civil authorities have to ſay.

The concluſion of the Primary aſſemblies, Mercenlin, commiſſioner to the municipal adminiſtration of the North of Marſeilles, acquaints the miniſter of the interior, has been the ſignal for tumult in that commune. The Section de la Fraternité has been much agitated, and truth compels me to declare, that it is in this ſection are the moſt men of opulence (*mutuans.*) Armed force was called, one of the fugitives came quite out of breath to the ſurgeon, where he died ſhortly after. (*Mouvement d'indignation.*)

Many other letters follow. According to that of the commiſſioner of the Central Bureau of Marſeilles, the troubles originated in the refuſal of ſome to confirm the national adminiſtrators nominated by the Directory, and in the deſire of others to ſupport that election. Beſides, there was nothing but the murder of Bourguignon, and that they were ſearching for the culprits. If one Pierre Nevers is to be credited, a few blows only were given on either ſide. The royaliſts were always the aggreſſors, and they were always beaten; and it was they who had the barbarity to aſſaſſinate the unfortunate Bourguignon. According to another letter of the ſame, they would make us believe that the Englith were acquainted with what was about to take place, as during theſe diſturbances their fleet conſtantly appeared in theſe latitudes, and he mixes with theſe conjectures the recital of an orgie given by the late Count de Broglio, at which the company of a female citizen Maillard, an Opera performer. He does not ſay that he was preſent in perſon at the entertainment, but a man of credit, a patriot, his intimate friend, contrived to introduce himſelf, and revealed to him the ſecret.

Thibaudeau then going over his correſpondence exclaimed, What means that expreſſion of the Commiſſioner Mercenlin, *this faction de la Fraternite was the moſt agitated, and truth compels me to ſay, that it contains moſt people of opulence?* Was we then live in a time when fortune is a badge of capital crime; in a ſhort time a croud of ſtrangers ſurrod the guard, and roſhed into the middle of the aſſembly with arms in their hands; threats and furious cries of *No Clemency, but Maſſacres*, were heard; they tore from the hands of a citizen the conſtitution of the 4th year, and ſubſtituted in its ſtead that of 1793. This was only a prelude to other ſcenes; poignards were immediately drawn—ſeveral citizens were wounded; ſome old men eſcaped death through the aſſiſtance of ſome draymen of the garriſon, who flew to their relief; Citizen Bourguignon had a moſt cruel eſcape; he was ſtized by an Aſſaſſin, and fell, pierced with a ſtiletto.

In the third ſection the ſanctuary of the primary aſſembly was equally violated: the chairs were broken and the court was diſſolved.

In the ſixth ſection there were the ſame commotions and the ſame outrages. The citizens aſſembled for the conſtitution of the fourth year; he held it in his hand; a mad fellow came up, tore it out of his hand, and preſented in its place that of 1793.

In the fifth ſection the court was with difficulty formed, from the crowd of Braggers who rolled in, making a terrible noiſe. The guard could not reſiſt them; other citizens united to repel the aſſailants, but the latter returned to their charge, and the preſident of the primary aſſembly, an old man of fourſcore, would have been murdered, had not ſome deputies of the garriſon come to his aſſiſtance.

In the ſixth ſection the ſame exceſſes were committed, accompanied with cries of *Long live the Mountaineers.*

The ſeventh, ninth, ſeventeenth, and twenty-firſt Sections were the theatres of ſimilar outrages. The fifteenth had two ſmall a place. The Aſſembly was changed, and with the tumult increaſed, and citizen Jacques-Victor Aubert received ſome ſevere wounds.

In the thirty firſt ſection the aſſembly adjourned the ſitting; in the interval an armed minority united, and uſurped the right of nomination.

The thirty-ſecond ſection fell a prey to tumult, fill more violent, and the ſon of the magiſtrate of the place has periſhed under the ſword of the aſſaſſins.

This is the reſult of the proces-verbal, drawn up by the preſidents of the primary aſſemblies of Marſeilles, and ſigned by 2500 citizens.

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noise of the cannonade. These circumstances were very fortunate for the enemy. A body of 10 or 12,000 men, who I could easily have detached against their rear, would have entirely dispersed them.

"The troops although inferior to the enemy, have done prodigies of valour. The troops most distinguished are the first regiment of Carabineers and the 8th Chasseurs, the 10th half brigade of light infantry, and of the line the 62d.

"The light artillery was conducted with the greatest bravery. The greatest praise is due to the company of citizen Mosfet, &c. &c.

"Provisions are no longer scarce. We have taken here 200,000 sacks of grain, hay, straw, and the oxen of the enemy, which they were not able to destroy.

{Signed}

"MOREAU,"

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Sept.* 23.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Capt. Anstruther, by the right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness, the Archduke Charles, Wurtzchen, Sept. 10.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that the progress of the Austrian arms continues to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted success.

His Royal Highness the Archduke, having quitted his camp near Wurtzburg on the 5th, pushed on a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Kray, to secure the Defile of the Spessart. That officer, arriving in the neighbourhood of Aschaffenburgh in the afternoon of the 6th, found the enemy, to the number of two thousand men, posted so as to dispute the pass from the forest. After a severe cannonade, which lasted a considerable time, he attacked them with much spirit, drove them from their advantageous position, and his cavalry, still pursuing them without hesitation thro' the town, dispersed them in the wood on the other side of the Meyn. The loss of the enemy on this occasion amounts to above a thousand men, of whom six hundred are prisoners.

The Archduke advanced on the 7th to Aschaffenbourg, where the main body halted on the 8th; but intelligence being received that the enemy had abandoned Frankfort the preceding night, the advanced guard were pushed on forcefully to the Kinzig and the Nidda.

On the 9th, his Royal Highness marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windeckem; the advanced corps occupying the important point of Feirdbourg.

Two thousand men, drawn from the garrison of Mayence, have advanced towards Kenigstein, (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th) and will be a very essential reinforcement of infantry to the army.

The consequence of these rapid and decisive movements have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and have uniformly frustrated the designs and efforts of the enemy.

Jourdan, who after the action of the 3d, had directed his retreat on Fulday, was still in hopes of gaining before the Archduke, the Strong position of Bergen, where, reinforced by the two divisions which had been left behind in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progress of the Austrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schlutitern, on the great road from Fulday to Manau, in the evening of the 10th, but finding that the Duke was already master of Aschaffenburg, he gave up his attempt, and turning to the right, directed his march a cross the Vogelberg towards Wetzlar, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to assemble his army.

From information of the most authentic nature, relative to the present situation of the French troops, I can venture to assure your Lordship, that they are in a state of the utmost confusion and despondency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almost naked. Their retreat has lost all semblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Excessive fatigue, inseparable from a retreat of more than three hundred miles, the scarcity of provisions, and the continual dread they entertain of a general rising of the peasantry in the countries they traverse has spread a panic among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loss which Jourdan has sustained since he advanced from the Lahn cannot be estimated, without exaggeration, at twenty thousand men, a number which must be daily encreasing by desertion, in the present state of his army.

The conduct of the French, during their abode in this country, has exhibited a scene of depravity which is degrading to human nature. Robbery and peculation have been universal in every rank and in every department of the army.

Every species of violence has been exercised on the properties of individuals. Many villages have been reduced to ashes, without the existence of even a pretext for this act of barbarity; and in countries, thro' which their army peaceably, exhibit every where a spectacle of the utmost desolation and distress.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. ANSTRUTHER, *Capt. 3d. Guards.*

Head quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Windeckem, Sept. 12.

MY LORD,

By reports received from General La Tour it appears, that on the 28 and 29 ult. Moreau attempted, with his right wing, to make himself master of the bride on the Yfer at Munich. After a very obstinate combat, which lasted the whole of both days, he was repulsed by the Prince of Fustenberg with considerable loss.

General La Tour, in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of General Nauendauf, attacked on the 2d, the left wing of the enemy, and drove it before him the space of six leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruche, however, the enemy, having received considerable reinforcements, posted himself to advantageously, that General La Tour, after several fruitless attempts to dislodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original post behind the Ilident; having however succeeded in the object of his opperation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Fostenbetz.

There is as yet no positive information that Moreau has began his retreat, although the late movements, there is reason to suppose that he is making preparations for it.

(*Signed*) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.

From the CONTINEL.

SITUATION *of the* WORLD.

No. III.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

AFTER the French Republic, the next nation which arrests the attention of the world is the British. The part it has taken on the great Theatre of European politics is conspicuous, and its immense maritime force, scattered over the globe renders her formidable to every commercial nation. We shall take a fair view of her situation as it respects her external relations. In the war against France and Holland, Britain may be said to have received all the whole coalition have acquired. In the South, she has gained Corsica, a large island in the Mediterranean, 80 miles long, and 40 broad—and Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba, in the territories of the Grand Duke of Tuscany—the latter being lately seized in consequence of the capture of Leghorn by the French.—In the East Indies, Trincomalee from the French and all the spice islands of the Dutch have fallen into their hands, with produce to the amount of near four millions sterling. The Cape of Good-Hope is also theirs. In the West-Indies they have possessed themselves of Martinico, Grenada, St. Lucia, with part of St. Domingo. To balance this, they have suffered much loss in their convoys from the French cruisers; and their acquisitions in the West-Indies have been attained at the expense of many thousand lives of their best soldiers and seamen. If recent accounts are to be relied on, the British colonies of Newfoundland, and St. Johns are in danger of falling into the hands of the French.

Placing in future strength in its "wooden walls," the English government has been assiduous to strengthen by every exertion its marine; and with much say, that it is the best disciplined in the world. In August last, it consisted of 122 full of the line from 120 to 64 guns; eighteen 36 gun ships, 173 frigates, and 147 ships under 28 rates, besides cutters, &c. and bomb vessels, &c. &c. or ready for sea; making a total of 460 vessels.—Besides these, it has 9 sail of the line, and 6 frigates, sloops, &c. in ordinary—and 28 sail of the line, three 50ths, and ten frigates, building—forming a general total of 170 sail of the line, 25 fifties, 226 frigates and 217 sloops, &c. in all 618. There are also different bomb vessels, and fire ships, of which 18 are of the line. For the English and Irish channels 73 are of the line—At the West Indies, or on the passage 73, of which 17 are of the line, 4 fifties, 35 frigates, and 17 sloops. At Jamaica 17, of which six are of the line, four frigates, and 7 sloops. *What these mass will have given to England with the late events,* in America, and at Newfoundland 27, of which one is of the line, two fifties, 14 frigates, and 10 sloops.—In the East-Indies, and on the passage 29, of which ten are of the line, 3 fifties, 9 frigates, and 7 sloops. At Gibralter and Mediterranean 74, of which 27 are of the line, 37 frigates, and 10 sloops. In addition to these 18 frigates have to their services, a fourth rate fleet of 22 sail of 60 which are destroyed, and the 7th was manned for action, being estimated at upwards of £ 100,000 STERLING.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in the city of London to their correspondent in this city.

"The news of the day is that the King of Prussia has declared war against the Emperor of Germany, that his troops are marching and that likely the ports of Hamburgh and Embden will be shut against British vessels to oblige that Court to enter into terms of peace. How far the news is certain we cannot say, but we are certainly on the eve of great events; if peace does not take place soon, war is likely to rage with redoubled animosity."

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, 26th Sept. to a merchant in this city.

"The French army, under Jourdan, met with great losses, and is retreated, they say, as far as Frankfort. But as 100,000 men are sent from the interior of France to the Rhine, it is thought they will push forward again."

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

Should you judge the following result of an experiment to be useful and acceptable to your customers, you are requested to communicate it through the channel of your Paper.

HAVING heard of the advantages to be derived from planting and cultivating Indian Corn in a manner different from the one commonly practised, I determined for my own satisfaction to make the experiment. For my purpose I chose a field which the year before was in grass and was turned up and cultivated without any manure, for raising potatoes. When the potatoes were gathered and the vines carried off, the ground was ploughed. Last spring I ordered forty-five loads of manure as are contained in the body of a cart to be carried on. The manure was compost, made chiefly from potatoe-tops, corn-stalks and other vegetables. Perhaps it might be nearly equal to twenty loads of common barn-yard-manure. When spread equally over the field it was ploughed again and fitted with a feed-harrow for planting. I then divided the field into three equal parts.

One third was planted in hills two feet distance each way; three kernels in a hill. The second was planted at the common distance of three feet and an half between the rows and eighteen inches between the hills, three kernels in a hill. The other third was planted as our Farmers usually plant, three feet and half between the rows and six feet between the hills, about five or six kernels in a hill.—The seed was poor; more than one kernel in three failed, upon an average. My corn came very uneven, some hills having one and three stalks and some but a few inches high, which was a material injury to the crop.

After the first hoeing a small handful of unleached Ashes was put round each hill, through the field. In those portions of the field where the corn was planted thick, I thinned the suckers when about eight or ten inches long, to be pulled off, so as to have no part of the shoot left on the original stalk: Then dirt was drawn round to prevent bleeding. The corn was suckered three times: When the shoots began to appear above the forked joint, they were left for eating. The third of the field, planted in the usual mode, was left to nature and was not suckered. The two feet corn was cultivated by hand hoeing. In the other parts the harrow or the plough were used twice: the two last hoeings were plain. The suckers and tenderests of the stalks would not admit of the plough. The eighteen inch and common way of planting were well tilled. The two feet corn would not allow of hilling but in a slight manner. The corn planted in the usual mode, suffered much more by falling to the ground, than either of the other kinds; owing I suppose, to the feebleness of the secondary stalks or suckers: The two feet corn stood the most firm and erect.

Upon the night succeeding the 31st of August, the field was so situated as to receive manifest injury.

At harvell I was careful to make an exact measurement of the corn upon each portion of the field by a half bushel, then examined by the two standard; the field I measured with the Surveyor's chain—It contained one hundred eighty rods of ground—The produce on each part was as follows, viz.

Sixty rods planted square, two feet distance, yielded thirty-nine bushels and eleven quarts, which is one hundred and five bushels by the acre.

Sixty rods planted at the usual distance of rows and eighteen inches between hills, yielded thirty-six bushels and twenty-seven quarts, which is ninety-eight bushels and one peck per acre.

Sixty rods planted in the common mode, yielded thirty-two bushels, which is eighty-five bushels and one third per acre.

The whole field yielded an hundred and eight bushels and a peck nearly, which is upon average, seventy-six bushels and one peck per acre.

The quality of the corn to the two first modes of planting, was nearly similar. In both instances they clearly excelled the corn planted in the common mode. In this flatement I make no account of the soft and poor corn, which upon the whole field, was about six or eight bushels of each. Every Farmer can himself will estimate the difference between hard and mature feason. This will not alter the proportion of each piece of ground—I am perfuaded, that the lucrative mode of planting is to plant three kernels; and if your ground is well, pluck up the poorest blade after the first hoeing, and leave two blades for growth. Then you may expect if your land be prepared to have 60 full ears upon each stalk.

It will be enquired, What is the proportion of labour upon each mode of cultivating? Here I cannot be so exact as I have been in my other calculations. But yet I was not inattentive to this part of the experiment. I found little difference in any part of the labour, excepting in planting, hilling, hoeing and suckering. I think the following estimate cannot be far out of the way. The common mode of planting until you finish hoeing, I should say five days work upon an acre. The eighteen inch three days, and the two feet corn, fifteen days upon an acre. The two first cases before ascertaining its quality, has nearly twenty bushels more than the common planting: The greater expence in ten days work or ten bushels of corn, by which means you make a clear saving of ten bushels per acre.

In the eighteen inch planting you make a saving of seven bushels from the common mode—The two inch planting exceeds the eighteen inch after allowing for labour, three bushels.

To these new modes of planting by suckering your corn, you turn the strength of your soil from the production of barren stalks to the production of solid grain; your land yields greater profit; your work is brought into a narrow compass, and you have your other fields without any loss, left in a state to receive and be prepared for a future abundant harvest. The experiment was made upon early land, free of stone. I conjecture that the advantages would be still greater upon hard fey land, where the common mode of cultivation is more expensive.

If this experiment promotes the art of husbandry or excites to more advantageous experiments, the public interest will be advanced, and the intentions of the subscriber will be fully answered.

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Nov. 1. 1796.

We the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to Examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *Samuel Green*, late of Charlemont, deceased, represented insolvent, and ten Month's being allowed, from the first of April last, for the Creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all Creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all concerned that their was a defection in our former advertisement and the business not completed;—that we shall now attend the beforis of our appointment on the last Tuesdays of November and January next, at the house of Capt. Simeon Goodman, Innholder, in Charlemont, from two to five o'clock P. M. of faid days.

ABEL WILDER,
JOSHUA HAWKS,
STEPHEN BATES, } *Commissioners.*

N. B. All perfons indebted to faid eftate are requefted to make immediate payment to

CALVIN RICE, *Adminiftrator.*

Charlemont, 26th October, 1796.

Ran away from the Subscriber, a BOY about Sixteen years old, five feet high, thick set, full in the face, having a small scar in his forehead and another over one of his eyes, is of light complexion, has long brown hair, carried away a light colour'd coat and one dark brown coat, a short jacket, and one dark green blue ftrag trowfers.—Whoever will take up the Boy and return him to the Subscriber fhall have Ten Dollars reward, and all neceffary charges paid. All perfons are forbid harbouring faid Boy as they will anfwer it at their peril.

JOHN CLELAND.

Hawley, November 3d. 1796

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14

Aubert Dubayet, the French minister with a quantity of rich presents, is arrived here, to succeed Citizen Verniac.

We have but little intelligence from Persia, but the progress of the Russian army under Subow continues to be highly alarming to that Empire. Our preparations of war are of course carried on with confident hearing.

The head of the chief of the rebels is now fixed at the top of the gates of the Seraglio. This rebel, who had greatly harrafled our troops was completely hemmed in by the Turkish troops, and defeated with the loss of 6,000 men killed.

VIENNA, Sept. 7

There is yet a talk of peace here notwithstanding the greatest preparations for war. The many conferences between the Prussian minister Lucchesini and Baron Thugut give rife to this. However it does not appear that peace altho' fo ardently wished for will soon be concluded. The demands of the French are exorbitant. Lehrbach, who is now in Vienna is also invested with powers to open a negociation.

Wurmser has sent word that the French had raised a corps of 45,000 men in Italy, who are destined to attack the most dangerous pass. A sufficient number of French are divided among them, to keep them in order. They are also threatened that they shall get no wages if they are not more active in their duty. Never before, Wurmser makes no doubt, but the great majority of these Italians will join him, if he was only again put in a situation to advance against the enemy.

WETZLAR, Sept. 9.

The French marched undisturbed from Hammelburgh on the Road to Fulda. The Austrians took a different Road. Generals Kleber and Lefevre rode at the head of their divisions, which appear to have suffered very little: Bernadotte, who it was faid, had been made prisoner, arrived at the head of the Sambre and Meuse army. The heights between Fulda and the Lahn and Sieg feemin with Frenchmen. It is thought the corps Pentet and Hitry, with the reinforcements already arrived, amount to from 40 to 50,000 men who will keep the Auftrians in check till the army of Jourdan has reached the poftion it intends to take.

MUNCHENAU, Sept. 9.

The Auftrian general La Tour has again been forced, after a bloody engagement, to fall back, and evacuate the footrefs of Landshut and his position behind the Iser. The French light troops purfued him to within a fhort diftance of Brunau, where he has retrenched in order to ftop the further progrefs of the French in Auftria. On this fide the French general Moreau, whofe army amounts to 82,000 men, is complete Maffer of Bavaria, and it is generally believed that the corps of general Ferino has not only paffed the Inn near Berkenthalen, and entered Upper Auftria, but alfo that two other formidable French corps are advancing rapidly along the Inn and Iler to Innfpruck, which no more than fixty miles from this city. It is alfo generally believed that Bonaparte was maffer of Trent and Roveredo by the 18 inft. If this is the cafe, which the movement of Moreau's right wing on the frontiers of Tyrol feems to corroborate, the army of Wurmfer muft foftain their attacks in four different points, and if any one of the four republican columns fucceeds, the Auftrians, for fear of having their only retreat towards Carinthia cut off, will not be able to check the progrefs of any of the three others. Should this be the cafe, the moft objective the republican armies. If they get poffeffion of that province, there will be no longer any poffibility of ftopping their progrefs.

The French are now maffers of Bavaria from the Lech to the frontiers of Auftria, and along the Danube from Donawerth to Kelheim. Ingolftadt which was in no condition provided for a fiege, is furrounded and bombarded by the corps of Gen. Defaix. The place muft unavoidably furrender if the Archduke does not fend a corps of troops fufficient-ly ftrong to relieve it. The corps of troops which was left for its protection, under general Nauendorf, has been obliged to fall back precipitately, leaving the French head quarters at Ingolftadt, where the common mode of cultivation is more expenfive.

COLOGNE, Sept. 10.

The paffage of Several divifions of the army of the North continues uninterrupted from the 2d of Auguft to this day. It is calculated that 45000 men have paffed through this city during the night and marched upwards to the Lahn.

We hear from Treves that all the roads in the vicinity are crowded with troops who come from the interior of France, they have already eftablifhed fevral camps in the Hundfluck.

The 14th corps of referve quartered in Belgium are on their march towards the Rhine, and the Batavian Divifions of General Dandels will garrifon Duffeldorf.

We hear that the fortifications raifed at the head of the Bridge at Neuweid are completely finifhed; this fecures at all times a fafe retreat to the Republican troops and enables them to recruit the Rhine whenever they pleafe.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 12.

"*You may depend upon the following communication, Mr. Pitt has informed the Government of Berlin, that he has made under the fkirt of the peticoat of a fortunate mantel to open a negociation of Peace with France, it has been determined to fend a perfon of confequence to Paris, to know, if the Executive of France will enter into a treaty on reafonable terms; if fo, well; if not, then the war becomes a war of neceffity, and muft be carried on with vigour, for which purpofe it is but the intention of the Government to fend another loan, but to begin to tax in profperity, to be paid in refpective quotas, according to each man's ability.*

A Statement of the Votes given in on Monday laft, for Repreſentative to Congreſs, and for an Elector, for the 2d weſtern Diſtrict, in the following towns, viz.

	For Repreſentative	For Elector
Northampton,	168—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	168—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Weſtfield,	60—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	60—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Southampton,	29—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	29—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Hatfield,	59—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	59—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Northampton,	168—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	168—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Weſtfield,	60—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	60—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Southampton,	29—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	29—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Hatfield,	59—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	59—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Northampton,	168—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	168—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
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Southampton,	29—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	29—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Hatfield,	59—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	59—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Northampton,	168—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	168—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Weſtfield,	60—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	60—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Southampton,	29—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	29—Caleb Strong, Eſq.
Hatfield,	59—Samuel Hinsdale, Eſq.	59—Caleb Strong, Eſq.

For Repreſentative in this 10th—SAMUEL HINSDALE, Eſq. 131—WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Eſq. 4—WILLIAM LYMAN, Eſq. 32—JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq. 1.

For an Elector,—EBENEZER HUNT, Eſq. 136—CALEB STRONG, Eſq. 2—JUSTIN ELY, 19—

For Repreſentative in Cheſterfield.—WILLIAM SHEPHARD, 35—SAMUEL HINSHAW, 31—WM. LYMAN, 19—EBENE. HUNT, 2—

For Repreſentative in Conway.—Wm. Shepard, 89—Rec. Joſeph Lyman, 3——John Williams, 3—Samuel Henſhaw, 1—

For Electors—Ebene. Hunt, 71—John Williams, 11.

For Repreſentative in Hadley. Wm. Shepard, 35—Samuel Henſhaw, 9—Jonathan E. Porter 1.

For an Elector. Caleb Strong, 37—John Haſtings, 2—Ebene. Hunt, 2—Samuel Henſhaw, 2.

For Repreſentative in Williamsburgh. Samuel Henſhaw, 81—Wm. Shepherd, 2.

For an Elector. Ebene. Hunt, 87.

For Repreſentative in Hatfield. Wm. Shepherd, 17—Samuel Henſhaw, 5—John Williams, 1.

For an Elector. Ebenezer Hunt, 24.

For Repreſentative in Afhfield. Wm. Shepherd had a majority.

For an Elector, Ebenezer Hunt had a Majority.

For Repreſentative in Goſhen. Samuel Henſhaw, 16—John Williams, 8—Wm. Shephard, 7.

For an Elector. Ebenezer Hunt. 35.

For Repreſentative in Weſt-Springfield. Wm. Lyman, 23—Wm. Shephard, 9—Joſhn Ely, 2.

For Elector. Joſhn Ely, 28.

For Repreſentative in Granville. Wm. Shephard, 89.

For an Elector. Caleb Strong, 63—Wm. Shephard, 4.

For Repreſentative in Weſtfield. Wm. Shephard, 56—Joſeph Lyman, Jun. 15—Wm. Lyman, 8.

For an Elector. Wm. Shephard, 68.

For Repreſentative in Southampton. William Shephard, 62—Samuel Henſhaw, 29—Wm. Lyman, 1

For an Elector. Ebenez. Hunt. 48—Caleb Strong, 2—Wm. Shephard 30.

For Repreſentative in Edhampton. Samuel Henſhaw, 36—Wm. Lyman, 2—Wm. Shephard, 6.

For an Elector. Caleb Strong, 43.

For Repreſentative in Weſtampton. Samuel Henſhaw 47—William Lyman 9—William Shephard 4—John Williams 2.

For an Elector. Ebenezer Hunt 59—Samuel Henſhaw 3.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends that he has juſt received a very handſome ſupply of Winter

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Flaſkets, Wafflecoating Stuffs, Some of the neweſt faſhions—Worſted Stockings, Baizes, and almoſt every other article ſuitable for the ſeaſon; every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1796.

Samuel Clarke, jun.

INFORMS the publick, that he has juſt received and now open for ſale, at his ſtore oppoſite the court houſe in Northampton, a general aſſortment of European and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which he has determined to ſell at a ſmall advance from the firſt coſt.

Said Clarke is authorized by the Managers of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, to inform thoſe perſons that have purchaſed Tickets of him in the 4th Claſs of ſaid Lottery, that no further poſtponement will take place after the firſt of December next.

A few Tickets warranted undrawn, to be had as above.

Nov. 7. 1796.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juſt received a large and general Aſſortment of *Medicines*, among which are moſt kinds of patented Articles ſuch as Steers' Opodeldoe, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Painters' Colours of all ſorts, ſuch as White and red Lead, ſtone and patent Yellow, &c.—Gold Leaf—beſt ground Camwood.—

He has alſo for ſale, beſt French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines.

Liſbon Wine by the quarter caſk.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1796.

The Publick are hereby

informed, that the ſubſcribers have this day entered into a partnerſhip for the purpoſe of purchaſing and grinding bark, under the firm of WILLIAM EDWARDS and Company, and they will give the higheſt price for oak, hemlock & birch bark delivered at their mill near *Mr. Nehemiah Edwards*'—and they individually requeſt all perſons who have engaged them bark to deliver it at their mill, if convenient, as it will ſave them the trouble of traſporting it there—they have a perſon conſtantly attending at the mill, who will receive and receipt for the bark—thoſe receipts, ſhall be anſwered by either of the company.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN,
AARON RICE,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, November 2d. 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND lying in *Williamſburgh* a little ſouth of the Meetinghouſe, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Two workſ, &c. on the farm.—The above will be ſold on reaſonable terms.—Enquire of—

ELISHA MORTON.

Williamſburgh, Nov. 8. 1796.

WHEREAS *MERIAM* my wife, refuſes to cohabit any longer with me, this is to forbid all perſons from truſting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her Contracting, after this date.

REUBEN TARRY.

Williamſtown, October 29, 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, the 4th of September laſt a brindle HEIFER, a year old paſt, without any artificial mark; the owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL COLEMAN.

Hatfield, November 9, 1796.

Lieon Butler,

AT HIS STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE *NORTHAMPTON*,

HAS juſt received from *Dublin* and elſewhere, an extenſive aſſortment of

BOOKS,

Which he will diſpoſe of on as good terms as can be obtained in *Boſton* or *New York*—Among which are the following, viz.

DIVINITY.

Abernathy's Diſcourſes,
Andrews' Remarks,
Allen's Alarms,
Abelard Calin,
Addiſon's Works, 3 vols.
Evidences,
Bibles of all kinds,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols
Boſton's Memoirs,
Fourfold State,
Two Worlds,
Character,
Crook in the Lot,
Butler's Analogy,
Brown's Remains,
Concordance
Oracle,
Benyon's Diſcourſe,
Pilgrims Progreſs,
Holy War,
Grace Abounding,
Law and Grace,
Burton's Lectures,
Baxter's Saints Reſt,
Call to the Unconverted,
Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature,
Bellow Arrius,
Burkit's Poor Man's Help,
Benevolence of the Deity,
Cavalier, the Death of Chriſt,
Chauncey on Salvation,
Clark's Scripture Promiſe,
Chriſtian World Unveiled,
Cloſe of Witneſſes,
Camphel on Miracles,
Catechiſm of Nature,
Chriſtian Oeconomy,
Davis' Sermons, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Riſe and Progreſs,
Duncon on Juſtification,
Edwards on Redemption,
on the Affections,
Will,
Twenty Sermons,
Hiſtory of Redemption,
Elements of Morality,
Element of Religion,
Oeconomy of Human Life,
Flavel's Works, 8 vols.
Fordyces' Addreſſes, Sermons,
Fathionable World,
Framing a Diſcourſe,
Farmer's Friend,
Father's Legacy,
Gaſpel Sonnets,
Gift' Contemplations,
Hervey's Works, 6 vols.
Meditations,
A Winter Evening,
Town Officer,
Probate Anxiliary,
Monteſquieu on Law,
Laws of Maſſachuſetts,
Converſion, do.

PHYSIC.

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Hamilton on Female Complaints,
Jackſon on Fevers,
London Practice,
Medical Packet Book,
Moore's Sketches,
Quincy's Lexicon,
White on Lying-in Women.
Wells on Diſeaſes.

MISCELLANIES.

Life of Watts & Doddridge,
Letters to a Wife,
Life of Howard, of Gardiner,
Lock on Human Underſtanding.
Lee's Memoirs.
Lavater on Phyſiognomy,
Laveters Aporiſms on Man,
Manners in Portugal,
Miſs Chapone's, Letters,
Mills on Cattle,
Miles Magazine 4 vols.
Natural Hiſtory,
Perfidious Speeches and Addreſſes,
Paly's Phyſiophy,
Pleaſing Inſtructor,
Pleaſure's of Memory,
Principles of Politeneſs,
Fuller's Letters,
Franklin's Works and Life,
Female Spectator,
Farmers letters,
Family Inſtructor,
Foxtellers,
Goldſmiths Eſſays and Poems,
Geſtarus Vaſa,
Gentlemans and Ladys Monitor,
Howard's Life,
Hoyle's Game's,
Joulin's Letters,
Johnſon's lives of the Poets,
Jacky Cuſh,
Keate's ſketches from Nature,
Love Preſent,
Lowes Surveying,
Life of Fletcher,
Plato's Works,
Prompter,
Rights of Women,
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Smith's Hiſtory of New-York,
Valliant's Travels in Africa 2 vols.
Williams' Hiſtory of Vermont,

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Fiſher's Companion,
Booth Arithmetic,
Dawſon Grono,
Dawſon's Logic,
Watts do.
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Greek Teſtament, Grammer,
Clark's Introduction,
Rigg's Latin Grammer,
Bert's do.
Latin Accidence,
Eutropius,
Corderi,
Webſter's firſt, ſecond and third part per Doz.
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy,
Moor's Navigation,
Taplin's Farmery,

ARCHITECTURE.

Paine's Pocket Treaſury,
Practical Builders, Carpenter, Joiner, Stair Builder and Cabinet Maker,
Town and Country Builders Aſſiſtant.

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Almeyda,
Boſton Threatre, 3 Vols.
Bald Streke for a Wife,
Cotter of Coleman Street,
Committee,
Falſe Appearance,
Haunted Tour,
How to Grow Rich,

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An Apology for the Bible by Biſhop Watſon,
Paines age of Reaſon firſt and ſecond Parts,
Life of Peter Porcupine,

STATIONARY.

Medium,
Thick Poſt,
Fools Cap and Letter Paper,
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Blotting Paper,
Blank Books of all kinds,
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Ink Cake,
Dutch Sealing Wax,
Irish Waferſ,
Sand and Sand Boxes,
Pannote & Pounce Boxes,
Merchants may be ſupplied with moſt kinds of School Book, by the Dozen.
Book Binding as uſual.

Pewter Inkſtands,
Middleſon's Black Lead Sliding Pencils,
India Rubber,
Penknives,
Ladies and Gentlemans Pocket Books Red & Black,
Memorandum Books,
Viſiting Cards,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Scales and Dividers,
Bartſworth's Copper Plates,
Charts and Maps,
Gold Leaf,
Morocco Leather, &c.

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, on laſt June, a brindle Heifer CALF, with a crop on his near ear, and a ſlit the under ſide of the ſame, and a ſlit under ſide the off ear.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARTIN KELLOGG.

Amherſt, November 7, 1796.

POETRY.

MR. BUTLER.—*you are requested to publish the following lines from the* Windham Herald.

The PRÆSTIGIÆ.

THAT generations wiser grow
Is incontestable I trow:
My honour'd Æsculapean fire
Knew nothing of electric fire,
As the great cause of human pains;
From gouty toes to crouded brains;
Franklin himself, the great, the wise,
Who call'd this fluid from the skies,
Knew not that all disorders spring
From this same fire, this very thing.
Our fathers famous in their day
With forgic knives to flash and slay,
Had they but known the caste of pain,
Their knives like mine had known no stain;
But I myself their wiser son
Know better how all cures are done.
I wary with phyfic's Midic art,
And ede with druggift's ufeleſs mart,
Ye learned doctors hand againſt,
And know a knife is all at laſt.
Not ſuch as harden'd butchers uſe,
Nor ſuch as you to mouth abuſe;
No lacerating knife I vow
Shall ſtain my hand where'er I go,
I make no wound, I leave no fear,
Nor body of my patient mare—
I only wield my magic knife,
And thoſe you kill I raiſe to life.
Pains general, local, ſharp or dull,
In forotum, kidney, thorax, ſcull,
Buboes, ulcers, bilies, all by,
When e'er my magic knife is nigh.
One touch diſſolves the renal ſtone,
One ſcratch notices the fractur'd bone,
For cracker raſh is better far
Than even *Salt and Vinegar*.
And although change yet none the theſis,
'Twill unoſily the coſtive facers.
Of achilog teeth does one complain;
I wield my knife, off flies the pain;
Another ſuffers an aching head;
I flourith knife, the pain has fled.
When thorax pains in caravan,
Seize pleura, lungs and diaphragm;
When quick reſpiring lungs expreſs
The patient's undigeſted diſtreſs,
Then to ſurmounting fiends I ſnow
What my great knife can do.
When e'er ſpaſmodic reſlies pain tz,
From the pylorus to the anus,
With gentle hand my knife I draw,
Firſt o'er the cheſt, then eke o'er the maw,
Then up and down the abdomen
Zigzag in contraſt with the ſkin,
The' intellines ſeaitway looſe their ſpaſt
The pain flies down the windy chaſm,
Diſſeends the reſtum, holds a taſte
With the laſt guard, the ſphincter muſcle,
The muſcle yields and burſts aſunder,
Then exit pain in peals of thunder.
Let Congreſs witneſs if you diſire,
For there I've given their reſlies out.
Have cur'd them all of gouty pains
And reſtled their diſtracted brains,
Have ſcratch'd their romps 'till they could ſee
The right to ſcratch belong'd to me,
The excluſive ſcratching patentee;
With dignity they ſtuce have ſat
And money in the treaſury got,
Sound arguments replete and weighty,
To make proviſion for the treaty.
And as ſage counſellors have trac'd it
To where the conſtitution plac'd it,
Then chant the times in droid ſongs,
To us the golden age belongs,
For health of body eke of mind
Unknown in Chriſtian time will find.
Herza! the age of reaſon reigns,
Tom Faole will all become Tom Paines,
The ſtripling's breaſon front will tell
He hopes no heaven, he fcats no hell.
Adieu Materia Medica,
For eke o'er you draw nature's dark veil.
The knife ſupplants all noſtrum rules
And whims of theoretic fools:
For every branch and every part
Of what is call'd the healing art
Is in the knife brought to a focus,
When guided on by bocus pocus.
To thoſe its worth, would language fail,
'Tis all in all in every ail.
I challenge now the ſlipper, the F.,
And all within Pandora's box.

From a London Paper.

DUELING.

The practice of dueling will at length go into contempt, were it only for the abſurd and ridiculous conſequences of it which ſo frequently occur. Laſt week a ſtopping cow-keeper near Tothil fields, challenged an eminent nightman in Duck-lane. They met by appointment at the nightman's yard; where, after many volleies of raſcals, blackguards, & dirty ſcoundrels had been exchanged, the ſeconds, a ſcavenger and adreyman, interfered, the point of honour was amicably ſettled, the champions fired their piſtols in the air, and left the field as gentlemen of ſpirit and unbodnted courage. This trecoutre ſuggeſted the following epigram:

Two dung bill locks me thus bare feet,
Fall ſtately ſtrutting on the green.
Breaſt their heads with mutual force,
In manner like two barley cows;
At the laſt level'd weapons o'erſide,
Th'affair achieved went to reſt,
Till gradually their flames ſubſide,
And each ſeems fully ſatisfied;
Then round they ſmile, and chatling ſoar,
Return to ſcratch the dirt again.

And egad, as Bayes ſays, this epigram will do for almoſt any other duel, at leaſt for nine out of ten.

Among other curious advertiſements which have appeared on the re ſtrection of the inconſtant Legiſlative body in Britain, is the following.

