

to be more commendable to be equally scrupulous about our national honor. But if a nation, that has been injured in her property by the people of another nation, should seize upon the property of the people of the offending nation, it would not be more a breach of credit or a sacrifice of justice, than if a nation should resist another who had fed a false treaty and made war upon her. Great Britain has been waging war against the property of the United States contrary to every principle of honor, of justice or of law, and shall the United States only indemnify the sufferers by taking it out of the purses of their citizens, or by having recourse to arms? It certainly will not, be contended that either of these modes are proper when another more eligible offers. Much has been said about negotiation to procure an indemnification. To be sure this is a step that promises much, when we consider the benefits that have already been derived from it on the subject of the western posts! Negotiation sometimes playing the fool, and never is it effectual but when exercised under the fears or the interests of a nation. Let us first negotiate, and then negotiate, and we shall have a temptation to offer; but if we go like humble petitioners we shall meet with the neglect and contempt we deserve.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 14.

A BILL was reported for fortifying Annapolis.

CONTINUATION OF THE EMBARGO.

Mr. Goodhue suggested, that if it was intended to be continued, provision for that purpose should now be thought of. He was of opinion, from the intelligence we receive, that it ought to be continued, and made a motion to that effect, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sherburne on the chair, on the non-importation resolution.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) brought forward his motion specifying compensation for negroes carried off by the British after the peace, as an additional requisite before the intercourse, contemplated to be kept, shall be restored.

This motion was agreed to, without debate, going in favour of it.

Some debate took place upon the nature of the measure. Mr. Murray wished the blank filled up (when that came before the House) that it might operate as a threat and excite the court of St. James to a definitive negotiation and satisfaction for injuries. Mr. Nicholas and others conceived our threats would be ignored as, and that we have no objection to be made.

After some debate,

Mr. Smith (S. C.) expressed a wish that the proposition be so modified as to leave it with the President to require re-imitation and to stop the intercourse with Great Britain if they should refuse it.

The original resolution as amended was agreed to, 61 in the affirmative, and was reported by the committee.

It was moved to take up the report, and objected to principally on the ground, that time may bring better information on the subject on which the measure is founded.

After some debate an adjournment was called for and granted.

TUESDAY, April 15.

A message was received from the President, communicating a letter from the British minister here, in which the infractions of the 8th of June are endeavoured to be shown consonant to the law of nations; also former communications from the south-west territory, and a letter from our ambassador at Madrid, communicated confidentially.

The committee of ways and means presented their report, which was read and then was withdrawn by the committee, for the purpose of making some alterations.

The non-importation resolution was taken up in the House. Mr. Smith (S. C.) presented his modification of the original motion, which we mentioned yesterday.

It was declared to be a substitute, by the chair, and therefore out of order.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out of the resolution the fine qua non condition of re-imitation for negroes carried off.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) objected to the motion. He feared it would appear like an abandonment of that claim.

After some further debate on this amendment, Mr. Fitzmaurice suggested a substitute for the resolution to avoid the embarrassment of a specification.

Mr. Giles withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to strike out of the specification and insert a clause more general.

After further conversation, Mr. Tracy expressed a wish for the previous question, under the impression, that this, not a proper time for a final decision on the business.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) confessed to withdraw his amendment until the previous question be put; after some debate,

The yeas and nays were called on this question, viz. Shall the main question be now put? and were, Yeas 53, Nays 44.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

At an early hour this morning, the galleries were closed, in consequence of a motion which, after some opposition, was carried, in the affirmative, to take into consideration the constitutional communication from the President of the United States received yesterday.

THURSDAY, April 17.

A resolution, proposed some days since, for the continuation of the embargo, was taken up in committee of the whole. Some provisions were proposed and adopted; and the resolution was then carried.

FRIDAY, April 18.

The report of the committee of the whole on Mr. Clark's resolution for a non-importation of British goods, was called up. Some amendments were proposed, but no decision took place.

