A DOMESTIC PICTURE. IRA, all charming in her tears. Nor could the from the feene retire. Not could the from the scene retrict.

The deep drawn figh befpoke her pain,
A filent languor fpread her face,
Strong are the links of nature's chain,
And her grief wares a lovely grace.
I faw her ratife his feeble head,
The cordial draps I faw her give,

Her eyes were fix'd upon his hed.
Ander'ry look was parent live!
She wip'd the moifture from his face, And fanoris'd the featter'd locks of hair She laid the pillow into place, With utmost tenderness and care. Yes, in his ev'ry fleeping hour, Hier watchfol eyes no care deny'd;

Softly the stepp'd across the floor, Softly the mov'd the chair aside. Softly the mov'd the chair afide. She more than filial doty paid, Yes, more than braven could require; redded fair one's conflant air Was given to a droping fire.

EXTRACTS.
NEIGHEOURS and friends are a class of focial connection, demanding a reciprocity of affiction, kindnefs, and mutual aid and affiliance.

So great is the number and population of the human species—such the nature of of the human species—such the nature of the foil, the danger of centies, and accom-modations for business, that in general they find it convenient and necessary to cluster into vicinities and meighbourhoods. In these interferences of interest, trailing, evil feaching, nearly and a business of six forsking, neelect, and a thouland accident are upt to excite jealouties, difaffection and

jangling.
The rule for maintaining good neighbourhood, is for every one to do to other as they would have others do to them—to fpeak evil of no man—to reveal no fecrets, speak evil of an imm-to reveal to lectric, one be officious in other people's matters—to be occusionally obliging, and careful to return benefits—to take heed of giving offence, and never take it without good exclos—to harbour no groundles formiles, nor retain a filent, fullen diffike—to reward not evil-to be ready to forgive, and gloriously pass over a little affront or suo poled transgreffion—to be ambitious in excelling others in every aft of goodness, accounting it more bleffed to do good than to have it returned, to give than to re-

To be neighbourly and friendly is one fireke in a good character. The good man fheweth favor, and lendeth; and the good neighbour takes care to make, a feafonable

neighbour takes care to make, at feafonable returns of his loan.

THE peace of feciety dependeth on juftice; the happiness of individuals, on the fafe enjayment of all their possession.

Neep the desires of thy heart, therefore, within the bounds of moderation; let the hand of justice lead them aright.—Cash not an evil eye on the goods of thy neighbour; let whatever is his property be facered from thy touch. Let no tempation allure thee, nor any provocation excite thee, lift up in hybrander the hazer of of his life.

—Defame him for in his character; hear of falle winters against him. Corrept nor no falle witness against him. Corrupt not his servant to cheat or forfake him, and the wife of his bosom, O tempt not to fin! It will be a grief to his heart, which thou cannot relieve; an injury to his life which no reparation can atone.

In thy dealings with man, be impartial and just, and do unto them as then would they thould do unto thee. Be faithful to thy troft, and decrive not the man who re in thee . be affored it is left evil lieth opon thee; be affored it is left eval in the fight of God to fical than to betray. Opporly not the pass, and defraud and of his hire the labouring max.—When thou felled for gain, hear the whilepring of confedence, and he fatisfied with moderation; nor from the ignorance of the buyer make any ndvantage. Pay the debts which thou owell, for he who gave the credit, relied upon thy honor; and to withhold from him his due, is both mean and najuft. Finally, O fon of fociety! examinethy heart, call remem-brance to thy aid; & if any of these things thou findest thou hast transgressed, take forrow and fhame to thyfelf, and make fpeedy reparation to the utmost of thy pow

ANECDOTES.

A N. E. C. D. O. Y. E. S.
A new mode of DRAWING TEETH.

Till late 'Dr. Moofey uled to fix a
perforated ball, cound the affected tooth,
and having loaded his pitfol with the ball,
difmit'd his troubletome companion by a

touch of the trigger.

The fame gentleman, by way of ridicaling family pride, nied to confess that the first of his ancestors of any note, was a baker, and dealer in hops, of whom he told the following Areedste.