A perſonal ſeat in Parliament in the diſtrict of which contains 150 electors; as the town has lately been confined by fire, and three fourths of the electors are poor indigent people, it is preſumed the building 70 or 80 cottages of about 40l. per year, would effectually ſecure a ſeat for the borough.

N. B. This will be an excellent ſpeculation for monied men."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.

Among the unfortunate perſons who loſt their lives at the late dreadful fire was John Lucas, ſail-cloth-maker, an American Black, of moſt amiable manners and diſpoſition. He bound himſelf apprentice at an age when others are generally out of their time—but it was his firſt opportunity; at the expiration of his apprenticeſhip, he was under the neceſſity of engaging in a ſervice, out of the ſmall ſaviags of which he deſigned to raiſe a ſum to enable him to enter into buſineſs; but his good conduct gaining him the eſteem and confidence of every one about him, he was enabled to exceed his purpoſe ſooner than with the utmoſt parſimony he could have done.

He avail'd himſelf of an opportunity his ſituation gave him of learning to write, for which, and for otherwiſe improving himſelf, he employed moſt of thoſe hours by others devoted to reſt.

He was ſo ſtrictly moral and religious, that if he could have been appriſed of the awful event which awaited him, he could not have more exactly diſcharged his duties to God and man on his approaching end, than was his daily practice. Of all the virtues, chaſtity, in its more confined ſenſe, could not be expected to be exerciſed by him in any conſiderable degree, but is nothing was he deficient; and ſome idea may be formed of his other good qualities, by exerting how he acted when under the greateſt reſtraint:—a public ſubſcription was ſome time ſince made for the widows and children of thoſe brave ſeamen who fell in a late naval engagement; he wiſhed to be an unknown contributor to their relief, and requeſted that a ſum might be advanced out of his wages for the purpoſe—it was thought greatly beyond his circumſtance, but his firſt requeſt could not be indulged, innocently believing that the rich had as great a pleaſure in adminiſtering to the wants of others in proportion ſtill greater.

His ſelf denial and extreme temperance had brought him nearly to that point of farmounting thoſe difficulties which often attend the unſupported in their entrance into buſineſs, when the melancholy accident happened which was the cauſe of his death. He had juſt recovered from a ſevere illneſs, brought on him by hard labour, and little indulgence, and though ſtrongly oppoſed, he, would not admit of it as a ſufficient reaſon for withholding his aſſiſtance at the fire. He had been working the engine, and was making his retreat, which he would have effected had not a ſtone fallen, leg laid him ſenſeleſs on the ground, and before any aid could be given, he was nearly covered with the burning rubbiſh; the engines were obliged to be played upon him before any one could approach to his relief, and when extricated, he was immediately carried in the Infirmary, where an amputation of his leg was performed, but to little hopes of ſaving him. He ſeemed no farther concerned for his ſituation, than as it affected a beloved wife, to whom he had not been long married, and her unborn infant, whoſe deplorable ſtate he feelingly deplored.

His wife had fought for and miſſed him in the confuſion and tumult of that dreadful night, that at laſt followed him to the Hoſpital, when ſhe drew to him with affectionate joy at finding him, and embracing, offered the moſt endearing aſſiſtance, wildly enquired about his ailments, and tenderly urging him to ſpeak—but he was then dead.

What followed (could it be deſcribed) is not proper for the public ear.

Thus lived and died, in the act of doing good, a poor Indian, whoſe character is but half deſcribed in the admirable fictions of De Foe.

Thoſe who may deem unimportant the relation of this poor creature's ſtory, might have ſeen ſome matter for reflection at the funeral of an obſcure individual—of a proſcribed race—from the heart felt tributes to goodneſs and virtue, in the tears of hundreds, brought into a compariſon with the grief of heirs in the funeral pageantries of the rich and great.

NEW-YORK AND VERMONT STAGES.

THE Proprietors of this Line of Stages inform the Publick, that they intend Running a Line of Stages from NEW-YORK, to BENNINGTON, in Vermont, by the way of *King's Bridge, White Plains, Bedford, Salem, Franklin*, (formerly Frederick's-Town) *Dover, Sharon, Salisbury, Sheffield, Great-Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, Lanesborough, New Aſhford, Williamstown, Pownal*, to Bennington—to commence running from New-York and Bennington on Monday the ſeventh day of November enſuing; and in ſtart from New-York and Bennington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ſix o'clock in the morning, and proceed the firſt days to Bedford and Stockbridge, and the next evening the northern and ſouthern Stages meet at or near Dover. The fare for each paſſenger through the line, NINE DOLLARS: Five CENTS per mile for Way Paſſengers; 14lb. baggage gratis; 150lbs. to a paſſenger.—Paſſengers not accountable for any baggage conveyed.

For ſeats inquire at Mr. SEELEY's Stage-Houſe, Naſſau Street, on the corner of John Street, *New York*, and at Mr. DEMMING's Tavern in *Bennington*, and at the different Stage Houſes on the way, where the fare is to be paid.

DANIEL BALSY,
JOSEPH COLES FIELD, } *Proprietors.*
IRA SEYMOUR,
JOHN STODDARD.

N. B. The above route is the ſhorteſt and moſt direct route through to Canada; and ſat the beſt for the diſtance known in the ſtate of New-York or Maſſachuſetts; the accommodations good, and the fare but 2½ per cent. lower than is charged on any other line.

October 17, 1796.

Caſh and *Salt*;

and the higheſt price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

BY DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE PUBLICATION BY SUBSCRIPTION, OF

The Poetical and Miſcellaneous Works of

JAMES ELIOT,

CITIZEN OF GUILFORD, (VER.) AND LATE A NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN FOUR BOOKS.

I.

THE following Poems, which have heretofore appeared in various periodical publications in the United States,—Lines on the adoption of the federal Conſtitution in Vermont—The Summer Seaſon—The Winter Seaſon—Sonnet to General Fayette—Lines to Thomas Paine—Lines on the death of Louis XVI—Ode for the fourth of July—Lines written on enliſting as a ſoldier in the army of the United States—The American's Prayer for France—Elegiac Lines on the death of Gen. Hancock—Ode to Liberty—Lines on War—To Philenia—to Earl Stanhope—to General Koſciuſko—Invocation to Memory.

II.

The following original Poems.—The Crucifixion of the Saviour of Mankind: An Elegiac Poem—Morning, an Ode—The vernal ſeaſon—The autumnal ſeaſon—Ode to Equality—Prayer for Univerſal Peace—The Progreſs of Freedom, an Ode—Elegy, deſcriptive of the expedition and defeat of General Harmar, written at Fort Washington, on the Ohio—Elegy written at Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami, during an indiſpoſition—Elegy deſcriptive of General St. Clair's defeat, written near the fatal ſpot—Lines commemorative of General Wayne's victory over the Indians, written at Greenville—Lines written at Marietta, at the confluence of the Ohio and Muſkingum rivers—Verification of Smart's proſaic tranſlation of ſeveral Odes and Epiſtles of Horace—Valedictory address to the Muſes.

III.

Sketches, Political and Geographical, extracted from the author's journal during a period of three years ſervice in the army of the United States: including, a conciſe account of the expedition of the "army of the Conſtitution" againſt the inſurgents in the weſtern parts of Penſylvania, in 1794, and reflections on that event—A ſketch of the origin, operations and character of the Indian war of the United States—Narrative of the circumſtances relative to, and connected with the late treaty with the Indians north-weſt of the Ohio—Sketch of the origin, progreſs, and conſummation, of the late treaty with Great-Britain—And

General obſervations on the ſoil, ſituation, climate, natural productions, remains of antiquity, aboriginal inhabitants, progreſs of ſettlement, and preſent population, and future proſpects, of the extenſive country weſtward of the Apalachian Mountains.

IV.

A Diſquiſition on Military Eſtabliſhments, and their moral and political conſequences, illuſtrated by hiſtorical examples:—An Eſſay on the progreſs of Party Spirit, in the United States, from the organization of the preſent government; and ſeveral other original eſſays, deſultory ſketches and fugitive pieces, on various ſubjects.

CONDITIONS.

I. *THE work will be printed on good paper, in a handſome type, neatly bound and letter'd, and will contain between 260 and 300 pages, duodecimo.*

II. *The price to ſubſcribers will be* ONE DOLLAR *to the ſubſcribers* ONE DOLLAR *and* TWENTY FIVE CENTS.—*The money to be paid or ſecured to the ſubſcribers ready for delivery. The copies of ſubſcribers to be delivered to the ſubſcribers.*

III. *The work is to be put to preſs as ſoon as* 1000 *ſubſcribers appear.*

IV. *Three ſuits ſubſcribe for ſix copies to have a ſeventh gratis.*

* Subſcriptions received at this Office.

Levi Shephard,

HAS juſt received a large ſupply of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

HARD WARE and CUTLERY.

The beſt CAM WOOD, OIL of VITRIOL, and other DIE-STUFFS.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

PAINTERS' COLOURS, &c. &c.

HE will pay CASH for FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS.

Northampton, 16th Oct. 1796.

Chileab & Windſor Smith,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A MUCH larger, and more general aſſortment of

English Goods

Than uſual—Among which are,

Brown, Bloo and Mix'd Superfine Broad Cloths—Meo's and Women's Sattins, various kinds—black Luſtrelings—Taffaties—3 4 and 4 4 Muſlins, which they are determined to ſell on as low terms as can be purchaſed in the County—Their Goods are of a good quality, and neweſt fathions—All cuſtomers and others, are deſired to call and ſee for themſelves.

They are now opening a new aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, which they will ſell unuſually low.

Weſt India GOODS of moſt kinds very low for caſh.

N. B. They want to purchaſe FLAX-SEED and White BEANS, for which, they will pay CASH or SALT, on delivery—if delivered within twenty days; and the higheſt price given.

Hadley, October 25.

Take Notice.

THE Co-partnerſhip of Alphard & Bildad Jones *is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent diſſolved.—All perſons indebted to ſaid company are requeſted to call and ſettle by the firſt day of November next, otherwiſe their notes and accounts will be lodged with an Attorney to collect, without further notice.*

Buckland, October 17, 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the twenty third of June, laſt, a red STEER, one year old, with a crop an his off ear. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SPRAGUE.

Cheſterfield, October 13, 1796.

Iſaac Gere—

Watch and Clock-Maker.

RETURNS his moſt ſincere thanks to his former employers; and informs them and the public in general, that he has received from *Lisbon* and *New York*, a large aſſortment of warranted and low priſed *Engliſh, German* and *French*

WATCHES,

of the following deſcription—viz.—Capid and Jewel'd, Day of the Month and Second Watches, with elegant Gold Hands—Plain, do. with Figured Faces, and both Gold and Gilt Hands—Gold, do.—Pieces from TWELVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—A well choſen aſſortment of Gilt and Steel Watch Chains—Seals and Keys—Ladies Gilt and Mourning Pendants, Lockets and Pins—Silver Thimbles, with Steel Tops, of an approved kind—Garnet Rings—Plated Sugar Tongs—Enamel'd Snuff Boxes—Gentlemens Steel Sleeve Buttons, &c. &c.

HE alſo MANUFACTURES

CLOCKS,

of the following deſcription—viz.—Chime Clocks, that perform ſeven tunes—ſhift themſelves in a different tune every twenty-four hours through the week—to a plain tune on Sundays—ſhow the Moon's age, day of the month, hours, minutes and ſeconds—ſet themſelves off to play a tune once in four hours, and can be ſet to play at pleaſure; the Bells and Pieces are imported from the beſt Manufactories in *London* and *Birmingham*—Common Eight-day Clocks, with and without the days of the month, and ſtrike on bells, or upon rods and Coils of every price required; if wiſhed for. The above articles will be ſold as low for Caſh as they are retail'd in *Boſton* or *New-York*.

N. B. CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully repaired; and particular attention paid to their performance.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1796.

Woolen Check.

THOSE Perſons who have engaged CATTLE WHOLLY SHEATING to the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to ſend it in by the 15th of Nov. inſt. After that time none will be received, till the enſuing fall. DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1796.

We the ſubſcribers, being

appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. *Ebenezer Porter* Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Samuel Pain, late of Aſhfield, deceaſed, (repreſented inſolvent) do give notice that we will attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. *Zenas Elmer*, in Aſhfield, on the laſt Mondays of November, December and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

JESSE EDSON,
JEREMIAH DUNBAR, } *Commiſſioners.*
SAMUEL ELMER, Jun.

All perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JEREMIAH LOOK, *Executor.*

Aſhfield, October 21. 1796.

To be LET ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

In the centre of Northampton, and the building is convenient for a ſmall family to live in—Enquire of—

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT.

Northampton, November 2, 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the 14th inſt. a dark brown yearling STEER. The owner may have him by proving property and paying charges.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamſburgh, October 31, 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, the firſt part of Sept. laſt, a red STEER, two years old laſt ſpring, a little white on his forehead and one horn ſlit, artificially marked. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

NATHANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 28. 1796.

"To his beloved, Patriotic, Democratic, and Federaliſtic Conſtituents,—WILLIAM WOOLCOTT, of *Lanesborough*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, and *Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts*, Peſtmaſter, ſends—*Greeting*."

HEAR him ſpeak to day for he never ſpoke before,
And if you'll always pay, he never will no more.
He always has a trumpet ſtuck, and always white as paper

Carries it with him, to call you out to get your papers.

Kind readers, he invites you all to pay the printer,
And ſo you will enable him to ride throughout the winter.

A little corn, a little wheat, as little as you wiſh for,
A little pork, a little beef, a very hearty diſh for.
To all who are concerned, this gentle note be readş,
For to bring in their pay, to help their needy friends.

Bring what you have, for a little caſh will do,
Who pays he will diſcharge, and kindly thank them too.

And then you'll ſee that he can ſet, and take a little bevel,
Subſcribe himſelf your humble ſervant, as hannely as the devil.

WILLIAM WOOLCOTT.

Lanesborough, October 24th. 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on Wedneſday the 12th of October inſtant, a bay HORSE, three or four years old, about fourteen hands high, a Blaze in his face and white, a little lame in his off hind leg, a few white hairs in his forehead. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BEZER DENTON.

Aſhfield, October 17, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

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POLITICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.

[From the English Review for Auguſt.]

FRANCE.

AS the nature of a feud and ſumpſyn plant is developed by its growth and gradual extenſion, ſo likewiſe is that of Governments. The Republic, a band of robbers, formed the ſtarting principle of the Republic. All her train of conqueſts pointed back, and illuſtrated that ſmall but important maxim in the Roman Hiſtory of Livy, that the Roman dominions extended, in every direction, in wider and wider circles, until at laſt it embraced almoſt the whole of the known world. Large ſize of ſtates in the public revenue ariſing from tributary provinces granted, on ſo many occaſions, to the citizens of Rome, not only in the days of the Republic, but alſo in thoſe of the Emperors; diviſions of power all of the vicciſſitudes of government, ſtrongly atteſted the nature of that radical meaſure, that was ſtile which animated ancient Rome from her cradle to her ſtay grave.

The French revolution began in a diſregard to property, compaſſing, in its juſt latitude, hereditary diſtinction as well as wealth, whether hereditary or acquired. Every thing was declared paſt the property. Plauſible reaſe were at firſt thought neceſſary. Juſtice, equality, and the rights of humanity, the rights of nations, were in every mouth, and in every manifeſto. The ſacrifice of an armed and moſt populous nation have enabled liberal their republic. The univerſal liberty to plunder. No other right is pretended than that of ſuperior force. Thus the Athenian, in the height of their inſolence, inſtructed their Ambaſſadors to repreſent to the Melians, from whom they demanded Homage and tribute, how unreaſonable it would be for ſuch a ſmall ſtate as that of Melos to reſiſt one thing required by ſo powerful a republic as that of Athens.* The French have again plundered the poor Flemiogs, Dutch and Germans. The grand ſcene of their ſapacity, at preſent, is Italy. They make no ſecret that it is their intention to extend the ſphere of their deveſtations. They requeſt from the cities and the diſtricts they poſſeſs, to furniſh them with immenſe contributions of horſes, horſes, oxen, waggons, money & proviſion, to help them on their way to further miſchief. Thus the infatuated and divided nations aſſiſt the common enemy to extort others thoſe. Had the conſtitution made by all the cities and ſtates to the French, in the centre of the preſent war, been united, under the direction of common ſenſe for common preſervation, leſs ſpace had would have ſuffered to reach the moſt audacious attacks of the robbers. What inſtitution, to reſiſt regularly from invaſion by barbarians, could other Europe have to oppoſe to the ſyſtem of the French, though on a great ſcale, than the plunder of every perceivable and commercial part in Europe. The ports in Italy, Liſbon, Hamburgh, Lubeck—every part of commerce is the object of their rapacious cupidity. London would be their firſt object, if the Britiſh nation did not hold them in defiance. Even Switzerland, the laſt other aſylum of liberty in Hamburgh, whether other leſſer places in the ſame quarter, it would not be ſo eaſy a matter for the French to force them directly; but they may throw them, or permit them to be thrown, into the hands of the King of Pruſſia; from whom they will demand and obtain an equivalent, for the purpoſe of compaſſing their territories on the Rhine.

ITALY.

The invaders of Italy continue to ſtrew ſome indications of a wiſh to eſtabliſh themſelves in Italy. They forcibly Verona notwithſtanding the reclamations of the Venetians. They place Prench Governors over Milan, Tuſcan, Modena, as well as over the Piedmonteſe. The inſolence with which they behave would ſeem rather to be a proof that they had no intention of keeping their conquests; if the poſſeſſors, eſpecially among ſo volatile a people, often prevail over the diſtates of ſound wiſdom.

The Pope, with a reſignation truly becoming the Head of the Church, reſigns himſelf to the ſtabling hand of Providence, with the beſt grace in the world. He diſcharges his ſubjects from molefting or even reviling the French.—He exhorts them to uſe them well; and almoſt to bid them God ſpeed. In former ages the Popes were moſt bitterly to contend even their own ſpiritual foes, when they ſhewed any degree of refractory ſpirit. Now they have attained to the grace of loving their enemies, bleſſing thoſe that curſe them, doing good to them that hate them, and praying for thoſe who diſtitefully uſe and perſecute them."—The Pope adviſes the Romans to give up every idea of reſiſtance at preſent. His Holineſs is a more prudent man than the Roman Knight Nonius, who was not to death by Tiberius for refuſing to part with a very exquiſite and precious piece of ſculpture.

Something like true ſpirit ſhines forth in Naples. The Neapolitans prepare vigorously to defend their country; and is there a doubt but they will be able, if they have even tolerable firmneſs and perſeverance, with the aid of their climate, & diſtance from the main arſenals and magazines of their enemies, to do it with effect. The diſunion of Italy as well as that of Germany ſubjects it for a time to the French yoke, which however cannot be laſting.

* *The inſolence and overbearing inſpidice of the Athenians at laſt provoked a confederacy that overwhelmed them.*

GERMANY.

The Electoral and other princes of the Empire have negociated for or are negociating, a peace with the French, under the mediation of the King of Pruſſia. The Auſtrians abandoned the ſtates and princes to their folly and their fate, and concentrate their forces for the protection of the hereditary dominions. The ſmaller ſtates ſell, and then the greater, in lower Germany, are likely to be ſwallowed in piece-meal in the Pruſſian empire; if this itſelf is not divided among the Ruſſians, Swedes and Auſtrians. A new and moſt dangerous mode of making conqueſts has ſprung up in our times—conqueſts by partitioning politicians, without a drop of blood. This engine of power abſolutely threatens the ſlavery of Europe.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch have added one to the multiplied proofs, that commerce and wealth alone cannot even, for any great length of time, maintain political independence. It required Dutch induſtry, perſeverance and patience, to recover and preſerve their moiſture from the ſea. Perhaps the revolution of France is to produce even a revolution on the ſurface of the earth, by reſtoring the maritime greatneſs to the tyranny of the ocean. The poor Dutch appointed full days, and poured forth their praiſes, where they did not expect to be heard by Frenchmen—in their churches. Their tyrants, however, it would ſeem, have been acquainted with their day orators: for they have, from after thoſe full days, abolished, in the United Provinces, the predominant church, or eſtabliſhed religion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There are ſome fortunate circumſtances which brighten up the gloom ariſing from the general reflection juſt made on wealth and commerce in Great Britain. Her inſular ſituation, her large extent of territory, not yet by any means brought nearly to the utmoſt height of cultivation; and the number, extent and importance of her ſovereign ſettlements. On this head we beg leave to refer our readers to ſome remarks ſo far as we know, hitherto overlooked by political writers, in a former paper, on the circumſtances that give ſtrength, conſiſtency and durability to ſtates and kingdoms. Completneſs of diviſion is determined, not always by geographical ſituation, but by other circumſtances which ſecure the co-operation of all its different members. The reſources of Britiſh power are of ſuch a nature that, though removed from each other in point of local ſituation, they are approximated by facility of communication. The ocean, which divides the territories of the Britiſh empire, unites its reſources. The ſtation of the miniſter of its kingdom, though on a great ſcale, is not that of a ſtate, though on a great ſcale. The Cape of Good Hope is the ſtaff we have to India, at all times the grand ſources of lucrative trade. The reduction of Columbo, again, completes the chain of our Eaſtern dominions, which now happily embrace the whole of that peninſula. Even the moſt ſanguine hope that we are obliged to reſpect our footing in India is a fortunate error. Hamburgh, whether other leſſer places in the ſame quarter, it would not be ſo eaſy a matter for the French to force them directly; but they may throw them, or permit them to be thrown, into the hands of the King of Pruſſia; from whom they will demand and obtain an equivalent, for the purpoſe of compaſſing their territories on the Rhine.

The Britiſh nation, in the midſt of the moſt active preparations for carrying on the war, are made—and an official gazette ſtates that the regulars, militia, militia yeomanry, and volunteers *then in arms*, (Sept.) exceed *one hundred and fifty thouſand* effective men, quartered through out the kingdom: Of theſe only 18 are regular regiments of foot—The others, to the number of more than 100 being on temporary ſervices, either public in their nature, or have offered to raiſe corps; and while confidence appears to pervade all ranks, they ſtill think themſelves not perfectly ſecure.—They ſeem to ſay,

"'Tis better watching France, than truſting France.
Let us be buſied with God, and with the ſeat,
Which he has given for fence impregnable,
And with their help alone defend ourſelves:
In them, and in ourſelves, our ſafety lies."

Though preparing for battle *encounter*,
Miſtify hate at laſt "*ward their thrust*"

Peace;" and an accredited agent has gone to Paris to negociate with the French government.—From the pacific profeſſions of the Executive Directory of France, and from the neceſſity of England's making ſome ſacrifices to reſtore tranquillity, a treaty of Peace may be anticipated the enſuing winter. Spain is already in the power of Great-Britain; and although no formal declaration of war has, to our knowledge been iſſued, yet hoſtilities on the commerce of both nations have been ordered. The 3 per cent funds in England, at the laſt dates, were at 55 which is nearly as low as they were during the American war.

IRELAND.

This kingdom may be conſidered as a *ſubſidiary* of Great Britain. Its inhabitants are ſcarcely leſs alive to every independent feeling; but the ſtrong arm of government is in continual exerciſe to ſuppreſs every riſing of liberty. Alarmed at the frequent eſſays of the people to acquire the privilege of freemen, the kingdom is overrun with troops, and the harveſt of the ſoldier is found neceſſary in the execution of the ſentence of the magiſtrate. To give a full picture of the diſtreſſed condition of the iſland we are now contemplating, exceeds our ability; but we have had put into our hands, a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, to his friend in this town, dated July 31, 1796, which will aſſiſt us in the proſecution of our intention:—

"The political ſtate of this country is far from eaſy—ever I fear of this going fafe, I would ſay ſomething of it, but as you muſt have ſeen from the public papers, what the nation expects and what parties words out of the queſtion are very thoughts are entertained.—A villian has only to point out any man as their principles are free, to the character of property he ever ſo good or great, he is dragged from his houſe and family, ſurrounded by ſoldiers, and thrown into the common jail with felons—ſtill refuſed, (I know ſeveral inſtances,) even bail offered without effect) then brought to trial after an impriſonment of ſeven or eight months, and *acquitted*—but no redreſs remains for the innocent ſufferer—Troops have been within the kingdom, within the laſt three years two hundred inſtances of this—the moſt ſevere have not been to ſcrape the cafe. Terrors at the ſhock have been ſtrike; hanging and beheading, I went ſay is frequent as in the days of *Robeſpierre*, but the number who have ſuffered is dreadful to think of—There is now in Newgate, a Britiſh and Iriſhman Quaker, charged of a Quaker name with the above. I ſpecified the caſe as extraordinary caſe.

"The high hand of power drove two moſt reſpectable citizens from among us, and gave to Americans a great acquiſition—She has now two of the beſt men Ireland boaſted of—I mean *Archibald Hamilton Rowan*, and *James Napper Tandy*—On their return to authority will be found more than ever the ſtrong arm of the ſtate, though on a great ſcale—I am not hopeful that the day is not far off when they may return in ſafety and honour."

The emigrations from Ireland increaſe yearly —The *Northern Star*, in Auguſt laſt, informed, that ſix thouſand had emigrated from one province. To good againſt a foreign invaſion, forreſts are ſtruck in the reſolts of the kingdom, and a plan had been propoſed for arming the yeomanry.

PORTUGAL

Next merits attention. Though never active in the war againſt France, ſhe has ſtill to be numbered of the coalition; and is now threatened with an invaſion on the Eaſt, by Spain, and on the North from France. The troops ſaid to be deſtined againſt her, amount to 50,000 men—She is however actively arming, at all points; and while the by no means neglects negotiation, appears determined to oppoſe force by force. By a proclamation of the 30th July an order was iſſued forbidding all communications with the Britiſh republick, and in about twelve days after the ordinance was revoked.

SPAIN

Has aſſumed a new poſition as it reſpects the belligerent powers:—From a ſtate of hoſtility to France, ſhe has become an ally of the Republic; and her numerous fleet, ſo long equipping at Cadiz, has actually effected the ſquadron of Admiral Richery to ſea. The *Prince of Peace*, prime Miniſter of Spain, is ſtrongly attached to the French; and he has had ſuch influence over the King, that ſeveral Spaniſh Indies danced to the tune of Ca ira, and the Carmagnole, with the Republicans. In the invaſion of Gibraltar, troops, aſſembling at Algeciras, on the 18th July an order was iſſued forbidding all communications with the Britiſh ſhips, but from Carthagena to Cadiz. While this apparently portending a war with England, it is ſaid, ſhe has a deſign to render Portugal ſubject to Spaniſh authority.—Whether the intention be real or imaginary, political ſpeculators affirm, that Buonaparte has given up three principles.—1. Joſe Bonaparte Donatiello, by right of a ſword gift, when the Cardinal Sebaſtian's brother redelivered it to Philip II.—He, and his ſon Philip III. ſhared with the crown of Portugal—and ſo it was ſtyled from them by the revolution of Braganza. *(To be continued.)*

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

From the WESTERN STAR.

Yet ſoft our ſympathetic ſorrows flow
Where humor never leads to boyiſh mirth;
While ſome thoſe tales offensive ſmile diſpoſe,
A future burden for the ſtage Muſe.

AMONG all thoſe who have lately left the United States, never has exiſted more intereſt than a ſon of Capt. Gideon Skaggs—the breaking up of that family having before greatly intereſted the feelings of the neighbors. His mother a ſiſter to the Mechums, and a woman of excellent accompliſhments, having been long among the Shakers, came to her ſon after he arrived at his uncle Reuben King's; and notwithſtanding the oppreſſion of rational affection, and then cold. Social parley which ſhe had long been taught, the new battery of the ſpiritualiſts mother. She did not in the leaſt diſſuade him from going to his father, who lives in Vermont; with great tenderneſs and remarks the gracefull good manner in which though ſhe ſaid but little, yet every feature and reflex ſpoke the anguiſh of her breaſt when ſhe bid him adieu, and returned to the Shakers.

The author of memorial reflexions excited her to come laſt winter, who viſited by two of her ſons from Vermont who had not ſeen her for a long time; ſhe ſeemed as eye then with angel ecſtacy, and to viſitor at their departure.

Conſidering his natural tenderneſs and virtue, the happy union that formerly reigned in her family, and their now ſeparate and diſconſolate ſtate, it is no wonder that ſhe ſo exceptional devotion had abated of its force, and that the natural affection ſtone, thoſe dear officials of ſocial and virtuous life, ſhould reaſſume their throne as her heart, and excite the painful teſt of remorſe. As theſe affections are the very intendicted by the Shakers, it is probable we may this account for their degrading her laſt year from the high Station ſhe had long been in their great houſe, and placing her among their inferior orders. This degradation, or a longing after her huſband and family, was the probable cauſe of her ſoon after quitting the Shakers dwellings, and living at Gen. Roſſell's in Pittſfield. They ſtance perſuaded her ſon to go home, and ſhe with her mother of their ſex would order at Abijah Hammonds, but it is likely ſhe had ſtill heard at Richmond of her huſband's late marriage.

She now drops in ſilence among a dejected crowd of Shaker Siſters. Her diſcretion and feelings unſpeakable more affecting than thoſe of Wm's Elwin's Sam Newman, Richard Cats and ſo pitted, to conceal every tear and ſigh every groan, while ſhe reflects that ſhe was once the darling of a kind and proviſident huſband, in opulent circumſtances and good repute, with a blooming family of children, beloved by them both; that ſhe then held from all the world the influence of the huſband of her religion, and thereby fratered her children and reap the heart of her huſband almoſt to diſtraction, which, after he had in vain tried every kind effort to regain her, was the apparent ſource of his deſpondency and imprudence, the ruin of his affairs, and the cauſe of his quitting this part of the country. That after he had got to the bener of his aſpiration, and ſeated himſelf to good advantage on Lake Champlain, with thoſe of his Children who were not among the Shakers, and now greatly needed a wife. He came down but two years ſince, and uſed every kind effort in vain to regain her, and unite his broken family, which ſeemingly ſhe might have crowned the happineſs of them all! That he then departed troubled and diſconſolate, and hath once ſmarried againſt wife. And finally that her now leaving the Shakers, can only add to the irremediable diſtreſs of them both inſtead of healing the breach into which the bath been faſhioned by miſunderſtanding to her huſband, and to a profeſſion, ſome of whoſe tenets thwart the moſt eſſential and conſolatory principles of human nature, of family, of ſocial order, and conſequently of virtue.

CIVIS.

From the Farmer's Weekly Muſeum.

"Remorſe ſorrow for from thee: For ſorrow hath
killed many, and there is no prophet therefore."

DRY up your eyes, then, ye mourners, for grief will not reſtore the friends you have loſt nor ſhall the ſighs of diſtreſs recover the air and the boſſom to the lungs; it will ſharpen that which is already too acute, and the bleeding heart will ſhew a ſtill deeper wound. Why will you ſtrive to add one drop to this "vale of tears" which, truſt me, is already too full? Why court the acquaintance of grief that ſtrong conſolation, and fill our ears be journies with you, through the wilderneſs of this world, multiplies every brace, adds freſh horror to the gloom? You have various and *real* ills to encounter in your fore travail; the climate is vaporous, and you muſt be ſick; poor are treaſures, and you will be deceived; you will ſometime, ſtart up from your bed at the midnight hour, and your cuſtomful days be the ſcene of diſtreſs; but why add to theſe, fabling and fiction as he journies with you, through the wilderneſs of this world, multiplies every brace, adds freſh horror to the gloom? You have various and *real* ills to encounter in your fore travail; the climate is vaporous, and you muſt be ſick; poor are treaſures, and you will be deceived; you will ſometime, ſtart up from your bed at the midnight hour, and your cuſtomful days be the ſcene of diſ

Simeon Butler,

AT HIS STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE *NORTHAMPTON.*

HAS just received from *Dublin* and elsewhere, an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

Which he will dispose of on as good terms as can be obtained in *Boston* or *New York*—Among which are the following, viz.

DIVINITY.

Abernathy's Discourse, Andrews' Remarks, Allen's Alarm, Abel and Cain, Addison's Works, 3 vols. Evidences, Bibles of all kinds, Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Bolton's Memoirs, Fourfold State, Two Worlds, Character, Crook in the Lot, Butler's Analogy, Brown's Remains, Concordance Gentle, Bunyan's Discourse, Pilgrims Progress. Holy War, Grace Abounding, Law and Grace, Burton's Lectures, Baxter's Saints Rest, Call to the Unconverted, Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature, Bellum Armos, Baxter's Poor Man's Help, Benevolence of the Deity, Cavalry, the Death of Christ, Chauncey on Salvation, Clark's Scripture Promise, Christian World Unmasked, Cloud of Witnesses, Campbel on Miracles, Catechism of Nature, Child's Delight, Davis' Sermons, 2 vols. Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Sermons, Dunton on Justification, Edwards on Redemption, on the Affections, Will, Twenty Sermons, History of Redemption, Elements of Morality, Estimate of Religion, Oeconomy of Human Life, Flavel's Works, 8 vols. Fordyces' Addresses, Sermons, Fathionable World, Eternity's Difcouife, Farmer's Friend, Father's Legacy, Gospel Sonnets, Gifs' Contemplations, Hervey's Works, 8 vols. Meditations, A Companion, Boylamaqui on Law, Elpinstal's Nisi Prius, Freeman's Justices Assistant, Clerk's Magazine, PHYSIC. Bell's Surgery Abridg'd, on Ulcers, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Brown's Elements, Bejak's Practice, Cay's Account of the Yellow Fever, Cheffelden's Anatomy, Hieffler's, do. Family Female Physician, MISCELLANEOUS. Art of Speaking, Addison's Works, 3 vols. Aiken's Letters, Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric, 2 vols. Day Abridg'd, Practice of History, of Slavery, of Fielding, Biron Trench, Bowers Pantheon, or the History of Heathen Gods, Book of Knowledge, Bennett's Letters, Citizen of the World, 2 vols. Complete letter Writer, Cozzo's Fables, Clark's Farriery, Dickinson's Letters, Dana's Oration, Elegy Fables, Oeconomy of Human Life

Feller's Letters, Franklin's Works and Life, Female Speculator, Farmers letters, Family Instructor, Forrefters, Goldfmiths Elfays and Poems, Gellaxus Valls, Gentlemans and Ladys Monitor, Howard's Life, Hoyle's Game's, Jenins' Letters, Johnfon's lives of the Poets, Jacky Club, Keate's Sketches from Nature, Lay Preacher, Loves Surveying, Life of Fletcher,

Watts Works, Prompter, Rights of Women, Ready Reckoner, Smellies Phylofophy, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Seguer's Morals, Shefloch's difcourfe, Select Play's, Shakefpeare's Works, 8 vols. Character, Spectator, 8 vols. Sanford and Merriton, Sreben's Exercife, Secrets of Arts, Three Hundred Animals, Waffington's Official Letters, Watt's Miscellaneous Works.

HISTORY, VOYAGES & TRAVELS,

Adam's Ancient Hiftory, Modern, do. American Revolution by Gordon, by Lendrum, Anfon's Voyage round the World, A Geographical, commercial and philofophical view of the United States of America, in 4 large Octavo Volumes by the Rev. Wm. Wirter. Bibleaph's Hiftory of Newhampfhire, 3 vol. Boyden's Tour through Sicily and Malta, Bruce's Travels to difcover the fource of the Nile, Bown's Journal, Buffons Natural Hiftory, Cyrus' Travels, Carver's do. Cook's view of the United States, Cook Voyages round the World 4 vols. Embaffy to China, French Revolution 2 vols. Gibbon's Hiftory Abridg'd, 2 vols. Goldfmith's Hiftory of England, Greece, Rome, Hutchinfon's Hiftory of Maffachufetts, Hiftory of South America, Imlay's Hiftory of Kentucky, Lindeseys Hiftory of England, Montague's Travels, Mod's Hiftory 2 vols. Mod's Journal 2 vols. Pelew Iflands, Rowal's Hiftory of the Eaft and Weft Indies 3 vols. Robertfon's Hiftory of America 3 vols. India, Scotland, Charles the 5th 3 vols. Rollin's Ancient Hiftory 10 vols. Sound's Journal, Sellers' Hiftory of the Difcord of Mirth, Smith's Hiftory of New York, Valiant's Travels in Africa 2 vols. Williams' Hiftory of Vermont,

NOVELS AND POETRY.

Airaon, or the Cottage in the woods, Arabian Tales, 4 vols. Anna St. Ives, 4 vols. American Singster, Boyle's Voyages, Bachiful Man, 2 vols. Bachelor of the World, Charlotte, Caroline of Litchfield, 2 vols. Conrad, Cecelia, 3 vols. Courtship & Marriage, Don Quixote, 4 vols. Dialogues of Devils, Death Unveiled, Evening Amufements, Englifh Hermit, Evelina, 2 vols. Fool of Quality, 5 vols. Fille de Chambre, Fair Hibernian, Gil Blafe, 4 vols. Ghoft feer, Gulliver's Travels, Revived, Homer's Iliad, Haunted Priory, Hiftefs Orphan, Hiftefs, Hiftory of Old Times, Hocus Pocus, Inquifitor, or Invifible Spy, Lives, Marfe's Geography 2 vols. Do. Abridg'd, Guthrie's do Salmon's do. Dwight's do. Morfe's Elements of Geography, Brook's Gazetteer, Young's Dictionary, Barclay's do. Johnfon's do. Bailey's do. Perry's do. Entick's do. Boyers French do. Schrevilii Lexicon, Davidfon's Virgil, Horace Delphini, Pikes Arithmetic, Do. Abridg'd, ARCHITECTURE. Paine's Pocket Treafurer, Practical Houfe Carpenter, Practical Builders, Town and Country Builders Affiftant, PLAYS. Alonyda, Boftun Theatre, 3 Vols. Bold Stroke for a Wife, Cutter of Coleman Street, Contriver, Fafhionable Appearance, Haunted Tour, How to Grow Rich, PAMPHLETS. An Apology for the Bible by Bifhop Watfon, Paines age of Reafon firft and fecond Part, Life of Peter Porcupine,

Life and Death of King Lear, Midnight Wanderer, Prifoner at Large, Rafica or Love in a Village, Siege of Belgrade, Wild Oats, World in a Village, Mr. Finegal, Trial of Thomas Muir, Hamilton Rowan, Joleph Gerald, Watt to Downie,

STATIONARY.