The Senate agreed to the resolution continuing the embargo, after striking out the proviso. The House concurred in this, and the resolution which authorizes the continuation of the embargo until the 25th of May, under the regulations now in force, was signed by the Speaker. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, April 21.

The following resolution passed the House: Yeas fifty eight—Nays thirty eight, viz.

Whereas the injuries which have been suffered and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed:

Resolved, That from and after the first day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the above resolution.

TUESDAY, April 22.

The two major bills, one of which the House of Representatives, were this day passed to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

One respects the arming and equipping of 80,000 militia—the other provides for raising an additional regiment of artillery and engineers.

The amendments of the Senate to the post office bill, were taken into consideration, some concurred in, and others disagreed to.

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The magnitude of this evil which afflict mankind is owing more to imagination than to reality.

We judge of misfortune by the privation of present enjoyments, and by the inconveniences which ensue; the philosophic mind quickly forgets the first, and accommodates itself to the last.

Reigns tyrannical learn to suffer. These few words comprise the most important knowledge and the whole happiness of man.

I always had a good opinion of the man who could sleep soundly in prison for six or seven hours. Undisturbed sleep arises from a good conscience and a state of resignation.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Lord ROBERT FITZGERALD, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Swiss Cantons, has transmitted the following note to the Helvetic Body:

"High and Mighty Lords, Seigniors, Burgomasters, &c. and the Councils of the illustrious respectable Swiss Cantons,

"I have the honor to inform you that the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty thinks himself bound to express to you the great indignation which he has felt at the new outrage committed against your Excellencies by those vile and atrocious men assembled at Paris, under the name of the Convention. Not having been able to thwart your brave troops in the service of his most Christian Majesty, and despairing to make them accomplices in their robberies, these infamous men have distinguished and murdered them.—I shall never forget the noble sacrifice of the brave general Saurin, who died in defending Louis XVI; it will never forget the cruelities which those cannibals made them suffer! Stained with the blood of your brother, and of a virtuous king, your friend and ally, and of his august spouse, and of an infinite number of innocent victims—authors of a most terrible war, which they could not avoid to continue to carry on in the extent at present allowed:

Resolved, That from and after the first day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

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His Britannic Majesty has too high an opinion of your wisdom, high and mighty lords, not to believe that you will dispense the indignations of the common sense of all people, and that you will redouble your zeal and vigilance to avert from the country all those plagues which at one time or another befall the unhappy people of France.

At all times, and on every occasion, his Majesty will not cease to give you proofs of his friendship, and to interest himself in the maintenance of the independence & of the ancient prosperity of your State, and of those of your allies.

"Done at Bern, Nov. 30, 1793. (Signed) ROBERT FITZGERALD, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty."

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, received by Captain WATSON, STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3.

Our Capital, amidst an external calm, exhibits all the symptoms of the most internal fermentation and public distrust; the patroles traverse the streets, the foreign orders against going out in the night, our laborers are renewed with great vigor, and the inhabitants have been dispersed, under the most severe penalties, to their respective homes.

The government had think fit to give the signal for firing five guns from the Citadel, and raising the great alarm bell. Famously this has not been found necessary, a number of the conspirators being probably much less than was at first apprehended.

It cannot, however, be denied, that the spirit of civil discord has arisen to an alarming height, and that even the ideas of Stockholm, are divided into factions, inspired with the most bitter animosity one against another. This division was lately manifested on the division of Norden, from the office of Intendant of the Police, and the appointment of Wilhelm by the Regent, to succeed him.

The partisans of Norden, gave him a public dinner, as a mark of their esteem, upon which their opponents, formerly his honor on Ullholm—having they confined themselves to good eating and drinking, without attempting to disturb one another, or the public peace.