To raife a present som of money he had robbed his leather beds of their contents and supplied the deficiency with unfalcable hops. In a few years, a fevere blight uni-cufally prevailing hors became very fearce judge; although it appeared there were

and enormously dear: The hounded treaf I very floor grounds for infpicion that use was upon this, immediately ripped | he was concerned in the business, yet there ute was upon this, immediately ripped out, and a round fam procured for hops which in a plentiful feafon would not have fetched a fingle groat, and thus the Doctor pfed to add " our family hop'd from ob

A Stwo clergy men were riding over Rof-ton neck, when they approached the gallows, one pointing to it, faid to the oth-et; " what would be your onbappy fitta-tion fhould Judice now take place?"—In-land its office they be to though be about deed Sir, faid the other, I should be obliged to ride to Bofton alone.

A Nignorant fellow maintained in com-pany that the fun did not turn found the world,; how then faid one prefent, does it happen, that he fets at well, and rifes again at east, unless be passes under the globe! —Why replied he, the sun returns the same way that he came : but the reason why we don't observe it, is, that he gies back in the

A N Irifiman, who underflood better how to make balls than fell calves, offered to fell a calf to his neighboar tor the fun of three dollar; the bayer thought the price too great, and our true blooded Hibernian, in jufficiation replied, "That he was fore the calf was worth the money, wherever, that it man a very face are." observing, that it was a very fine one, and that he would not part with him on any aswant, only be was ofraid be would not lin

POLITICAL ANECDOTE A letter from one of the English officers, now ferving against the French, after relating the battle of the 18th of May near Manile, and faying that the French thew-ed much reluctance at firing upon the Eng-lift, makes mention of the following circumfiance :—A fergeant of the British guards was wounded, and made prifoner. The Duke of Fark frut a drum on the following day to the French, with a request, that he might be attended by an English Surgeon—He was found furrounded by feveral French Officers, and two French for his recovery, and treated him with every degree of humanity.—One of the officers exclaimed—" Sacrie Dies? why an cers. exclaimed—"Sacrie Diea? why are thefe free and gallant Britant come to diftrey as, or to be diffred ! We have no quarrel mild them, we are easy contending for that Liberty, which they arry, and which they purchased at the expense of the best blood of beir ancefters."

PHILADELPHIA, Angelt 14 A gealtman of character who has just arrived from Germany, brings the following important itselligence to the friends of liberty and equality: " That in the middle or the roth of May laft, oncof the most die or the roth of May laft, one of the most respectable merchants of Berlin, (the residence of the King of Profile) put the follow-ing infeription over his door, in gulden characters: Liberty, Equality, and the Kights of Man. His Majethy was immediately informed thereof, but through fear of this own fubjects, fuffered it to remain unnotice d. As remarkable circumfunce which readers it probable, that this debilitated was lucurary will foom experiences finites for readers it probable, that this dehilitated vo-lupturary will foon experiences fimilar fate with Lonis 16th. This gendeman further relates, that his militrelies have already made tuch drefts upon his tracingry, that it is near-ly exhantled, and they have dibilitated his body, whili hereditary prince, to fuch a degree, that epileptick fits are his daily portion; and his inability to governar pref-ent, the greatest missoremen to his fobjects. The fame entileman adds, that the combin-The fame gentleman adds, that the combin ed armies are in a greatest want of money, provisions, and sopplies of all kinds, where authe French have every thing in abundance, and that the spirit of liberty and equality has made and is fill making in-progress in the German Empire."

progreß in the German Emplie."

NE W Y O R K., August 12.

Extract of a letter fram Sevensebb, daitet

"A privateer, with a French commission, fitted out from this city, as it was faid by a Mr. Pernam and othern, and principally manued by citizens of America, bovered about this harbour until last week, when he run aground at Assayav, and was eatirely lost to the great joy of the inhabitants. On the arrival of the hands in town on Saturday last, some of them were bro't under a strong goard before judge Peodleton, who committed them to the feeding, who committed them to the feeding on the feeding and its first proved to be American citizens; the fourth, one Netfon, being a Britss fobjed, was discharged by the judge, but then took under the protection of a number of sprinted geatlemen, who gave him a complete new last of tar and feathers, and conducted him through the city, amids the shoust Ca Ira, and Vice Ia Nasion. About nine o'clock they dicharged him withoot hurting him the less. la Nation. About nine o'clock they dif-charged him without hurting him the leaft. Mr. Putnam was also examined before the

he was concerned in the buliness, yet turned in our appear fufficient proof to coavied him. He, by getting back into the judge's garden, and climbing over the fence, made his cleape from Mr. Nellon's efcort, and the graph have compiled the compiler. elfe, it is faid, they would have compli-mented him in the fame manner.

