

the consideration of Congress, such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient—except in extraordinary occasions, and then his power is extended so far as to convene both Houses, or either of them.

If, then, an article of the law of the land prohibits my joining the armies of France, I was at liberty to do so, notwithstanding the proclamation of the President. But when power is so far misapplied, as upon the slightest grounds, to attack the freedom and the life and property of the citizen, it is full time to examine the government we live under; as a Freeman I will do it, and as a just man, I will neither lessen nor misrepresent.

I am accused, among others, of being concerned in levying and arming the citizens to march out of the State, and to enter the service of the French Republic; and the accusation has been supported with the oath of a man; it goes on with declaring that the armament, under myself, is intended against some of the Spanish Islands belonging to the King of Spain. No mention of levying was against this State, or any other of the Union.

I have said that Col. HAMPTON took my body into custody, under the bench warrant on Saturday the 7th inst. and when he was to sit under the committee's warrant, his humanity prompted him to profess my feuding for an intimate and confidential friend, who should search, my papers for treacherous correspondence. I declined at first, but on the Colonel's saying it would be in every stage of the business, more satisfactory to him, I then proposed Capt. T. HALL, & accordingly one of the persons attending the bench went in search of him, and both came about 11 o'clock at night.

Soon after a search took place, where my papers lay exposed, or where I was found, which were not secured by locks. A man long in public service, and who, while his country was invaded by British tyranny, in consequence of rank he held in the army of the United States independent of correspondencies in private life for forty years back, could not but be in possession of many papers. The hour of two o'clock in the morning came; the progress made was but small. I saw the difficulty attending the business, and endeavored to return the civility and politeness with which the Sheriff acted, by proposing seals to be placed on the locks and drawers of my desk, and pleading my honor that I would not give any secret information to any one, of private papers, and that a bed should be prepared for the Sheriff, that when daylight returned the search should be continued, giving my parole not to quit the chamber for the remainder of the night.

This being agreed to, Mr. HALL, as Clerk of the Session, placed the official seal on the desk and drawers, and at two o'clock left my house and fell in the possession and care of the Sheriff. At ten o'clock Sunday morning Capt. HALL returned the search. Having gone through the whole of my papers, which were not secured by locks, he then broke up my desk, and, to my mortification, demanded my keys; these I peremptorily refused to deliver, observing that if they conveyed it to be in execution of their office, they might force my locks, but I was determined not to produce a key. Accordingly my locks were forced, my papers examined with the eye of scrutiny, and not a paper nor a fracture could be found that could tend to support the charge which had occasioned this wanton attack upon the privileges and immunities of a citizen.

I have already set forth in the words of the bench warrant from the committee of the House, the charges which were laid against me. I have scrupulously examined the law of the land, and the law of this State, and have, together with my accusations, placed them before my fellow-citizens, to judge. In the constitution of this State, the 3d clause of the 9th art. declares, that "No freedom of the State shall be taken, or imprisoned, or deprived of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." Upon the evidence of one man, who has not declared to be sworn, and who has not sworn, I am held out as a traitor to my country, and arrested with all the rigour attending persecutions under the most arbitrary government. Upon the evidence of the laws of the land, and the particular law of this State, it is admitted to me as unreasonable, is not mentioned; therefore that I can not be confined under a crime, because no existing law had made it one. But allowing that it amounted to a *prohibition*, by admitting the President's jurisdiction, I have had the power of the law silent, yet the steps taken to consent the evidence which was necessary to condemn the aggressor,

were such, that nothing short of the power of a despot was wanting.