Ullholm and one Bratt are said to have discovered the first traces of the conspiracy, which was afterwards confirmed by the opening of the Countess of Rudenfeld's letter to General Baron d'Amel in Italy. This lady, on the examination, denied all knowledge of a conspiracy; but afterwards, when informed that the government was in possession of the correspondence of which Lieut. Col. Saldou was apprehended, she made formal professions respecting her own part in it.

She, however, and all the other parties in custody, reluctantly persisted in refusing to give up their accomplices. D'Amel, formerly Secretary to the late King, is considered as one of the principals of the conspiracy. Among his papers, have been found proofs of the utmost importance. The Comis, Seignior, who is also apprehended, was to assassinate the Regent, one of those walks which he often used, either alone, or with a few attendants, the value of which was estimated at half a million, whose apprehension was highly interesting is also taken.

On the first rumour of the conspiracy being discovered, he fled, as it supposed, to repair to his master; but, although he fled, he was taken at his own house, and carried off with him.

A courier and an officer were dispatched to Italy, with proper instructions for apprehending d'Amel wherever they should find him. It was known that he was at Naples in November, but as his mission was only confidential, it is supposed that he has since come to Sweden, to watch the progress of a plot which if it had succeeded, would have put him at the head of the kingdom.

Such are the public rumours, which are to be received with caution; because, in all civil dissensions, it is the practice of each party to point the other in the most odious colours.

GENTLEMEN, after viewing the Traveller, Young Dread and others, turn your eye to

SAWNEY.

He is about 15 hands high, of a dark bay color, black mane, tail and legs, and is owned by the famous Chandler-Horse, 17 years old this Spring, a foot well set, horse moves with ease and elegance, and is not exceeded, by any horse in the country, either for saddle, or harness, and cover at the stable of the subscriber, the price of the horse, 1500 l. or 1800 l. to insure. Every favor acknowledged with gratitude.

E. MONTAGUE, Charleston, May 1, 1794.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 22.

Barrere read the following letters: "For Vanhan, Jan. 15, the second year of the French Republic."

Democratie, one and indivisible. General in Chief of the Army of the Rhine to the Minister of War.

"I date my letter from Fort-Vauban, the moment when we were actively preparing to subject it by force, the enemy advanced it for fear; this happened last night. We have witnessed the explosions, and we have witnessed the numerous mines which we have and really dug under this city. Devoting themselves to death, our Republicans rushed forward to snatch away the matches, which had not yet produced their effect. I sided in person with the brave Representative Leroux, and we had the satisfaction to find that the evil was not considerable. My faith here has inspired this important note, into which I have inserted a few significant names of all the brave men who are laboring for the National Convention."

"I have the honor to inform you that the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty thinks himself bound to express to you the great indignation which he has felt at the new outrage committed against your Excellencies by those vile and atrocious men assembled at Paris, under the name of the Convention. Not having been able to thwart your brave troops in the service of his most Christian Majesty, and despairing to make them accomplices in their robberies, these infamous men have distinguished and murdered them.—I shall never forget the noble sacrifice of the brave general Saurin, who died in defending Louis XVI; it will never forget the cruelities which those cannibals made them suffer! Stained with the blood of your brother, and of a virtuous king, your friend and ally, and of his august spouse, and of an infinite number of innocent victims—authors of a most terrible war, which they could not avoid to continue to carry on in the extent at present allowed:

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of a small vessel in the service of the Republic had been offered to him; that it was intimated to him that the National Convention mediated a descent on Ireland, and that it was the desire of that Assembly to obtain as many persons as possible that were acquainted with the coasts of that Kingdom.

He speaks of the armament going forward there as of great magnitude; there were 30 large transports lying in the harbor ready for the reception of troops, which the town and neighborhood were crowded, but of whose number he could form no just estimate.

Mr. Burke and Mr. Windham have been lately employed in calculating the precise time it will take to conquer France. They have proved, almost to demonstration, that if the progress of the allies in every future campaign should be equal to what has been in the last, the whole country must be subdued, and Jacobinism exterminated by the end of the year 1802; so that, allowing for a few years quarrelling among the allies, the French would be the division of the spoil, we may look forward for the blessings of peace at the close of the next century.