Williams College.

"HE Public are respectfully informed I that at a meeting of the curpora-tion of Williams College, in Willizmflown, on the 6th day of August 1793

Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, was unanimonly elected Prefident, the Rev. Stephen West, D. D. Vice-Prefident, Daniel Dewey, Esq. Secretary, Mr. Noah Linfly, Tutor, and Mr. Nathaniel Steel, Matter of the Gram

Among other regulations the following rere adopted by the Prefident and Traffee were adopted by the Prefident and Truffeer of faid College.
That Candidates for the Freihusan, So-

phimore and Junior Claffes will be mined on the first Tuesday of Septer ext, and at the end of vacation, and afterwards as they thall make application— the qualifications for admittion will be the tame with those required by the laws of Yale College, except only that in cafe any person shalf choose to study the French language instead of the Greek, he must be able, in order to his admission into the Frehman Clafs, to read, pronounce and confine, with a good degree of accuracy, in fome approved French Author.

The first public Commencement will be

year 1795, and afterwards on the first Wed-aridays of September annually.

There will be three

There will be three vacations annually viz : from the first Wednesday in Septem ber five weeks, and from the third Wed-nefday in January and May, three Weeks. A large and convenient College Edifice A large and convenient College Edifice is provided for the accommodation of fludents. A decent Library & apparatus will be immediately procured. Victoraling has not hithertageceded five hillings a week—The fludents must provide themfelves with bedding—A Grammar febolo with an accomplished instructor, is connected with the College. The fame branches of literature which were raught, and mode of instruction which was pursued in the Academy, will be continued. emy, will be continued.

At the meeting of faid corporation, Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing to the feveral Printers in this, and the neighbouring counties, within the Commonwealth and the adjoining flates, and request them to infert the fame in their respective papers, for the information of the Public. Att

DANIEL DEWEY, Secretary.

Locks and Canals.

THE Proprietors of the Locks and Ca-grains on Connecticut River, in the county of Hamphire, are hereby notified to meer at the House of Capt. Samuel CLARK, innholder, in Northampton, on WEDNESDAY the FOURTH Day of September next, at Three o'clock in the af-ternoon; then and the part of on the fol-

lowing mattern, coin:

Figst,—To raile fach further fums of money as shall be deemed necessary for compleating the works at South-Hadly cu.

SECONDLY .- To make any further votes or orders that shall appear requisite to facilitate their operations at faid Falls. John Worthington, Prefident.

IONATHAN DWIGHT, JUSTIN ELY, LIVI SHEPHARD, SAMUEL HENSHAW. August 16th, 1793.

Division Orders.

Wefffield, August 8, 1793-A DIVISION Court Martial will be held at William Scott, Efq's. in Palmer, on Wednesday the 28th infl. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of Enfign Malachi A. M. for the trial of Entign Manacan Nichols, of Capt. As Fife's Company, Col. Alfred Lyon's Regiment, on the charges exhibited agains him by Capt. As Fife. All evidences and persons con-cerned will attend at the time & place accerned will attend at the time & place accurdingly. Lt. Col. Montague will prefide-Mr. Benjamin Tappan of Northampton, will do the day; of Judge Advocate,
By netar of the Major Gearnd,
JOHN SMITH, Brigade-Major.

Detail for Ceart-Martiel,
4 Capt. 5 Sub, from 12 Brigade,
1 Capt. 2 Sab, from 2d Brigade.

All Persons having demands on the effate of Ephraim Robins, late of Amberil deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement. All persons neebiedro faid effate are requelled to make

immediate payment to
ISAAC ROBINS, Administrator.

70SEPH LAZELL

BEGS leave to inform his grad at friends, and the Public in grant that he has just come to hand and now many for fall, a good affortunes of English & W. I. Goods which he is determined to fell on the med.
REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewife a complete affortm Crockery and Glass Ware, Paper hangings of all kinds upon the loss

off terms,
Said LAZELL gives the highest price
for all kinds of Grafi Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

Cammington — August 12,1793.

Spencer Whiting, H AS for fale, FOWDER, per cut, or fingle quarter calk, (at the Hardest

He withesto remind those who are in debted to him, that FLAX SEED will be

willies to him, that FLAX SERD willies received in payment.

Wanted a quantity of Check'd FLAN.

NEL CLOTH, for which a general price will be given, if delivered before the laft of October. Worthington, August 1793.

ourneyman TAYLOR. Vanted immediately, one that is a goo workman. AARON WRIGHT, jun.