Shall any one hereafter attempt to call America a land of liberty, when neither character nor locks, or any other security, however heretofore held sacred, can protect the citizen from the rigorous search of a far-chamber warrant? Suppose, for a moment, I was seen at the head of one thousand, or at ten thousand men, all citizens, and all equally free to go where they pleased, as I supposed myself to be at one time, and that we were just stepping out of the limits of this State, progressing to a country, no matter whether it is out of the limits of the United States; could it be construed against the laws of this country, when the preamble to every constitution passed in America declares that all men are free? I am not free to commit murder; I am not free to make depositions upon any individual of the United States; but certainly I am free to quit these States when I please to where I please, or I am more a slave to tyranny now, than I was twenty years ago.

If then this political freedom is possessed by the citizens of America, and it has been declared to be their inalienable right by the general voice of the people, what usurpation of power must it be, when a set of individuals shall attempt to invade or in any shape diminish that right. Americans, it becomes your care more immediately than mine; your indignity which I have been made to suffer, I have gone through; I have been imprisoned for a crime where there is no law; my papers have undergone a strict search; familiar, my sacred correspondence for forty years back have been investigated, and letters and other papers, which have been produced to light, which no other eyes than the writer or possessor ought to have seen, and which in their own right, were as sacred as the rights of the Emperor of Germany, (who is the Queen's brother) and with him affected to consider the King as a prisoner, and the Emperor raised an army to rescue him from his people. As soon as an opportunity presented, the persecuted King, with the infamous Queen, attempted to escape to the army of his brother. They were arrested and brought back. The people were in commotion, and the guards under Fayette slaughtered great numbers of them. From that time, the nation has been deluged by the combined arms of France, Spain, and Portugal, and many thousands of the innocent people have fallen victims to the Royal rage.

The committee appointed, reported a feeble attempt to alter the regulation of the House, in relation to the House of Representatives.

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The Parliament of France is as ancient an institution, as that of England; but that Parliament could make no laws. By the Constitution, the King could not legislate, but his Decrees were to be registered before the same became Laws. In the whole reign of Louis XVI. there was never a Parliament held; he forbade their meeting, left they should complain of the horrid, and cruel oppressions which the people suffered under a reign, where the principles of government were brought by the Queen from Germany. In the whole of this reign the expenses of the Royal Family amounted to 70 millions. In the year 1790, the Queen's extravagance. The King delighted most of all in eating, and hunting. The Queen had her gallans, and even submitted to her husband's brother in the most open and lascivious manner; the nation and the world knew it. And the Princess Lambelle, over whom so many British and American troops have been shed, was her confidant; her assistant and accomplice in all her atrocious wickedness. One particular instance of extravagance ought to be noticed, as well for its cruelty in the end, as for its folly in the beginning. In the year 1790, the Queen of the Kingdom was found to have exceeded the revenue in the sum of eight millions of livres. At that moment some merchants arrived from Africa, with a necklace of Diamonds; at the price of Eighteen Millions. The Queen applied to the King

for change to purchase it. He told her that it was not in the power of the nation to do it. She however made out her bill, engaged to pay for it in four quarterly payments; this was sent by a Lady of the Bedchamber to Cardinal de Rohan, who delivered the security, and took the necklace, and delivered it to the Queen. When pay-day came, there was no money. The merchants became clamorous. The Queen denied her hand-writing. The Cardinal was arrested in Church on Sunday, imprisoned and mined, and the Lady of the Bedchamber was publicly whipped and went to London, and there died of a broken heart.

New weep ye Britons with the tears of a Crocodile, but Americans do not weep. When the King was compelled in 1789 to assemble the Parliament, there was an opposition from a uniform impulse of the oppressed feelings of the people. The British was demolished. A new constitution was formed, in which the power of oppression was taken away, and the Royal dignity preserved. This was a plan of Marquis Fayette. The King publicly, and solemnly swore, in the face of the nation, to preserve that Constitution inviolable; but his brothers, and the royal family, fled to the Emperor of Germany, (who is the Queen's brother) and with him affected to consider the King as a prisoner, and the Emperor raised an army to rescue him from his people. As soon as an opportunity presented, the persecuted King, with the infamous Queen, attempted to escape to the army of his brother. They were arrested and brought back. The people were in commotion, and the guards under Fayette slaughtered great numbers of them. From that time, the nation has been deluged by the combined arms of France, Spain, and Portugal, and many thousands of the innocent people have fallen victims to the Royal rage.