Medium, Thick Poft, Pofts Cap and Letter Paper, Carridge Paper, Blotting Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Holland Quills by the 100 or 1000, Walkdens Ink-powder Black & Red, Ink Cake, Durch Sealing Wax, Irifh Wafers, Sand and Sand Boxes, Pounce & Pounce Boxes, Pewter Inkftands, Middleton's Black Lead Sliding Pencils, India Rubber, Penknives, Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket Books Red & Black, Memorandum Books, Visiting Cards, Slates and Slate Pencils, Scales and Dividers, Bonnycaftle's Copper-Plates, Charts and Maps, Gold Leaf, Morocco Leather, &c.

Merchants may be fupplied with moft kinds of School Book, by the Dozen.

Book Binding as ufual.

LIKEWISE,

Beers's Almanack for 1797;

Price 4/. per gross, 2/3 per dozen, 4d Engle.

CONTAINING,

The Leaftions; Conjunctions; Eclipfes; Judgment of Weather; rifing and fetting of the Planets; length of days and nights; Courts, &c. Alfo,—the character of Dick Wildgoofe; account of lazy Charles; the Whimfical Sailor; the power of Love, Mirth and Money; the Pumpkin and Paddy; account of a man *going to the Leeward*; curious Advertifement of Birthdown Of Fabricata; Jonathan's Courtfhip; friendly advice to the induftrious poor, or how to make much of little, in times of fcarcity; Conflation for an Old Bachelor; a variety of amufing Anecdotes—A table, fhewing the value of any number of cents in Lawful money, from one to one hundred; a table fhewing the value of any number of Pence from one penny to one hundred; Inns and miles; a table fhewing the value of Englifh and Portuguefe Gold, in dollars, cents and mills; throughout the United States—Value of French and Spanifh Gold in dollars, cents and mills; Tide Table for New-Haven; Table of intereft at 6 per cent. &c.

Alfo, THOMAS's Almanack.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends that he has juft received a very Landfome fupply of Winter

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Elafticks, Waiftcoating, Sweathers of the moft fafhions—Worfted Stockings, Baizes, and almoft every other article fuitable for the feafon; every favour grate fully acknowledged.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1796.

Samuel Clarke, jun.

INFORMS the publick, that he has juft received and now open for fale, at his ftore oppofite the court houfe in Northampton, a general aflortment of European and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which he has determined to fell at a fmall advance from the firft coft.

He has alfo been authorized by the Managers of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, to inform thofe gentlemen who have purchafed Tickets of him in the laft Lottery, that in a further poftponement will take place after the firft of December next.

A few Tickets warranted undrawn, to be had as above.

Nov. 7. 1796.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juft received a large and general Affortment of *Medicines*, among which are moft kinds of patented Articles fuch as Steers' Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Patients' Colours of all forts, fuch as White and red Lead, ftone and patent Yellow, &c.—Gold Leaf—and ground Camwood.—

He has alfo for fale, beft French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lifbon and Malaga Wines.

Lifbon Wine by the quarter Cafe.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1796.

Chileab & Windfor Smith,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A MUCH larger, and more general affortment of

English Goods

Than ufual—Among which are,

Brown, Blue and Mixed Superfine Broad Cloths—Men's and Women's Sattins, various kinds—black Luteftrings—Turfilties—3 4 and 4 4 Modes—all which they are determined to fell on as low terms as can be purchafed in the County—Their Goods are of a good quality, and neweft fafhions—All cuftomers and others, are defired to call and fee for themfelves.

They are now opening a new afforment of Glafs Ware, which they will fell unufually low.

Weft India GOODS of all kinds very low for cafh.

N. B. They want to purchafe FLAX-SEED and White BEANS, for which, they will pay CASH or SALT, on delivery—if delivered within twenty days; and the higheft price given.

Hadley, October 25.

Broke or taken out of the

ftable of *Nathan Sprout*, in Hatfield, the 27th of October laft, a bright bay mare, eleven years old, dark main and tail, is about fifteen hands high, both fore feet right lhaped, the bare off one of them, is fometimes lame—whoever will take up and fecure faid mare, that the owner can have her again, fhall have fix Dollars reward and all charges paid by

JAREZ AARTLETT.

Chefterfield, Nov. 6. 1796.

Taken up by the fubfcriber

a three year old MARE, about fourteen hands high, a natural Trotter, of a bright forrel with a white ftripe in the face one white hind foot, with a little white on one fore foot,—the owner is defired to prove property, pay trouble & charges and take away faid Mare. BENJAMIN BEALEY.

Chefterfield, Nov. 3, 1796.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

RETURNS his moft fincere thanks to his former employers; and informs them and the public in general, that he has received from *London* and *New York*, a large afforment of warranted and low price's *Englifh, German* and *French*

WATCHES,

of the following defcription—viz.—Gap'd and Jewell'd, Day of the Month and Second Watches, with elegant Gold Hands—Plain, do. with Figured Faces, and both Gold and Gilt Hands—Gilt, do. do.—Prices from TWELVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—A well chofen afforment of Gilded and Steel Watch Chains—Seals and Keys—Ladies Gilt and Mourning Pendants, Lockets and Pins—Silver Thimbles, with 1791 Twopence impreft kind—Garnet Rings—Plated Snuff Boxes—Enamel'd Snuff Boxes—Gentlemens Shell Sleeve Buttons, &c. &c.

HE ALSO MANUFACTURES

CLOCKS,

of the following defcription—viz—Chime Clocks, that perform feven tunes—Thirt thamfelves to a different tune every twenty-four hours through the week—to a pfalm tune on Sunday—fhow the Moon's age, day of the month, hour, minutes and feconds—fet themfelves off to play a tune every four hours, and can be fet to play at pleafure—The Bells and Faces are imported from the firft Manufactories in *London* and *Birmingham*—Common Eight-day Clocks, with and without the moon; and Cafes of every price furnifhed, if with-ed for.

All the above articles will be fold in Exchange for Cafh as they are retail'd in *Boftun* & *New York*.

N. B. CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully repaired: and particular attention paid to their performance.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1796.

NEW-YORK AND VERMONT STAGES.

THE Proprietors of this Line of Stages inform the Publick, that they intend ftarting a Line of Stages from NEW-YORK, to BENNINGTON, in Vermont, by the way of *King's Bridge, White Plains, Bedford, Salem, Franklin, Hermon, Weft-Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, Lanefborough, New-Afhford, Williamftown, Pownal*, to Bennington—to commence running from New-York and Bennington on MONDAY, the feventh day of NOVEMBER enfuing; and to ftart from New York and Bennington every Monday, Wednefday and Friday, at fix o'clock in the morning, and proceed the firft days to Bedford and Stockbridge, and the next evening the northern and fouthern Stages meet at or near Dalton. The fare for each paffenger through the line, NINE DOLLARS: Five CENTS per mile for War Paffengers; 14lb. baggage gratis; 150lb. equal to a paffenger—Proprietors not accountable for any baggage recovered.

For feats inquire at Mr. SEELEY's Stage-Houfe, Nafhua ftreet, on the corner of John Street, Aves-Jay ard; at Mr. DEMMING's Tavern in *Lexington*, and at the different ftage Hoofs on the way, where the fare is to be paid.

DANIEL HALAY,
JOSEPH COLES FIELD,
IRA SEYMOUR,
JOHN STODDARD,
} *Proprietors.*

N. B. The above route is the fhorteft and moft direct route through to Canada; and far the beft for the diftance known in the ftate of New-York or Maffachufetts; the accommodations good, and the fare 50 per cent. lower than is charged on any other line.

October 17, 1796.

The Publick are hereby

informed, that the fubfcribers have this day entered into a partnerfhip for the purpofe of purchafing and grinding Rye, under the firm of WILLIAM EDWARDS and Company, and they will give the higheft price for oak, hemlock & birch bark delivered at their mill near Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards*'s—and they individually regard all perfons who have engaged them bark to deliver it at their mill, if convenient, as it will fave them the trouble of transporting it there—they have a perfon conftantly attending at the mill, who will receive and receipt for the bark—whofe receipts, fhall be anfwered by either of the company.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN,
AARON RICE,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, November 23, 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND lying in *Williamsburgh* a little fouth of the Meetinghoufe, with a Dwelling-Houfe, Tan works, &c. on the feat.—The above will be fold on reafonable terms.—Enquire of—

ELISHA MORTON.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 8. 1796.

We the fubfcribers, being

appointed Commiffioners by the Hon. *Ebenezer Porter* Efq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampfhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eftate of SAMUEL PAIN, late of Afhfield, deceafed, (reprefented infolvent) and twelve months being allowed from the 12th of October inft. to bring in their claims—Hereby give notice that we fhall attend that bufinefs at the houfe of Mr. *Zenas Elmer*, in Afhfield, on the laft Mondays of November, December and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the after noon.

JESSE EDSON,
JEREMIAH DUNBAR,
SAMUEL ELMER, Jun.
} *Commiffioners.*

All perfons indebted to faid Eftate are requefted to make immediate payment to

JEREMIAH LOOK, *Executor*

Afhfield, October 21, 1796.

Woolen Check.

THOSE Perfons who have engaged BRICKS WOOLEN SHIRTING to the fubfcribers, are requefted to fend it in by the 15th of Nov. inft. After that time none will be received, till the fpring fall.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

—Vol. XL—] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1796. [—No. 534—

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-refident Proprietors of Lands in the town of *Wendell*, in the County of *Hampfhire*, that their Lands are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the Subfcriber, Collector of faid town, for the year 1795, to collect in the refpective fums.

Names.	No. Acres.	State.	Town and County.	School.	Highways.
Duncan Stewart's heirs,	134	0	5	0	0
Samuel Bridgham,	200	0	5	0	0
John Sterling,	100	0	2	0	0
Sewille Metcalf,	200	0	5	0	0
Thomas Dasterwaller,	100	0	2	0	0
Oliver Partridge,	100	0	2	0	0
Daniel Bridgham,	100	0	2	0	0
Jofeph Sterling,	100	0	2	0	0
Thomas Dasterwaller,	100	0	2	0	0

Unlefs faid Taxes are paid to me, the Subfcriber, on or before the firft day of December next, to difcharge faid Land will be expofed to public Sale to the higheft bidder, at the houfe of JONATHAN CROCKER, Innholder in faid *Wendell*, on the laft Tuefday of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the payment of faid Taxes and intereft thereon, with the neceffary charges.

SAMUEL REED, *Collector for Wendell, for 1795.*

Wendell, October 20, 1796.

MARTINSBURGH, (*Vir.*) OCT. 20.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Shepherd's Town and its vicinity, on the 6th day of October, 1796:

Refolved, that an Addrefs be preferted to the Prefident of the United States of America, expreffive of the grateful fenfe we entertain of the faithful and important fervices, both in the cabinet and in the field, which in the courfe of a long life he has rendered to his country. Refolved, that Kearfley and Jofeph Swearington, Efq'rs. be appointed in behalf of this meeting to prefent the following Addrefs,

SIR,

Amidft the tribute of grateful refpect which does and will furround you from all quarters, the Inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town and its vicinity, by their Committee, beg leave to offer theirs with equal fincerity and fervency, with any that can be prefented to you. Having feen your Addrefs of the 17th inftant, to the people of the United States we beg leave to approach you on this occafion, with fentiments of the higheft regard for your public as well as private character. We moft fincerely regret that the time is fo near when you propofe to finifh your political career, and when the important truft you have fo long managed with a fidelity and wifdom unexampled in the annals of former ages, muft be committed to another hand,

What the confequences of this change may be, we have not political difcernment enough to forefee; but we cannot help looking forward to the eventful period with trembling anxiety. We are however, much fupported by the pleafing hope that a good Providence, which has fo often interpofed in our behalf in various ways, particularly in raifing you up to conduct our troops to victory, in a way undertaken for the defence of our violated rights, and to preferve by your counfels in the cabinet, what has been acquired in the field, will not forfake us. It alfo alleviates our anxiety when we confider, that you have already conducted the veffel through more than one dangerous ftorm; a lefs fkilful pilot may perhaps be equal to the talk of navigating in lefs turbid waters.

While we admire your fagacity in difcerning the true intereft of our rifing empire, and your firmnefs in profecuting thofe plans which appeared to you neceffary for promoting that intereft, notwithftanding the many obftructions laid in your way, both by infidious enemies and miftaken friends of our happy conftitution, it is with great pleafure we congratulate you upon the fuccefs with which they have been attended.

Nor in the fhades of that retirement which you now contemplate, fhall we conlider you as entirely removed from the guardianfhip of our political intereits. Your invaluable addrefs, which is the germ of our political creed, will, we truft, in fome meafure, fupply the place of your perfonal infpection and care. The juft and accurate fentiment you have therein given of our general political intereits, and the precifion with which you have marked out the numerous rocks and quickfands in our way, will we make no doubt, be of fignal advantage to us and to our pofterity, while the American empire lafts, and very much facilitate the accomplifhment of your pious and fervent afpirations. That our union and happinefs may ever continue to be perpetual—that the free conftitution, which is the work of our own hands, may be fafely maintained.—That its adminiftration in every department, may be tempered with wifdom and virtue, and that the happinefs of the people of thefe States, under the bleffings of liberty may be compleat, by fo careful a preferv ation and fo prudent a ufe of this bleffing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applaufe, the affection, and adoption of every nation that is yet a ftranger to it.

May every bleffing which you anticipate in retirement, be experienced without allay, and all that happinefs which is the juft reward of a long life, devoted with an upright zeal to the fervice of your country, attend you to the end of your days, and may you then be received to a manfion of everlafting reft.

In behalf of the Inhabitants of Shepherd's Town, and its vicinity, we beg leave to fubfcribe ourfelves, with every fentiment of grateful refpect and eftcem,

Sir, your moft obedient,
And affectionate humble fervants,
JOHN KEARSLEY
JOSEPH SWEARINGTON
The Prefident of the United States.

Mount Vernon, 12th October 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

I give you the trouble of communicating the anfwer (herewith fent) to the addrefs from the Inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town and its vicinity.—I pray you, at the fame time to accept my thanks for the obliging, and (for me) flattering manner in which you have expreffed their fentiments.

With eftcem and regard,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient fervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

John Kearfley and Jofeph Swearington, } *Efquires.*

To the Inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town, and its vicinity.

GENTLEMEN,

With great fenfibility I receive your polite and affectionate addrefs of the 6th inftant.

That beneficent Providence, which, has hitherto profecred us in peace, and increafed our profperity, will not, I truft, withdraw its protecting hand, while we, on our part, endeavour to merit a continuance of its favors.

Equally perfuaded am I, that no inconvenience will refult from my retreat to the walks of private life.—The good fenfe of my country men will always difcern, and can never be at a loft to choofe a fit character to adminifter the executive government of the United States.

It has been my good fortune, through the courfe of my civil and military employments, to have met the approbation of my country, my wifhes will be conformated, and I fhall have found the only reward I ever had in view.

For the favourable fentiments you have expreffed of me, and for your kind wifhes; I fincerely thank you; and reciprocate with great cordiality, my vows for your welfare.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 12th October, 1796.

AUTHENTIC.

The Minifter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic near the United States of America, to the French Citizens who refide or travel in the faid United States.

CITIZENS,

FROM the dawn of our revolution, the tricolored cockade has been the rallying point of thofe energetic men, whofe generous efforts gave the firft blows to arbitrary power. At their call, the French nation bent for centuries under the yoke, ftuck off that long drow fnefs, twenty-four millions of men adopted that auguft fymbol, they exclaimed, "we fhall be free," and all oppofition was defeated and the throne tumbled down in the firft aft, and all Europe armed againft them, has been vanquifhed.

The Republic decorate all her citizens with thofe national colours, the facred fymbol of liberty which they have won.

Frenchmen who are abfent from their native land, ought not amidft nations allied with theirs, to lay afide the diftinctive mark which by making them known, feems to them this proteftion and reciprocal refpect guaranteed by our treaties with thofe nations.

Thofe who, from a guilty indifference, fhould ftifle that right, cannot themfelves from that day-forth claim valid lay notwithftanding the agents of the Republic. But, Citizens, I am perfuaded that at the call of the minifter of the French Republic, you will haften to put on a fymbol of a liberty, which is the fruit of eight years toils and privations, and of the feats of victories.

Thus, you will fignalize thofe ftill more degraded beings, who being fold to the enemies of the Republic drag from clime to clime, a life overwhelmed with mifery and contempt—wretches whom hiftory will not call to remembrance, except to perpetuate their difgrace.

The ufe of the French character, the national protection, will not be granted to any Frenchman but thofe, who perfectly fenfible of the dignity attached to the title of citizen, fhall take a pride in wearing conftantly the tri-colored cockade. The Executive Directory of the French Republic have pronounced thus. Being the organ of their decifion, I communicate them with pleafure to my fellow citizens. As for thofe who, although Frenchmen both have ceafed to be Frenchmen, I do not fpeak to them; the public voice will inform them of their exclufion.

Done at Philadelphia, the 12th Brumaire, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivifible.

(Signed) P. A. ADET.

PROVIDENTIAL OCCURRENCE.

PLYMOUTH, (Eng.) SEPT. 7.

A very fingular and providential occurrence happened during his Majefty's ftay Spithead laft cruize, from which the arrived here laft Sunday evening.—On Thurfday laft, whilft fhe was lying to on the French coaft, the man on the look out at the maft head defcribed a boat as alfo a brig, on which the Spitfire bore down towards them, but in a few minutes became fo thick a fog that they loft fight of both: on Friday afternoon the watch difcovered the boat again, between the fhip and the French land, and made towards her and after fome time got within hail of her, and ordered the perfon that was on board to come along fide, which he did, and went on board the Spitfire, when to the aftonifhment of every perfon who heard the ftory, they found that the boat had drifted there from the Engliih coaft. The boat is very fmall, not more than 12 feet long; and the boy that was taken up in laft, fon of a gardener, of Fowey in Cornwall, aged not more than fifteen years old. The account he gave of himfelf and his voyage was as follows:—That on Monday evening, the 29th ult. he went from the harbour of Fowey with an intention of fifhing for congers; that he rowed about the diftance of two miles from the fhore and then came to anchor; and, after fifhing there fome little with fuccefs, he difcovered that his boat was adrift, and on looking round for the anchor he found that the rope to which the anchor was faftened had parted; the night being dark, and the wind blowing frefh off fhore, before day light he loft fight of the Engliih land: he had nothing in the boat but two fmall paddles, with which he exerted himfelf all one of them broke when he was reduced to the neceffity of fteering before the wind and fea; this he continued to do until the Friday afternoon, that Providence directed the Spitfire to his relief; he was at the time almoft in fight of the French, abreaft of the Ifle of Ra; but by all probability never could have reached it, as little few minutes after he was on board, the fog came on again fo very thick, the wind at the fame time increafing to a frefh gale, that nothing but a miracle could have preferved him to the next day. It appears, that to fuit his nature during this perilous voyage, the fifh he had caught he laid on the thwarts of the boat, and as the thin pans of them got dry by fun and wind, fo he eat it off and eat it and this was the only nourifhment he received during the four days and nights that he was drifting on the ocean. The remains of the fifh he threw overboard juft before he was boarded; as, when he was feen on the Friday, he was laying to wind, and dipping the water out of the boat with his cap having fhipped a few.

The brig that was feen near him on the Thurfday, the boy had fpoke, and earneftly requefted they would throw him a bifcuit on board his boat, but they were deaf to his entreaties, and paffed on to the Weftward. Capt. Seymour, as a man of great humanity, treated the boy with much kindnefs, and fent him home this morning to his father, who refides in Cornwland, has been in the greateft diftrefs on his account ever fince the evening he left him.

THE JEWS.

The petition of the Jews in Holland, to be put on a footing with other inhabitants in point of rights and privileges, is, we learn, granted by the Convention. We rejoice at the progrefs of reafon, and that all diftinction between religious fects is likely to be broken down. No people have fuffered more oppreffion from the bigotry of Chriftians, than the Jews, who have in every country been plundered, infulted, and exiled, for the rights granted to other citizens. The United States have been the firft to extend the rights of man to all fects without diftinction, and it is with great fatisfaction, we obferve the nations of Europe rejecting the barbarous prejudices of antiquity, and granting freedom to all men. Such influences of liberality are here and there interfperfed among the wars and cruelty and defpotifm that difgrace the revolutionary fcenes of Europe, and at times, relieve the eye of humanity, fatigued with the difguiling view of perpetual defolation and diftrefs.

"Take ye wife men, and underftanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you."

THE great Patron of the Jews not only infcribed on the facred tablets the grand outlines of morality, but condefcended to frame for that people a political conftitution. But it was not enough to infcribe wholefome laws on the life-wifh eflential to have them wifely adminiftered. This could not be effected by minds of the ordinary caft. Neither the fimple, the tafk, nor the obfcure men of Paleftine were, in the opinion of Omnifcience, qualified for the work of government. Moft of them were fo big, fo ftupid, and fo trampling a nature, that few heads were profound enough to penetrate its recefs; and fewer hearts pure enough to refift its corruption. Still it was indifpenfable, however delicate and difficult, to elect from the mafs of men fome who fhould dictate to the chief, the rulers of capacities of hundreds and the captains of thoufands, and the judges of the people. Now, were we to read from leffure to extreme age, the volumes of Vattel, of Puffendorf, of Machiavel, or Blackftone, and were political truth the fole bufinefs of life, it would be in vain to feek for a rule of election more accurate than that prefcribed in the text. Whether Jews, or Gentiles, whether thofe of old times, or of thefe latter ages, are the fubjects, upright will be thofe rulers, who are not only wife and fagacious men, but fo "known among the tribes" as to be in general celebrity.

We are led into thefe reflections, which feem to accord more with the eabinet, than with the church by adverting to the prefent exciteful epoch in the American hiftory. The contemplated refignation of Waffington, the exiftence of a popular faction in our government, the jarring pretenfions of different candidates for high and refponfible offices, the hopes of fome, the fears of others, and the anxiety of all; thefe things caufe us to ftand on a perilous edge, and fober men look faft and are thoughtful.

Now, the remedy for the lofs of a great and good man, is to endeavor, as far as poffible, to obtain a deferving fucceffor. The antidote to the poifon of faction muft confift in the difcernment of its ftrength, and the clafh of competition may be precluded, by forgetting party, private, and local intereits, and giving the general fuffrage for men of genius and integrity. That form of government cannot fail to be ftable, whofe officers are peace and welfare, and fecurity to the people. If we affign the poft of honour to thofe, who are wary and vigilant, it will be well kept, even if Waffington exchange his political eminence for the calm dignaries height of Mount Vernon.

The fame rules, which we fhould obferve in the choice of repreferatives of the people, ought to bind the judgement, in the choice of our chief, Americans, if ye take wife men, and underftanding, and known among your tribes, to-greed not tremble for the ark of Federalifm.

Although Iconcur with that fage Oriental, who fcilds that "great men are not ALWAYS wife, neither do the aged underftand judgment," yet I fhould think a man of diftinction and years, better qualified for a ruler, than a new and a young man.

A ruler of pure morals, and ardent piety, every rational fubject muft prefer to a Deift, and a Lati-

legislature. A French philosopher, and 42 advocates of the "Age of Reason" ought not to obtain a solitary suffrage.

Above all, a ruler of Americans ought to have no attachments except for his country. The United States prefer a territory to people, that his patriotism in many have sufficient range, without overleaping the Atlantic. "My ear is pained, my heart is sick at every day's report" of British influence and French enthusiasm. But neither our altars, nor our firesides are to be found in England or in France. With those nations, our wish is, and our in France. With those nations, our wish is, and our interest requires us to do. Our foreign power, we have nothing to do. Our work is before us. It is at home, it is here. Let the Representative of America brighten the cockle, let Minervafathers put the loom, and Commerce unfold her canvas, and let us leave to lofty bodies to enquire whether the Sections of Paris have guillotined the Municipality, and whether another flame has been call at the British monarchy.

THE LAY PREACHER.

HOLLAND, Sept. 16.

"Within the last two or three months a very material and interesting alteration seems to have taken place in the political views of the *French* and *English* governments towards the powers, which during the present war have maintained a neutral and hostile policy. The conduct of the neutral and hostile belligerents, affords the best proof of the accuracy of this surmise for in several recent instances it appears that in proportion as the French become a tone of rigor towards neutrals, the *English* not only renounce, but are forward to make reparation for their aggressions. The truth is, that certain causes have attended the stupendous efforts of the French during the greater part of this year, their conquest at *Italy*, the victorious progress of their armies into the heart of *Germany*, together with the new engagements they have made with *Spain* and the king of *Prussia*, has in a great measure disappointed, and in some degree, chilled their imaginations, and so elevated the French, that extravagance itself cannot keep pace with their willing pretensions. They have not yet produced an actual rupture between *England* and *Spain*, although in all probability that event is not very distant; it has been prematurely announced as already realized, but the latest news from *England* has not brought a confirmation.—The union of Mr. Hammond to the court of *Berlin* is affirmed by the most authentic intelligence; after a fruitless audience of the King, the overtures, which the subsecretary was charged to make, were reperused, and he is now upon his return to *England*, having renounced his journey to *Vienna*. These complicated Embarrassments have produced a feddan revolution in the British policy towards both neutrals and belligerents, and the Leyden Gazette of the 16th, gives notice of a proclamation of the British King of the 2d inst. containing a permission for the free navigation of neutrals, and the exportation of all sorts of merchandizes, except military and naval stores, from *Great Britain*, for all the ports of the *United Provinces the Austrian Netherlands* and *Italy*.

"The British ministry have promised to pay eighteen pence in the pound of the public debt to the fo-reign subjects of those countries, and expressly order such payments together with the interest since the commencement of the war.—This latter clause has given great satisfaction in this quarter, and indeed the whole tenor of the proclamation is calculated to conciliate. The difficulties, which necessarily attended a war experienced here, by the operation of that prohibition, which for eighteen month's past had deprived them of the use of their possessions in the English funds, added to the failure of many more of their debtors has been great indeed, and where it is considered that the commerce of the country was almost annihilated or much diminished, little more was left of it than just the name—that the demand of the government proceeds increase with the diminution of the means of satisfaction, it will not be surprising if this recent measure of the British cabinet should soften the rancour of disappointment and despair, even in the hearts of sovereigns enraged, while such as were not before hostile, will make it a point of honor with English government although it be really the effect of necessity. That they begin to see the necessity of doing justice, is a comfortable circumstance to all who lamented an opposite conduct. Should the French attempt, 29 some late acts of the directory indicate an inclination, to detest the hostility which is thus promulged to neutral navigation, they will give some of the odium which the British have hitherto incurred, because the transfer of resentment from those who resented to those who adopt a system of wrongs and oppressions is both natural and just. Had the whole scheme of the French government been successful, there is reason to believe that neutral privileges, would have encountered fresh violence from it, and the general severity which remains against this extremity is, the difficulties and dangers to which the French are exposed in executing their hardy and ambitious enterprizes."

FRANCE.

Army of the Rhine and Moselle.
OFFICIAL DETAILS.

A letter from the General of Brigade, Schertz, to the General in Chief, Moreau, written from the garrison of Kehl, 22nd year of the Republic. 1 Sept.

I give the following details:

In my last letters, dated from Bruchsall, I had the honor to inform you of the movements which the army had made towards my post, and of those which I had caused the troops under my command to make for the purpose of refilling them.

Hand besides, my General, the honor of announcing you in detail the account of the action which I had on the 18th current at Rastatt with the Austrians and the armed Inhabitants, as well as the results which our forces gained over them on that day. On the 20th, the Austrian troops alone presented themselves again before this path. Here they were repulsed, and all the barracks of their camp burnt to the village of Velgen. Ever since the enemy has continued to harrass my advanced posts upon this point, in order to draw forth all their forces.

Apprized of the movements which for several days had been made, the garrisons of Manheim and Philipsburgh came to attack me. There were five battalions from Switzerland, and a body of cavalry, just arrived from the grand army, some of whom formed the advanced guard of Prince *Charles*, who followed in a ravaging manner. In this dilemma, I determined to execute the plan of retreat which had been agreed upon agreeably to the instructions of General *Regnier*.

On the 27th, at eleven, P. M. I made my column commence its movement. At twelve, my advanced guard arrived near Grunbach, a town upon the road to Durlach, where it was briskly attacked by the infantry and artillery of the enemy. Convinced of the importance of opening this passage, I ordered the charge; and at length, after three hours firing, we forced the enemy to abandon its first position, which it had retaken on Veisgarthen. I placed a battery of two pieces of cannon supported by the infantry; and after one hour's contest, we forced the enemy to retire on Blankenloch.

Forty-two covered waggons of various military description, which followed my column, obliged me to defile, which afforded the enemy a gain time to advance; but the formidable position of our troops, and the order which reigned in their march, induced the enemy to abandon their project of cutting off our passage to Durlach.

The enemy with its pieces of artillery arrived before me at Castlerhe. The resistance which they had experienced from two of our detachments in the village, obliged them to form a military establishment on the road to Mahlberg. I ordered an assault from the cavalry in the village, supported by the infantry, in order to oblige the enemy to abandon its position. This plan succeeded, and I continue upon the road which leads from Mahlberg to Rastadt. Apprehensive that the enemy had a superiority in that quarter, I caused all the camp equipage, &c. of the administrative body to file off towards Edlingen. This manœuvre had the desired effect. The enemy, willing to collect its forces, to cut off its retreat, left the rear of the column of Mahlberg, lost by this operation, the course of march.

I arrived at Rastadt about nine in the evening, without being molested.

At three in the afternoon the enemy presented itself on several points, sufficiently numerous to force me to retreat to Kehl, where I arrived about half past eleven in the evening, not having been harrassed in this last march, excepting in the rear.

I have the honor of appriling you of the state of the prisoners which we made on our march.

I cannot sufficiently praise the gallantry and good conduct which distinguished out troops during this retrograde march.

French Army in Italy.

Gen. BUONAPARTE, to the Executive Directory, Camp at Due Castelle, Sept. 16.

SUMMARY..

[This very circumstantial letter begins with an account of the defeat of WURMSER from the *Tyrol* country, where the latter left Trent, with a view of his marching towards *Verona*, with 16,000 men, immediately after he knew that the French army were passing on to *Trent*. From the 6th *September* to the 11th, measures were taking by the French to cut off the *Austrian* corps; and on Gen. KILMAINE to defend *Verona*. Gen. MASSENA arrived at *Verona*, and Gen. KILMAINE crossed the *Adige*. At *Dolgiano*, the French took between 3 and 4,000 men, six heads of arms, 45 pieces of artillery, and considerable quantities of baggage, &c. Various engelles marked the proceedings of the 12th. The French having pushed ahead of the *Austrians*, made a stand at the bridge of *Corea*, which WURMSER attacked and took, the French losing 500 men; the *Austrians* 3 or 400 men, whom the Austrians forrounded, and took prisoners. Gen. CHARTON was killed, and DUCOLET taken. What follows is in Gen. BUONAPARTE'S words:]

TAKING OF PORTO-LEGNAGO.

Gen. *Augereau* arriving the 14th before *Porto Legnago*, invested the place. Gen. *Masseua* sent thither the Brigade General *Victor*, to invest it on the *Adige*. After some parley, the garrison, 1673 strong, furrendered themselves prisoners of war on the 17th. We found there 22 pieces of field ordonnance, with their appointments, waggons and the 500 men, made prisoners by *Wurmser* in the battle of *Corea*, who by this means were delivered.

On the 14th Sept. Gen. *Masseua* invested Mantua—The engagement began at noon; it was vigorously commenced.—the 5th half brigade had mistook the road, and did not arrive in time. The numerous cavalry of the enemy unfortunately, by light infantry; but the hero 32d sustained the combat until night; and we remained masters of the field. Gen. *Sahugnet* invested the citadel; he was at first very successful and had taken three pieces of cannon, when he was obliged to fall back and abandon them.

BATTLE OF ST. GEORGES.

The Auftrians flushed with fome flight fuccefs, inundated round *Mantua*, and drew the principal part of the garrison to defend the *Seravizzare*, *Favorite* and *St. George's*. After the neceffary arrangements for attacking thefe places were made, Gen. BUONAPARTE continues his narrative.]

The battle began on all fides with great fpirit. The 5th battalion of grenadiers, placed in the van, and Adjutant-Gen. *Leclerc*, and my aid, *Mermet*, performed prodigies of valour. We carried *St. George's*; and have made in this battle, 2000 prisoners, among whom are a complete regiment of *Cuirafliers*, and a thoufand *Huffars*.

—The enemy muft have had 3500 men killed or wounded. We have taken 25 pieces of cannon with their waggons."

The Gen. then enumerates five of his General officers who were wounded and feveral chiefs of brigades, who all diftinguifhed themfelves; and concludes his letter.]

"Should the garrison of *Mantua* has been reinforced by 5000 infantry, I reckon that the battle of *St. George's* muft have coft them an equal number. As to the cavalry, it adds to their embarraffment, and confequently to all. I do not doubt that *Wurmfer* will ufe every effort to get out of *Mantua* with them.

"Since the 15th of the month, we have been continually fighting, and always the fame—not a ground loft, but the enemy, whom we have nearly deftroyed, was then very formidable; it appeared alfo, that they had hoftile defigns: but we have prevented them, and furprifed them, at the time they were making their movements.

"I fend you only a few days after, a letter of 21 ftandards taken from the Auftrians.

The Counfellory of the Executive Directory, to the Directory.

Milan, 3d Complementary day, (Sept. 18.)

The brave army of the Republic is on the point of completing its glorious career by finishing, by the capture of *Mantua*, the deftruction of the reft of the Auftrian army in *Italy*. *Wurmfer*, and his Etat-Major, who are prifoners in *Mantua*, with the wrecks of his famous and boaftful columns, will foon ferve for new topics to the valour and heroifm of warriors.

St. George's the key to the pass and the Favorite, are in our power; from thence we cannonade the body of the garrifon. We have taken a very numerous artillery, feveral ftandards, 5000 prifoners, 1000 of whom are cavalry, all equipped, and particularly 600 men of the fuperb regiment of the Emperors Cuiraffiers.

(Signed)

GARRAU.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Third Complementary day—Sept. 21.

In conſequence of fresh diſpoſitions which have been made the effeſt of a battle that has been fought upon the Lahn, and in which the Republican troops diſplayed their uſual bravery, their army has paſſed, partly upon the Rhine, partly upon the intrenched Camp of Duſſeldorf. A conſiderable corps of the army having effected its junction there will be immediately an effective movement, which will enable the army to regain the fruit of their firſt conqueſts.

GERMANY.

COBLENTZ, SEPT. 17.

The pretended retreat of the Auſtrians towards *Ratiſbon*, appears to have been only an artifice, for the French have this morning abandoned their poſitions, and retired, part on *Neuwied*, and part on the *Sieg*. At 9 o'clock this morning, the advanced guard has been ſtill on the ſide of *Pfaffendorf*. The garriſon of *Ehrenbreitſtein*, is ſtill ready engaged in the demolition of the French works.

The French army retreat in the beſt order.

Gen. *Beurnonville* is arrived at *Coblentz*.

WESEL, SEPT. 20.

All the reports agree in this important fact, that on the 16th the centre of the army of the *Sambre* and *Meuſe*, was attacked, and totally routed by the ſuperiority of the Auſtrian cavalry, commanded by the Archduke *Charles*.

What proves the truth of this new diſaſter is that on the 17th, at 9 in the morning, the ſiege of *Ehrenbreitſtein* was officially raiſed, and the 18th it was known that the Auſtrians had deſtroyed the works which the French had erected there.

The French retreat in two columns, one towards *Blankenberg*, and the other on the ſide of *Weeſt*.

BERGHEIM, SEPT. 20.

The army of the Sambre and Meuſe, ſtill continues its retreat. The troops on the neighbourhood of Molheim, and the military adminiſtrations of Cologne. The different bodies that have taken place before that time have been marked by the ſame diſmay which in the preceding engagements has caſted ſo much blood to the deſign of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, ſeemed to be to take a defenſive poſition, there to wait the reinforcements expected from the interior, and which amount, according to authentic reports, to 40,000 men, of which a great part are raval'ry.

The Royal Gazette of the Lower Rhine, reports the deſtruction of the army of *Moreau*, but this is ſtill to be happened at places where he never has been heard of.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

One of our journals which pretends to be in the ſecrets of government, aſſures, that an Engliſh Envoy has preſented itſelf to the Executive Directory, who after it had been ſome time under conſideration for treating for Peace, but his anſwer not being ſatisfactory, he received orders to quit France inſtantly.

If we may believe letters from *Bruſſ*, it appears that the perilous project is undertaking of making a deſcent on *England or Ireland*. Theſe letters announce that every thing is prepared for a grand expedition, which will put to flight the end of this month. Vendemaire, and the command of which will be conſidered to Vice-Admiral *Villaret Joyeuſe*.

They add that the ſhips of the line as well as the other ſhips have proviſions on board for ſix months, and that this expedition will be reinforced by a great number of other ſhips already aſſembling at *Rochefort* and *Chorbourg*.

Gen. *Buchanbaux* has been ſet at liberty by order of the Directory.