AAKUN WRIGHT, jus.
Northsimpton, August 21, 1793.
To commence drawing the 18 of Octobe
Not one BLANK to a PRIZE.
Eastern. Stage-Road Lating.

CRANTED by the Legislature of the Cook of Connecticut. Highest pits 2000 dollars—Tickets at 4 dollars eak may be had at James Resp Hurchitz Printing Office, Springfield.

CHEAP GOODS!

CALL AND SER.

ATELY opened ind rapidly felling
at my flore in Ahfield, for Cat,
Rags, Old Pewer and Brafe, in hard, or
Produce in the fall, Scatlet, LondonBown, London Smoke, Bottle Green and Bh Broadclottis, Twill'd and Common Velver a fine affortment of Chinase and Calicos Hollands, Lawns, Mullins and Gazz, Fol Hollands, Lawin, Afolkins and Gazz, Fel-tians, Nankeen, Jacket Patterns, Crockey and Hard Ware, Pewter, Brais, Powie and Shot, Indigo, Coffre, Pepper, Alfries Tobseco and Snoff, with a variety of oth-er articles for Ladies and Gentlemen, fair-

er articles for Ladies and Genuleaun, fir-able for the feafon—by SELAH NORTON. N. B. Old Jamaica Spirits, Old S. Croix Rom, N. B. Ram—of the fire qui-ity, choice Bobea Tea, Fine Salt for leser,-for Cash or Butter, in hand, chesper

August, 1703. O'TICE is hereby given to Jobston the town of HEATH, that there remine yet unpaid of taxes laid on his had by the affellors, and committed to the lables ber to collect, two pounds forters falling and eight pence. Unless faid jure at paid on or before Monday the ninth day of September next, so much of faid had will then be fold at public audition at Dis-iel Spooner's, in Heath, at 1 o'clock inhe afternoon as will discharge the same with

DANIEL SPOONER, Collector for 1791 Heath, Taly 26, 1793.

Seven Sheep came into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in May last, six of which have a half Crop the under fide of the left car, and a fit the upper fide of the fame, the other ha a crop in the left ear. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EZRA CLARK Williamfourgh, August 5,1793-

Straved or flolen from the fubictiber, in Worthington, the 12th of last June, a three yearsold HORSE COLT, about thirteen hands and three inches high, natural pacer, has one white hind fort, a fmall flar in his forehead, pale red color, a small star in his forehead, pale red color, mane and tail some darker than the other part of him; kad on one there before. Whoever will return faid Horse, or give information so that he may be had again

hall be handlomely rewarded.

SYLVANUS BLACKMARK

N. B. Said Blackmarr has erroled OIL MILL, and will be ready in ceive FLAX SEED, by the 18. of Se tember. Warthington, July 25, 1795

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN CO TON AND LINEN RAGS, THIS OFFICE.

Bampshir



NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Print of AND Published by WILLIAM BUTLER. Vol. VII.

W E D N E S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 4, 1793.

[NUMB. 365.

From the WESTERN STAR.

AS the Governor has iffued his procla-min to convene the Legislature in Sept-in configurate of a foit commenced a-gish this Commonwealth in the Supreme Febral Court, their attention will doubt-Febral Court, their streation will doubte to be called not merely to the appointment of Agents to make defence in that fin, but also to the queffion, whether a Sue is conditionintonally liable to be fined, and if liable, how far, and in what fease a uniqued to procure an alteration of the Constitution in this particular. This quefficient in this particular. This quefficient is this particular. This quefficient is the procure and the strength of the conditional liberty of a fair, has been already considered, and should Court, in the case of the state of Green will plage Curature's opinion given that cate, with his reasons in support of it, lushen poblished in some of the Newfabern published in fome of the Ne pers of Maffachusetts-and the object of his communication is to request an infer-pa of it in the STAR. It appears to me the fittisfactory and countwerable. Un-contedly the members of our Legislature, dobtedly the members of our Legislature, as well as others, will be glid to read the indicial opinion of a Judge who presided is long in our Supreme Court, with finch high reputation for a bility, integrity, and suchment to the rights of the people. The relication of it, at this time, will be teatured to the right of the people. The relication of it, at this time, will be teatured to the right of the people. The relication of it, at this time, will be teatured to the right of the relication of it. The relication of its probably obliger many, mutually it will one of your readers.