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After some time, it was voted, that the bill, with the amendments, be referred to a select committee to consist of five members.

FRIDAY, January 10. Several petitions were read and referred.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the estimate of appropriations.

Two resolutions, proposed by Mr. Bondinot, were adopted. The committee on the Algerine business, reported a bill to amend the laws relating to the trade and navigation with that country.

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The Convention, desirous of conferring the spot where the British were confined, ordered that the Committee on the Algerine business should be appointed a committee to bring in a bill to amend the laws.

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Universal Salvation. HALLOWELL, Feb. 1794. PROPOSALS for Printing a DESCRIPTION, (By E. BARCKOCK) THOUGHTS ON THE DIVINE GOODNESS, RELATIVE TO THE Government of Moral Agents, PARTICULARLY DISPLAYED IN FUTURE REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS. Translated from the French of FERRIARD and OLIVER PETITFERRE. The London edition of this work has been much sought for, and sold at 10/6. The present proposed edition will be printed on paper of good quality, with a new, elegant type, hand-finely bound and lettered, and afforded to Subscribers at One Dollar, to be paid when the Volume is ready for delivery. Those who subscribe for Nine Books shall be entitled to a Tenth, gratis. Those who procure and send responsible for Twelve Subscribers, shall be entitled to a Volume. To non-subscribers the Book will be sold at 1/10. Subscriptions are received at this Office. NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the following unimproved Lands, lying in the town of Conway, county of Hampshire, that their several Lots are taxed in a Militair and County Rate, made in May 1793, and in a Town Rate made in January 1793, as follows: Part of Lot No. 116, laid to Nathan Frary, 7 4 0. Lot No. 7, laid to Samuel Hinfale, 4 7 0. Lot No. 45, laid to William Barnard, 5 6 0. Lot No. 89, laid to Major Williams, 5 6 0. Part of Lot No. 47, laid to Confider Arms, 1 8 2. Lands originally in Shelburne. Part of Lot No. 40, laid to Samuel Barnard, 0 11 0. Lot No. 78, laid to Eben. Hinfale, 4 1 2. Part of Lot No. 58, laid to Major Williams, 3 3 2. Part of Lot No. 45, laid to Col. F. Hinfale, 1 4 2. Lot No. 4, laid to Joseph Barnard, 3 3 2. And unless said taxes are paid on or before the 8th day of April next, so much of said lands, will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Peter Clark, in said Conway, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges. JUDAH CLARK, Collector. Conway, Feb. 4, 1794.

Simon Butler, INFORMS the public, that he continues the business of BOOK-BINDING, neatly opposite the Court-House, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled in any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice.—Old Books re-bound. HE HAS FOR SALE, BIBLES, Grammatra and Laid Monitor. Pike's Arithmatic. Hieroglyphic Bible. Holy Bible Abridg'd. Teaguan's Best Companion. American Songsters. Blind Child. Friend of Youth. Sturtevant's Manual. Exercise. Harvey's Meditations. Hamilton's Treatise on Female Composure. Brown's Elements. Spectator. Complete Letter-Writer. Beauties of Stern. Watts' Lyric Poems. ENGLISH, MEDIUM, THICKPOST, ROYAL SCAP, and LETTER-PAPER.—Any of the above article or Cath. given for R. A. G. or TANNED SHEEP SKINS. Northampton, Feb. 11, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all non-resident proprietors of the following unimproved Lands, in the town of Westampton, that their several Lots are taxed in the year 1793—Unless said taxes are paid by the 11th day of April next, they may be sold at public vendue, at the house of JOSEPH KINGSLLEY, Jun. Col. Westampton, February 6, 1794.

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