There was a report circulated yeſterday about the Council of Five Hundred, that Gen. *Buonaparte* has taken Gen. *Wurmſer* priſoner.

Anſwer of the DIRECTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The anſwer which the Executive Directory returned to the demand of a paſſport, was, as we ſtated on Friday, *verbal*, and in ſubſtance nearly as follows:—"that if the Engliſh Court had any buſineſs to tranſact with the Executive Directory of the French Republic, they were not unacquainted how to addreſs an application to them; they knew from experience that a *flag of truce* was the ſure and direct means of communicating their wiſhes on any ſubject of buſineſs to the French government which would always meet with ſafe and due attention." A paſſport was then refuſed to Mr. Hammond, on Saturday laſt from *Dover* to *Calais*.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

SEPT. 29.—The *Hamburgh* mail of this day brings important intelligence of Gen. *La Fare* on the 11th, attacked Gen. *Marceau's* army and was victorious. The Auſtrians were killed and wounded 4,000 priſoners. Gen. M. was himſelf wounded. At the ſame time the Auſtrian Gen. Horze croſſed the Danube near Donaweſt, attacked the diviſion of the army that was be-

ſieging Ingolſtadt, and forced them to raiſe the ſiege.

Gen. *Moreau* had made a ſudden and ſecret change in his plan of operations. Inſtead of continuing his courſe in Bavaria he turned round towards Franconia, and began a bady march for the purpoſe of taking the Archduke in the rear. Generals *La Tour* and *Neuenhoff*, aware of the intentions of *Moreau*, immediately followed him but without being able to come up with or harraſs his rear. So rapid, indeed was his march, that on the 16th he was at Nuremberg.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PEOPLE'S ANSWER

DOUBTLESS, Citizen Adet, as you here made a publication by way of an addreſs or appeal to the people, you will to know what effect it has, and expect an anſwer.

Know then that we are as little flattered as deceived, by your opening a correſpondence with us. Having ordained and diguiſed our moſt beloved President to receive and anſwer miniſterial addreſſes, and whoſe heart you will find ſound enough, and head long enough, for the truſt; it is nothing to us that you do not confine yourſelf to him. It is true you have adopted the revolutionary mode of doing buſineſs; but, thank God, we have no occaſion for a revolution juſt now.

You might, one would think, have learned ſomething from your predeceſſors. Genet, the firſt apoſtle of the Republic to this country, in purſuance of his orders publickly preſented peace, and privately ſought the commotions of war. While devout in aſſurances that France wiſhed us to remain neutral and happy, he was rapidly fomenting a war which was to be charged to the Britiſh. And all things worked well till, impatient for the reſult, he threatened an *appeal to the people*; which blaſted him in a moment. The cloven foot was out, and there was no more.

Next comes was taken up by Fauchet, who underſtood the game of *Well* better, was not in his place, with ſorrow for what had happened, and having aſſurances for the future. Fauchet, preferred a fair exterior, and might therefore, unſuſpected, have remained here to this, had not the downfal of his patron Robeſpierre rendered neceſſary to facrifice him too. And yet he was by no means idle. He took *precious conſolation*, diſpenſed *largeſſes* of which he found a *few thouſands were ſufficient for American patriots*, and purchaſe-lands—in his own name not ours, of JEFFERSON to come; which was he prevented.

But you of a ſingle draft have overſet the whole buſineſs. Two and twenty long years abſence the very name of Jefferſon, has ſo carefully purged off the very remembrance of it! And now theſe wiſe men in election on this ſide the Delaware have choſen that he ſhall neither find them nor ſee him.

Unverſed in diplomatics, it cannot be expected that you ſhould meddle with the queſtion; whether a miniſter from a firſt rate power can from Philadelphia, ſet out Jefferſon and his diſſolutes recal abuſe Mr. Court Johns, is not *aſſigned from the faith of treaties*—and may not make truth of a French liar, by finding a Britiſh lie to match it. Nor with the queſtion, whether the French might not by what the *law of nations* as well as the law of the land, with the Miniſter of the *Supreme Directory* have become adopted to the *errors and pitiful plea* of a Republic. Nor yet with what is left doubtful, whether the French, when treating all other nations as ſlaves, might not reverſe the ancient one, that right of dominion is founded in grace; and found that right in the *ſword of ſpirit* and that the Chriſtian alone had their titles to dread and plunder as in common with other mortal nations. On theſe points we refer you to Timothy Pickering for the preſent; and ultimately to the teaching of time. But one thing we have ſenſe enough to know, that *bolters are not the proper cards of boot*.

It is not neceſſary, Citizen, that we ſhould enter with you on the uſual ſalutations, as you are ſo fully prepared for in Governor Adams' Proclamation for thankſgiving.

November. 10.

THE PEOPLE.

AMERICAN CLAIMS

In the High Court of Admiralty. Sir James Marriott, Judge.

Samuel Bayard, agent of the United States, &c. in behalf of Meſſrs. John and Thomas Stephens and Ifaac Thornpike, citizens of the United States, and owners of the ſloop of the Sarah and cargo, Alex. Cole, maſter :—Claimants—againſt General Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Sir John Jervis.

The Relief was an American veſſel ſeized by the Britiſh force at Martinique ſhortly after the capture of that iſland. On the 19th of April 1794, ſhe was libelled in a pretended Court of Admiralty eſtabliſhed at Martinique by the captors. On the 5th of May the veſſel and cargo were ſold, and on the 14th they were condemned.

On the 5th of Feb. 1795, Mr. Bayard filed his claim in the High Court of Admiralty on behalf of the owners; and a monition thereupon iſſued againſt Admiral Jarvis and General Grey, directing them to bring into the regiſtry of the court the ſhip's papers and all depoſitions taken in preparatory. The captors, though a year had elapſed from the time of the ſeizing of the monition, brought in no papers; and the king's advocate and proctor admitted, that they did not expect to bring in any. The cauſe was therefore heard on the ex parte evidence produced by the claimants.

Doctor Nicholl and Lawrence for the claimants and Sir William Scott, the kings advocate for the captors.

On the 2d of Feb. 1796 Sir James Marriott delivered his opinion as follows:

Since the king's advocate and proctor both admit that there is no proof of theſhip, it is at all, receiving theſe American veſſels detained at Martinique, and ſuffering the maſter of the ſhip to depart from that iſland to be one of thoſe forfeited-and-ſold-by-perſons under the orders of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jarvis, and as the claimants have done all in their power to have the ſhip papers brought forward, and not being able to obtain them from the captors, have ſatisfied to obtain them from the captors, have ſatisfied me that there is no proof of theſhip, I am at ſuch as were in their power, I do not ſee how I can ſuch as were in their power, I do not ſee how I can refuſe to decree reſtitution of this veſſel and cargo.

Dr. Nicholl then moved, that the reſtitution might be accompanied with coſts and damages; and Sir William Scott ſubmitting to the judgment of the court, the Judge further delivered as follows:

Whenever a wrong has been done, it is the duty of a court of juſtice, when applied to, not only to repair that wrong, but to decree the moſt complete compenſation for the loſs he may have ſuſtained by the illegal detention of his property. In all caſes where ſeamen have come into this court to demand the wages that have been wrongfully detained from them, I have made it a rule, to direct payment not only of the wages due them, but alſo the coſts and charges they made in purſuing in recovering them. It is immaterial whether the defendants in this caſe have done the wrong themſelves or others under their command. They have had the fortune and fate of theſe veſſels; they conſtituted this great commercial Admiralty for the purpoſe of condemning them; and if theſe agents have received the proceeds of theſe veſſels and cargoes, which I have no doubt they have taken good care of. But theſe proceedings as againſt the Americans were wrongful, and they muſt have juſtice done them. This money ſo illegally gotten muſt be reſtored to its proper owners. It is juſt that they muſt be reſtored to its proper owners. It is juſt that they muſt be reſtored to its proper owners. It is juſt that they

Simeon Butler,

AT HIS STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE *NORTHAMPTON,*

HAS just received from *Dublin* and elsewhere, an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

Which he will dispose of on as good terms as can be obtained in *Boston* or *New York*——Among which are the following, viz.

DIVINITY.

Abernithy's Discourse, Sermons and
Andrews' Remarks, Tracts,
Allen's Alarm, Dialogues,
Abel and Cain, Humphrey's Works,
Addison's Works, 3 vols. Harris' Natural History of the Bible,
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Bibles of all kinds, Husbandry Spiritualized,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols Master's Sacred Biography, 3 vol.
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Fourfold State, System of Divinity,
Two Worlds, Hive, or a Collection of
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Creek in the Josephus, 6 vols.
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Butler's Analogy, Johnson's Works, 8 vols.
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gress, Mr Keen on Types,
Holy War, Mason on Self Knowledge,
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Barton's Lectures, Newton's Works, 6 vols.
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Call to the Un- Clergyman,
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Burkit's Poor Man's Help, Pratt on the Scriptures,
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Christ, Priestley's Letters to the
Chauncey on Salvation, Jews,
Clark's Scripture Pro- Progress of Duluefs,
mise, Pulpit and Desk,
Christian World Un- Paley's Evidencies,
masked, Pope's Essay on Man,
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tion, History, 2 vols.
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tions, Seraphical Shepherd,
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Twenty Ser- Socinian Arguments,
mons, Opinions,
History of Re- Sterne's Works,
demption, Seneca's Morals,
Elements of Morality, White's Sermons,
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Sand and Sand Boxes, Gold Leaf,
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es,
Merchants may be supplied with most kinds of School Book, by the Dozen.
Book Binding as usual.

LIKEWISE,

Beer's Almanack for 1797;

Price 24*d.* per gross, 2/3 per dozen, 4*d.* single.

CONTAINING.

The Locations; Conjunctions; Eclipses; Judgments of Weather; rising and setting of the Planets; length of days and nights; Courts, &c. Also,—the character of Dick Wildgoose, Esq. consent of lazy Charles; the Whimsical Sailor; the power of Love, Mirth and Money; the Pumpkin and Paddy; account of a man going to the Leeward; curious Advertisement of Bartholomew O'Flaherty; Jonathan's Courtship; friendly advice to the industrious poor, or how to make much of little, in times of scarcity; Consolation for an Old Bachellor; a variety of amusing Anecdotes; a table, shewing the value of any number of cents in Lawful money, from one to one hundred; a table shewing the value of any number of Pence from one penny to six shillings, in cents and milles; a table shewing the value of English and Portuguese Gold, in dollars, cents and milles, throughout the United States—Value of French and Spanish Gold in dollars, cents and milles; Tide Table for New-Haven; Table of interest at 6 per cent, &c.

Also, THOMAS's Almanack.

Asaph Stebbins,

BEGS Liberty to inform the Ladies & Gentlemen of Northampton, that he shall open a Dancing School on Wednesday the fifteenth of November inst. at Mr. A. POMEROY's Assembly Hall, at two O'clock in the afternoon.

Those who have not attended one quarter, the tuition will be six dollars—Two dollars to be paid at the entrance of the school; Those who have attended one quarter, four dollars—to be paid at the end of the quarter.

The Ladies & Gentlemen of Hadley, are informed, that the dancing school will be opened on Friday the eighteenth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. E. COOK's Assembly Hall—The terms the same as in Northampton.

November 8th, 1796.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received a large and general Assortment of *Medicines*, among which are most kinds of patent articles such as Steers' Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Painters Colours of all sorts, such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow, &c.—Gold Leaf ground and Canes.

He has also for sale, best French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malega Wines.

Lisbon Wine by the quarter Cask.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received a fresh assortment of

GOODS—

viz. Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Swansdowns, Baizes, Flannels, Coatings, Cotton Sheetings, Crapes, Wild boares, &c. &c.

Also, Calicoes, Calicoes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Silks, Satins & Ribbons, Ermines for trimmings of Cloaks—a great assortment of Ladies & Gentlemen's Silk & Leather Gloves, Morocco & Cloth Slippers & Shoes with a great variety of Articles suitable for all Seasons.

Northampton, Nov. 19, 1796.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends that he has just received a very handsome supply of Winter

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Elasticks, Wallenstings Swansdowns of the newest fashions—Worsted Shalloons, Baizes, and almost every other article suitable for the season; every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Nov. 9, 1796.

White and Burr,

ONCE more respectfully inform their Customers, their friends and the Pub. New-York, a fresh supply of European & India

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which may serve for warming, adorning and exhilarating the mind, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms to the purchaser who have open accounts or Commission, an additional supply of useful and Entertaining BOOKS, Containing about 400 Different Volumes which will be offered at the New-York Prices. While we Importune our customers for a continuance of their favours—we give them our unreserved thanks for their past, with this invitation to all those who have open accounts or notes of hand over Six Months Standing, to settle the same by payment or note.

Broke or taken out of the

stable of *Nathan Sprout*, in Hatfield, the 27th of October last, a bright bay mare, eleven years old, dark main and tail, is about fifteen hands high, both fore feet ringbowed, the hurt off one of them, a sometimes lame,—whoever will take up and secure said mare, so that the owner can have her again, shall have six Dollars reward and all charges paid by JABEZ AARTLETT.

Chesterfield, Nov. 6 1796.

Samuel Clarke, jun.

INFORMS the publick, that he has just received and now open for sale, at his store opposite the court house in Northampton, a general assortment of Europran and Head Ware

GOODS,

which he has determined to sell at a small advance from the first cost.

Said Clarke is authorized by the Managers of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, to inform those persons that have purchased Tickets of him in the 4th Class of said Lottery, that no further postponement will take place after the first of December next.

A few Tickets warranted undrawn, to be had as above.

Nov. 7. 1796.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

UNDER a Licence from the Court of Common Pleas, Holden at Northampton, on the Monday next preceding the second Tuesday of Nov. inst. all the Real Estate of which Lt. Ezra Nash Died, Seized—Consisting of a small house, with a Wood, Barn, &c. Standing on the same, Lying in Hadley.

The Sale will be at Mr. Elisha Cook's Tavern in said Hadley, on Thursday the Eighth Day of December Next, at two of the Clock, P. M.

JOSIAH NASH, Administrator.

Hadley, Nov. 15th, 1796

Wright & Stoddard,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, on Book or Note, which by contract is become due, to call and Settle by the first of January next.

Northampton, Nov 15th, 1796

We the subscribers, being

appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL PAIN, late of Athfield, deceased, (represented insolvent) and twelve months being allowed from the 19th of October inst. to bring in their claims—Hereby give notice that we shall attend that business at the house of Mr. *Zenas Lyman*, in Athfield, on the last Mondays of November, December and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the after noon,

JESSE EDSON,
JEREMIAH DUNBAR, } *Commissioners.*
SAMUEL ELMER, Jun.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JEREMIAH LOOK, *Executor.*

Athfield, October 21. 1796.

All persons indebted to the

subscriber, either by book or note, are requested to make speedy payment, without further Notice.

FREBUN MAYHEW.

Goshen, Nov. 1. 1796.

Lost, on the Road from

Wendel to Montague, or in Montague, a small pocket BOOK, containing three notes, one of fifteen pounds, signed *Shadrack Hoskins*, one of thirty one Dollars, signed *Asa Howe*, and another of one pound eight shillings, signed *Elijah Washburn*, and three bank bills of 5 dollars each, with some other papers valuable to the subscriber only. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the Owner, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, by

JOSEPH KILBURN.

Wendell, Nov. 1. 1796

TO BE LET, ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, A CONVENIENT *MALT WORKS*, near the centre of Northampton,—the building is convenient for a small family to live in—Enquire of BENJAMIN PRESCOTT.

Northampton, November 2. 1796.

WHEREAS *MERLIN* my wife, retuses to cohabit any longer with me, this is to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her Contracting, after this date.

REUBEN TARRY.

Williamsburgh, October 29. 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND lying in *Williamsburgh* a little south of the Meetinghouse, with a Dwelling-House, Tan works, &c. on the same. The above will be sold on reasonable terms.—Enquire of—

ELISHA MORTON.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 8. 1796.

Woolen Check.

THOSE Persons who have engaged CHECK'D WOOLEN SHIRTING to the subscriber, are requested to send it in by the 15th of Nov. inst. After that time none will be received, till the ensuing fall.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Nov. 2. 1796.

Ran away from the Subscriber,

a BOY about Sixteen years old, five feet high, thick fat, full in the face, having a small scar in his forehead and another over one of his eyes, is of light complexion, has long brown hair, carried away a light coloured and one dark brown coat, a short surtout, and wore a pair of deep blue flag trowsers.—Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the Subscriber shall have Six Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring said Boy as they will answer it at their peril.

JOHN CLELAND.

Hawley, November 3d. 1796

Broke into the dwelling

of the subscriber, June the 3rd, five SHEEP, all having an artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS COCHRAN.

Blanford, November 16, 1796.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, in *five part of Sept. last, a red STEER, two years old past, a little white in his forehead—The Ear-pits artificially marked. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

NATHANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 28. 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS.) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1796. [—No. 535.—]

LONDON, October 7.

HOUSE of LORDS,

Tuesday, October 6.

The King being seated on the Throne in the usual state and the Commons attending, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"IT is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to meet to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my people, expressed in a different and arduous contest, for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

"I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negociations of Peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquillity. The steps which I have taken for this purpose have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negociation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable and solid Peace for us, and for our Allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

"I shall immediately send a person to Paris with full powers to treat for this object, and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of a General Peace; but you must be sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the fresher efforts with which we have to contend.

"You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on their kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize; but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed that, by the skill and exertions of my Navy, our extensive system of Commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example, and the fleets of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

"The operations to the East and West Indies have been highly honourable to the British Arms, and present a train of great national advantages; and the valour and good conduct of My forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

"The fortune of war on the Continent has been more various; and the progress of the French armies threatened, at one period, the utmost danger to all Europe—the superiorities and dignified perseverance of My Ally the Emperor, and from the intrinsic discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well grounded confidence, that the final strife of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

"The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the Court of Madrid have led to dissentions of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the result; but I am confident that wherever may be the final issue, I shall have given to Europe a further proof of My moderation and forbearance; and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests of the British Empire.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year. It is a great satisfaction to Me to observe, that, notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the commerce, manufactures, and revenue of the country, proves the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you such means as may be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community. Our internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed:—The general attachment of My people to the British Constitution, has appeared on every occasion, and the endeavours of those who wish to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country, have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

"To defeat all the designs of Our enemies, to restore to My people the blessings of a secure and honourable Peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws, and liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to their posterity the glory and happiness of their kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions. In every measure that can conduce to these objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my Parliament."

October 11.

PROTEST

OF

EARL FITZWILLIAM,

Against the address of the House of Lords to the Throne, on his Majesty's Speech, announcing the opening of a Negociation for Peace with the French Republic.

The motion being made that the Address (in answer to his Majesty's Speech) do pass.—It passed in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT.

1st. Because, by this address, unanswered as it stands, the function of the Lords is given to a fusion of measures and principles with regard to their object as they are derogatory from the dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and from the honour of this kingdom. The reiteration of solicitations for peace, in a species of power, with whole very existence all fair and equitable accommodation is impracticable, can have no other effect than that, which it is notorious all our solicitations have hitherto had. They must increase the arrogance and ferocity of the common enemy of all nations; they must fortify the credit, and fix the authority of an odious Government over an enslaved people; they must impair the confidence of all the other powers, in the magnanimity, constancy and fidelity of the British councils; and it is much to be apprehended it will inevitably tend to break the spring of that energy, and to lower that spirit which has characterized in former times this high minded nation, and which, far from sinking under misfortunes, have even risen with the difficulties and dangers in which our country has been involved.

2d, Because no peace, such as may be capable of recruiting the strength, economizing the means, augmenting the resources, and providing for the safety of this kingdom, and its inseparable connections and dependencies, can be had with the usurped power now exercising authority in France, considering the description, the character, and the conduct of those who compose that government, the methods by which they have obtained their power, the policy by which they hold it, and the maxims they have adopted, openly professed and uniformly acted on, towards the direction of all governments not formed on their model and subservient to their domination.

3d, Because the idea that this kingdom is competent to defend itself, its laws, liberties, and religion, under the general subjugation of all Europe, is presumptuous in the extreme, contradictory to the supposed motives for our eager solicitations for peace, and is certainly contrary to the standing policy both of this and successive Parliaments, by which Great-Britain has hitherto flourished.

4th, Because, while the common enemy exercises power over the several States of Europe in the way we have seen, it is impossible long to preserve our trade, or, what cannot exist without it, our navigation. This the British fleets have seized on the keys of the dominions of these Powers, without any consideration of their friendship, their enmity, or their neutrality; prescribes laws to them as to conquered provinces; mulcts and fines them at pleasure; forces them, without any particular quarrel, to direct hostility with this kingdom, and expels us from those ports and markets as the thinks fit; insomuch that (Europe remaining under its present slavery) there is no harbour which we can enter without her permission, either in a commercial or a naval character. This general interdict cannot be begged off; we must resist it by our power, or we are already in a state of villainage.

5th, Because, while this alleged power shall continue thus constituted, and thus disposed, no security whatever can be hoped for in our colonies and plantations, these invaluable sources of our national wealth and our naval power. This war has shewn that the power prevalent in France, by intentionally disorganizing that plantation system (which France had in common with all other European nations), and by inverting the order and relations therein established, has been able with a naval force, altogether contemptible, and with very considerable successes from Europe, to baffle in a great measure the most powerful armaments ever sent from this country into the West Indies, and at an expence hitherto unparalleled, and has, by the force of example, and by the effect of her machinations produced, at little or no expence to herself either of blood or treasure, universal desolation and ruin, by the general destruction of every thing valuable and necessary for cultivation, throughout several of our islands, lately among the most flourishing and productive. The new system, by which these things have been effected, leave our colonies equally endangered in peace as in war. It is therefore with this general system (of which the West-India schemes is but a ramification) that all ancient establishments are essentially at war for the sake of self-preservation.

6th, Because it has been declared from the Throne, and in effect the principle has been adopted by parliament, that there was no way likely to obtain a peace, commonly safe and honourable, but through the ancient and legitimate government long established in France. That government in its lawful succession has been formally recognized, and assistance and protection are solemnly promised to those Frenchmen who should exert themselves in its restoration. The political principle upon which this recognition was made, is far from being weakened by the conduct of the new invented government. Nor are our obligations of good faith pledged on such strong motives of policy to those who have been induced, by their allegiance, disposed to exert they be so, until fairly directed efforts have been made to secure this great fundamental point. None have yet been employed with the smallest degree of vigour and perseverance.

7th, Because the example of the great change made by the usurpation in the moral and political world (more dangerous than all her conquests) is, by the present procedure considered in all its force. It is the first successful example furnished by history of the subversion of the ancient Government of a great country, and of all its Laws, Orders, and Religion, by the corruption of mercenary armies, and by the seduction of a misled mob, without the slightest pretence to any right, but that of conquest, and the submission of the people. The first object of this example must be felt in every country:—New means, new arms, new pretences are furnished to ambition; and new persons are introduced with that poison.

8th, Because our exigencies in going for peace may lead us into the persons exercising power in France to treat with us, which (as appears from many) and are unable to continue the war, a persuasion, which, in the event of an actual peace, will operate as a temptation to them to renew that conduct which brought on the present war, neither shall we have any of the usual securities in peace. other treaties, they do not acknowledge the obligations of that law, which for ages has been common to all Europe. They have for the same fundamentals not the same ideas, of their interest in the conversation of peace which have hitherto influenced all regular Governments; they do not in the same manner feel public distress, or the private misery of the subject; they will not find the same difficulty in the commencement of a new war, to call their whole force into sudden action, where, by the law, every citizen is a soldier, and the person and properties of all are liable at once to arbitrary requisitions.—On the other hand, no attempts have been made on these principles

of his army. General Moreau's division marched to take up a position before Castellara. That of Gen. Augereau received orders to proceed to Governollo, a very important point on the Mincio, to secure the entrance of Seraglio.

"On the 28th (Sept. 14) Gen. Massena's division received orders to put itself in Due Castellà while the enemy's position before Borgo Sanlà while the enemy's position before Borgo Sanlà while the enemy's position before Borgo Sanl

Hampshire Gazette.

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[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1796. [—No. 556.—]

POETRY.

HUMAN LIFE.

WHEN Phœbus commons in the day,
And spreads around the light;
The flatt'ring palid flames depart,
Companions of the night.

When Zephyr blows the palcid gale,
To vernal flowers kind,
The blushing rose his friendship owns,
And opens to the wind.

But if the furious fourth wind roar,
He horror deals around;
The flowers torn up by the root,
Lie scatter'd on the ground.

Of the smooth sea is gentle tides
Seems wantonly to play;
The painted ships securely ride,
And snake the prospect gay.

Of by a sudden storm of wind,
The main's in fury toss'd;
The prospect change'd, no ships you see,
For men and ships are lost.

By these examples, men, be warn'd,
Nor trust to fortune's guiles;
By nature all is prone to change,
And frowns succeed her smiles.

AN ACCURATE LIST

Of the Austrians! lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, since the opening of the present Campaign, to the date of our last accounts.

FROM AUSTRIAN DOCUMENTS.

	Pris'rs. Kil. & Wound.
At the passage of the Rhine by Kehl,	57,008 1500
In the Forfeit, do.	500 300
	150 horse.
Defeat at Wurmser,	1,000 1000
2d Passage the Rhine,	7000 2000
Taking Forts of Rhall,	3000
Defeat of the Arch-Duke on the Lahn,	5000 2000
In Pursuits, 14 days,	3000
On the Seig,	1300 300
On the Nab,	7000 500
On the Ney,	
In the subsequent pursuit, which occasioned many obstinate battles—on an Average,	7000 800
In 40 garrisoned towns, between the Lahn & Danube on an average of 140 to each town.	4000 400
In the late official letter of Moreau,	4000 3000
In the action referred to in Friday's Star On the Danube,	2000 100
IN ITALY.	
The defeat following on Piedmont, by	10150 3000
The Austrio Italio.	1163
In pursuit	2000 8000
At the bridge of Lodi,	2000
On the 22 before	15000 6000
Mantua,	
In the pursuit	2 1000 700
On the Glirts of the Tyrolefe,	5000 200
Total,	90,300 31,900

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT.

Mr. Russell,

TRAITS of confpicuous men, ferve as a chart by which nature may be difcovered in her operations on our fpecies:—You may then conjecture with fome probability, by inferring the following anecdote, tranflated from a late French paper, of the conqueror Bonaparte.

"Few people, fays a Paris paper, now remember, that on the fecond of March, 1782, the famous Aeronaut Blanchard drew an immenfe concourfe of people to the Champ de Mars, to fee him afcend in a balloon. Every thing was prepared at 12 o'clock, Blanchard was about to get into the boat, when a young fcholar of the military fchool rufhed forward with his fword in his hand, with an intention of affronting with him: Blanchard would not attend to him, but neither his entreaties, nor the exclamations of the crowd, whofe curiofity was delayed by this circumftance, could induce the young man to give up his quarrel. A perfon went to inform the Governor of the military fchool, who immediately ordered him to defcend from the balloon, which he refufed, & even attempted to cut the cord with his fword, but was prevented. The Marquis d'Valerie feized him and dragged him out of the balloon. In fpite of the delay which his obftinacy occafioned to the public, his courage and enthufiafm excited admiration.

"This event ended much converfation at Paris; it was longed, becaufe every thing is forgotten in time. Do you know who this young adventurer was,—he fhowed fo much courage? It was Bonaparte!!!"

HARTFORD, November 14.

Extract of a letter from Newbern (N. C.) dated October 25.

"Upwards of one hundred perfons have died with the yellow fever at Wilmington, in the courfe of two or three weeks: in a greater proportion, according to the number of people, than when it raged with fuch violence in Philadelphia—fortunately we are remarkably healthy here."

The French miniſter at Philadelphia has publiſhed a proclamation to the French citizens in the U. States in which he addreſſes their patriotiſm, and contrafts with aſtoniſhing them, that the ſpirit of the French character is the national perfection will not be granted to any Frenchmen for thoſe who have forfeited it, by conſtantly wearing the national cockade. The Executive Directory have proclaimed this.

A Britiſh Frigate was lately blown up at Portau-Prince, and of 250 men then on board, only ſeven ſaved.

FROM THE LONDON RECORDER.

ANECDOTES.

Sir THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, *the firſt Earl of Southampton.*

WHEN he was Lord Chancellor he uſed to ſay, "That force AWED, but juſtice GOVERNED the world." Over-hearing one of his ſervants putting off a petitioner becauſe his maſter was not at leiſure, he briſkly reprimanded him with this reply. "You might as well have ſaid that I have not leiſure to be Lord Chancellor"—Two things he determined his ſervants ſhould not gain by—his livings and his decrees. The firſt he ſaid belonged to God—the ſecond, to the King; whom every man, in his opinion, ſold who made a ſale of juſtice. "To honeſt men," ſayshe, "their places are *enough*—to knaves *too much*."

Dr. DONNE.

When King JAMES the Firſt preſented Dr. DONNE with the Deanry of St. Paul's, he ſent for him one day as he was about to ſit down to dinner and addreſſed him in the following manner—"Dr. Donne, I have invited you to dinner, and though you ſit not down with me, yet I will carve you a diſh that I know you love well for knowing you love *London*, I do therefore make you Dean of St. Paul's; and when I have dined then do you take your beloved diſh home to your family, ſay grace there to yourſelf; and much good may it do you."

AN INTERESTING FABLE,

WITH A MORAL TO POINT.

AN UNARMED, peaceable Traveller, journeying on the road in purſuit of a lawful employment, was ſuddenly attacked by a band of highwaymen armed from head to foot, who demanded his money.—Not being able to reſiſt them, our innocent traveller was compelled to ſubmit to the robbery, though he proteſted loudly againſt the injuſtice of it; and requeſted they would leave him ſufficient to defray his expences, to the place of his deſtination. They complied with the requeſt. Soon after he met a company of "*good friends*, to whom he related his misfortunes, but who inſtead of conſoling him, demanded the little pittance the robbers left him urging as a reaſon, that as he had "*ſuffered*" the highwaymen to take the chief part of his money, he could have *no cauſe for complaint of his* "*good friends*" *tak the remains.*

A MORAL.

For this Fable may be found in the late letter of Mr. ADET to the *Secretary of State.*

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

The following experiment on fatting hogs has been made. It merits attention. One hog, out of eight was put in a cage made of planks, our ſide of which was made to move with pegs, exactly in the ſize of the hog ſo that as he could with a ſtaff to feed, and he drawn in his belly, with ſmall holes at the bottom for the water to drain off, and a door behind to remove the ſtill. The cage ſtood upon four feet, a foot from the ground. He weighed alive when put in the cage, 175 lb. was kept five weeks and four days, and when weighed alive 258 lb. 30 bushels eaten two bushels of barley meal, and about eight bufhels of boiled potatoes. The other ſeven hogs, the ſame time when put up, weighed from one to two hundred more when killed.

FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE;

PRICE 24/. PER GROSS—3/3 PER DOZEN, AND 4 SINGLE.

CONTAINING,

THE Luminous; Conjunctions; Eclipſes; Judgment of Weather; riſing and ſetting of the Planets; length of days and nights; Comets, &c. Alſo,—the character of Dick Wildgoſe, a ſecond Tar Barrel and Paddy; account of a man *going to the Leeward*; curious Advertiſement of Bartholomew O'Flaherra; Jonathan's Courtſhip; friendly advice to the induſtrious poor, or how to make much of little, in times of ſcarcity; Conſolation for an Old Bachelor; a variety of amuſing Anecdotes—A table, ſhewing the value of any number of cents in Lawful money, from one to one hundred; a table ſhewing the value of any number of Pence from one penny to ſix ſhillings, in cents and millies; a table ſhewing the value of Engliſh and Portugueſe Gold, in dollars, cents and millies; throughout the United States—Value of French and Spaniſh Gold in dollars, cents and millies; Tide Table for New-Haven; Table of Intereſt at 6 per cent, &c.

Alſo, THOMAS's Almanack.

BEGS Liberty to inform the Ladies & Gentlemen of Northampton, that he ſhall open a Dancing School on Wedneſday the fifteenth of November inſt. at Mr. A. POMEROY's Aſſembly Hall, at two O'clock in the afternoon.

Thoſe who have not attended one quarter, the tuition will be ſix dollars—Two dollars to be paid at the entrance of the ſchool; Thoſe who have attended one quarter, four dollars—to be paid at the end of the quarter.

The Ladies & Gentlemen of Hadley, are informed, that the dancing ſchool will be opened on Friday the eighteenth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. E. Cook's Aſſembly Hall—The terms the ſame as in Northampton.

November 5th, 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of the ſubſcriber ſome time in September laſt, a red laſt ſtring CALF, with a piece out of the end of laſt ſtring EAR. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WILLARD SMITH.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 6th, 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of the ſubſcriber the 5th of November laſt, a dark bry horſe, with a white face—near fore foot and both hind feet white—ſhod before—The owner is deſired to pay charges and take her away.

ABIJAH WAIT.

Northampton, Nov.—1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident Proprietors of Lands in the town of *Wendell*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, that their Lands are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the Subſcriber, Collector of ſaid town, for the year 1795, to collect in the reſpective ſums.

Names.	No. Acres.	State.	Town and County.	Miniſter.
Dorcas Sargent's heirs,	53	0	6	8
Daniel Farnſworth,	100	1	0	0
John Fiſher,	100	1	0	0
Thomas Fairweather,	100	1	0	0
Seville Metcalf,	100	1	0	0

Unleſs ſaid Taxes are paid to me, the Subſcriber, on or before the firſt day of February next, I ſhall proceed to diſtrain, at the houſe of Jonathan Cannon, Innholder in ſaid *Wendell*, ſo much of ſaid Land will ſatisfy ſaid Taxes and charges, at which time and place I ſhall attend to ſell at public vendue, at the houſe of Jonathan Cannon, Innholder in ſaid *Wendell*, ſo much of ſaid Land as ſhall be neceſſary to diſcharge ſaid Taxes and charges.

Dated at *Wendell*, October 20, 1796.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL REED, *Collector for Wendell, for 1795.*

Wright & Stoddard,

REQUEST all perſons indebted to them, on Book or Note, which be contract is become due, to call and Settle by the firſt of January next. Northampton, Nov 15th, 1796

Medad Lyman,

HAS removed from Eaſthampton to Charlemont, THIS is to notify thoſe who are indebted to him, that he has left his Books with Mr. Joſeph Clap, jun. of ſaid Eaſtampton, with whom they are requeſted to make a ſpeedy ſettlement, or they will be put to coal.

Nov. 23, 1796.

All Perſons indebted to the

ſubſcriber, either by book or note, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, without further Notice. FREBUN MAYHEW.

Goſhen, Nov. 1, 1796.

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

UNDER a Licence from the Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Northampton, on the Monday next preceding the ſecond Tueſday of Nov. inſt. all the Real Eſtate of which Lt. Enos Nash Died, Seized—Conſiſting of a ſmall homelot, with a Houſe, Barn, &c. Standing on the ſame, Lying in Hadley.

The Sale will be at Mr. Elihu Cook's Tavern in ſaid Hadley, on Thurſday the Eighth Day of December Next, at two of the Clock, P. M.

ELIPHALET NASH, Adminiſtrator.

Hadley, Nov. 15th, 1796

The Publick are hereby

informed, that the ſubſcribers have this day entered into a partnerſhip for the purpoſe of purchaſing and grinding bark, under the firm of WILLIAM EDWARDS and Company, and they will give the higheſt price for oak, hemlock & chefnut bark delivered at their mill near *Mr. Nathaniel Edwards*'—and they individually requeſt all perſons who have engaged them bark to deliver it at their mill, if convenient, as it will ſave them the trouble of tranſporting it there—they have a perſon conſtantly attending at the mill, who will receive and receipt for the bark—whoſe receipts, ſhall be anſwered by either of the company.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN,
AARON RICE,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, November 2d, 1796.

TO BE LET, ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,

A CONVENIENT *MALT-WORKS*, near the centre of Northampton,—the building is convenient for a ſmall family to live in—Enquire of BENJAMIN PRESCOTT.

Northampton, November 2, 1796.

WHEREAS *MERIAM* my wife, refuſes to cohabit any longer with me, this is to forbid all perſons from truſting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her Contracting, after this date.

REUBEN TARRY.

Williamſburgh, October 29, 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND lying in *Williamſburgh* a little ſouth of the Meetinghouſe, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Tan works, &c. on the ſame.—The Lot will be ſold on reaſonable terms.—Enquire of the ELISHA MORTON.

Williamſburgh, Nov. 8. 1796.

To be Sold

AT Public Vendue, on Tueſday the thirteenth day of December next, at the houſe of Jeſſe Mercills, Innholder in Beckland, a FARM in Hawley, lying on the county road leading from Beckland through ſaid Hawley, containing 93 acres, well watered, and all but 20 acres under improvement.—For further particulars, enquire of Samuel Longley, Eſq. living in ſaid Hawley.

Hawley, Nov. 14. 1796.

TAKEN up in the common field in Northampton *on the 20th inſtant a two year old STEER, marked with half crop and ſlit in the right ear—Alſo, a two year old HEIFER, no artificial mark—both of which are red.—The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.*

DANIEL STRONG.

Northampton, Nov. 19. 1796

Strayed from the Subſcriber

about the fore part of September laſt, a red STEER, marked with a half crop the under ſide of the right ear, two years old paſt—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Steer, and will give information where the creature may be found, ſhall be well rewarded.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 21, 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of

the ſubſcriber, the 4th of September laſt a bridle HEIFER, a year old paſt, without any artificial mark; the owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL COLEMAN.

Hatfield, November 9, 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of

the ſubſcriber, on laſt June, a bridle Heifer CALF, with a crop on her near ear, and a ſlit the under ſide of the ſame, and a ſlit under ſide the off ear.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARTIN KELLOGG.