CATO.

CATO.

JUDGE CUSHING. THE Grand and principal queffion in this cale is—whether a flate can, by the federal conflictation, be fued by an in-seidual citizen of another flate?

The point turns not upon the law are sudice of England, although perhaps it may be in fome measure cincidated theremy de in some messione educidated there-ity, now upon the law of any other constitu-patters; but upon the conditionion eftab-liand by the people of the United States; the particularly upon the extent of powers given to the federal judicial in the 2d femous the gal article of the confirma-tion. It is there declared that — "The lattice power but terrete out the conion. It is there declared that - included indicial power that extend to all cafes in swand equity arising under this confitu-tion, the law of the United States, or trea-tion, made, or which shall be made, under their authority and all of the Made, under as, mase, or whence heat he made, under heir authority; to all cales affecting ambifulous or other public minifiers and condition of the cale of admiratly and maritime indication; to controverfier to which the United States fhall be a party; to controverfies the whole the controverfiers to which the chart of more States and citizents and control more for the cale of the cale thens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of businessures claiming lands under grants of the fame States claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State addition thereof and foreign States, citizen to fabjult."

The judicial power, then, is expressly moded to "controversies between a state cal citizens of another State." When a cien tukes a demand against a state, of tich he is not a citizen, it is as really a antiverify between a State and a citizen of mother State, as if fuch a State mide a found against fuch citizen.—The cafe, then fenn dearly to fall within the letter of the conflictation. It may be fugged that it could not be intended to full the State of the conflictation. generates at could not be increased to the person of the same it would affect the fovereignty of States.

If this be the cafe, what shall we do with the immediately preceding clause, "Canimperfer between two or more States,"dat ! If it was not the intent of the very of modernt, why was it for expressed as na-trally to lead to and comprehend that hear Why was not an exception made if the manufacture of the man

Apin-What are we to do with the last of the fection of Judicial powers, Controversies between a State or the vas thereof, and foreign States, or citi-

lere again, States must be fuable or li to be made defendants by the clauf ch has a fimilar mode of language with two other clauses I have remarked up-Tor if the judicial power extends to outroverfy between one of the United treatment of the United treatment of the United another State, then the United States may be feed by a citizen of any of the States, or, or, or of them must be defendant—

And then, what becomes of the forereignty of States as far as faing affects it? But although the word appear reciprocally to affect the State here and a foreign State, and put them on the fame footing, as far as a few parts of the state here and a foreign state, and put them on the fame footing, as far as a few parts of the state here and a foreign state, and put them on the fame footing, as far as a few parts of the state here and a foreign state. and pur themon the fame footing, as far as may be, yet ingeneity may fay—that the state here may far, but cannot be fored—but that the foreign State may be feed, but cannot far. We may some foreign foweringsties but so corrown. But I conceive the reafon of the thing, as well as the world of the canditation, tend to flew, that the federal Judicial power, extends to a fair brought by a foreign flate against any one of the United States. One defign of the general government was for managing the great stains of peace and war, and the general defence, which were impossible to be conducted, with faffer, by the States forwards. I caldent to these powers, and for preventing controversite between for be conducted, with fafety, by the States, fromwately. Incident to these powers, and for pierenting controversies between foreign powers or citizens from riting to extremities and to an appear to the search attention of the search and the search are searched to the search and the search are searched to the search are tremines and to an appear to the found, a national tribunal was needfary, aminably to decide them, and thus ward off foch fatal, public calamity. Thus, fater at home and their citizens, and foreign fiames and their citizens are put together without difficultion upon the fame foreign, as feats may be, as to count of critices between them.

So also with respect to controversies be-tween a flate and citizens of another flate (at home) comparing all the claufes to-gether, the remedy is reciprocal—the claim to juffice equal. As ; controverties be-tween flate and flate, and foreween a flate and cirizens of another flate, might tend gradually to involve flates in war and bloodfled, a difinterefled civil tribunal was intended to be inflituted to decide fuch controverfies, and preferve peace & friend-

Further ; if a flate is entitled to juffice in the federal court against a citizen or a-nother State, why not such citizen against nother State, when he find citizes against the flate, when the fame language equally comprehends both? The rights of individuals and the judice done to them are as dear and precious as those of State—Lodeed the latter are founded upon the former; and the great end and object of them

must be to fecure and impoint the rights of individuals, or elfe vain is government. But still it may be insided, that this will reduce thites to mere corporations, and reduce tastes to mere corporations, and take away all fovereignty. As to corpor-ations, all flates whaterer are corporations or bodies politic. The only quefion is— What are their powers? As to individual flates and the United States, the confliction marks the boundary