CORK, January 18.

The white Boys are again commencing their depredations in this city, and its vicinity. Last Wednesday night they assembled on the Grand Parade to the number of 600, with a determined resolution to disarm our militia; they proceeded to march the arms from the company on guard, and partly succeeded. The people of this town are enraged at the mode adopted respecting saboteurs.

"Among the reinforcements received by General Jervis's army last week, were 8000 troops of the line, and four regiments of Chasseurs, and five battalions of the 1st and 2nd divisions of the King's Light Infantry. The brave army of the Rhine, no longer beholden slaves occupying the territories confided to its defence; the glory of routing tyrants is reserved for the brave Swiss. Vive la Republique!" (Signed) "MICHAUD."

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SIMEON BUTLER,

CONTINUES THE BUZZ OF BOOK-BINDING, nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton.—Where may be had Deed and Record Books, Writters, and Perry's Spelling Books, Merchants Account Books, Wholesale and Retail.

He has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, a small assortment of BOOKS, in most branches of literature.

Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

Any of the above articles, given for stanned SHEEP SKINS or RAGS.

April 30, 1794.

Arad Brown, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have just opened a beautiful assortment of goods, at their New Store opposite the Meeting House in Eastampton, where they will sell cheaper than ever, for pay in hand. Those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

Eastampton, May 2, 1794.

Bay Richmond,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Commington, at 9/10 the leap, 12/10 the season, from 16 to 24/10 warrant a foal, and the next season to be paid in September next, those that are warranted in March next—Mares that are warranted to be with foal, and are sold or exchanged, to be paid for according to his former practice.

Likewise a likely Jack,

Larger than the one he kept last season, will cover 5/10 the leap, 10/10 the season, 20/10 warrant a foal, unless the Mares are contracted for in February next—Mares that are warranted for the use of his horse that is more than one year standing, or make immediate payment, or he shall be under the necessity of calling on them in a more disagreeable way.

BERIAH SHAW.

Cumington, April 28, 1794.

THE subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of James Robinson, late of Cumington, deceased, requests all Persons indebted, or having demands on said Estate, to call and settle immediately.

GAIN ROBERTSON.

Cumington, April 29, 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton Meeting House, on the 10th inst, a red roan MARE, 4 years old, with a pale, dark mane and tail, that before about 25 hands high. The owner is desired to give property, pay charges, and take her away.

Northampton, May 7, 1794.

ELIJAH WRIGHT.

Northampton, May 7, 1794.

Brigade Orders.

THE commanding Officers of Regiment of the Militia, & fourth Division, of the Militia, in the County of Hampshire, are desired to fill up all vacancies in their respective Regiments immediately, and make returns to the Brigade Major as soon as possible, agreeable to the laws, for the regulation of the Militia. It is expedient these orders will be put in execution with cheerfulness, when the probability of a War is taken into consideration and the necessity of having every part of the Militia completely Officered, should such an event take place.

P. Order.

SETH MURRAY, B. Gen. Haverhill, May 5, 1794.

WANTED to purchase

immediately, a HORSE or two, good and Firm, suitable for the Stage. Enquire of the PAINTER.

Northampton, May 7, 1794.

Roe-Buck,

WILL cover the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Hawley. Although said horse cannot boast of such highly distinguished blood, as some others, yet his usually smooth, nervous, and elegant calm, (the subscriber flatters himself,) will be as pleasing to gentlemen of taste, as a well founded origin. Said Horse will cover at two dollars the leap, or three dollars, the season.

EDMUND LONGLEY, P. S. Good pasturing may be obtained for Mares. Hawley, April 24, 1794.

The Clotier's in the County of Hampshire,

are notified, that their meeting of the year of 1794, stands adjourned to Wednesday the 1