Amherſt, November 7. 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of

the ſubſcriber, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, an old SHEEP and one LAMB.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamſburgh, Oct. 13. 1796

BROKE *into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber laſt May, a STEER about two years old, no artificial mark, his colour a pale red; the owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.*

EBENEZER WRIGHT.

Northampton, October 31. 1796.

BROKE *into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the 29th inſt. a dark brown ſorrel gelding STEER, The owner may have him by proving property and paying charges.*

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamſburgh, October 31. 1796.

FROM THE MINERVA.

To the PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THERE never was a greater miſtake than that *the Government*, and *People of America*, have different ſentiments and views, reſpecting the French Revolution. Perhaps where ſo great a diſagreement might be depending, no nation and its ſtruggles were ever more accordant. This has been the unfortunate miſtake of the government of France; and they have been driven upon this ſhoal by the repreſentations of a few characters in America who have uniformly deceived them. Haſty and intemperate zeal is always the parent of error and falſehood. When I ſpeak of the people, I refer to ſubſtantial freeholders, and real electors. The monetary impulſe of city mobs, blindly led by ſelfiſh and artful demagogues, never gives the true tone of the public poſſe.

Our government as ſuch and as individuals, I believe, to a man, wiſh well here, and ſtill do with the moſt French may eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of their own choice. That it may be republican, and that the benefactor exhauſted people may become ſtaremen, and enjoy that rank and influence in ſociety to which they are juſtly entitled.

The nation of the United States have preciſely the ſame ſentiments.

Our government, with all the reſt of the world, have ſeen the groſſeſt errors, in the revolutionary career of France—and it was impoſſible not to hear, and feel, for thoſe exceſſes, which have diſgraced, and ſhocked humanity. Liberal allowances, however, have been made on the ſcore of the unparalleled extent and nature of the new order of things.

Our people have been ſenſible of the ſame.

The government is independent—and as in duty bound, wiſhes to be conſidered, and treated as ſuch. They will not be inſulted by any nation—Much leſs by any individual of it—They will ſeek redreſs—and they will have it by *negociation*—or they will command it by their *ſword*. The people of theſe States are Freemen, and it is a melancholy truth, that they are the only Freemen upon the face of the earth—United they may defy the baſtile attempts of any European power whatever—The late army which landed upon Long Iſland in 1776, would now become a very eaſy ſacrifice to the reſources of this ſtate alone.—We are well informed of the depravity and infidelity of foreign governments—Hiſtory has told us—and modern experience has convinced us, feelingly.

In all their particulars Mr. Adet muſt have been greatly deceived, or he would never, after the leſſons his predeceſſors have had, have addreſſed ſo unfounded a paper to our Miniſter, nor have aſſed a part ſo inſidious, unwarrantable, and I muſt ſay, inſolent.

The work of Mr. Pickering, contains a ſummary and complete deſcription of every thing Mr. Adet has advanced—and is conceived, *without preſumption*, in that plain and ſubſtantial language, and manner which becomes the dignity and ſobriety of republican character.

Without thereſore entering into a lengthy diſcuſſion of the decree, or the conſolatory note of the 3d inſt. it is ſufficient to obſerve, that both the one and the other admit the breach of the Treaty, but paliate the guilt, *ab incogvenienti*—that is, they broke the moſt ſolemn of all poſſible contracts—" Becauſe they found only diſadvantage in it."

Extraordinary deſtiree indeed for this young Republic, which is but barely ſticking its entrance into this world, through the ſhell of deſpotiſm—Like to a young man juſt entering upon the ſtage of life, ſo I ſhould ſuppoſe to this new republic, its character, for honor to a puncilio, would be more valued than millions of money. If this doctrine taken no ſaid Steer, and will give information taken for ſaid Steer, and will give information where the creature may be found, ſhall be well rewarded.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 21, 1796.

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the ſubſcriber, the 4th of September laſt a bridle HEIFER, a year old paſt, without any artificial mark; the owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

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Northampton, October 31. 1796.

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To the PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THERE never was a greater miſtake than that *the Government*, and *People of America*, have different ſentiments and views, reſpecting the French Revolution. Perhaps where ſo great a diſagreement might be depending, no nation and its ſtruggles were ever more accordant. This has been the unfortunate miſtake of the government of France; and they have been driven upon this ſhoal by the repreſentations of a few characters in America who have uniformly deceived them. Haſty and intemperate zeal is always the parent of error and falſehood. When I ſpeak of the people, I refer to ſubſtantial freeholders, and real electors. The monetary impulſe of city mobs, blindly led by ſelfiſh and artful demagogues, never gives the true tone of the public poſſe.

Our government as ſuch and as individuals, I believe, to a man, wiſh well here, and ſtill do with the moſt French may eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of their own choice. That it may be republican, and that the benefactor exhauſted people may become ſtaremen, and enjoy that rank and influence in ſociety to which they are juſtly entitled.

The nation of the United States have preciſely the ſame ſentiments.

Our government, with all the reſt of the world, have ſeen the groſſeſt errors, in the revolutionary career of France—and it was impoſſible not to hear, and feel, for thoſe exceſſes, which have diſgraced, and ſhocked humanity. Liberal allowances, however, have been made on the ſcore of the unparalleled extent and nature of the new order of things.

Our people have been ſenſible of the ſame.

The government is independent—and as in duty bound, wiſhes to be conſidered, and treated as ſuch. They will not be inſulted by any nation—Much leſs by any individual of it—They will ſeek redreſs—and they will have it by *negociation*—or they will command it by their *ſword*. The people of theſe States are Freemen, and it is a melancholy truth, that they are the only Freemen upon the face of the earth—United they may defy the baſtile attempts of any European power whatever—The late army which landed upon Long Iſland in 1776, would now become a very eaſy ſacrifice to the reſources of this ſtate alone.—We are well informed of the depravity and infidelity of foreign governments—Hiſtory has told us—and modern experience has convinced us, feelingly.

In all their particulars Mr. Adet muſt have been greatly deceived, or he would never, after the leſſons his predeceſſors have had, have addreſſed ſo unfounded a paper to our Miniſter, nor have aſſed a part ſo inſidious, unwarrantable, and I muſt ſay, inſolent.

The work of Mr. Pickering, contains a ſummary and complete deſcription of every thing Mr. Adet has advanced—and is conceived, *without preſumption*, in that plain and ſubſtantial language, and manner which becomes the dignity and ſobriety of republican character.

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FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

WHEN the treaty of '83 was to be made with Great Britain, the orders to Franklin, Adams and Jay, at the French Miniſter were *explicit*, forbidding them to take any ſtep whatever in negociation without the *knowledge and approbation* of his court; which was leaving it with her to curtail and regulate our proceedings as would beſt comport with her own views. The buſineſs was tranſacted at Paris; and the burden of it fell upon the two laſt named commiſſioners, the other being too old and infirm for an active ſhare.

Tranſactions as they ſound themſelves, they neverthelefs went on, ſtep by ſtep, at Vergennes the French Director, approved; till they diſcovered ——diſcovered what? That he was counteracting them; and ſecretly giving Mr. Oſwald the Britiſh Miniſter, to underſtand, that it would not be neceſſary to cede the territory South Weſt of the Ohio, which would be more proper for the Spaniards; nor the territory North Weſt of the river, which it was but reaſonable ſhould remain part of Canada; nor to let us ſhare in the Fiſheries, which were but ſufficient for England and France.

It being time to aſk a breach of orders, Vergennes was afterwards amuſed with partial communications only. And Mr. Oſwald in the mean time, had it ſatisfactorily demonſtrated to him, that it was the true policy of Great-Britain, if ſhe ſucceeded in our ſeparation, to let it take place with ſuch Rivals, and on ſuch ſtrength of her old ſcendance, as that we ſhould not neceſſarily feel a dependence on her rival. Thus was acquired more than we expected; and certainly much more than France intended we ſhould have. But Adams and Jay have never been forgiven.

Of a piece with this ſpecimen, was the conduct of France down to the diſſolution of her old government. Nor can it alas! be ſaid, that "regeneration" has made her any better for us; or left a dreſſer and troubler of nations, than ſhe had been for ages before.

By as ſolemn a ſtipulation as could be formed, we were entitled to her "good offices with the Barbary powers."—Yet ſo it turned out in our late negociation at Algiers, that an Agent of the Republic was diſcovered interpoſing every obſtacle in his power, in the way of ſucceſs. And had his means happened to have been ſufficient, the priſoners might have rotted in their chains; and our commerce been ſacrificed to Pirates, to order to depreſs the American Marine, and monopolize the Levant trade.

Unceaſing attempts to diſtract and deſtroy our national government, throw farther light upon the views of France. Diſunited, it is well known the States would feel their weakneſs—would be more manageable by foreign; might be played off one againſt another; and at any time plunged into a foreign or a civil war.

It has been thought ſtrange by ſome, that that Virtuous, Mr. Jefferſon, though embowmed by kindred philoſophers at Verſailles; ſhould write home to remark all the occurrances of the conſtitution; and ſhould ever ſince remain the Patron of its opponents. And ſtranger ſtill that while in the adminiſtration himſelf, he ſhould patronize and pay a printer, employed in rendering it peſpecied and odious. But it cannot be concealed that *French Confidents and Leaders of Antifœderalism*, are every where the ſame men.

To organize the faction, *centroul-ſt-ſtion*, and "ſtop the wheels of government," Genet planted the Democratic Societies. A rebellion was the conſequence; and was calculated to have ſpread, and terminated in anarchy. The clamour about exciſe was only a cover to the object.

The rebellion was in Fauchet's time; who appears to have been acquainted with it before it happened. And ſpeaks with *chagrin* of character that went over to the Government ſide becauſe he had not come up in their price. Since that experiment the plan is changed. As the people are backward to lay hands on their Government, they muſt be *ſtirred* out of it. An adminiſtration

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.
MONDAY, 21st November, 1796.

AUTHENTIC.

Translation of a note from the Minister of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Legation of Philadelphia.

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, now finds to the Secretary of State of the United States, a painful but sacred duty. He claims, in the name of American honor, in the name of the faith of Treaties, the execution of that contract which offered to the United States their existence, and which France regarded as the pledge of the most sacred union between two people, the freest upon earth: union between two republics. In a word he announces to the Secretary of State, in the resolution of a Government, terrible to its enemies, but generous to its allies.

It would have been pleasing to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary to have only to express, on the present occasion, the attachment which his government bears to the American people, the ones which it forms for their prosperity, for their happiness. His heart therefore is grieved at the circumstances which impose upon him a different task. With regret he finds himself compelled to substitute the tone of reproach for the language of friendship. With regret also his government has ordered him to take that tone; but that very friendship has rendered it indispensible. Its obligations sacred to dearest it indispensible. Its obligations sacred to governments; and if a friend men, are sacred to governments; and if a friend then, can justly complain, the offended by a friend, can justly complain, the government of the United States, after the undersigned minister plenipotentiary that have recited the catalogue of grievances of the French Republic, will not be surprised to see the Executive Directory, manifesting their too just dissentients.

When Europe rose up against the Republic at its birth, menaced it with all the horrors of war and of famine; when on every side the French could not calculate upon any but enemies, their thoughts turned towards America: a sweet sentiment then mingled itself with those proud sentiments which the presence of danger and the defire of propelling it produced in their hearts. In America, they saw friends. Those who went to brave tempests and death upon the ocean, forgot all dangers in order to indulge the hope of visiting that American continent, where, for the first time, the French colonists had been displayed in favour of liberty. Under the guarantee of the law of nations, under the protecting shade of the laws of treaty, they expected to find in the ports of the United States an asylum as sure as at home; they thought, if I may use the expression, there to find a second country. The French government thought as they did. They knew worthy of faithful people how had then been deceived! So far from people how had then been deceived! So far from offering to the French the succours which friendship ought have given without compromitting it, ship might have given without compromitting it, of the American government, in this respect violated the letter of treaties.

The 7th article of the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, fixes, that the French vessels of war, and those of the United States, as well as those which shall have been armed for war by individuals of either of the two States, may freely conduct where they please the prizes they shall have made upon their enemies, without being subject to any examination of the validity of those prizes, to any delay or other duty; without the said prizes, or entering into the harbours or ports of France, or being liable to be arrested of the United States, being liable to be arrested or seized, or to the demand of those places taking cognizance of the validity of the said prizes: cognizance of the validity of the said prizes: which may depart and be conducted freely and which may depart and be conducted freely and in full liberty to the places expressed in their in full liberty to the places expressed in their commissions, which the Captains of the said vessels shall be obliged to shew: and to give to the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given to those who shall have made prizes upon the French or Americans; and that if they should be forced by dress of weather or the danger of the forced by dress of weather or the danger of the sea to enter, they shall be made to depart as soon as possible.

In contempt of these stipulations, the French privateers have been arrested in the United States as well as their prizes; the tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity or invalidity of their prizes. It were vain to seek to justify these proceedings under the pretext of the right of vindicating the compromitted neutrality of the United States. The facts about to be stated will prove that this pretext has been the fource of flagrant infractions against the French privateers, and perfections against the French Government, has that the conduct of the Federal Government has been but a train of violations of the 7th Article of the treaty of 1778.

On the 4th of August, 1793, a circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent to all the Collectors of the Customs. It accompanied regulations adopted by the President, prohibiting all armaments in favour of the belligerent powers. These regulations immediately acquired the force of law, and the agents of the Government, and the tribunals conceived in their execution. They gave them a retrospective effect, and ceased to be confined in the ports of the United States, the arrested vessels and prizes which had come in prior to that time. But even before these regulations, adopted by the President, had established any rule whatever upon the prohibition of armaments, the tribunals had already, by order of the Government, assumed the cognizance of prizes made by French vessels. [No. 1.] One of the tribunals of the undersigned prortested against this, but in vain. The tribunals still continued their prosecutions.

On the 5th of December 1793, the President asked of Congress a law confirming the measures contained in the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, above mentioned (No. 2.) This law was passed the 5th June 1794. That was its result? In consequence of this law, the greater part of the French privateers have been arrested, as well as their prizes, not upon formal depositions, not upon established tellimony, not upon a necessary body of proofs, but upon the simple information of the consul of one of the powers at war with the French republic, frequently upon that of fallers of the enemy powers, sometimes according to the orders of the Governors, but often upon the demand of the district attornies, who affert, upon principles avowed by the movement, (No. 3.) that their conviction was sufficient to authorize them, without complaint or regular information, to cause the privateers to be prosecuted in virtue of the law abovementioned, (No. 4)

When the Ministers of the Republic have asked justice of the Government for the vexations experienced by the privateers, in contempt of the 17th article of the Treaty, they have never been able to obtain satisfaction.

Thus, when on the 9th Fruktidor, 3d year [26 August, 1794,) the predecessor of the undersigned addressed a complaint to the Government on this subject, the Secretary of State answered, on the 3d September, 1794, by a phrase indicative of the spirit.

Thus, when the same Minister on the 27th Vendemiaire, 3d year, (17th October, 1794,) reminded the Secretary of State of the means he had proposed to him for putting an end to the measures adopted against the French privateers; when he caused him to see that this means, which ceded till to requiring security from those who claimed restitution, was illegal, would prevent the enemies of the Republic from instituting so many suits, of which they themselves perceived the injustice. He obtained no other answer than that his proposition relative to securities was inadmissible.

When on the 13th Floreal, 3d year, the same minister expressed himself in these terms, in a letter to the Secretary of State; "You have already judged, sir, that the Executive of the United "State cannot interfere in the affairs of which "the tribunals have taken cognizance. In admitting this objection for all the bulwarks now "in fait, I do not the less think that your Government could, by general measures, bring back the jurisdiction of the American tribunals concerning prizes made by our vessels within the limits prescribed by our treaties, which make part of the supreme law of the land: It might make known that the facility with which your Courts of Admiralty admit without diffinction, all the complaints, which our enemies cause to arise against us, in the present war, is evidently contrary to the spirit of the treaty." The Government paid no attention to these reflections and the answer of the Secretary of State merely notices the particular fact which had occasioned the note of Citizen Fauchet.

What, was the undersigned minister plenipotentiary able to obtain in the affair of the Cassius and of the Vengeance? Nothing.

The Government of the United States must have seen however by the claims which the ministers of the Republic addressed to it, and by the great number of facts, of which it has had a knowledge, how much the agency of the tribunals was contrary to the 17th article of the treaty; how much the agency of the tribunals who ought not to have any cognizance of the validity or invalidity of prizes, tended to annul that article, and to deprive the Republic of the advantage which it offers to her. In fact, it is but too evident, that when the powers at war with the Republic had the privilege, in virtue of the law of the 5th of June 1794. of causing to be arrested the privateers and their prizes, of detaining them in the ports of the United States, of reining them by considerable coils, by the excessive expences which they occasioned them, they had almost all the privilege an immense advantage, to the detriment of the French. It is useless it was of little import to them that sometimes the privateers obtained justice, in the last resort, if they detained the privateer for a length of time, and if they by that means sheltered from their pursuit the commerce of the enemy of France. The examining of the United States in this case with the Government, as to feeding this state of things, should out of respect to the neutrality and to treaties, solicit from the Congress the means of conciliating the duties of the former with the obligations of the latter.

The Government very well knew how to solicit the law of the 5th of June 1794. when on that law was to bear on France, and when it gave to the tribunals a right which has been abused, and which enables them to decide upon prizes: why, on seeing the inconveniences of this law, has it not endeavored to remedy them? Should it wait to be solicited on this head? Should it not anticipate all claims, and when abuses were presented by the ministers of the Republic, should it not do justice?

Besides, if the government had been impartial, as it has pretended to be, it would not have adopted that flow and circuitous mode, so favourable to the enemies of France, for deciding the cases relative to its neutrality; it would have preferred the measures proposed by Mr. Jefferson, on the 25th of June, 1793, to the minister of the Republic: these measures were simple, they were in conformity with the duties of neutrality and the interests of the Republic.

The Federal government had decided questions which interested its neutrality, upon informations furnished by the State Governments and the agents of the Republic; the decisions remained in the hands of the Federal Consul, until this decision took place; the stipulations of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, were not violated; and the government at the same time fatisfied the obligations of duty and justice. In vain would it fay, that it had not this power. Nowithstanding the law of 5th June 1794. giving to the tribunal the right of taking cognizance of cases in which neutrality or the law had been violated, did not the President on the 31st of June, 1794, decide that the ship William, taken out of the limits of the waters of the United States, should be delivered to the captor; and did not the 3d July, 1794. did he not decide that the Pilgrim had been taken in the waters of the United States, and that of course she should be given to the owners? In these cases the President not only decided on matters, the cognizance of which had been configured to the tribunals, but likewise gave a retrospective effect to his own decision upon the protecting line of the United States, which was not notified to the Minister of the Republic, till the 8th of November, 1793.

Not satisfied with permitting the 17th article of the treaty to be violated by its agents and tribunals, the Federal Government also suffered the English to wall themselves of advantages interdicted to them by that article. They armed in the ports of the United States, brought to and repaired their prizes, and in a word found in them a certain asylum.

Thus the English privateer Trusty, Captain Hall, was armed at Baltimore to crotze against the French, and failed notwithstanding the complaints of the Consul of the Republic. At Charleston, one Bermudian vessel, several English vessels and one Dutch vessel, from the 24th of May to the 6th June 1793, took in cannon for their defence, and failed without opposition

What answer did the Government give to the representations of the Minister of the French Republic in this respect? It said that the vessels failed so faddenly, it was not able to have them arrested. But the treaty was not the less violated. Some inhabitants of the United States had aided in these illegal armaments: What measures were taken against them? Was any search made to discover them, to profecute them? Never—and yet the Government of the United States, no sooner learned that, in consequence of an implied stipulation which the treaty of Versailles feemed to contain, the French were arming in the ports of the United States, than the most energetic orders were sent for stopping these armaments. Even citizens of the United States, were imprisoned upon fuspicion that they had participated in them. The undersigned minister citing here the following paffage of a letter from the Secretary of State, Edmund Randolph, to Mr. Hammond, dated June 2d, 1794. "On suggestion that the citizens of "the United States had taken part in the affi, the "fpeaks of the armaments in the United States "one who has deligned, was instantly committed to prison by profecution: one or two others have been since named and committed in "like manner, and should it appear, that these "were ill others, no measures would be spared "to bring them to justice." What more could the American Government do in favour of the English, if they had a similar treaty of alliance with France, and had been the victims of the advantages conferred upon it by positive stipulations?

However in contempt of these very stipulations, the Argonaut, an English ship of war, in Jan. 1795, conducted into Lynnhaven bay, the French corvette L'Esperance, which she had taken upon the coast; she there had her repaired, in order to send her on a cruize. Letters were in consequence, written by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Virginia and to Mr. Hammond. What was the result? Nothing. On the 29th of May 1795, the Federal Government had not yet done any thing positive as to the affair which produced the complaint of the minister of the Republic. The Secretary of State announced to him, that the "facts shall be examined, and that if they are verified, the Federal Government will not be in the rear "of its obligations." To that has the reparation demanded by the Republic been limited.

What are we to think of these delays, when we see the officers of the government acting with the most activity against the French, on the slightest fuspicion that they have violated the neutrality,—by the circular letter of 26th April 1794, the Secretary of State answers the complaints of the English minister—" We have received no intelligence "of the particular facts to which you refer; but "to prevent all unnecessary circuity in fait on "quiring into them and next satisfying to this "city the relief, the proper directions." How "given in this respect to the officers of the Federal Government conduct towards the autumn of 1794? The English frigate Terpsichore took the privateer La Montagne into the port of Norfolk. The French Vice Consul claimed the execution of the treaty, of the Governor of Virginia answered him, that that fhould be necessary investigation made, & would afterwards take the proper measures. The predecessor of the undersigned then interposed with the Federal Government and the Secretary of State assured him, that he wrote to the Governor of Virginia to have justice rendered. But as the Governor of Virginia was limited to investigations made with justice was limited to investigations made with the militia of Norfolk to make the necessary inquiries for enabling the Executive of Virginia to tender to the Republic the justice it had a right to expect. The result of these enquiries is not known. However, the fact about which the minister Fauchet complained to the Secretary of State was notorious, and painful researches were not necessary to convince himself of it. Do we not find in this proceeding a formal defire to elude the treaties, and to favour the English?

Has the government of the United States had wilhed to maintain itself in that impartiality which its duties prescribed, if it had wilhed freely to execute the treaties, it would not have waited every time that the English infringed them, for the minister to solicit its justice. Should it not have given instructions in previle, that the officers of the States and Subaltern officers of the Federal Government might know what duties they had to fulfil, in order to maintain the execution of treaties? Why have the most energetic orders (such as the Secretary of State, Randolph mentions) been given, on the slightest fuspicion of neutrality invaded in favour of the English, came to the Republic? Why have the measures taken by the Federal Government operated with so much flowness when France was attacked? Why in finehave the multiplied claims of her ministers never produced the redress of the grievances of which they complained?

Is it from the predecessor of the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary claimed the Execution of the 17th Art. of the Treaty in edifying the entry into the American ports of English vessels which should have made prizes upon the French when he acted this simple and formal stipulation; "On "the contrary neither asylum nor refuge shall "be given in the United States to vessels which shall have made "prizes of the French or Americans; and should "they be obliged to enter by tempest or danger "of the sea, all proper means shall be used to "make them depart as soon as possible?" the Secretary of State in order to avoid construing the American ports against the English, interpreted this article so favourably in favor. "But it would be "unreasonable to conceal from you the construction "which we have hitherto deemed the true one. "The first part of the 17th article relates to "French ships of war and privateers entering the "ports with their prizes; the second contains "the situation of the enemies of France, by wor"bidding fuch as shall have made prizes of the "French; intimating from this connection of "the two clauses, that the vessels forbidden are "those which bring their prizes with them. It "has been considered that this section of the "treaty was impartially defigned to the with"holding of pretentions, of increasing the prizes "themselves; had it been otherwise, it would "have been superfluous, to have prohibited from "selling what they have taken in the ports of the "United States."

He said, moreover, in his letter of the 29th of May 1795. But on the 3d of August, the President declared his construction of the treaty to be, that no public armed vessels were there "forbidden from out waters, except those which "should have made prize of the people or property at France coming with their prizes." But how is it possible to find, in the stipulations of the treaty, the sense given to them by the governors of the United States? This expression of the treaty, "which shall have made prizes," is general, and applies to all capturing vessels, whether they enter the ports of the United States with prizes, or enter them alone, after having made prizes. It is evident, that the government adds to the letter of the treaty in this circumstance; and is it not astonishing, that it admits a confirmation of the treaty, when it regards to find a meaning contrary to that assigned to France, and in other instances opposes all confirmation, when this would be favourable to the Republic. But has it the right of confirming the treaty, of changing, of its own accord, the sense of a clear and precise stipulation, without the consent and concurrence of the other contracting party? If republicks are, especially, when, by to delay, it wounds their interests.

The Secretary of State, by the 22d article, pretends to support his construction of the 17th article. What does this 22d article contain? Admission of the enemies of France and of the United States from entering in the republicks ports, the two powers, of selling their prizes, or of discharging all or part of their cargo there. This article, therefore, applies to the prizes: whilst the 17th applies to the capturing vessels. Did it not exist, the enemies of France, or of the United States, might fend their prizes into the republics ports of the two powers, without considering that there themselves. The 17th article, consisting only a prohibitory arrangement for the capturing vessels, could not prohibit them from doing this. It was necessary then to have recourse to a formal prohibition: besides as the vessels which have made prizes on the French or Americans, are admitted into the ports of France or of the United States, in cases of tempest or danger of the sea, they should, in this case, have conceived themselves authorized to dispose of their prizes, to sell them, or to discharge their cargoes; it was necessary therefore to take this right from them in a positive manner, it was necessary to prevent them from benefiting by a disposition made in favour of friendship: this is the end aimed by the 22d article, which is not superfluous, as the Secretary of State maintains, but, on the contrary, contains a distinct stipulation from that of the 17th. It is then evident from this, that in the cases above cited by the undersigned, the stipulations of the 22d article have been violated. Two ships have been admitted in succession, in sundry ports, of the republick by the Federal Government, the Grand Sachem, and the Hasar frigates, which captured La Prudente, La Raillon, French sloop of war, and admitted by the last reliance this same La Raillon prize to the Thetis, into the ports of the United States.

But admitting for a moment the construction gratuitously given by the Secretary of State to the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, this article has not the left been violated, when the Argonaut, which had quitted Hampton Roads in order to escort L'Esperance, was permitted to enter with the prizes when the Terpsichore was suffered to bring in the privateer La Montagne. In a word, when a vessel is in a state of captivity and false bought, in the relations of an exercising such conduct. The less means of executing such conduct. The less speak; and every upright mind, not blinded by passion, will necessarily yield to their evidence. Yet the prohibitory stipulation of the admission of prizes made by his enemies, is the only advantage which France expected to enjoy after having wrought and guaranteed the independence of the United States, at a time when the ships, at the head of which was Mr. Jay's mission to London, such was the object of a negociation entangled from its origin in the shadow of mistery, and covered with the veil of dissimulation.

The Executive Directory have any other idea of it, on examining its office, on seeing all the efforts made by the American government to conceal the fecret from every eye.

In his message to the Senate of the 16th April 1796, the President declared that Mr. Jay was sent to London only to obtain a redress of the wrongs done to the United States; at the time that the Secretary of State communicated to the predecessor of the undersigned a part of the instructions to Mr. Jay, consisting him of the *intention of the Executive government not to deviate from its opposition towards the Republic of France.* The French *remets with the Republic of France.* The French agents at Philadelphia, deceived by this communication, contributed ingenuously to deceive his government. The American minister in France favored the views of the French government as to the mission of this envoy extraordinary, and represented it as the only means of obtaining indemnities for the losses which the American commerce had fustained. What has this negociation produced? a Treaty of amity, and commerce which deprives France of all the advantages stipulated in previous treaty

In fact will that could render the neutrality preferable to England and injuries to France is contained in this treaty. Her commercial relations with the United States are entirely broken by the abandonment of the modern public law on contraband, a law which England had confecrated in eleven treaties, and which the Americans had also consecrated in their treaties with France, Holland, Sweden and Prussia. From the new arrangements adopted by the United States with regard to England, the free carriage of the articles for the equipment and armament of vessels, is granted exclusively to that power.

(Continued in our next.)

WAR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

ANOTHER Mail from *Hamburgh* arrived yesterday, being the last but one of the letters which were due. The moft important intelligence which it contains is the narrative of the skirmishes which General MOREAU has had to fustain in his retreat. We have no accurate account however, of his loffes, nor even of his true position. In one paper it is faid that he has loft 16,000 men; in another that his loss has been very inconsiderable, and that his army is travelling with much ease and every other article of clothing the march of the Armies is equally doubtful. Ulm, in one letter, is faid to have been surrendered by capitulation; in another that it was abandoned by the French in the night. From all these contradictory rumours it appears that nothing precise or authentic is known to the Journalists, on the subject of this retreat, and we are free to think MOREAU is in full march, with fuch a ftart of his purfuers, as to ascertain his retreat with the major part of his army; a circumstance which the great talents in the profecution of the war thought it impossible that he should not possess.

The Vienna Gazette contains a number of details from Italy, in which we are given to understand that WURMSER's fituation was much less disastrous than the French papers announced it to be. Private letters from *Bremen*, ftate various reports of a defeat fuffered by BUONAPARTE, in one he is faid to be killed, in another to be a prisoner; but the whole of the ftory, in all its versions, has fo little air-like of probability, as to be entitled to no credit.

The position of general Bournonville is so ftrong, and his army is so much reinforced, that the Journals fay he is beginning hoftile operations; but no movement has as yet taken place near *Mentz*, but did not allude to any thing that had paffed in the Tyrolefe, or in the vicinity of *Trent*. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette only regards General Wurmfer's operations to the 13th; there is of course no mention made of the battle of *St. George*, which happened on the 14th, near the gates of Mantua, and the refult of which, according to the French General's account, forced General Wurmfer to take refuge in that fortrefs which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonapatte has not, however, succeeded in his expectations.

According to the advifes from Naples, it appears that Field Marshal Wurmser made forties from *Mantua* on the 21ft, 22d, and 23d ult. and attacked and defeated the French on the following day near *Due Castelli* and *Roverbella*, between *Mantua* and *Verona*, which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 26th. *These events evidently shew*, that the Auftrian army in and near Mantua is by no means in that diftreffed ftituation in which Buonaparte's official report affected it to be; and that we may ftill hope to receive for long, fome fatisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.

The States of Hungary, in their Assembly have undertaken to furnish the Sovereign with as great a proportion of men, horfes, money, and provisions as they are capable of procuring. In the course of a few weeks they will hold a formal Diet.

The news of the arrival of a Ruffian army on out frontiers is confirmed, but no offe will as yet be made of it; it may, for fome time to come be confidered as an Imperial corps of referve.

Another loan on notes, bearing 5 per cent interest, is ordered to be levied on the Hereditary States, for the military fervices of the year 1797. The Imperial Letters Patent, ifiued for that purpofe, contain the following introduction:

"Whereas notwithstanding all our cares and all our efforts, we ftill find ourfelves under the moft difagreeable necessity of equipping very numerous armies to the avowed defigns of the enemy, whole maintenance and other incidental and war expences, cannot be fafely defrayed out of the ordinary revenues of the State, &c."

The Court of London has fent three millions Sterling, which already been drawn from feveral banking houfes.

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HAGUE, Oct. 1.

Couriers from General Bournonville fucceed each other, and demand money, forage, and provifions for the army of the Sambre and Meufe. Our Government has already fent him 600,000 Flatin, and the moft active meafures are taking to fend him caftle, ftone, &c. Several waggons with provisions are already on the road. It is faid that General Bournonville has defired the Directory to appoint General Pichegru to the command of the army in his ftead.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.

Mr. HUSSART brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

The Refolutions. That 120,000 feamen be employed for the fea fervice for the year 1797 at 4l. per man, per month, were read and agreed to.

The Houfe agreed to go into a Committee of the whole Houfe on Wednefday next, to conider further of a fupply to be granted to his Majefty, and of Ways and Means for raifing the Supplies.

HAGUE, Oct. 4.

"The day before yefterday the Portuguefe Miniffer Chevalier D'ARANJO, fet out for *Paris* to negociate a peace for *Portugal*, attended by M. DE BRITTO, Secretary of Legation, who had brought him his final inftructions.

"A moft alarming defertion prevails among thofe Dutch troops who are on their march to join the Army of the Sambre and Meufe. The number of the deferters amounts already to 800 men.

"Our trade is losing every day more and more, as the Englifh block-up our ports, and foreign merchants fear to remit goods to this country.

"In the courfe of laft week 700 workmen were difcharged from the dock-yards at Amfterdam, and 400 from thofe at Rotterdam.

"A great number of cotton-manufactures at Amfterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have been obliged to difcontinue their works for want of cotton."

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LONDON, Oct. 14 to 18.

Lord Malmefbury, with his fuite, left town on Saturday noon, and fhot that night at the Earl of Darnley's feat, near Rochefter diftant only thirty miles from London. This is but flow progrefs for the Ambaffador of Peace! It is fome confolation, however to know that he has actually fet out.

A whole week has elapfed without our receiving a printed newfpaper from France,—and it is peculiarly underftood that the French Government has ftopped the intercourfe. Whether this is done to prevent our hearing any account of the miffortunes which they apprehend on the Rhine; or to keep from the knowledge of the French, as communication is reciprocal, the preparations for our embaffy, we know not, but in either cafe it argues ill to the fuccefs of the negociation.

For fifteen years nothing to prevent the communication to be open, they will hardly fuffer Lord Malmefbury to remain in France; fince a degree of intercourfe muft take place while he refides at our accredited Minifter in Paris. We have no doubt but that Mr. Pitt will furnifh them with a fpeedy pretence for fending him back, *re infectâ*.

Three hundred barrels are at *Calais*, addreffed to the *wafte of his befiefs*, *unavoidably follows his head*. *This not being deemed fufficient to cancel the refentment, and the magiftrate, at the fame time taking into confideration the man's family, mitigated the penalty to ten pounds.*

November 30.

The Governor of Penfylvania has iffued his proclamation, declaring the following perfons electors of Prefident and Vice Prefident.

Thomas McKean, Jacob Morgan, James Boyd, Peter Muhlenberg, Joseph Heifter, William McClay, James Hamm, John Whitehill, William Jones, Abraham Smith, John Piper, John Smilie, William Brown, Robert Coleman, and Samuel Miles.

Algiers, and capture of American veffels.

Captain Cowper brings the melancholy intelligence that the Algerine treaty has not been fully complied with in confequence of which, the ships of the Corfairs are again provided either with money or Letters of Grace by LOUIS XVIII, and that if unexpectedly feals fhould be put on their papers, the original documents would be found. The two Members he alluded to belong all to the new third. On the other hand, fuch Journals as are attached to the new third, affure us, that the Deputies of the Algerines have left Paris (*in Spain*, as he is now called) at the head of them have plotted a plan, tending to caufe the fon of the late *Egalite* to be appointed *Provincial Dictator*. However this may be, it is certain that the Jacobins by no means defpair of regaining their former preponderance by means of new commotions, and that all good citizens fear there may fucceed, through the weakneſs which Government fhows in all matters which concern them.

Accounts from *Britanny*, received by the way of Jerfey, ftate, that General HOCHE, having defeated, which has already been drawn from fereral banking houfes.

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NORFOLK, Nov. 19.

The Embargo continued on all Britifh veffels: the Spanifh fubjects have been called on to give in a lift of the Britifh property in their poffeffion, and orders given that it fhould remain in their hands till they received further inftructions. The debts due to the Britifh merchants refiding in Spain are embargoed, and themfelves ordered to pay what they were owing to that country. Thefe fteps were fuppofed to have taken place in conſequence of the embargo laid on Spanifh bottoms in England at the time of the failing of the Spanifh fleet which conveyed admiral Richery from Cadiz. The general opinion both of Spanifh and Britifh fubjects is, that war between the two countries is inevitable, as alfo between Portugal and and Spain: as 20,000 Spanifh troops had marched to the frontiers.—The officers of the Britifh government were preparing to leave the country.

NEWYORK, Nov. 22.

On Sunday forenoon, feveral coals of fire, wrapped in an old paper, which fome combuftibles, were thrown into the cellar of Mr. Paſcal N. Smith—it made a confiderable fmoke, but was difcovered in time to prevent any ſerious conſequence.

On Monday forenoon, a violente but was attempted to be fet fire to the roof of the Reformed Dutch Dr. Lydius' church. Mr. *Dr. Peſcher* and his *retiring, found a coal enwrapped in a piece of oiled linen cloth, in his cellar—part to the fore, and part on a box. A place was burnt to a ſmall extent, but the fire had gone out. Had the fire prevented half an inch further, it would have reached a quantity of paper and nothing could have ſaved the houſe. The cellar had in it a quantity of gre.*

The malatto boy was afterwards ſeen to paſs the houſe and lock into the cellar. The watch called to him to ſtop, he ran off, and could not be overtaken.

Thoſe daring attempts demand great vigilance, or we may ſhare the fate of Charleſton.

November 26.

By intelligence this day from France via Philadelphia, it appears that Moreau has defeated the Auſtrians, with a heavy loſs. This is a balance, or more for the advantage gained by the Auſtrians near Munich. The archduke has detached a body of 15,000 troops to meet Moreau in front: This is precisely what we expected, and if Moreau ſhould be again defeated, the remainder of their army will be in a perilous ſituation. Should they defeat the French, the latter muſt ſoon be driven over the Rhine.

PUBLIC OFFICE SOUTH-STREET.