Whatever power is depoof powers. Whatever power is depo-fined with the Union by the people for their own necessary fecurity, is fo far a curtailing of the power and prerogatives of flates

This is, 2s it were, a felf evident propo-ficion; at least it cannot be corrected. The the powers of declaring war—makin the powers of occurring war—making peace—railing and inpuprinting armies for public defence—laying duties, excifes and taxes, if necessary, with many other powers, are longed in Congress—and are a most effential abridgment of thate fovereign-

Again, the relitified upon flate.— 'No flate shall enter into any irreay, allience, or confederation, one again, smit bills of credit, make any thing but full and filter a tender in joynems of debts, bufs any law inspring the ellipation of contrast;—these, with a number of others are important relitricitions of the power of states, and were thought another to maintain the Lineau and the power of states, and were thought necessary to maintain the Union-and

needfary to maintain the Union—and to etablish four fundaments), neiform prin-ciples of public juffice, throughout the whole Union.

So that, I think, no argument of force can be taken from the Sovereignty of States. Where it has been shridged, it was tho't needfary, for the greater, indispendable word of the whole. good of the whole.

good of the confirmion is found inconvenient in practice to this or any other, particular, it is well that a regular mode is pointed out

Bor, while it remains, all offices legisla-tive, executive and judicial, both of the flares and of the Union, are bound by each to support it.
One other objection has been suggested

When speaking of the United States the Conflimation lays—"Continuous first or arbition the United States for the United States for the United States for the United States for United the United States for United

States and any of their citizers.

When fpeaking of States, it fays

"Controverfor between two or upper States; between a flate and citizens of another

As to reasons for citizens suing a dif-ferent size, which do nothold equally good for fising the United States; one good one may be, that as contrortise between a face and citizens of another state, might have a tendency to involve both flates in a have a tendency to involve both flates in a conteft, and perhaps in a war, a common compire to decade fach controversies, may have a tendency to prevent the mischief. That an object of this kind was had in view by the framers of the confirmation, I have no doubt, when I confident the clathing, interfering laws which were made in the neighbouring flates, before the adoption of the confirming and some affective the numery of citizens of acceleration. fecting the property of citizens of another flate in a very different manner

But I do not think it necessary menter fully into the question, Whether the Unit-ed States are liable to be fued by an indivi-dual citizen? In order to decide the point before us. Upon the whole, I am of o-pinion, that the constitution warrants a full against a flate, by an individual citizen of

nother flate.

A fecond quellion made in the cafe was. Whether the particular action of affompfit could lie against a flate. I think affompfit will lie, if any fuit; provided a flate is

capable of contracting.

The third question refrects the competency of fervice, which I apprehend good act proper; the fervice being by fammons and notifying the fuit to the Governor and the Attorney General; the Governor, whis the Supreme Executive Magistrate as reprefentative of the State, who is bound by oath to defend the State, and by confli tution, to give information to the Legiflative of all important matters which con-cern the interest of the State; the Attor-ney General who is bound to defend the interest of the States in Courts of Law.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

Meffrs. Childs & Swains. HAVE been informed that at the meeting in the fields, on Thursday laft, respecting the propriety of addressing Ci-tizen Genet, I was proposed as one of the committee for that purpose—and that it was soggested by some one present, that I

was opposed to the measure.

The part which I have pursued, in the most public and unequivocal manner, and the attachment I have manifested in various ways for the French Republic, has tendered it necellary that fome reasons thould be affigued for a conduct to apparently inconfiftent with former professions.

It may not be amifs to pre It may not be audit to primife, the fore weeks ago, I very carefully originated with another perfort, and promoted means for an addrefs to be then prefented to the miniflet of France. It being deemed premature by a number of friends, (though very much againft my opinion). I formed that addrefs for myleff, which has been prefented to be a preferred to the state of the for mylelf, which has been prefented to public view—and though I am perinaded the affection of Americans to the cause of the new and great republic, is not in the faullest degree dimmitted, yet 'circumfancts have lately occarried, which might render in a test highly problematical how far we can be justified in duty to ourselves, in the way of address, to expend our gratuations, through the Mandler, to his confittents. I therefore at least would have been glad of a pediponental. flitocots. I therefore at leaft bern glad of a possponement.