BEFORE T. ROBINSON, *Eſq.*

Yeſterday a man, of the name of Dowling, was committed by the magiſtrate for wearing hair powder without having taken out a certificate. The man being a hair dreſſer, urged in his defence, that in dreſſing gentlemen, it was cuſtomary for him to clean his hands from the pomatum by rubbing them to his hair, and that the powder, which he uſed in the courſe of his buſineſs, unavoidably follows his head. This not being deemed ſufficient to cancel the information, and the magiſtrate, at the ſame time taking into conſideration the man's family, mitigated the penalty to ten pounds.

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BOSTON, November 29.

LETTERS from LONDON

Which mention the Negociation about to take place between *England* and *France*, do not ſpeak with confidence of its reſtoring PEACE. Some think it will not effect any thing of conſequence, others imagine it may produce a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities for the Winter.

One letter of October 8, which mentions the probability of a Spaniſh and Engliſh war, obſerves, "It is even ſaid, that Orders are iſſued for detaining all Neutral veſſels bound to Spaniſh ports from whatever quarter they may enjoy the advantage from the war which her ſtubborn pride have led her to expect."

Extract of a private letter from London.

The Admiralty has iſſued an order, for enquiring into the conduct of Capt. PIGOT, who fo wantonly inſulted a Spaniſh Capt. JOYCE; and if the facts are proved as related to them by their own Miniſter, Mr. LISTON, they are determined to make an example of Capt. PIGOT.

The Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, were prorogued on Saturday laſt, to the 1ſt Wednesday in January. The queſtion in

POETRY.

From the Gazette of the United States.

TO DELLA CRUSCA.

"BLEST as the genius of the god of day"
Escap'd the swelling surges roar,
Receive a grateful tribute lay,
That hails thee welcome to our shores.

O Britain's isle, subdued by love,
Thy magic muse in moving verse
Confest thy pangs; whilst every grove
Was taught to Matilda's to rehearse.

Resume once more thy "golden quill"
A noble theme demands thy song,
Quickle our hero's virtues tell;
To WASHINGTON thy Praises belong.

If aught can more illume his fame,
Which fears above the eagle's wings,
Or nations more admire his name,
It is that Della Crusca sings.
Sing the great chief, who to his fields withdraws—
Oh! sing whilst worlds shall listen with applause!
LAURA.

SPORTING.

From a late English Paper.

From the novelty of a cricket match announced to be played on Tuesday by 11 Greenwich pensioners with one leg, against 11 with one arm, for 1000 guineas, at the new cricket ground, Montpellier-gardens, Walworth, an immense concourse of people assembled.—About nine o'clock the men arrived in three Greenwich stages; about twelve the wickets were pitched, and the match commenced. Those with but one leg had the first innings, which got 41 runs. About three o'clock while those with but one arm were having their innings, a scene of riot and confusion took place, owing to the pressure of the populace to gain admittance to the ground; the gates were forced open, and several parts of the fencing were broke down, and a great number of persons having got upon the roof of a shed, the roof broke in, and several persons falling among the horses, are much bruised: about six the game were taken out, which finished with one arm got 42 was renewed, and those with one arm got 42 runs during their innings: The one legs commenced their second innings, and six were bowled out after they got 60 runs, so that they left off 111 more than those with one arm.

The match and the men with one leg beat the one arms by 109 innings. After the match was played out, and the men with one leg beat the one arms by 109 innings. After the match was finished, the six one legged men ran a forcep-stakes of 100 yards distance for 12 guineas, and the three first had prizes.

The above match was made between Mr Goldham and Mr. Boult. Mr. Goldham was the winner.

LONDON, September 24.

Destruction of the Amphion Frigate.

A dreadful event happened on Thursday evening to the Amphion of 32 guns, Captain J. Pellew, in Plymouth harbour. By some accident, not yet known, the ship blew up and the greater part of the crew perished.

Saturday morning thirty of the unfortunate sufferers on board the Amphion frigate were buried in the Royal Hospital burial ground at Plymouth, in one large grave from East to West: it was a piteous and melancholy sight! The bodies that were owned were buried by their friends.

The Amphion arrived at Plymouth from the North Sea on Monday night last, and the day following went into Hamoaze to refit. Wednesday the wet dock being fide the sheer hulk, and got out a defensive bowsprit; and on Thursday morning a new one was fixed in its stead: in this, together with over-hawling the rigging, &c. the officers and crew had been employed great part of the day; and such were the expressions often heard to the ship-keeping, that it does not appear that more than 18 of the sailors went ashore on thirty-The Captain, his First Lieutenant, and Captain Swaffield, of the Owersfell, of 64 guns, now in this harbour, had dined together on board the Amphion: and whilst at table, at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the Captain was alarmed by a sudden shock, which his apprehension led him to fear was occasioned by gun powder, and that moment communicating his fears to those at table, requested them with much earnestness instantly to follow him, and he forced himself through the Amphion's quarter gallery to get below the water, or reach the hulk, the Lieutenant following close at his heels; but before they were clear of the ship, the first magazine blew up, and they precipitately tumbled themselves on the deck of the hulk; but how they got there, seems yet to be accounted for. Capt. Swaffield, and the others, were not so fortunate: they have never been heard of since! It is generally supposed that they were drowned, and are now in the cabin, as it is ascertained that the after part of the ship may be entered from the fire not having reached the after magazine, before the ship sunk. The explosion was dreadful indeed; and the melancholy effects that succeeded, are such as to beggar all description. Every part of the ship, fore and after, with masts, yards, &c. &c. were blown to atoms, and hurled to a great height in one instant; a fact almost incredible, that was on the forecastle at the time of the explosion, is now on the quarter deck. All the persons that were taken up on the water, and parts of the wreck, alive, were blown from the after part of the ship, and were upon deck at the time of the explosion; there may amount to between 20 and 30 men and women. But all that were below the deck, went down in the ship, besides the crew, a great number of people belonging to Dock, such as wives of the sailors, women of the town, bumboat people, and visitors, were on board; among the latter description, was a very respectable trades woman, and her daughter all below when the funk.

The exact number of lives lost on this melancholy occasion, cannot yet be ascertained, but it is supposed to be from 200 to 250 people. The bodies of those that were picked up dead, presented a spectacle too shocking for description: they were immediately sewn up in hammocks, and conveyed to a burying ground. Many were found on board the sheer hulk in a very mangled state, and so great was the force of the explosion, that four of the 12 pound guns were blown from the Amphion, and fell on the hulk's deck. The Captain and Lieutenant are slightly wounded. It never can be known by what means the accident happened, as the person who was the cause of it, together with all those that were near him were in one instant blown to atoms. The remains of the ship are entirely under water, the only thing visible is the stump of her mizen-mast. The sheer hulk is loaded off fore, and the necessary preparations are making to weigh the wreck, as it lies quite in the channel way, ahead of the dockyard. It is a singularity remarkable, that the sheer hulk, to which the Amphion was lashed, has not received the smallest injury, nor any person that was on board her, notwithstanding the guns, shot splinters, &c. fell so thick on board and a-bout her.

Samuel Clark, Jun.

HAS just received, in addition to his former assortment, Wellindia Rum, French Brandy, Geneva, &c. Alum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Raisins, Poland Starch, German Steel, Swedes Iron, in bars suitable for sleigh shoes or Chaise tyre—Salt, English and American Glue—English and American made Iron Shovels, Brass Kettles, Warning Pans, Pewter Dishes, Plates, & Basons, Powder and Shot—a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass—Pipes and Sleigh-bells——Also, home made Earthen Ware, such as Milk pans, large Pail Pots for Cream, middling fine, do. for Baking—Also, Flat Irons.

Nov. 30 1796

Jonathan Judd, Jun.

HAS just received a supply of

GOODS,

Among which are Broadcloths, Coatings, Forecloths, Elasticks, fancy and plain Cassimers, Swandown, Velvets, Bairze, Moreens, Ribbons, Dimities, Muslin-ets, Cambrics, Chintzes, Copperplate Furniture, Shawls, Lawns, Muslins, Irish Linens, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton, Silk and Worsted Stockings, Mens, Satins, Changable Lutestrings, Habit Gloves per doz. &c.

——Also, Nails of all kinds, Brads, 5 by 6 and 6 by 7 Window Glass——various kinds of Paints, Linseed Oil——Looking Glasses of several sizes, Sweeds and Russia Iron, Steel, a few Brass Kettles, Flaxseed, Sweet Lead, Shot, Powder, Glass and Crockery Ware, English Corn Fans, Tea, Pepper, Pimento, Raisins, Rice, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Wellindia and Newengland Rum, French Brandy, Wines, Molasses, Pupple, Salt, &c. &c.——All of which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Bees Wax, Red Clover-seed, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Hogshead and Barrel Staves, Heading and Hoops, &c. &c.

Southampton, Nov. 26 1796

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received a large and general Assortment of *Merchant*, among which are most kinds of painted Articles such as Steers' Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

ALSO

Painters' Colours of all sorts, such as White and Red Lead, Stone and patent Yellow, &c.——Gold Leaf——best ground Camwood.

He has also for Sale, a few French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.

Lisbon Wine by the quarter Cask.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received a fresh assortment of

GOODS—

viz. Broad Cloths, Cassimets, Swandowns, Baizes, Flannels, Coatings, Cotton Stockings, Crapes, Wilberees, &c. &c.

Also, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Silks, Satties & Ribbons, Bombasi for trimmings of Cloaks——a great assortment of Ladies & Gentlemen's Silk & Leather Gloves, Morocco & Calf Shoes & Slippers & Shoes with a great variety of Articles suitable for all Seasons.

Northampton, Nov. 19, 1796.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends that he has just received a very handsome supply of Winter

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Elasticks, Wastcoating Swandowns of the newest fashions——Worsted Stockings, Baizes, and almost every other article suitable for the season; every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Nov. 9, 1796.

White and Burr,

ONCE more respectfully inform their Customers, they have Received Via. New-York, a fresh supply of European & India

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which may serve for warming, adorning and humiliating the mind, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms to the purchaser.

Also, on Commission, an additional supply of useful and Entertaining BOOKS, Containing about 400 Different Volumes which will be offered at the New-York Prices. While we Impress our customers for a continuance of their favours——we give thanks for our unrefreshed thanks for their past, with the invitation to all those who have open accounts of more than one years Standing, to settle the same by payment or note.

Williamsburgh, October 21, 1796.

STRAYED from the meadow in this town, a year-old Bull CALF, red lined, if marked, is marked with a slit the upper side of their ear.—Whoever has taken up said Calf, and will give information where he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded——by

JONATHAN STRONG, Jun.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1796.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 7th inst. a light dunn HEIFER, one year old last spring, marked with a hole in the left ear. Whoever will give information where said heifer may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ELIJAH NASH.

Hatfield, Nov. 28, 1796.

STRAYED from a drove about the 25th of October last, in Hatfield or Hadley, a two year old STEER, white and brindle, principally white, one of his eyes rather smaller than the other. Whoever has taken up said Steer, and will give information to the subscriber where he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded.

EBENEZER PARSONS.

Goshen, Nov. 25, 1796.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a red roan HORSE, four years old last spring, natural trotter, fifteen hands high, shod all round. Whoever will return said horse to his owner, or give information where he may be found, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

CHESTER BARDWELL.

Shelburne, Nov. 30, 1796.

STRAYED from the subscriber, sometime since, a red STEER, two years old, marked with a swallow tail and a ballpenny in the right ear. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be had, shall be well rewarded.——TAKEN UP, on the 18th inst. a red and white yearling HEIFER, marked with a ball crop and a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

ELI EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 30. 1796.

Strayed from the Subscriber

about the first part of September last, a red STEER, marked with a half crop the under side of the right ear, two years old past——Whoever has taken up said Steer, and will give information where the creature may be had, shall be well rewarded.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 21 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber

a three year old MARE, about fourteen hands high, a natural Trotter, of a bright forrel with a white stripe in the face one white hind foot, with a little white on one fore foot——Whoever has a right to prove property, pay trouble & charges and take away said Mare. BENJAMIN HEALEY.

Chesterfield, Nov. 5. 1796

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a dark red COW, with no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OLIVER SPRAGUE.

Easthampton, Nov. 28 1796

TAKEN up in the common field in Northampton a two year old STEER marked with half crop and a slit in each ear——also, a two year old HEIFER, no artificial mark——both of which are red——The owners or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DANIEL STRONG.

Northampton, Nov. 19. 1796

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, June the 1st, five SHEEP, all having an artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS COCHRAN.

Blanford, November 16, 1796

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the four last parts of the 1st of a red STEER, two year old past, a little white on his forehead and on his tail, old past, a little white on his forehead and on his tail, artificially marked The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

NATHANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 28. 1796

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, the 4th of September last a brindle HEIFER, a year old past, without any artificial mark; the owner may have her by proving property and paying charges. SAMUEL COLEMAN,

Hatfield, November 9, 1796

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, on 2nd June, a brindle Heifer calf, with a crop on her near ear, and a slit the under side the same, and a slit under side the off ear.——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARTIN KELLOGG.

Amherst, November 7, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, some time in August last, an old SHEEP and one LAMB——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay toll, and take them away.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 15. 1796.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber last May, a STEER about two years old, an arti-ficial mark, his colour a pole red; the owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENEZER WRIGHT.

Northampton, Oct. 21. 1796.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 29th inst. a dark brown yearling STEER. The owner may have him by proving property and paying charges.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamsburgh, October 31, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber the 5th of November last, a dark bay MARE, with a white face——near fore foot and both hind feet white——fled before——The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

ABIJAH WAIT.

Northampton, Nov.—1796.

Just Published, and for sale at this Office,
(PRICE——TWO DOLLARS.)

DISSERTATIONS
ON THE
PROPHECIES,

WHICH HAVE REMARKABLY BEEN FULFILLED, AND AT THIS TIME ARE FULFILLING IN THE WORLD.

By THOMAS NEWTON, D. D.
LATE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

N. B. SUBSCRIBERS for the above work, are requested to call for their Books.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands, lying in Montague, that their lands are taxed in a State, town and minister tax, for the year 1795, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	Dol.	Cents.
Heirs of Ezeris Shaw, Esq.	1600	2	12
David Dickinson,	8	0	69
Land lately owned by Benjamin Wainey,	20	0	17
Daniel Smith's heirs,	17	0	49
Jonathan and Jesse Rider,	200	1	32
Lot No. 24 in the 5th division laid out to Wm. Allis	300	0	45
Nicols	50	0	8
Levi Newton,	1	0	15
Lands laid out to Ezekiel Smith on Sawmill river, near Sawyer's mill place,	60	0	42

Taxes duly assessed as aforesaid, are unpaid, are hereby notified that so much of said land as will be sold at public vendue, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Ruggles in said Montague, on will discharge said taxes with interesting charges.

MARTIN GUNN, Collector.

Montague, Nov. 21, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM EDWARDS, by book or note, are requested to make payment immediately——Those who neglect this notice, may expect to have their notes and accounts lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect by the 15th of December next.

Northampton, Nov. 26. 1796.

To be Sold, on advantageous terms to the purchaser, a good building LOT, convenient for a tradesman, lying near the centre of Northampton, containing about seven rods in front. Enquire of

SILAS STRONG.

Northampton, Nov. 28. 1796

All Persons indebted to the subscriber, either by book or note, are requested to make speedy payment, without further Notice.

FREBUN MAYHEW.

Goshen, Nov. 1. 1796

To be sold at Public Vendue,

UNDER a License from the Court of Common Pleas, then at Northampton, on the Monday next following the second Tuesday of November, the Real Estate of which Lt. Ebenezer Seized——Consisting of a small homestead, with a House, Barn, &c. Standing on the same, Lying in Hadley.

The Sale will be at Mr. Elisha Cook's Tavern in said Hadley, on Thursday the Eighth Day of December next, at one of the Clock, P. M.

JOSIAH NASH, Administrator.

Hadley, Nov. 15th, 1796

The Publick are hereby informed, that the subscribers have this day entered into a partnership for the purpole of purchasing and exercising trade, under the firm of WILLIAM EDWARDS and Company, and will always give the highest price for oak, hickock & ash split hoop-staves delivered at their mill near Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards*'——and they individually request all persons who have engaged them hark to deliver it at their mill, if convenient, as it will facilitate them the trouble of transporting it——they have a person constantly attending at the mill, will receive and receipt for the hoops——where to receive, shall be answered by either of the compa-

THOMAS BRIDGMAN,
AARON RICE,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, November 2d. 1796.

Wm. Gove, Jun. & Co.

HAVE just received a large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of for small kinds of produce——Cash or approved credit.

N. B. Cash given for SHIPPING FURRS and BEES-WAX, and part Cash for PORK.

Worthington, November 23, 1796.

Fresh Goods.

JUST received by the subscriber, and are now selling, on terms as low as ever, or as low as the lowest——Such as Broad Cloths, Lambskins, Baizes, Serge, Blankets, Cassimeres, Flannels, Raizes, clouded, striped and spotted Elasticks, Forecloths, Swandowns, Fancy Cord, Linsey, Wildbores, India Cottons, Sanins, plain, striped and craped Gauze, an elegant assortment of Cambrick and Jackonet Muslins, Satin and Lace Ribbons, which with others too numerous to mention and those before on hand, make a handsome country assortment.

Likewise, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Rice——Nutmegs and other Spices——Powder and Shot——Crockery and Glass Ware, Rasins, Iron, Steel——Cordery and Glass Ware, Rasins, Iron, &c.——He daily expects, genuine French Brandy, Segars, Steel, Salt Salmon, with a large assortment of Glass Ware of the finest kind.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his former customers——Those indebted more than a year are informed that his patience is not to be imposed on by their neglect or indifference——Those who will not be instructed must be corrected.

JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. Cashmany price given for Pork, Butter, Cheese, and most kinds of country produce.

Hadley, Nov. 21, 1796.

CASH GIVEN FOR RAGS AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1796. [—No. 537.—]

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.
MONDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1796.

AUTHENTIC.

Translation of a note from the Minister of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Legation of Philadelphia.

(Concluded from our last.)

BY the 23d art. of the treaty of Versailles the U. States have the liberty of freely carrying on commerce with the enemies of France. The 24th art. of the treaty with Holland, the 12th art. of the treaty with Sweden and the 13th art. of the treaty with Prussia, contain the same stipulation. This last article gives even more extensive rights to the United States, by permitting them to carry to the enemies of this power all the articles enumerated, in the list of such as are contraband. But by the 18th art. of the treaty of London, the articles for arming and equipping of vessels, declared contraband of war. The government of the U. States has therefore by this stipulation, granted to the English a right which they had refused, in consequence of the modern public law, to other nations with whom they have treaties, that of seizing on board their vessels, articles purchased for the construction and equipment of vessels. The English then, according to that, enjoy the exclusive commerce of articles proper for the construction of vessels, yet prior to the treaty concluded between John Jay and Lord Grenville, the U. States had the right of carrying on commerce with every power: the partiality of the American government in favor of England, has therefore been such that one of the interests of France has also those of other states have been sacrificed to her.

In vain will it be objected that France, having the right by her treaty of 1778, to enjoy all the advantages in commerce and navigation, which the U. States have granted to England, is not injured by the stipulations of the treaty of 1794, relative to contraband of war, as they become common to her. But the right granted to her by the second article of the treaty of 1778, does not at all extend to the allies whom the friends of her arms, and the just resentment, inspired by the ambition of England, have definitively given and still give to her in Europe. These dispositions change during the course of the war, the situation of the United States, towards England and the belligerent powers allied to France; the interest of these powers is common to France; and from the moment that is injured, France is injured also.

After having assured to the English the carriage of naval stores, the Federal Government willed to assure to them that of provisions and wood, to be fitted to have commerce only with England.—This is stipulated by the 18th article, that the American vessels shall be good prize, may be seized under the frivolous pretext, that it is extremely difficult to define the cases wherein provisions, and other articles which are generally excepted, could be classed in the list of contraband of war; those stipulations in article 17, that the American vessels may be searched upon the single suspicion, either that they have merchandize belonging to the enemy, or that they carry contraband of war. The United States in their treaty with France, have made stipulations entirely opposite to those last cited: whilst her vessels of war are bound to respect the American flag going to English possessions, the English drag into their ports American vessels going to the ports of France subject to the same destination as her adversary; and often condemn them on account of the name alone of their owners. By which means, all the commercial relations between the United States and France, are entirely suspended. What American will venture to send vessels into French ports? What commerce will he venture to undertake with the French possessions, when he will transfer their ships, cause in going to, or returning from them, run the greatest hazard? Would he not rather prefer trafficking with a country, to which his vessels might go without being exposed to other risks than those of the sea? Would he not prefer Great-Britain to France, for his speculations? In virtue of the treaty of London, and by the councils of things would not the commerce of the United States part entirely to England, during the present war?

After having confented to such conditions, the American government cannot pretend to impartiality; it cannot say that it has maintained an equal neutrality between France and England, since it has granted to Great-Britain advantages denied to France. But every one of these advantages granted to England, was a real wrong to the Republic; and it it is not maintained, without hesitation, by all principles, that a govern ment may consider itself as neutral, in granting to a belligerent power advantages which it refuses to another, it is clear that the government of the United States, after having made its treaty with Great-Britain, ceased to be neutral, when it granted itself to the participation by France, in all the favors granted to the English.

In the circular, the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary again declares, that the Executive Directory has just ordered the vessels of war and privateers of the Republic, to treat American vessels in the same manner, as they suffer the English to treat them.

We are the terms of London are of the question, the executive Directory now takes, would not be less conformable to justice. The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary has developed to the Secretary of State, in his note of the 6 Brumaire last, principles which leave no doubt in this respect and which the answer of the Secretary of State is far from destroying. (No. 5) But the stipulations of treaties now come to the support of general principles. The Republic calls for the execution of the second article of the treaty of 1778, which says that France and the United States mutually engage not to grant any particular favour, as to navigation or commerce, which shall not immediately become common to the other party. The government of the United States having by the Treaty of London, sacrificed to England the freedom of their flag, the property of the enemies of England, and naval stores; France, by her treaty, is authorised to claim the same advantage, to make use of it, and the United States have no right to complain.

Certainly it would have been more conformable to the designs of France, to her principles, to see the American flag floating without interruption upon the seas, to see the commerce of the United States continue to enjoy that Liberty, that freedom, which should be the consequence of neutrality: but in order to that it was necessary that the American government should know how to maintain that neutrality; it was necessary that it preserved its force from violation by Great-Britain; and if now the execution of the measures which the Directory is obliged to adopt, give rise to complaints in the United States it is not against France they should be directed, but against those who by dispositions contrary to the interests of their country, have brought the French government to use the retorting arms granted to the English.

When after having suffered to be violated the treaties which unite it to France, the government of the United States has obliged itself with England, and has rendered its neutrality as useful to that power as it is now injurious to its ancient ally: could the Republic be silent? her outraged generosity, her wounded honour prevented her; her silence were weakness; and strong in her principles as in her proceedings, she should demand her unalienable rights, and forgotten rights.

Thus therefore, as it results from the flatement which the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary has just given.

1st. That the 17th article of the treaty of 1778 has been violated; that in contempt of this article the American tribunals have been permitted to take cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ships of war and privateers, under pretext of original armament or augmentation of armament in the United States, or of capture within the jurisdictional line of the United States;

2. That the said article 17 has been equally violated by the admission of English vessels in the ports of the United States, which had made prizes on Frenchmen, and by the admission of their prizes;

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary, in the name, and by the orders of the Executive Directory, protests against the violation of the 17th art. above cited, in contempt of which the American tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ships of war, or privateers, under pretext of original armament, or augmentation of armament in the United States, or of capture within the jurisdictional line; claims the delivery of all prizes and the repeal of all other judicial acts executed on those prizes; and protests, moreover, against all opposition to the sale of the said prizes.

Further, the undersigned minister plenipotentiary protests against the violation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, in contempt of which English vessels, which had made prize on French vessels, have been admitted into the ports of the United States; and declares that the Executive Directory cannot regard as a just confruction of the treaty, the distinction which Mr. Randolph Secretary of State has established in his letter of 29th May, 1793, in which he admits only the exclusion of the English vessels which bring in their prizes, and wishes to except from the prohibitory measure, the vessels which after having made prizes, enter the ports of the United States.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary moreover declares, that the Executive Directory regard the treaty of commerce concluded with G. Britain as a violation of the treaty of alliance with France in 1778, and equivalent to a treaty of alliance with Great-Britain, and that justify offended at the conduct which the American Government has held in this cafe, they have given him orders to suspend from this moment his ministerial functions with the Federal Government.

The same cause which for a long time prevented the Executive Directory from allowing their just refentment to break forth, has also tempered its effects. Neither hatred nor the desire of vengeance, rashly succeed to friendship in the heart of a French man; the name of America still excites fecret emotions in it, notwithstanding the conduct of its government; and the Executive Directory will not to break with a people whom they love to falute with the appellation of friend.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary therefore announces that the Government of the United States, and the American people are not to regard the suspension of his functions as the decisions covered with noble tears! O you who have so often flown to death & to victory with French soldiers! You who know those generous sentiments which diffinguished the true warrior! Whose hearts have always vibrated with those of your companions in arms! Confult them to day to know what they experience; recollect at the same time that the ungenuinous fools with liveliness refent an affront, they also know how to forgive one. Let your government return to itself, and you will find in Frenchmen faithful friends and generous allies.

Done at Philadelphia, the 25 o Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic one and indivisible (15th Nov. 1796, O. S.)

P. A. ADET.

Notes in support of the foregoing.

(No. 1) Vide Letter from GENNET to JEFFERSON of 22d June '93, meffage from the PRESIDENT, page 13 of the original French.

(No. 2) Extract of the PRESIDENT's speech to the House of Representatives, 31 Dec. '95.

"AS Soon as the war in Europe had embraced thofe powers with whom the United States have the moft extenfive relations, there was reafon to apprehend that an extenfive intercourfe with them might be interrupted, and our difpofition for peace drawn into queftion, by the forbearance too often entertained by belligerent Nations. It was deemed therefore to be my duty, to admonifh our Citizens of the confequences of a contraband trade, and to hoftile rifk to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the exifting laws of thofe things, an eafier admiffion of our right to the immunities belonging to our fituation. Under thefe impreffions the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was iffued.

In this paffage of affairs, both new and delicate, I refolved to adopt general rules, which fhould conform to the treaties, and affect the privileges of the U. S. Thefe were conformed into a law, which will be communicated to you. Sirs! I have not thought myfelf at liberty to forbid the fale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France to be brought into our ports. I have not refolved to caufe them to be reftored when they were taken within the jurifdiction of our territory, or by veffels commiffioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the U. S.

It refts with the wifdom of Congrefs to correct, improve, or enforce this plan of protection; and it will probably be found expedient to extend the legal code, and the jurifdiction of the Courts of the U. S. to many cafes, which, not dependent on principles already recognifed, demand fome further provifions.

Where individuals fhall within the U. S. array themfelves in hoftility againft any of the powers at war, or enter upon military expeditions or enterprifes within the jurifdiction of the U. S. or ufurp and exercife judicial authority within the U. S. or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indiffinctly marked, or are inadequate, thefe offences cannot receive too early and clofe an attention, and require prompt and decifive remedies.

Whatever other remedies may be, they will be well adminiftered by the Judiciary, who poffefs a long eftablifhed courfe of inveftigation, effectual proceffs, and officers in the habit of executing it."

(No. 3.) The Underfigned, having complained to the S. of State that the Attorney of the U. S. had caufed the Grand Jury to inveftigate his conduct refpecting the arrefted without an affidavit or other authentic teftimony; on the 11th Aug. '95 the S. of State fent him an anfwer which Mr. TROUP had addreffed to him in the abfence of Mr. Harrifon, Dift. Attor. of N. York; in which is this paffage——"As to the fact againft the privateer, it was communicated by Mr. Harrifon as attorney for the Diftrict, none an official defolatore to him, by the Spanifh Conful, of the evidence which led him to fuppofe the privateer had been fitted out and armed within the U. S. Mr. Harrifon upon receiving this difclofure felt himfelf called upon by conffderations which, as a public officer he could not refift, to proceed againft the privateer under the 3d fection of the act of Congrefs entitled, An act in addition to the act for the punifhment of certain crimes againft the U. S. paffed 5th June 1794. This fection vefts a forfeiture of the privateer, one half to the ufe of any perfon who fhall give information of the offence, the other half to the ufe of the U. S. No perfon having appeared in quality of informer, to inftitute the fuit, Mr. HARRISON, according to the courfe of the common law, filed an information in behalf of the U. S. fofely, againft the privateer, as you will perceive by the copy of the information already tranfmitted to you. No law of the U. S. and no law or ufage of this State required the information to be founded upon any previous affidavit, or evidence of the truth of the matters alledged in it. The filing of an information is an act entirely in the diferetion of the officer entrufted by law with the power; and if he fhould abufe his power, he ftands upon the footing of all public officers who are guilty of malfeafance in office. In the preffent inftance, Mr HARRISON has acted from the beft of his judgement upon the duty of his office, after officially obtaining information from a public officer, who conceived himfelf likewife bound by a fenfe of duty to communicate the information."

When the underfigned renewed the charge on the 24th Sept. '95 to the S. of State, and ftill complained that an affidavit was not required to cauſe a privateer to be arrefted, he expreffed himfelf in the following manner.

"But I again renew the aſſertion that an affidavit is not neceſſary for ordering the arreſt of a veſſel."

What is the law, what is the uſage, which eſtabliſhes the profecution for reparation of an offence, before it be aſcertained that it has been committed; and what certainty then had the Attorney? His opinion? Upon what is it founded?

the complaint of the Spanish agent, has it their rant not a single affidavit.

Now, sir, upon mere suspicions which the enemies of French privateers are to be subjected to seizure! Such a measure tends to nothing less than to paralize the 17th art. of our treaty.

The S. of State, in reply, sent to the underwritten the copy of a letter from Mr. HARRISON, signed the copy of a letter from Mr. HARRISON, signed of the 31 Oct. 95. to which is this remarkable paragraph—"In this whole business, however, I have not been affected from my own opinion, founded undoubtedly affected from my own opinion, founded undoubtedly affected from my own knowledge; and upon such evidence as came to my knowledge; and upon such evidence as came to my knowledge; and as in similar cases, I must necessarily, in the first instance, be unacquainted with the opinions first instance, be unacquainted with the opinions and convictions of others, I know of no other and convictions of others, I know of no other rule by which I can be guided, unless when I am by which I can be guided, unless when I am so happily with the directions of the chief Executive Magistrate."

The Secretary of State thus closes his letter of the 31st Oct. covering that of Mr. HARRISON.

"You will perceive that whatever may be the event of the suits pending in court, concerning her [the privateer] and her prize, the public officers, Mr. HARRISON is supported in his proceedings by the laws and usages of this country, upon such evidence and information as to the cause referred to were produced."

(No. 4.) In virtue of this law the tribunals were only authorised to decide on cases in which the neutrality of the U. S. shall have been compromitted. Yet these tribunals conceived they promitted. Yet these tribunals conceived they promitted. Yet these tribunals conceived they prom

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *November 17, 1796.*

RESOLVED, That on Matters and Things whatsoever, which were referred by the Legislature, at the last Session of the General Court to any particular day in this Session, be further referred to the next Session of the General Court, and to such day thereto, as was appointed therefor in this Session; and that all Executions that were ordered to be issued at the last Session to be filed until this day, be further filed until this Session, or to any particular day in this Session, of the General Court, and unto such day in the said next Session as was directed thereto in this Session; and that all Petitions which by the said last Session were directed to their courts against granting the Prayer of any Petition, at this Session, or to any particular day in this Session, have the same day or time assigned to them at this Session as was appointed therefor in the said last Session; and that all Recognizances of Bail, Witnesses, or others, be given for a further consideration of those matters, and a continuance to them as far forth as the continuance of the present Session will admit. And the Secretary is directed to publish this Resolve in the publick newspapers as soon as may be.

Sent up for concurrence,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS Speaker.

In Senate, November 17, 1796.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

November 17, 1796.—Approved.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

A true copy.

Attest—JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30.

It is remarkable with what precision the *line of education* in the United States, is marked in the resolution of members of Congress and of Electors of President in the United States. With scarcely an exception, the opposition to our government is in an *inverse ratio* to the information that pervades the mass of citizens. The more *general* is the education of the country, the *smaller* the force of opposition. The only exceptions to this remark are in districts where some influential character, by his former services, has obtained a great ascendancy amongst the people, and has headed the opposition.

This in Connecticut and in the best informed Counties of the other Eastern States, as Essex in Massachusetts, is strikingly illustrated. Hitherto, in all our large cities, opposition is strong, because the proportion of ignorant people is far greater in them, than in the country, especially in the Eastern States.

Thus wherever we leave the mass of New-England settlers in the western country, we find them attached to the government. In the Northern and Western districts of this State, we have a great society of Friends of Federal strength; and in the little colony of Yankees in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, Federalism can muster only 3 votes of 415.

Similar remarks apply to the rest of Pennsylvania. In the city and country, the weight of property and information is with the government, the numbers are with opposition. The real multitudes of people without information, and independence of mind collected in the city and vicinity, will account for this. In the middle and old settled counties, Berks, York, Chester and Lancaster, where the inhabitants are mostly natives, with a proportion of property and intelligence, government is all strength. In the Western counties, where the people are not, and have not had time to acquire the same education and habits, opposition will receive powerful aid.

These remarks perhaps apply with less force in Virginia as the principal men in that State, from peculiar causes, took a lead in opposition, and cannot be expected to throw off on the side of government, until these causes are removed.

But if the Republic of America should ever be destroyed, (which God forbid) it will fall a victim to faction. Ambitious men of all governments will more thoroughly corrupt, and the American army become the instrument of their purposes.

Should the Republic of America be overthrown, commerce will not be the principal cause. The commerce of France has been nearly ruined by, and supported in its greatest extent under, every one of the governments that have succeeded each other in that country. The commerce of Holland was annihilated by the French Republick, and has flourished under the Batavian government. The commerce of Genoa has been nearly ruined by, and supported in its greatest extent under, every one of the governments that have succeeded each other in that country. The commerce of Holland was annihilated by the French Republick, and has flourished under the Batavian government. The commerce of Genoa has been nearly ruined by, and supported in its greatest extent under, every one of the governments that have succeeded each other in that country.

Should the dominion of French ever rise to that pitch, they will establish a *fixt, or exclusive* trade not yet appeared since the year 1783.

The United States do not hold their independence at the mercy of the French nation. These agents delight to insult us with forgetfulness of this dependence, but the people of America despise them. We defied the mighty claims of Great Britain, and fought our way to Independence. We did not throw off one foreign yoke, to take another upon our necks. We will neither be slaves of Great Britain nor of France. We will be FREE AND INDEPENDENT AMERICANS.

Monarchial sway in the opinion of elected people have the prospect to wear a *tri-colored badge*, or bind the French flag over the American. No man of spirit, but despises the trick. No man that has a soul, animated by a spark of patriotism, supporters of this degrading servility to any nation. It is enough that we are Americans—that we have a country of our own—that we have property, rights and duties—independent of Europe, and all the intrigues, cabals, competitions and corruptions of her governments. Europe is all cursed with tyranny, ignorance and vicious habits. Our pride and our duty should be to hold ourselves detached from all the jarring interests, which for years to come, must keep Europe in perpetual agitation. That freedom and the dignity of man may gain ground in the ferment, is our most ardent desire; but never let our own *freedom* depend on the fate of a foreign contest.

Almost every arrival from Europe announces some new success of the French nation in abridging the commerce of Great Britain. The treaty with the king of Naples seems indeed to have had that object principally in view—The English can now enter scarcely a single port between Gibraltar and the Gulf of Venice. Corsica, and a small port in the Tuscan territory, are all the harbors the English have left in their possession, and the latter was seized by force, by way of retaliation for the seizure of Leghorn by the French.

The article from Malaga indicates that the Spanish court has yielded to the storm of France, and demands of all merchants on account of British property in their bands, probably with a view to confiscation.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean is in a perilous situation. The Spanish fleet which had passed the Straits, with the French Toulon fleet, will make a formidable display of more than 40 ships of the line—double to admiral Jervis's force.

The object of Richery's expedition to Newfoundland seems now explained. It was to excite a diversion of the British naval force, and render it difficult or impossible for the Mediterranean fleet to escape to reinforce admiral Jervis.

Admiral Castle, with 7 ships of the line, is now lying for Richery, when ships are wanted in the Mediterranean, to assist admiral Jervis.

Whether the United States of America, Spain and Holland will ultimately be a match for the British navy, time will determine. But what French Statesmen will be an overmatch for the heads of the British ministry, there is no reason to question.

ELECTORS

The State of Maryland chooses ten ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the United States. We are pleased that seven out of this number are firm Federalists.

BRITISH AMITY.

The subscriber sailed from Boston, 22d Feb last for Liverpool, and from thence for Philadelphia, in the ship Adventure of Kennebeck. Lt George's Bank, was brought to by the frigate Triumph 50 guns, Brit. commander, who kept her by us and sent a boat on board our pretended ship of the British Consul, but the officers saw them up and down: so then and damned the Americans, the Government, and those who gave the protections; cursed they had seven Americans on board, and otherwise treated us with the most offensive language. Three more reprisentatives heard differently from the last, who had been in Europe 15 months, condemned to die for numerous encorruption. but they joined to fear putting the sentence in execution. Finally, victory of such a life and deliverying of gaining our liberty, on the night of the 15th Oct. lying in Hummon Road, was plunged into the sea and swam 4 miles to the shore, where we were provided with cloaths and refreshment sufficient to carry us home.

CHARLES HALL.

Marshfield, Nov. 16, 1796.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A CLERGYMAN who distinctly been preaching among the Indians, being to consecrate a child unto God by baptism, observed to him, that he believed he was the means of rendering many a poor savage to Abraham's bosom. "If he did not like them better than I do," replied the other, "he would pull out his *scalps and let them go.*"

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 7th inst. a light dunn HEIFER, one year old last spring, marked with a hole in the left ear. Whoever will give information where said heifer may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ELIJAH NASH.

Hatfield, Nov. 28, 1796.

STRAYED from a drove about the 25th of October last, in Hatfield or Hadley, a two year old STEER, white and brindle, principally white, supposed his eyes rather smaller than the other. Whoever has taken up said Steer, and will give information to the subscriber where he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded.

EBENEZER PARSONS.

Goshen, Nov. 25, 1796.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a red mare HORSE, four years old last spring, natural tresser, fifteen hands high, shod all round. Whoever will return said horse to his owner, or give information where he may be found, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

CHESTER BARDWELL.

Shelburne, Nov. 12. 1796.

STRAYED from the subscriber, fourteen miles, a red STEER, two years old, marked with a swallow tail and a halfpenny in the right ear. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be had, shall be well rewarded.—TAKEN UP, on the 18th inst. a red and white yearling HEIFER, marked with a half crop and a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

EBEN EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 30. 1796.

Strayed from the Subscriber

about the first part of September last, a red STEER, marked with a half crop the under side of the right ear, two years old past—Whoever has taken up said Steer, and will give information thereof to the subscriber may be rewarded.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 21. 1796.

CASH GIVEN FOR RAGS AT THIS OFFICE.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their friends and customers, that they have imported from Europe in the ship Ann, and are now opening at their Store, a large and general assortment of

Hard Ware Goods.

The particulars being much too numerous for an advertisement, they can only say, they have all kinds Saddlers Ware, Carpenters, Joiners, Mafons, Shoemakers and Husbandry tools,—

Hangings, Hinges, Latches, Locks, Bolts, Knives and Razors, Shears and Scissars, Files and Rasps, Hasoles and Escutcheons, Shovels and Tongs, Tacks, Brads and Clouts, Screws, and Sad Irons, Brass Knobs and Skillets, Iron and Copper Teakettles, Brass Steelyards, English Corn and Waggon Boxes, Awls and Vices, Warming and Frying Pans,

Bell English Shovels, Crown Window Glass, 8b Ozes, Grinding Dishes, Mill and Crosscut Saws, Hoofemens Pallols, with Iron and Brass Belts, They sincerely thank such of their customers as have made them punctual payment; and informs those who have neglected it, that their accounts which are of one year standing, if not very speedily paid, will indiscriminately be sued in January Court.

Northampton, Dec. 18. 1796.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends that he has just received a very handsome supply of Winter

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Elafticks, Wafferetting Swanfdowns of the newest fashions—Worsted Stockings, Baizes, and almost every other article suitable for the season; every favour grate fully acknowledged.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received a fresh assortment of

GOODS—

viz. Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Swan Downs, Baizes, Flannels, Coatings, Cotton Sheetings, Crapes, Wild boires, &c. &c.

Also, Chintzes, Callicoes, Muslins, Muslinets, Dimities, Silks, Satins & Ribbons, Feminine fortifications of all kinds—a great assortment of Ladies & Gentlemen's Silk & Leather Gloves, Mens Cotton & Worsted Hosiery—to which a great variety of Articles is suitable for all Seasons.

Northampton, Nov. 21. 1796.

Jonathan Judd, Jun.

HAS just received a supply of

GOODS,

Among which are Broadcloths, Coatings, Forest cloths, Elastics, fancy and plain Cassimers, Sword dowlas, Valeria, Baizes, Marseon, Wildboires, Dimities, Muslinets, Callicoes, Chintzes, Copperplate Furniture, Shawls, Lawns, Muslins, Irish Linens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Silk Cotton, Silk and Worsted Stockings, Mens, Sattins, Changeable Lutestrings, Habit Gloves per doz. &c.

Also—Nails and all kinds, Brads, 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window Glass—various kinds of Paints, Linseed Oil—Looking Glasses of several sizes, Swords and Belts from Steel, a few Brass Kettles, Flatirons, Sheet Lead, Shot, Powder, Glass and Crockery Ware, English Corn Fans, Tea, Pepper, Pimento, Ratfins, Rice, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Wellingbee and Newengland Rum, French Brandy, White, Madeira, Pipolo, Salt, &c. &c.—And sells at a very small advance for Cash, or Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Best Wax, Red Clover seed, wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Hogshead and Barrel Staves, Heading and Hoops, &c. &c.

Southampton, Nov. 26. 1796

White and Burr,

ONCE more respectfully inform their Customers, they have Received via New-York, a fresh supply of European & India

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which may serve for wardrobe, adorning and embarrassing the mind, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms to the purchaser.

Also, on Commission, an additional supply of useful and Entertaining BOOKS, Containing about 400 Different Volumes which will be offered at the New-York Prices. While we Impower our customers for a continuance of their favours—we give them our unreserved thanks for their past, and in this invitation to all those who have open accounts of more than one years Standing, to settle the same by payment or note.

Jonathan Lyman,

HAS just received at his store in Chesterfield, a general assortment of EUROPEAN & WEST INDIA GOODS.

Chesterfield, 30th November 1796.

Wanted,

TWO full size New-Milch COWS, Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 7, 1796.

Just Published, and for sale at this Office,

(PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.)

DISSERTATIONS ON THE PROPHECIES,

WHICH HAVE REMARKABLY BEEN FULFILLED, AND AT THIS TIME ARE FULFILLING IN THE WORLD.

By THOMAS NEWTON, D. D.

LATE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

N. B. SUBSCRIBERS for the above work, are requested to call for their Books.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received a large and general Assortment of *Medicines*, among which are most kinds of patented Articles such as Stoers' Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Painters' Colours of all forts, such as White and red Lead, stone and patent Yellow, &c.—Gold Leaf—Small ground Cam-pond.

He has also for sale, best French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.

Lisbon Wine by the quarter Cask.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1796.

Wm. Gove, Jun. & Co.

HAVE just received a large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of for most kinds of produce—Cash or approved credit.

N. B. Cash given for SHIPPING FURRS and BEES WAX, and part Cash for PORK.

Westhampton, November 23. 1796

Samuel Clark, Jun.

HAS just received, in addition to his former assortment, Wellindia Rum, French Brandy, Oyster, do. Alum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Raisins, Poland Starch, German Steel, Sweden Iron, on hand suitable for 3 inch Bows or Cartridge Paper—Salts, English and American Glass—English and American made Iron Shovels, Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, Pewter Dishes, Plates, & Basons, Powder and Shot—a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware—6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass—Pipes and Sleigh bells—Also, bone made Tumbler Ware, such as Milk pans, in a Pail Full Crockery, smoking tubs, &c. for Baking—Also, Flat Irons.

Nov. 21. 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Precincts of lands, lying in Montague, that their lands are taxed 1 in a Rate, to be laid minister tax for the year 1795, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	Dol.	Cents.
Heirs of Francis Shaw, Esq.	3000	2	10
David Dickinson,	8	0	69
Land lately owned by Benjamin Whitney,	29	0	12
Daniel Smith's heirs,	17	0	17
Jonathan and Joshua Rider,	200	1	39
Land lay'd in the east division			
Held out to Wm. Alls	300	0	46
Nicolas Ely,	50	0	6
Lewis Newton,	1	0	15
Lands laid to Ez-kiel Smith on Sawmill river, near Sawyer's mill place,	60	0	10

Unless faid taxes are paid on or before the 2d Monday in January next, the whole of faid land will be exposed to public vendue, at the house in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Ruggles to faid Montague, as will discharge faid taxes with intervening charges.

MARTIN GUNN, Collector.

Montague, Nov. 21. 1796.

Take Notice.

TO BE SOLD, a Tenement in Conway, in the County of Hampshire, about one hundred rods north of the Meeting House, standing contiguous to and near the intersection of the two great Roads, which run North and South & East and West, through said town, with about two acres of good Meadow, which is likewise a good Stand for a convenient Black Smith's Shop, and a few Fan-Way and Tan House constantly supplied with plenty of water, from a never failing source, by means of aqueducts, is caught and latched, approved Workmen, and is in good order for entire of the occupation above alluded to, or any in these Parts. The House is large and convenient, and well finished, with two good Chambers, with water without being carried in, and is in addition to all the rest, very commodious for an Inn. Likewise a fine Orchard consisting of about four acres, half a mile distant. Also if the purchaser (if any appears) should chuse, he may be accommodated with five acres of pasturing not far distant—all upon very reasonable terms and an indisputable title given by

ASA FISHER.

Conway, Nov. 16. 1796.

TAKEN up, on the 21st Nov. inst. a black Mare, with a bay Colt,—the mare has a star in her forehead, one white hind foot, natural trotter. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH BARTLETT.

Southampton, Dec. 7. 1796.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber a two year old brindle STEER, with a white face. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take him away.

LUKE DAY.

Northampton, December 1. 1796.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

UNDER a License from the Court of Common Pleas, Holden at Northampton, on the second Monday preceding the second Tuesday of Nov. inst. all the Real Estate of which Lt. Eno Noth Died, Seized.—Consisting of a small homelot, with a House, Barn, &c. Standing on the same, Lying in Hadley.

Which will be at Mr. Elisha Cook's Tavern in said Hadley, on Monday the 19th Day of December Next, at two of the Clock, P. M.

JOSIAH NASH, Administrator

Hadley, Nov. 15th, 1796

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1796. [—No. 558.—]

Memoirs of WILLIAM STRAHAN, a late celebrated Printer.

MR. Strahan was born at Edinburgh in the year 1715. His father, who had a small appointment in the customs, gave him the education which every lad of decent rank then received in a country where the avenues of learning were easy, and open to men of the most moderate circumstances. After having gone through the education of a grammer school, he was put apprentice to a printer; and, when a very young man, removed to a wider sphere in that line of business, and went to follow his trade in London. Sober, diligent, and attentive, while his emoluments were for sometime very scanty, he contrived to live rather within than beyond his income; and though he married early, and without such a portion as prudence might have looked for in the establishment of a family, he continued to thrive, and to better his circumstances. This would often mention as an encouragement to early matrimony and used to say, that he never had a child into that family whose birth did not find some resource for to provide for the increase of his household. With sufficient vigour of mind, he had that happy flow of animal spirits, that is not easily discomposed by unpromising appearances. By him who can look with firmness upon difficulties, their conquest is already half achieved; but the man out whose heart and spirits they lie heavy, will scarcely be able to bear up against their pressure. The forecast of timid, or the diffust of too delicate minds, are very unfortunate attendants for men of business, who, to be successful, must often push improbabilities, and bear with mortifications. This abilities in his profession, accompanied with good habits and unremitting diligence, enabled him, after the first difficulties were overcome, to get on with rapid success. And he was one of the most flourishing men in the trade, when, in the year 1750, he purchased a share of the patent for king's printer of Mr. Eyre, with whom he maintained the most cordial harmony during all the rest of his life. Besides the considerations arising from this appointment, as well as from a very extensive private business, he now drew largely from a field which required some degree of speculative sagacity to cultivate; I mean that great literary property which he acquired by purchasing the copy rights of some of the most celebrated authors of the time. To this his liberality kept equal pace with his prudence, and in some cases went perhaps rather beyond it. Never had such rewards been given to the labours of literary men, as now were received from him and his associates in those purchases of copy rights that are remind them, by the observation of greatness, of the parade of wealth. In his house there was none of that fussy train, none of that fume of flurry, with which the illiberal delight to confound, and to dazzle those who may have formerly seen them in their enviable circumstances. No man was more mindful of, or more forthcoming to oblige the acquaintance or companions of his early days. The advice which his experience, or the affiance which his purse could afford, he was ready to communicate; and at his table in London every Scotsman found an early introduction, and every old acquaintance a cordial welcome.

Such is the picture as Strahan would will read the above short account of his life with interest and with pleasure. For others it may not be altogether devoid of entertainment or of use. If among the middling and busy ranks of mankind it can afford an encouragement to the industry of those who are beginning to climb into life, or afford a little consolation to those who have struggled for it, and fell by the first it may recommend honest industry and sober diligence; if to the latter it may forget the ties of ancient fellowship, and easily connections, which the pride of wealth or fication looses as much dignity as it forgives fatisfaction by refusing to acknowledge it if that be the greater pride, and even to forget it even to the young; if it shall save one frown of disdain or of refusal to the unfortunate; the higher and more refined class of my readers will forgive the familiarity of the example, and confider, that it is not from the biography of heroes or of statesmen that influences can be drawn to prompt the conduct of the bulk of mankind; or to excite the useful though less splendid virtues of private and domestick life.

FROM THE MINERVA.

TO P. A. ADET,

Late minister of the French republic—Now suspended.

SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES.

YOU may deem it a gross intrusion, that having been the representative of a great republic, an insidious deal who has no pretensions to consequence in this country, should presume to enter into the lists of foreigners—generally the most uninformed, or abandoned wretches—who are of course most liable to be deceived, or to be corrupted?—It is not in part owing to the importation of some few of good abilities, but of profligate and unprincipled souls from the European courts, that the cans in that state, of undeserved influence, who, from principles of ambition, envy, and the love, or want of country, would at all times sacrifice the greatest man, or the best interests of the United States?—And for have not the men of this latter description been your political confidents?

Unwilling to bore you with more upon your time and feelings, I leave you to prepare an answer to the few preceding interrogatories. They are but the exordium to those which are to follow.

In a certain sense I may be sorry to touch upon some of your ministerial intrigues with which you can scarcely possibly conceive how I should become acquainted—and though self convicted, it would be as much as your life is worth to declare fealty and truth. Tis therefore I fear the secret will remain for a time at least, between you and

WM. WILLCOCKS.

Nov. 30, 1796.

[NO. II.]

SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES.

Your note to our secretary of state, you an-

Endued with much natural sagacity, and an attentive observation of life, Mr. Strahan owed his rise to that flattering of opulence and respect which he attained, rather to his own talents and exertion, than to any accidental occurrence of favourable or fortunate circumstances. His mind though not deeply tinctured with learning, was not uninformed by letters. From a habit of attention to style, he had acquired a considerable portion of that species of accurate, though unostentatious, neatness and correctness, which is the ornament of his profession, and of which he himself was a master. Of his political sentiments, and among his correspondents were men of such eminence and talents as well repaid his endeavours to entertain them. One of these, as we have before mentioned, was the justly celebrated Dr. Franklin, originally a printer like Mr. Strahan, and his fellow workman in early life in the printing house in London, whose friendship and correspondence he continued to enjoy, notwithstanding the difference of their sentiments in political matters, which often afforded pleasantry, but never mixed any thing acrimonious in their letters. One of the latest he received from his illustrious and venerable friend, contained a humourous allegory of the state of politicks in Britain, drawn from the profession of Printing, of which though the Doctor had quitted the exercise, he had not forgotten the terms.

These are flations of acquired greatness which make men proud to recall the lowness of that from which they rose. The native eminence of Franklin's mind was above procuring the humbleness of his origin. Those only who possess no intrinsick elevation are afraid to fully the honours to which accident has raised them, by the recollection of that obscurity whence they sprung.

Of this recollection Mr. Strahan was rather proud than ashamed; and I have heard those who were difficult to confer him, blame it as a kind of affectation in which he was not entitled to indulge. For multitude "It is to confider too curiously, to consider it so." There is a kind of separation which we can readily desire, and fully enjoy; and he who is sincere enough to forego the pride of ancestry and of birth, may, without much imputation of vanity, affume the merit of unbounded elevation.

In that elevation he neither triumphed over the inferiority of those who he had left below him, nor forgot the equality in which they had formerly lived. Of this inferiority he did not even of the parade of wealth. In his house there was none of that fussy train, none of that fume of flurry, with which the illiberal delight to confound, and to dazzle those who may have formerly seen them in their enviable circumstances. No man was more mindful of, or more forthcoming to oblige the acquaintance or companions of his early days. The advice which his experience, or the affiance which his purse could afford, he was ready to communicate; and at his table in London every Scotsman found an early introduction, and every old acquaintance a cordial welcome.

Such is the picture as Strahan would will read the above short account of his life with interest and with pleasure. For others it may not be altogether devoid of entertainment or of use. If among the middling and busy ranks of mankind it can afford an encouragement to the industry of those who are beginning to climb into life, or afford a little consolation to those who have struggled for it, and fell by the first it may recommend honest industry and sober diligence; if to the latter it may forget the ties of ancient fellowship, and easily connections, which the pride of wealth or fication looses as much dignity as it forgives fatisfaction by refusing to acknowledge it if that be the greater pride, and even to forget it even to the young; if it shall save one frown of disdain or of refusal to the unfortunate; the higher and more refined class of my readers will forgive the familiarity of the example, and confider, that it is not from the biography of heroes or of statesmen that influences can be drawn to prompt the conduct of the bulk of mankind; or to excite the useful though less splendid virtues of private and domestick life.

FROM THE MINERVA.

TO P. A. ADET,

Late minister of the French republic—Now suspended.

SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES.

YOU may deem it a gross intrusion, that having been the representative of a great republic, an insidious deal who has no pretensions to consequence in this country, should presume to enter into the lists of foreigners—generally the most uninformed, or abandoned wretches—who are of course most liable to be deceived, or to be corrupted?—It is not in part owing to the importation of some few of good abilities, but of profligate and unprincipled souls from the European courts, that the cans in that state, of undeserved influence, who, from principles of ambition, envy, and the love, or want of country, would at all times sacrifice the greatest man, or the best interests of the United States?—And for have not the men of this latter description been your political confidents?

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Your note to our secretary of state, you an-

old friend and chief magistrate, with such singular ...ment and that is his very first care—and is his ...ess a country—a country filled with the glory and ...ousness to shed its lustre, confidence and admiration, ...t a great and principal nation could rightly reckon? ...If he could believe that any power on earth, or per... in station however exalted, could protect such a ...ure, especially a foreigner, from the most immediate ...and personal resentments of a government and people, ...so daringly insulted?

Sir, could the French government of ...reofe say that if our minister at the court of ...ce should call the directory to their facts, dissa... him—which is nothing else than a million ...per liars and villians? And over this—and then tell ...he have you taught to be treated in America.

I hope, Sir, your government will call you home ...I wish they may never send another minister, un... will they have made a positive atonement for the in... offered to you and your predecessor. I wish ...proper conduct of you and your predecessor. I wish ...er wish were had as treaties, nor any ministerial re... with whom had as treaties, nor any national, but special ones ...for the particular occasion. I am persuaded you ...should be spared much trouble—intrigue—and vil... low—and be of course a less divided and necessarily ...more happy people.

Wm. WILLCOCKS.

Dec. 1, 1796.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 5, 1796.

This being the day to which Congress adjourned from the last session, the House of Representatives met, and having assembled, proceeded to business; Mr. Davenport from Connecticut, Mr. Craig from Maryland, and Mr. Jackson from Tenessee, new members, being first qualified to take their seats according to law.

Mr. W. Smith rose and said that a message should be sent to the Senate, to inform them that the House had formed a quorum, and was ready to proceed to business.

Agreed, and a message accordingly sent.

The Speaker announced that he had learnt the Senate had not formed a quorum, and had adjourned till to morrow.

Mr. W. Smith presented a petition from Thomas Lloyd, praying to be appointed Stenographer to the House, at a salary of 1000 dollars per year; in consideration of which he proposed to deliver to the House daily 500 copies of the proceedings of Congress, printed in demy, on the price and for printing only the first of the Journals (which the House finding paper) which he estimated would not exceed more than 540 dollars for the session, or in proportion for any greater quantity. He promises faithfulness, and to avoid all appearance of being appointed officially.

The petition having been read,

Mr. W. Smith said an application of a similar kind had been made last session, which proved unsuccessful, and he apprehended the present petition would meet with a like reception. He would however move that it should be committed to a select committee.

It was accordingly committed to a committee of three members.

On motion the House adjourned.

Tuesday, December 6.

The speaker informed the house that as there were several new elections come to hand, it was necessary that a committee of Elections should be appointed. On motion, a committee of seven members was accordingly formed.

On motion of Mr. Macon, a committee of se...vital of unfinished business, consisting of three members was appointed.

A message from the Senate, informing the house that a quorum of their body were assembled and ready to proceed to business, having been elected, a resolution to the following effect was agreed to.

"Resolved, that a joint committee of the two houses be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, to inform him that a quorum of the two houses are met, and ready to receive any communications which he may be pleased to make to them."

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house, that they concurred in the Resolution which they had entered into, and had appointed a committee accordingly.

Mr. W. Smith said that an act had been passed for promulgating the laws of the United States. It was desirable that that act should include the laws of the present Session, so as to complete the whole of the laws of the fourth Congress, and of the present Presidency. A bill was brought in to this effect in the last session, which was agreed to in the Senate, but negatived in this house, as like to effect the contract which had been made for Printing. He had made inquiries on the subject, and believed there was no difficulty in the way of its accomplishment. He therefore moved a resolution to the following effect.

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to amend the act for promulgating the laws of the United States."

Agreed, and a committee of three members appointed.

A motion of Mr. Bradbury, a resolution was agreed to authorising the Clerk of the house to cause every member to be served with three newspapers, such as he should chuse.

Mr. Austin, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, informed the house that the joint committee had waited upon him, and that he had appointed to meet the two houses to-morrow at 12 o'clock in the house, of representatives.

On motion, the house adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock,

Wednesday, December 7.

The house being assembled, a message was sent to the senate, to inform them that they were ready, agreeable to appointment, to receive any communication which the President of the United States might think proper to make to them. The senate accordingly attended, and precisely at twelve o'clock, the President, entered, and after having taken his seat, delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

IN recurring to the internal situation of our country, since I had last the pleasure to address you, I find ample reason for a renewed expression of that gratitude to the ruler of the universe, which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so fully called forth.

The acts of the last session, which required special arrangements, have been, as far as circumstances would admit, carried into operation.

Measures calculated to insure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior frontiers, have been digested and adopted.—In the framing of these, care has been taken to guard on the one hand our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their tribes; and on the other hand, to protect the rights secured to the Indians by treaty—to draw them nearer to the civilized state, and inspire them with correct conceptions of the power as well as justice of the government.

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek nation at Coleraine, in the State of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchase of a parcel of their land by that state, broke up without its being accomplished; the nation having previous to their departure, instructed them against making any sale; the occasion, however, has been improved, to confirm by a new treaty with the Creeks, their preceding engagements with the United States; and to obtain their consent to the establishment of trading houses and military posts, within their boundaries; by means of which, their friendship and the general peace may be more effectually secured.

The period during the late session at which the appropriation was passed, for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, necessarily prevented at the reception of the Posts stipulated to be delivered, beyond the date assigned for that event. As soon, however as the Governor General of Canada could be addressed with propriety on the subject, arrangements for the orderly and prompt execution of that event, were effected. The whole mouth of St. Andrews, in Passamaquody Bay in the beginning of October, and directed surveys to be made of the rivers in dispute; but deem it impracticable to have these surveys completed before the next session of congress.

Other commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the 7th article of the treaty with Great Britain, relative to cognizance and consideration of the claims of his Britannic Majesty's subjects, met in London, in August last, when John Trumbull, Esq. was chosen by lot, for the fifth commissioner. In October following the board were to proceed to business. As yet, there has been no communication of commissioners on the part of Great-Britain, to the time when those will have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty.

The treaty with Spain requiring that the commissioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of his Catholic Majesty in the two East and West Florida's, should meet at the Havanna before the expiration of six months after the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez on the 25th day of April; and the troops of his Catholic Majesty occupying any posts within the limits of the United States, were within the time period to be withdrawn. The commissioner of the United States, therefore, consulted his instructions on the subject, and to secure the posts from which the Spanish garrison should be withdrawn. Information has been recently received of the appointment of a commissioner on the part of his Catholic Majesty, but our citizens whose rights were captured by the armed vessels of Spain.

In pursuance of the 2d of Congress passed in the last session, for the protection and relief of American seamen, agents were appointed, one to reside in Great-Britain, and the other in the West-Indies. The effects of the agency in the West-Indies are not yet ascertained; but those which have been communicated afford grounds to believe the measure will be beneficial. The agent destined to reside in Great-Britain declining to accept the appointment, the business has consequently devolved on the minister of the U. States in London, and will command his attention, on the return of peace authorized.

Notwithstanding the many delays and disappointments, arising out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, will, in all prefect appearance, be crowned with success; but under great, though inevitable difficulties in the progress of the business, occasioned by that unfortunate circumstance. Separate negotiations with each power were necessary.

—The actual liberation of all our citizens who were prisoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negociation. Measures are in operation for effecting treaties with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensible.—This is manifest with regard to war in which a state is itself a party. But besides this, it is in our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To prevent regular cruizes by the neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to meet it, and to prevent it from safely or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations on the rights of the neutral party, as may either bring, leave no other option. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean without a protecting force, will always be insecure, and our citizens exposed to the calamities from which combats of them have just been relieved.

These considerations invite the United States to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a navy. The increasing progress of their navigation promises them, at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen; and their means in other respects favor the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewise, that their particular situation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable to begin without delay, to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships of war; and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable without inconvenience; so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state, in which it was found by the present war?

Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible. Asa general rule, manufactures on public account are unexpedient. But where the fitness of things in a country less ripe, certain branches of manufacture will for a great length of time, obtain; when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not establishments for procuring them on public account, *to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public service*, recommended by the general considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to resolve to look rather dependent on foreign supply, precarious, because liable to be interrupted? If the necessary articles should in this mode cost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thereby insured, form an ample compensation? Establishments of this kind, commensurate only with the calls of the public service in time of peace, will, in time of war, easily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government; and may even perhaps be made to yield a surplus for the supply of our citizens at large; so as to mitigate the privations from the interruption of their trade—Should this plan ought not to exclude all those branches which are already, or likely soon to be established in the country; in order that there may be no danger of interference with pursuits of individual industry.

It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent; and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it, grow up supported by the public purse: and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and fulfil a spirit of improvement and emulation. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprize and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results of every where, of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shewn, that they are very cheap instruments of immense public benefit.

I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of establishing a National University; and also a Military Academy. The defirableness of both these institutions, has so constantly increased with every new view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all, recalling your attention to them.

The assembly, to which I address myself, is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the Arts and Sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation. That it is, that our country much in its infancy, contains many Seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest, are too narrow to command the ablest Professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the institution contemplated; though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Amongst the motives to such an institution, the dissemination of the principles, opinions and manners of our Countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our Youth, from every quarter well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our Citizens can be made in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent Union; and a primary object of such a national institution should be the education of our Youth in the Science of *Government*. In a Republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important? And what duty more pressing on its Legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those, who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of their Country?

The institution of a military Academy, is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to more evils when war could not be avoided. Besides, that war might often not depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the Military Art, ought to be its care in perfecting and transmitting by proper establishments the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, (specifically viewed) a thorough examination of the subject will evince, that the Art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the perfection of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the safety of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government; and for this purpose, an Academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient which deserving nations have successfully employed.

The encroachments to the officers of the United States, in various instances, and in one more than in refusal in the case of important stations, to appear to call for legislative revision. The consequences of a defective provision are of too serious a port to the government.

If private wealth, to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which the selection of characters for office is to be made; and will proportionally diminish the probability of a choice conducive as well as splendid. Besides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government, virtually to exclude from public trusts talents and virtue unless accompanied by wealth.

While in our external relations, some serious inconveniences and embarrassments have been experienced, and others likely to arise, it is with much pain, and deep regret I mention, that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature, has lately occurred. Our trade has suffered, and is suffering extensive injuries in the W. Indies, from the cruizers, and Agents of the French Republic; and communications have been received from the Minister of France, which indicate the danger of a further disturbance of our commerce, by its authority; and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable.

It has been my constant, fincere and earnest wish, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a peaceful friendship, understanding with that of France. This with remains unabated;—and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a just, and indispensible regard to the rights and honor of our country; nor will I really cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candor and friendship, on the part of the Republic, will eventually influence a like conduct.

In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, self-respect and fortitude of my countrymen.

I reserve for a special call, a more particular communication on this interesting subject.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be submitted from the proper department, with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to the latest period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with satisfaction, I am able to inform you, that the finances of the United States continue in a state of progressive improvement.

A reimbursement of the existing loans for foreign and domestic debts, was mentioned in my address at the opening of the last session. Some provisions were taken towards it, the success of which will, no doubt, be perfected in the course of the present session.—I will only add, that it will afford me the best felt satisfaction to concur in such further measures, as will effectuate to our country the prospect of a speedy extinguishment of the debt. Posterity may have cause to regret, if years and seasons, intervals of tranquillity are left unimproved for diminishing the capital of a debt.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

My fellow-citizens by the suffrage of the people, have placed me in efficient establishment, but been so often, and so highly expressed, that I must be unwilling to call the fidelity of those services in question. The part of the defective first I shall submit to your candor; conscious that our labours are yet sufficiently severe.

The practice to which I now stand, for the last time, in the width of the representatives of the people of the United States, naturally reveals the period when the administration of the present form of government commenced; and I cannot quit the station of chief magistrate, without an ardent wish on the success of the experiment, and a repeat my fervent supplications to the supreme ruler of the Universe and sovereign Arbiter of nations that his providential care may fulfil its extended to the United States; that the virtue and happiness of the people may be preserved; and that the government, which they have instituted for the protection of their liberties, may be perpetual.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, Dec. 7, 1796.

As soon as the President had finished his address, he presented a copy of it to the President of the Senate, another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The President and Members of the Senate retired and the Speaker informed them, that he would do the same with the rest, and, on motion, committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Adjourned.

From Halifax papers to Nov. 19.

Extract of a Letter from Mantinico, Oct. 3.

"His Majesty's brig Pelican of 18 guns, and 6 very severe action with the Medea, French frigate of 44 guns; which the boat off after an action of an hour and a quarter. This appears to have been a most desperate engagement, the contest being so great. The Frenchmen reported on their arrival at Guadaloupe, that they had been engaged with a large frigate, and two men of war brigs; but, as a proof to the contrary, on the Friend, Vitter Hedges, has heard the contrary, and, on a prize being retaken, which the Pelican had captured subsequent to the action, he sent the prize master (who was a Lieutenant of the Pelican) and all the hands, removed prisoners Saints, declaring, such brave fellows should never suffer in a French prison. In the action the Pelican's loss is a man; but five spars and rigging were very much damaged—The Frenchmen had eighteen killed and wounded, and the hull very much damaged."

[A Tough Story.]

"Our commanders here have at length agreed in a regular exchange of prisoners. Sixty Frenchmen are to be landed at Port Royal on Sunday last, in exchange for the crew of the Lapwing, which came from Martinico, and in a few days we expect 3 or 400 from Point Petre. This treatment has been much the same as we experienced—however, as a regular exchange is now to take place, the horrors of that ill fated place will be much less."

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 26.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening from Tenessee, informs, that a murder was committed on the 15th. inst. within ten miles of Stanford on Mr. Christian Stadley, merchant, who was on his way to Baltimore. He had with him a large sum of money, which the murderers took from him.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.

Extract from the Journals of the House of Delegates, of this Commonwealth, of Friday the 18th inst.

Mr. Henry Lee, reported, from the committee to whom was committed the resolution concerning the form of an address to be presented to the President of the United States, that the committee had, according to order, had the said resolution under their consideration, and had made an alteration therein, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table, where the same was again twice read, amended agreed to by the house as follows:

The President of the United States having in an affectionate address to his countrymen, announced his intention of declining a re-election to the high office he now holds.

Resolved unanimously, That an address be presented to him, declaring that this house, impressed with those sentiments of friendship and gratitude which personal merit and public services ought invariable to inspire, cannot silently behold an event long deprecated by his countrymen; that while they deplore the reflection which it affords, they give a nation of its full share, they are unable to repress those fortifications arising from the prospect of her beloved citizen's return into the arms of his country; that on a review of the whole tenor of his life they feel themselves stipulated to behold upon him the best reward which freemen can give, and the most grateful which a mind like his can receive; and that the acclamation will be heard by distant nations and refound to future ages—when with one voice they proclaim that he hath deserved well of his country.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry Lee do carry the said resolution to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.

Extract from the joint answer of the senate and House of Delegates to the Governor's address.

"We have received with particular satisfaction your excellency's address of the 26th inst. although not sanctioned by precedent, or enjoined by the constitution, such communications have certainly these use, and we with that future governors may follow the laudable example, whenever they may deem it expedient to submit to the legislature, such matters as they shall judge deserves its attention.

We cordially acquiesce your sentiments respecting the general government, and rejoice most fincerely in that public felicity, you have so truly depicted, the effect, in a great measure, of that government, and of its wife, firm, and prudent administration.

We regret with you that our chief magistrate is soon to quit that exalted station, in discharging the duties of which he has gained the confidence, esteem and love, and has justly merited the gratitude of the American people.

Although we regret his intended retirement from public to private life, we cannot but acknowledge the benevolence of the motives assigned for that determination in his late address to the people of the United States; an address which no one of feeble and feeling, no friend to his country, or to the human race can read unmoved, at once admiring the wisdom of its precepts, and revering and loving the memory of the man. May that beneficent providence, which has blessed this country with an eight years administration of a magistrate so enlightened, so disinterested and patriotic, inspire his successor with the same moderate, firmness and wisdom. May the animosity of parties never again distract the councils, and convulse—may public opinion thoroughly matured, and divested of all pellopate attachments, and antipathies to particular nations, ever moderate by its influence the proceedings of our representatives, friendly to the principles of foreign emissaries, local jealousies, contracted views, unfounded jealousies, or partialities at any time hereafter, delay or obstruct the adoption of measures tending to the public good."

On the second reading of the answer, repeated by the committee of conference, to the governor's address, the question was put, that the following clause be struck out. "Should the intrigues of to "reign emissaries, local and contracted views, unfounded jealousies or partialities at any time hereafter, delay or obstruct the adoption of measures, "tending to the public good." The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows.

Affirmative, 20.

Negative, 42.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

FIRE!

Last Sunday afternoon a fire was discovered in the stack yard of Mr. David Seckle, on Bleakly's Island, about 6 miles from this city.

The unusual dryness of the season which the year continued, the flames spread with such fury, within twenty minutes communicated to the whole so that it was absolutely impossible to save a single stack.

The wind being very high, and for a few perfons on the island at that time, a large barn and outhouses, containing upwards of one hundred tons of hay, nearly 1500 bushels of corn in the yard, would inevitably have fallen a prey to the flames, had it not been for the timely exertions of the inhabitants of Darby and its vicinity, who immediately repaired to the spot.

It is not known whether the fire was kindled by accident or design.—The back having still took fire having been up in June last. The loss in the supposition rather improbable that it could have taken place by the heat of the hay, which in many instances, has caused the destruction of large quantities, that have not been sufficiently dried.

The loss Mr. Seckle has sustained, is computed to amount to about two hundred tons.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Sunday evening 8 o'clock, Dec. 4.

"I have seldom a moment from affisting at one of the worst fires I ever saw.—The Methodists meeting house, their Academy, four frame houses, two large three story brick houses, and all their back buildings are in flames.—The wind is high, and is calm, else God only knows where it would end."

Extract of a letter from Charleston, S. Carolina, dated 17th Nov. 1796

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"I feel much exasperated at Adet's conduct.—Hope if it can be done, that the President will instantly fatten him. Clear I am, that his conduct is of disgraceful in its nature, unless justified, that we must sink greatly in character.

Resolved unanimously, That an address be presented to him, declaring that this house, impressed with those sentiments of friendship and gratitude which personal merit and public services ought invariable to inspire, cannot silently behold an event long deprecated by his countrymen; that while they deplore the reflection which it affords, they give a nation of its full share, they are unable to repress those fortifications arising from the prospect of her beloved citizen's return into the arms of his country; that on a review of the whole tenor of his life they feel themselves stipulated to behold upon him the best reward which freemen can give, and the most grateful which a mind like his can receive; and that the acclamation will be heard by distant nations and refound to future ages—when with one voice they proclaim that he hath deserved well of his country.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry Lee do carry the said resolution to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.

Extract from the joint answer of the senate and House of Delegates to the Governor's address.

"We have received with particular satisfaction your excellency's address of the 26th inst. although not sanctioned by precedent, or enjoined by the constitution, such communications have certainly these use, and we with that future governors may follow the laudable example, whenever they may deem it expedient to submit to the legislature, such matters as they shall judge deserves its attention.

We cordially acquiesce your sentiments respecting the general government, and rejoice most fincerely in that public felicity, you have so truly depicted, the effect, in a great measure, of that government, and of its wife, firm, and prudent administration.

We regret with you that our chief magistrate is soon to quit that exalted station, in discharging the duties of which he has gained the confidence, esteem and love, and has justly merited the gratitude of the American people.

Although we regret his intended retirement from public to private life, we cannot but acknowledge the benevolence of the motives assigned for that determination in his late address to the people of the United States; an address which no one of feeble and feeling, no friend to his country, or to the human race can read unmoved, at once admiring the wisdom of its precepts, and revering and loving the memory of the man. May that beneficent providence, which has blessed this country with an eight years administration of a magistrate so enlightened, so disinterested and patriotic, inspire his successor with the same moderate, firmness and wisdom. May the animosity of parties never again distract the councils, and convulse—may public opinion thoroughly matured, and divested of all pellopate attachments, and antipathies to particular nations, ever moderate by its influence the proceedings of our representatives, friendly to the principles of foreign emissaries, local jealousies, contracted views, unfounded jealousies, or partialities at any time hereafter, delay or obstruct the adoption of measures tending to the public good."