My realins were the following; they were fufficient for the time to me; and for the bonor of my fellow citizens; I believe if they had the fame impressions of authen-ticity, nine tenths of them who met in the fields, would have embraced the fame opin

First-Mr. Genet has declared that if the Prefident of the United States of A-merica, purfued merfures agreeably to his

memorials to the Predect or was verthally reported upon an official communication. Had be faid, he would appeal to the conflicted authorities of his own country, for advice and direction, he would have afted conflittently; and like a man who knew the proper extent of his power and duty: But to threaten the fifth magniturate of an independent republin, that if he did not constitute the pleasane of a French Millionary, he would appeal to the people; that it, would incite them to infure cition, it as furnite of a ranguage and incited in the state of arrogance and indignity to that Magniture, and though him to the whale government, and every first American which could never here have been expected, movards a people who have manipetted, towards a people who have mani-felled the most zealous and decided partialthe unit memory against and dender partial-ity to the nationale repreferes. Mr. Gener, though heretofore he was the full-ged of a defpotic morarday, ought by this time as lawest leaft learnt, that in a country where there is no tyram but the known leave of the land, the PEOPLE, as fact, have no addition. Estimation of the land, the results as the land, the PEOPLE, as foot, have no judiciary, legislative, or executive powers to exercise but through the medium of their respective representatives, in their sepectives representatives, in their separations of our country, all the powers of government have been configured to those representatives—they virtually confirme, and are the people, by representation, fresh and are the people, by representation, from an expectation of the properties and legally conferred —they are the only organs of the law known on un to the configuration of the properties of the law known on un to the configuration of the properties of the law known on un to the configuration of the law known on un to the configuration of the law known on un to the configuration of the law known on un to the configuration of the law known on unit to the configuration of the law known on units the configuration of the law known on units the configuration of the law known on the law and t organs of the law,known to us by the con-flitution—to them alone in their different flations, appertains the exclusive right of flations, apperains the excludive right of making, of interprening, and executing the laws when requilite. Foreign Ambaffadors will find, most affinerally that Americans are a fedate, ordedly, reflecting kind of mencoo fentilite to be long imposed upon by the intrigues of English, nor Frencheurs, but do foreignty to be invaded by frangers, in the commerce with the guardians of our liberty and honor. If a French or English Ambaffadot, charge do affairs or Confal, may fay to us, or our Magiffatts, this is the confraction you map for a pass your treaty, or confirmation you must put upon your treaty, or low, and shall observe the same according ly or I will appeal to the people—then, (independent of the audacity of the thing, which is she fame whether right or wrong in his opinion) we have no further ofe for Prefident, Congress, Governor or Confli-tation: We immediately become the valtruins: We immediately became the variable of foreign undpress.—No, my fellow citizins, fo long as we acknowledge there does exit a confinition and that under it we have an organized government, we the people independent of that confinition and government have in our individual capacities, no afts of foversignty remaining but those of thinking, feeking, petition, and temonitaring——a foversignty which I hope we shall furreer, retain inviolate. It our magnificates better, sheri violate. If our magifartes betray their trufts, we have by our own free will, altra-dy effablished tribunals, adequate to their removal, or punishment. If our law are in themselves deficient, we have preferibed in themselves deficient, we have preferibed the mode, by which they shall be amended, explained, or annualed—and if the conficution itself, is imperfect, we have, by it delired, the mode, by which it shall be corrected. God forbid, that in this imperfect, and componity, we, or our posterior the shall be the state of the shall be that a mob, separate of any forcing instance or communate, thould assume the reigns of government, & clicknet in that form, to their possible remittees, and the continent, what shall be the law of the shall.

law of the land.

Secondly. It is reported, that the French Ambaffador, when applied to by the Greenor of Feenlyls ania to deliver up or orget from no board, one of the annual year fine mo board, one of the annual year fine mo board, one of the annual year fine mo board, one of the annual year fine of the first who had entered in citizens of that flate, who had entered in the refurded for to do—that he allierd of the privateer defending force by force—and even boafted that he food expected the arrival of a fines by which he would affect his right and oppose force to force—I have however the charity (the premise not withfunding) to believe this sunger all the true. But myon what principle, but be true. But upon what principle, but of contempt for our nation, and the gov-ernment of it, could be refule a request