On the second reading of the answer, repeated by the committee of conference, to the governor's address, the question was put, that the following clause be struck out. "Should the intrigues of to "reign emissaries, local and contracted views, unfounded jealousies or partialities at any time hereafter, delay or obstruct the adoption of measures, "tending to the public good." The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows.

Affirmative, 20.

Negative, 42.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

FIRE!

Last Sunday afternoon a fire was discovered in the stack yard of Mr. David Seckle, on Bleakly's Island, about 6 miles from this city.

The unusual dryness of the season which the year continued, the flames spread with such fury, within twenty minutes communicated to the whole so that it was absolutely impossible to save a single stack.

The wind being very high, and for a few perfons on the island at that time, a large barn and outhouses, containing upwards of one hundred tons of hay, nearly 1500 bushels of corn in the yard, would inevitably have fallen a prey to the flames, had it not been for the timely exertions of the inhabitants of Darby and its vicinity, who immediately repaired to the spot.

It is not known whether the fire was kindled by accident or design.—The back having still took fire having been up in June last. The loss in the supposition rather improbable that it could have taken place by the heat of the hay, which in many instances, has caused the destruction of large quantities, that have not been sufficiently dried.

The loss Mr. Seckle has sustained, is computed to amount to about two hundred tons.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Sunday evening 8 o'clock, Dec. 4.

"I have seldom a moment from affisting at one of the worst fires I ever saw.—The Methodists meeting house, their Academy, four frame houses, two large three story brick houses, and all their back buildings are in flames.—The wind is high, and is calm, else God only knows where it would end."

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NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

TERRIBLE FIRE *in* THIS CITY.

On Friday morning last, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the range of stores on Murray's wharf, and raged with such fury as to baffle all human skill, until all the buildings from thence to the Fly market, on the east side of Front street were consumed to ashes.

The following are the proprietors of the buildings burnt:

John Jones,	3 STORES
John Murray, jun.	10 do.
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Cary Ludlow,	1 houfe
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Mr. Bruce,	8 do.

We shall make no remarks on the *probability* of the cause of this truly melancholy conflagration, except, that it is said to have communicated from the pipe of a flore; nothing certain seems to have been ascertained on this subject.—That it has indeed come, distressful many, will seriously effect the whole city, and is irremovable, are facts two painful to be controverted.

The buildings above, are estimated at about seventy thousand dollars.

The flores were principally filled with various goods, the amount of which cannot be correctly ascertained—but is supposed will not fall short of one million of dollars.

The warehouses we are principally of wood, new, large and commodious. There was but one brick house.

The immense quantities of tar, pitch, turpentine, and spirits, caused the flame to rage in an unprecedented manner. Fortunately the wind blew off the town and the sea was full.

RUTLAND, *(Ver.)* Dec. 12.

On Wednesday, the electors for the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States met in this town. We are informed that all their votes were for the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, and the Hon. THOMAS PINCKNEY, Esq'rs.

SALEM, Dec. 9.

RELEASE OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Capt. ELIAS GRANT *arrived here the last in 29 days from Martinique and St. Bartholomew. At Fort Royal, Capt. GRANT saw Mr. TALBOT, agent of the United States, for obtaining the release of American Seamen from on board British vessels of War, who informed him, that he had procured the release of several, some of whom Capt. G. saw. Mr. TALBOT appeared satisfied with the conduct of the British Commanders, as far as he had seen, in delivering them up; and believed that he had not made a single application that had been refused. A Mr. STEPHEN CROEL, of Long Island, Capt. GRANT says, who had been discharged from on board a vessel of war came on board of Capt. GRANT at Fort Royal, but soon shortly after taken sick and died. Capt. G. gave his discharge, and certificate for pay while on board the ship.*

While Capt. G. lay at Fort Royal, several Cartels arrived with prisoners from Guadaloupe—One of the prisoners with whom Capt. G. conversed said that about 1900 that had been taken by the French only 500 were then alive; the rest died in French prisons in Guadaloupe.

The Elias, that was here detained by accounts of sailing from Martinique, had returned without performing any exploits whatever.

DEC. 13.

From the several States, the highest applause refounds of President WASHINGTON. The public voice is now united in his praise. He goes all the flags of public life with unstratified glory. He furvives to enjoy the fame which his memorable actions have deserved. In quick succession the States record his name, and prepare to transmit the memory of his services to posterity. The tribute of *Maryland* is the last of the series received. It will, no doubt, invisibly have fallen a pary to the flames, had it not been for the timely exertions of the inhabitants of Darby and its vicinity, who immediately repaired to the spot.

It is not known whether the fire was kindled by accident or design.—The back having still took fire having been up in June last. The loss in the supposition rather improbable that it could have taken place by the heat of the hay, which in many instances, has caused the destruction of large quantities, that have not been sufficiently dried.

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We shall make no remarks

POETRY.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

SEE the leaves around you falling,
Dry and withered to the ground:
Thus to thoughtless mortals calling,
In a sad and solemn sound:

Sons of Adam, once in Eden,
When, like us, he blighted fell,
Hear the lecture we are reading:
'Tis also ! the truth we tell.

Pilgrims much, too much, professing
Do your boasted white and red;
View us late in beauty blooming,
Number'd now among the dead!

Gaping misers, nightly waking,
See the end of all your care;
Fled on wings of your own making,
We have left our owners bare.

Sons of honour, fed on praises,
Fluttering high in fancied worth;
Lo, the fickle air that raises,
Brings us down to parent Earth.

Learned sires, in fallen judges!
Who for new ones daily call,
Crafty, at length by, us perplexed,
Every leaf must have a fall.

Youth, tho' yet no losses grieve you,
Gay in health, and manly grace,
Let not cloudless days deceive you,
Summer gives to autumn place.

Venerable sires, grown hoary,
Hither turn th' unwilling eye;
Think amidst your falling glory,
Autumn tells a winter nigh.

Yearly in your course returning,
Messenger of thornless flay;
Thus we preach the truth concerning
Heaven and Earth will pass away.

On the tree of life eternal,
Men, let all thy hope be lay'd,
Whence, alone, forever vernal
Bears the leaves that never fade.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

AT length we find Mr. Adet executing the atrocious threat for which Mr. Genet was basely disowned throughout America, and finally recalled—he has published a manifesto, which we have received by his national brethren, the Executive Government of the United States, to the people themselves—by thus openly attempting to excite feuds in our country, and to force our administration by the popular voice, from that line of neutrality which it has hitherto so wisely and prosperously pursued. And I trust that this last attempt will be as unsuccessful as the first. Second attempts will be as unsuccessful as the first. The citizens of the United States must be too fenfible of their present condition; they must feel too much full pride and independence as a nation to suffer any foreign power whatever, to dictate to their government. It is much to be wished, that Mr. Adet's conduct had flowed from his own rashness, and not from the deliberate orders of his masters, the Executive Directory of France. What will the voice of the French government say to his infults a people, who have always been friendly to his nation, and whole prayers have been continually offered to Heaven for its welfare?

An Act to alter the time of holding the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, now by law holden at Portland, with-in and for the County of Cumberland, on the last Tuesday in May, to the 1st Tuesday of April.

WHEREAS divers inconveniences attend the holding of the said Courts on the said 1st Tuesday of May, and the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace have petitioned this Court to alter the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Court of Common Pleas, which by law are now appointed to be holden at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the 1st Tuesday of May annually, shall hereafter be holden at said Portland, within and for the said County of Cumberland, on the 1st Tuesday of April annually, any law to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, November 3 } SAMUEL ADAMS.
1st 24, 1796. }

An Act in addition to, and for amendment of the Act passed the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, establishing the First Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the clause in the 2d section of an Act passed the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, requiring the Turnpike road mentioned in the said act, to be thirty feet wide in every part of it, so far as respects the width of said road, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Turnpike Road shall be laid out and made by the Corporation of sufficient width in every part of it, for the accommodation of the public, and that the open unincloſed ground shall be at least three rods wide throughout the whole length of it, and the whole way that part of travelling shall be of sufficient width, and not less than eighteen feet wide in any part thereof.

And whereas no provision is made to said act to enforce the payment of such taxes as the Corporation shall agree to raise for making and repairing said road and other necessary charges,

Be it further enacted, That whenever any Proprietor shall neglect or refuse to pay any tax or assessment duly voted and agreed upon by the said Corporation to their Treasurer, within sixty days after the time set for the payment thereof, the Treasurer of said Corporation is hereby authorized to sell at public Vendue the share or shares of such delinquent proprietor, one or more, as shall be sufficient to defray said taxes, and the necessary incidental charges, after duly notifying in the Springfield, North-empton, and Worcester News-papers, the time and place of sale, and such sale shall be a sufficient transfer of the share or shares so sold, to the person purchasing, and on producing a Certificate of such sale from the Treasurer to the Clerk of said Corporation, the name of such Purchaser with the number of the shares so sold, shall be by the Clerk entered in the Books of said Corporation, and such Purchaser shall be considered to all intents and purposes the proprietor thereof, and the overplus, if any there be, shall be paid on demand by the Treasurer to the person whose shares were thus sold.

Approved, November 5 } SAMUEL ADAMS.
ber 25, 1796. }

An Act, in farther addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act concerning General and Common Fields."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That any Person now owning, or who may hereafter own any Lands, adjoining within the limits of any general and common Field, within this Commonwealth, shall have the right to enclose his own Land at his own expense, and at all seasons of the Year, to have the exclusive and sole use, right and benefit in improving his own Lands, so enclosed with a good and sufficient Fence; provided that such Proprietor shall not be held to maintain his proportion of the general Fence around said Field.

Approved June 3 } SAMUEL ADAMS.
15, 1796. }

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, December 12, 1796.

Mr. Madison presented a memorial from the commissioners appointed under the act respecting the fixing on the seat of government of the United city, stating, that the institution of a national university had been contemplated, and the attention of both the United States and appointed land upon which to erect an edifice for that purpose, to given fifty shares in the Potomac river to the institution, and as they had no doubt but many other donations would be made towards carrying into effect so desirable an institution were they propositions as shall enable them to receive such legacies and donations as may be given towards effecting this institution.

This memorial was referred to a select committee of three members.

Mr. Williams moved that the house should proceed to the election of a chaplain which being agreed to, Mr. Williams, nominated Dr. Green, and Mr. Jackson (V.) Dr. Priestley.

The ballot was proceeded upon and being finished, Mr. Williams and Mr. Greenup were appointed a committee to count the ballots, which being done, Mr. Williams reported that the votes were,

For Dr. Green,	35
Dr. Priestley,	27
Mr. Blair,	6

Whereupon Dr. Green was declared duly elected.

Tuesday, December 13, 1796.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the petitions of Thomas Lloyd and Thomas Carpenter, Stenographers, reported a resolution to the following effect, which was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

"Resolved, that the clerk of this house cause the members to be furnished during the present session with copies of the debates of Congress printed in this city, for the members shall elect, to be delivered at their lodgings, provided no higher price be charged for them than is charged to the citizens of Philadelphia."

The bill for providing for the more effectual promulgation of the laws of the United States, was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. W. Smith called for the order of the day on the answer to the President's speech.

Mr. Giles hoped the gentleman would permit this subject to lie over till to-morrow.—The answer contained a variety of important matter, and he had scarcely had time to read it over.

Mr. Parker spoke to the same effect.

Mr. W. Smith said it was unusual for the answer to the President's address to lie over more than one day. He thought the subject contained in it were such as did not require much consideration.

Mr. Heath hoped the business would not lie over. The session he said, was short, and as nothing would be done until the etiquette of the address was gone through, he thought no time should be lost.

Mr. Ames had no objection to other business being taken up before the subject in question, in order to give gentlemen time to think upon it, but he hoped they should not rise without entering upon its consideration.

Mr. Giles did not think the object of his colleague (Mr. Heath) would be answered by putting the subject upon what he said before gentlemen were prepared to digest it. He thought the address a subject, he said, which required mature consideration as was the present, which embraced time present, past and to come. He wished not on necessity to protract business; but he saw in this answer to the address many things objectionable; and he wished time to think on the subject, and to prepare substitutes for them.

He hoped therefore the business would lie over till to-morrow.

Mr. Sitgreaves hoped no delay would take place. He recollected that on a former occasion when a message was received from the President respecting the colours of the French Republic, also several documents wished to lie over till next day, objections were likewise then made, but they did not succeed, and the business was proceeded on by the House.

Mr. Baldwin said he was unwilling to protract business; but he saw in this answer to the address many things objectionable; and he wished time to think on the subject, and to prepare substitutes for them.

Mr. Lyman said that gentlemen seemed to consider the answer to the President's speech as merely a complementary thing; but he considered it as of quite a different nature. The President being charged with the execution of the laws, made communications to them on the subject from time to time. The present communication introduced new matters to their notice, and he considered it proper to make up such minutes as occurred to him. It was better to be censured with full view how far the house concurred in the proposals of the President. It was not a thing, therefore, that could be transacted in a moment. And shall gentlemen be refused a day to consider these important matters? He hoped not.

The Speaker informed the house, that the first question would be whether the unfinished business should be postponed, in order to take up the answer to the President's speech.

Mr. Parker hoped the unfinished business would not be postponed. He was not ready to vote on the important matters contained in the address. He was of opinion they should be very careful at this critical juncture how they expressed themselves. The President had informed them they did not stand well with the French nation: the senate had already acceded with all he had said on that subject (Mr. Parker was reminded it was not in order to introduce what the senate had done.) He hoped a day would be allowed for consideration.

Mr. Williams said there was no precedent on their journals to countenance a delay on the present occasion. When a report was made, he said it was usual to commit it to a committee of the whole house; and, if there were any different opinions on the subject, the answer was either to be committed or amended, and he trusted that no new precedent would now be made.

The Speaker reminded the house that the question was on postponing the unfinished business.

Mr. W. Smith observed that it had always been customary to take up the answer to the President's speech the day after it was reported, and some times on the very day it was reported, and some times from the very practice, he said it should be for good reasons. The first reason which had been offered for postponement was that gentlemen were not sufficiently acquainted with the answer, and yet they had proceeded to comment upon it. It would be found he said, that the committee had dealt only in general terms, which could not be objected to. There were only two objects upon which there could be a difference of opinion, viz. what related to the French Republic, and what was complimentary to the President: the first was expressed in generals, and he trusted the house needed not to wait till to-morrow, to consider upon the expediency to be afforded towards the latter the Speaker informed the house of the question.) Mr. Smith said his intention was to show that a delay on the present occasion would have an unpleasant appearance. The business on a former occasion relative to the colors of the French Republic (as has already been noticed) was hurried thro' the house, in the absence of respect for the President. He wished every respect now to be shewn, and could see no reason for delay. In relation to the unfinished business, it had yesterday been postponed for want of information, and he did not suppose that information had been yet obtained. He hoped, therefore, when the chief thing in the address was to compliment the President for his services, they should shew their zeal by an unanimous and ready vote.

Mr. Nicholas thought it was not right in gentlemen wishing to press the business in question upon the house before it had been considered. Nor did he think it would be respectful to the President, to institute the first proofs of objections might be brought to, for want of duly understanding the subject, perhaps, by affording a little time might soon away. For his own part, he owned he knew the meaning of the answer. The first required consideration, and he thought it proper which gentlemen formed to have it, it would not be assented to by the delay. Besides, he was satisfied to hear them on it. Were the President's address always the same thing? No; they always took a review and pointed out and took of precedents where he would observe alike, were to transact case in an extraordinary manner. The first President's address respecting the Constitution had been mentioned. If the house were wrong, was that any rule they should continue to do so? But the two cases were widely dissimilar. The one was merely an expression of sentiment which could at once be determined: the present question was so much interwoven with the policy of the country, as to require great circumspection. In regard, therefore, to the house would not now be precipitated into the affirmative. He willing as much as other gentlemen to adjourn once over on the subject, and to make a departure of the President from office agreeable as he could with.

The question for postponing the unfinished business put it was negatived 49 to 41.

Mr. Strudwick from North Carolina (in place of Absolom Tatom resigned) appeared took his oath and seat.

Mr. W. Smith moved his motion to take up the answer of the President's Speech.

The motion was put and carried.

Wednesday, December 14.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a

The petition of Mr. Hill was committed to the committee of claims.

The report on the petition of Thomas Lloyd and Thomas Carpenter was taken into consideration of the whole. The report was to the effect, that each member shall be provided with *(a)* copies of the debates proposed to be paid, at the choice of each member. The ret was rejected, 19 members only rising in the affirmative.—The report of the committee of thirds against the report of the select committee agreed to.

The order of the day for committing the resolution on the draft of a letter to the Speaker was then taken up, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Venable, third interior in the second paragraph was thrown and the word written substituted, so as to said—" and to maintain the tranquility of the west frontier."

Mr. Giles did not approve of the expediency of the resolution, and therefore if very important and delicate part of the Speech's address. The present he said was a very critical crisis of our affairs with respect to France.—He considered a rupture between this country and France as a threatening danger, and in that view did not altogether approve of the clause in question. He was willing to go to the full length of the difficulty, he suggested in amendings paragraph; he would therefore offer an amendment more with a view of expressing his objections the report, that the house, if the committee started with had the reconsidered. He would the house to express unequivocally their with to a peace with France with the French republic that was the object of his motion, and honoured the principle of it could be both united by a commitment.

His motion was to introduce words marked in italics into the following feuter.

Your resolutions to fulfil it with, *and by all honourable means to preserve peace and to restore it with the French republic, on terms for a happily subsisted between the Free Republic and the United States* cannot fail theatre, to interest our attention."

Mr. Smith S. C. had no objection to the amendment. He considered it as mere an amplification of the sentiment already contained in the resolution. He thought the wish of every one to preserve peace; and he could not object to dilating on that subject in the address, if it was the wish of any one another.

Mr. Ames wished to know whether the motion went to including the paragraphith the words above stated, or whether the remainder of it was to stand as in the report.

Mr. Giles suggested that the might be a distinct amendment introduced into latter part of the paragraph after the present it been disposed of.

Mr. Ames wished the intention of the gentleman with respect to the whole paragraph might be disclosed at once. He suggested, that it was difficult for many members who they could to amplify the first part of the clause he should understand what was meant to be altered in the latter part. By the amendment great alliance was to be placed on the French for the maintenance of harmony, and if the last part of the paragraph as to be struck out, none would from the clause in question. It might be more particular, in the opinions of some gentlemen to place this great reliance on a Foreign Nation and little in ourselves; but for his own part this was not his opinion.

Mr. Giles said he had no idea of propoling a ny amendment to the remainderof the clause in any manner connected with the preſent. He only had that matters when they got

POETRY.

THE MASON'S *FAREWELL.*

DEAR Brethren of fraternal mind,
Whom virtue, truth and honour bind,
In whom the sons of Science find,
No fly diffimulation,
Accept a tribute fully due
From a fond heart grateful and true,
Accept a tender, fad Adieu,
And believe that I grieve
Your worthy, focial band to leave,
Becaufe I am a Mafon.
Yet though remote from you I ftray,
Where fickle fortune leads the way,
Your memory in my breaft fhall ftay,
While I have refpiration,
And let me hold the fond idea,
That you will mind unworthy me,
Where'er you meet in focial glee,
Give a toaft, let me boaft
The friendfhip of your noble Hoft—
I afk it as a Mafon.
If e'er the ftrokes of the axe,
Have drawn me from the myftic gauge,
Pray blot the errors from the page
Of rigid obfervation,
Your kindnefs on my heart I'll write,
And all unkindnefs from my fight.
I'll banifh external slight,
Let us be Masons Free,
Forgive—likewife forgiven be,
The creed of every mafon.
Your choiceft love I oft did fhare,
Your brighteft badge did often wear,
Plac'd in the oriental chair.
By myftic inftallation,
And by the emblematic three,
Difcern'd the gifts of Maſonry,
Till the meridian orb we fee,
Then we may, wet our clay,
And pafs an hour cheerful and gay,
In graceful relaxation.
A liftening ear obtains the air,
A Ghoſt-tongue will make it mute,
The fecrets of a faithful heart,
Whatever the temptation.
Honour and truth will ftill combine,
To dignify the grand defign,
And love through all our actions fhine,
With a mind, juft and kind,
All their pleafures are refin'd,
So happy is a Mafon.
Their faith upheld by reafon's voice,
Their hope foreftalls enjoyment's choice,
In charity their hearts rejoice,
And blefs each good occafion,
When unforefeen misfortune's preſs
The fons or daughters of diſtreſs,
With kind, fraternal tenderneſs,
Prompt relief foothes their bitter grief,
Of their pleafures 'tis the chief,
To raife a fallen Mafon.
Humanity, that virtue bright,
Friendfhip, fo lovely to the fight,
Brotherly love, their hearts unite,
In bleft cruciftxion,
No doting for, their mirth fhall wound,
No minor knows their rites profound,
No athei' treads their hallowed ground,
No allay to their joy,
Pleafures pure which never cloy,
Belong to every Mafon.
May Friendfhip, Harmony and Love,
Your Guardians and Companions prove,
Till the Celeftial Lodge above,
Shall be each brother's ftation,
Bot Death the level, Time the line,
And Plumb of Juſtice muſt combine,
To fit us for that bliſs divine,
Then ſhall we happy be,
Toward the Eaſt we'll bow the knee,
To our Grand Master Mason.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 29.

Having ſuffered with others in the late calamity, we have made haſte to collect the remains of our Printing materials, and now preſent to the publik, a few of the circumſtances which accompanied this event—being ever their

Obedient Servants,
The Printers of the
Columbian Muſeum.

ON Saturday the 26th inſt. this city exhibited a ſcene of deſolation and diſtreſs, probably, more awfully calamitous than any previouſly experienced in America.

Between ſix or ſeven o'clock in the evening, a ſmall Bake houſe, belonging to a Mr. Gromet, in Market-Square, was diſcovered to be on fire. The Citizens together with the Officers and crews of the veſſels in the harbour were ſoon convened; but unfortunately, no immediate and deciſive meaſures were adopted, by which the fire could be ſtopped at its beginning. The fortunate eſcape from this deſtructive element which the City for many years paſt experienced, had greatly lulled the vigilance of its inhabitants, and prevented ſuitable preparations for ſuch a calamity.

The period when ſuch precaution and the united efforts of active exertion could have been uſeful, was however, of very ſhort duration.

The ſeaſon for two months previous to this incident, had been dry: The night was cold, and a light breeze from N. N. W. was ſoon encreaſed by the effect of the fire. The covering of the buildings being of wood, were from the above circumſtances, rendered highly combuſtable. Several of the adjoining houſes were ſoon affected, and then almoſt inſtantly in blaze: The wind now became ſtrong, and whirled into the air, with agitated violence, large flakes of burning ſhingles, boards and other light ſubſtances, which lighting at diſtance, added confuſion to the other terrors of the conflagration.

The uſe of water was now rendered totally vain, its common extinguiſhing power ſeemed to be loſt—Torrents of flames rolled from houſe to houſe, with a deſtructive rapidity, which bid defiance to all human controul, and individual exertions were, from this time, principally pointed towards the ſaving of private property.

The direction of the fire, being now communicated to the wind, its rages was abated only, when by its extending to the Common, it found no further object, wherewith to feed its fury.

On the north ſide of Market ſquare and fronts in a ſouth eaſterly direction, the inhabitants were enabled by favour of the wind, to ſave their houſes, and limit the conflagration.—On the other hand by the time it had extended on the Bay, nearly to Abercon-ſtreet, the prodigious quantity of heat already produced in the center of the City, began to draw in a current of air from the eaſt, enabled ſome of the moſt active inhabitants and ſeamen to ſave a few houſes in that quarter, after having been in imminent danger.

Between twelve and one, the rage of the fire abated, and few other houſes from this time took fire. The exhauſted ſufferers, of both ſexes, had now to remain expoſed to the inclemency of a cold frothy night, and to witneſs the diſtreſſing ſpectacle of their numerous dwellings, covered with volumes of ſmoke and flames, tumbling into ruins.

Thus was this little City ſoon after emerging from the ravages of our revolutionary War, and which had lately promiſed a conſiderable figure among the commercial Cities of our ſiſter States, almoſt deſtroyed in a ſingle night. The number of houſes (excluſive of other buildings) which are burned, is ſaid to be nearly 300, but of this together with an eſtimate of property deſtroyed a more particular ſtatement than we can now furniſh, it expected ſhortly to be offered to the public. We can now only ſay, that Two Thirds of the City appears in ruin, in a direction from the corner of Market Square, along the Bay to Abercorn ſtreet, thence in a ſouth-eaſt direction, ſurrounding the whole center of the City, to the ſouth and eaſt Common; a few houſes quite in the ſouth-eaſt part only excepted. 'Tis ſaid, that three or four White Men and two or three Negroes loſt their lives, in rendering aſſiſtance during the fire, and whether any more, is not yet aſcertained.

The morning after the cataſtrophe, a moſt intereſting and melancholy picture preſented itſelf, in the depreſſed countenances of its inhabitants—the ſmoaking ruins, the forreſt of naked chimneys, the various kinds of deſtruction of Goods and Furniture, and the crouds of houſeleſs inhabitants. The hoſpitality of the few, whoſe houſes remain, has been general and unreſtrained; their tenements are ſtored with the others, but they are inſufficient. The buildings of the City were before wholly occupied; what remains can not now contain the inhabitants. Every thing which an affording ſympathy, which an active benevolence among their Fellow Citizens can perform, will undoubtedly be done. A timely interpoſition of the State Legiſlature, may alſo be expected. But we preſume to hope, that the proſpect of relief will not be limited to theſe reſources alone—the truly humane are not confined in their benevolence to objects that are near them—and many inſtances have occurred of miſfortunes far inferior to this, which have evinced the juſtice by which the Americans can claim the honor of being humane.

The anxious eyes of immediate diſtreſs, muſt however, be turned to the placices of the neighbouring counties; and we ſhould be ſorry to do them the injuſtice to ſuppoſe, that they will not feel a ſatisfaction in affording the neceſſary relief—We perſuade ourſelves, that we ſhall be ſincerely joined by our readers, in fervent wiſhes, that Providence may avert from others, ſo ſevere and afflicting a calamity.

The following ſtatement is juſt handed, as this paper is going to Preſs:

During the Conflagration on Saturday night laſt, in four hours, 229 houſes, beſides out-houſes, &c. were burnt, amounting to One Million of Dollars, excluſive of houſe property—575 chimneys are ſtanding bare, and form a diſmal appearance—171 houſes only, of the compaſs part of the City are ſtanding—upwards of 400 families are deſtitute of houſes,—Charities are ſolicited.

BOSTON, December 8.

To the CANDID and GENEROUS PUBLICK.

HAVING juſt emerged from the walls of a priſon, and being again in the enjoyment of my liberty, I think it a duty I owe to myſelf and family, to addreſs a few lines to my fellow citizens, to ſatisfy them, that my late heavy miſfortunes were not the conſequence of any vicious conduct or deſigns in me. It is known to the world, that having been arreſted, as a ſuppoſed actor in the burning and deſtroying of the Halifax ſloop Speedwell, a verdict has been given againſt me for 6147 dollars; and my property, the effect of 22 years hard and painful induſtry, was taken to ſatisfy the verdict—and which was found deficient, according to the appraiſment, by near 600 dollars: For this deficiency I have been thrown into priſon, at a time when my houſe was as a hoſpital; and myſelf confined by ſickneſs for three weeks—to the knowledge of Dr. Warren. Of this court and jury, I have the moſt profound reſpect; and I am ſatisfied that if in the confuſion naturally incident to the riot in which the ſloop was deſtroyed, the evidences had conſidered the circumſtances, I never ſhould have been criminated. I declare to the world, that my ſole object, in being preſent when the ſloop was deſtroyed, was to prevent her being fet on fire and the great property on the Long Wharf, at which ſhe lay aground, be thereby expoſed to deſtruction. Of this I have ſufficient proofs; and have only to lament my misfortune of not having it in my power to convince the court and jury of it. Having conſiderable property in the vicinity of the Long Wharf, and having once experienced the calamity of fire, my anxiety muſt have been great to prevent a conflagration—and I can ſafely lay my hand on my heart and ſay, that I never harboured a deſign againſt the government, nor can it be proved that I ever excited any man to riot or inſurrection. On the candour and generoſity of my fellow citizens, I now throw myſelf, deprived as I am of my property, and having a large family dependent on me. If they will enquire, they may be convinced of the innocence of my intentions. I have been unfortunate; but I have not been guilty: And while I have to deplore, that in a collection of ſeveral hundred people, I was the only one picked out to be the object of proſecution, I can ſafely appeal to my heart and ſay, that whatever the reports may have been, my conſcience does not acquieſce of having any ſiniſter or vicious intentions in the affair in which I am inculpated.

JOSEPH SPRAGUE.

Boſton, December 7.

From a late London paper

EPIGRAM.

A queſtion aroſe, in a late converſation,
Why making a Pun, ſhould be term'd a creation:
"Faith," ſays Teague, "now by what ſiſter term
can we call,
"To make ſomething, GREAT, out of NOTHING AT ALL."

Joſeph Clap, jun.

HAS juſt received a much larger quantity of foreign GOODS than uſual——Amongſt which are a great variety of rich Sattins, Lutſtrings, Feathers and figured Modes, of the moſt faſhionable and brilliant colours.

WEST-INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES.

French Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines.—A very particular attention to the payment of all accounts and obligations that are now become due, is requeſted and expected—as the next call may be from an other Office.

Eaſthampton, 15th Dec. 1796.

For Sale,

THAT noted and valuable Horſe, called

Young Ranger;

Six years old laſt June—His Colts for two years paſt, hath given him much credit to this and ſeveral of the adjacent towns—Will be warranted ſound in every particular; and his pedigree known upon application to the ſubſcriber,—Alſo, a valuable breeding MARE, twelve years old—hath proved remarkably good for Colts, ſuperior to moſt any in this part of the country.——Alſo, a likely MARE, four years old next ſpring,—Alſo, a likely COLT, two years old paſt, and a COLT of ſix months old. They will be ſold together or ſeparately, as beſt ſuits the purchaſers; and a generous credit given for a conſiderable part of the money, upon undoubted ſecurity.

JOHN STODDARD.

N. B. WANTED to hire, a MAN who is well acquainted with the Farming Buſineſs; and who can be well recommended for his honeſty and faithfulneſs: it will be unneceſſary for any other to apply.

Northampton, Dec. 21ſt, 1796.

By order of the Board of

Directors of the CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY. Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Company, held at the State Houſe in Hartford, on Thurſday the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

That, at this meeting it will be expedient for the Company to appoint three or more judicious perſons, a Committee to divide the WESTERN RESERVE, according to the mode of partition, determined upon by the Proprietors in April laſt. To take into conſideration the expediency of adopting meaſures for forming a Government for the ſaid WESTERN RESERVE OF NEW CONNECTICUT, ſo called.

Alſo, to hear the report of the Agents reſpecting their Surveys, Proceedings and Expenditures, while exploring the Territory.

And to do and tranſact ſuch other buſineſs as will beſt promote the intereſt of the Company.

EPHRAIM ROOT, *Clerk.*

Hartford, Dec. 8, 1796.

The ſubſcribers being ap-

pointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampſhire, Commiſſioners, to receive and adjuſt the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of *Iſaac Cooley Rhoads*, late of Middlefield, deceaſed, *repreſented inſolvent*——Hereby give notice, That we will attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the houſe of *Oliver Biſh*, Innholder in ſaid Middlefield, on the third Wedneſdays of January and May next, from ten to four o'clock of ſaid days.

DAVID SHEPARD,
JAMES NOONEY,
EDWARD LITTLE.

Middlefield, Dec. 9th, 1796

Advertiſement.

TAKEN from the houſe of Mr. Aſahel Pomeroy in Northampton, about three weeks ago, a ſmall ſized TRUNK, covered with Sealſkin, containing ſundry articles of women's apparel, viz. one Lutſtring Robe and Petticoat, one Tambour Muſlin, do. one plain Muſlin Petticoat, one light Chintz, do. one Dimity, do. one pair black Sattin Shoes, one black Sattin Cardinal Cloak, and ſundry other articles——Any perſon or perſons, who will give information of ſaid Trunk and contents, ſhall be generouſly rewarded, by

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, 13th Dec. 1796.

All perſons indebted to Jo-

SEPH COLTON and Co. whoſe Accounts or Notes are become due, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately.

JOSEPH COLTON & Co.

Cummington, Dec. 12, 1796.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber

about the fore part of September laſt, a red and white face STEER, marked with a crop in the left ear, one year old paſt——Whoever has taken up ſaid Steer and will give information where he may be had, ſhall be well rewarded, by

BENJAMIN CLARK, Jun.

Northampton, Dec. 17, 1796.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber

in Nov. laſt, a ſtall fed ox, red and white face Steer CALF, ſmall ſlit in the left ear, no other marks or brands. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM CLAP.

Northampton, Dec. 19, 1796.

Strayed from the Subſcriber

about the fore part of September laſt, a red STEER, marked with a half crop the under ſide of the right ear, two years old paſt—Whoever has taken up ſaid Steer, and will give information where the creature may be had, ſhall be well rewarded. STEPHEN CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 21, 1796.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their friends and cuſtomers, that they have imported from Europe in the laſt veſſels, and are now opening at their ſtore, a large and univerſal aſſortment of

Hard Ware Goods,

The particulars being much too numerous for an advertiſement, they can only ſay, they have all kinds Saddlers Ware, Carpenters, Joiners, Maſons, Shoemakers and Huſbandry tools,—

Hangings, Hoſiers and Infants
Hinges, by Sword Blades,
Latches, Spice and Coffee Mills,
Locks, Japaned Trays, Waiters,
Bolts, Rafters and Caniſters,
Knives and Raiſors, Quart and pint Jacks,
Sheers and Sciſſars, Princeſs Metal and Braſs
Files and Raſps, Candleſticks,
Handles and Eſcheons, Iron and Japan'd, do.
Shovels and Tongs, Old Sable and Sword
Tacks, Brads and Clouts, Iron, per ton,
Screws, and Germain and Bliſters
Saws of all kinds. Steel—
Sad Irons, ALSO, Tea, Chocolate
Braſs Kettles and Skillets, Rice, Indigo, Cinnamon, Allſpice & Pepper, Salt, &c. &c.
Iron and Copper Teakettles, THEY have likewiſe an extenſive aſſortment of Crockery Ware, all kinds,
Braſs Skimmers, A variety of Paper Hangings.
Engliſh Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Anvils and Vices,
Warming and Frying Pans,
Beſt Engliſh Shovels,
Crown Window Glaſs, A large quantity of London Pewter.
all ſizes, An aſſortment of Eaſtern & Indis Goods
Chafing Diſhes, which will be ſold
Mill and Croſſcut Saws, uncommonly low for
Houſewifes Piſtols, with Cash, or approved
Iron and Braſs Barrels, credit.

They ſincerely thank ſuch of their cuſtomers as have made them punctual payment; and inſiſt on thoſe who have neglected it, that their accounts which are of one year ſtanding, if not very ſpeedily paid, will indiſcriminately be ſued to Jaſt ary Court.

Northampton, Dec. 1ſt. 1796.

FASHIONABLE & FANCY GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

AT his STORE UNDER THE PRINTING OFFICE,

HAS juſt received and now opening, a large and extenſive aſſortment of *European* and *India*

GOODS,

Which he has carefully ſelected from the lateſt importations; and are for ſale, on as eligible terms for the purchaſer as at any Store in town—Among which are

Black,
London Brown, } SUPERFINE B. CLOTHS,
Light and Dark
Drab,
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, &c.

ALSO,

A large quantity of Roſe Blankets of every ſize from 6/4ths to 10-4ths, which will be ſold at the New-York price, for cash in hand.

Northampton, 15th Dec. '96.

Jonathan Lyman,

HAS juſt received at his ſtore in Charleſtown a general aſſortment of EUROPEAN & WEST INDIA GOODS.

Charleſtown, 25th November 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of lands, lying in Montague, that their lands are taxed in a ſtate, town and miniſter tax, for the year 1795, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	*Dol.*	*Cts*
Heirs of Fracis Shaw, Eſq.	1000	2	1
David Dickinſon,	8	0	6
Land lately owned by Benjamin Whitney,	29	0	1
Daniel Smith's heirs,	17	0	4
Jonathan and Jeſſe Rider,	200	1	3
Lot No. 24 in the eaſt diviſion laid out to Wm. Allis	300	0	4
Nicols	50	0	1
Levi Newton,	1	0	1
Lands laid out to Ezekiel Smith on Saw mill river, near Sawyer's mill place,	60	0	4

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt Monday in January next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be ſold at public veadue, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Ruggles in ſaid Montague, as will diſcharge ſaid taxes with intervening charges.

MARTIN GUNN, Collector.

Montague, Nov. 21, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber gives public notice, that ſhe is appointed Adminiſtratrix, on the Eſtate of Charles Brown, late of Belchertown, Deceaſed, and therefore, requeſts the creditors to ſaid eſtate to bring in their claims for a ſettlement. Debtors are alſo requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts immediately with her, at her houſe in Belchertown,

HANNAH BROWN, Adminiſtratrix.

Nov. 3, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the power of the Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Berkſhire, to receive, and examine the claims of the ſeveral Creditors of the Eſtate of *Joſeph Cutler*, late of Waſhington, deceaſed, is continued three Months from this date; we hereby notify ſaid Creditors, that we will attend at the Houſe of *Aſter Sedgwick* in Lenox and County aforeſaid, for the ſaid purpoſe on the third Tueſdays of January and February next, from Nine o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon on each of ſaid days; all demands exhibited muſt be properly authenticated.

BENJAMIN TRASK,
ASHER SEDGWICK, } Commiſſioners.
CORNELIUS LICE,

Lenox, Dec. 6, 1796.