NEW YORK January 7. The SECRETARY of WAR. Respectfully submit to the PRESIDENT of the United States the following OBSERVATIONS

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

TO retrice the conduct of the government of the United States towards the In dian tribes, fince the adoption of the Con fliterion, cannot fail to aff and fariafaffir to every philosophical and homane mind,

to every philotophical and homane mind, A conflant folicitude appears to have en-ifted in the Executive and Congress, no-only to form treaties of Peace with the In-dians upon principles of Justice, but to impart to them all the bleffings of civilized life, of which their condition is fuscepti-

That a perfeverance in fach principles and conduct will reflect permanent honor
upon the national character cannot be
doubted.—At the fame time it must be acknowledged that the execution of the good intentions of the public is frequently em

The defires of two many frontier White people to fesze by force or fraud epon the neighbouring Indian lands, has been, and prighthering today sauce, has occup, and fill continues to be, an uncreasing cauff of jeals usy and hatred on the part of the Indiana, and it would appear upon a calm investigation, that until the ladians can be quiered upon this point, and rely with one by the United States, no well grounded hope of tranquility can be entertained.

The encroachment of white people in

inc fantly watched, and in unguarded moments, they are murdered by the Indians.
Revenge is fought, and the innocent from tier people are frequently involved as vic tims in the cruel con ell, this appears to b a principle canfe of Indian Wars. That there are exceptions will not be denied. fice of a young favage for war and The political a young tavage tor war and fame is too mighty to be refleciated by the feeble advice of the old men. An adequate politic forms to be waturing either to present or punish the depredations of the unruly. It would afford a conficions that the desiration be made on pleafure could the affertion be made or our part, that we have confidered the mar-Whites and have possified them according

ernelty, are generally too keen in the plapunish for the killing af an Indian. It is confidered as unar ceffury to cite inflances, white multitudes might be adduced in

If this view of the inability of both natties to keep the prace be correct, it would ferm to follow as a just confequence, the adequate remedy ought to be provided for

and case remedy ought to be provided for an evil of tech magnitude.

It is certainly an axil to be involved in hofilities with tribe-off Savagea, amounting to two or three aboutand, as in the east. N. W. of the Ohio. But this evil would be greatly intereded -ere a general Indian was 10 tree-oil footh of the Ohio; the Indian warriors of the lour Nations is that quarter not being much fhort of four-teen thousand, not to advert to the combinations which a general Indian war, might produce with the European powers, with allow the tribes north and fouth of

the O-io are connected.

It forms that our experience would demonfirste the propriett of endeavoring to preferve a pacific conduct in preference to a hostife one with the Indian tribes United States can get nothing by an Indian war, but they rique men, money and re-putation. As we are more powerful and more enlightened than they are, there is refpondibility of national character, that we frould treat them with kindnels and even liberality. It is a melancholy reflec-tion that our modes of population have been more defiredive to the Indian na tives than the conduct of the conquerous of twes than the conduct of the conquerous of Mexico and Pere. The evidence of this is the otter excitpation of nearly all the Indians in mail populous parts of the Un-ion. A furore hillorian may mak the canteg of, this defluction of the human race in fable colours. Although the pre-fers government of the United States canor with propriety be involved in the opno rider to render their attention upon this ful jett ftrongly characteritie of their into the free trongly characteristic of their justice, that fome powerful attempts thould be made to tranquillize the frontiers, por-ticularly the fe South of the Ohio. The Stration of the fettlements on Cumber-land loudly demand the interference and protection of Government. It is true fome unauthorized offensive operations have proceeded from thence against the lower Chetokee towns and victims were Vaccificed. Whether thefe viding in senneed, whether thele victims were

dren were not involved in the defruction,

data whit not involved in the defruction, feems to metric linguisty.

Upon the mon mature reflection the fab-fernive has been able to beflow upon this labif it silling from the experience of feweral years observation thereof, he hamhly conceives all attempts to preferre the peace with the Indian tribes will be found

insidequate, their to fae arrangement feme-what like the following, to wir.

1. That a line of military pois, at feet different first be directed, be established pon the frontiers within the Indian boundary and out of the ordinary jorifdiction dary and out of the ordinary joinfaldition of any Stare, provided confent can be obtained for the purpole from the Indian tribes; that these pash be garrifound with regular troups under the direction of the President of the United States.

remember to the United States.

2dly. That if any morder or theft be committed upon any of the white inhabitants by an Indian known to belong to biny Indian nation or tribe, feels nation or tribe thall be bound to deliver him or them or the near a state near a state or the near the near a state or the near the up to the nearest military post in order to be tried and posificat by a court martial, or in failure thereof the United States will ake fatisfaction upon the nearest Indian

technisation upon the mark Indian to the case belonging to fach nation or tribe.

3dly. "That all perfons who thall be all mbled or embedied in arms on any lands belonging to Indians out of the ordinary juitification of any State, or of the territory fouth of the Ohio, for the purposed warring against the Indians or of committing depredations upon any in distribution of property, fiall thereby become fiable and finitely to the mice and articles of way, which are or fiall be efablished for the government of the troops of the United States. This was a fection of a bill which the Senate passed troops of the United States. This was a fection of a bill which the Senate passed the last fest in entitled 'An act for the more estimated protection of the South Western frontiers,' but it was different to by

the house.

If to this arrangement the expense thould be objected, it is to be remembered that the Prefident of the United States in pursuance of law, has authorized both the Governor of Georgia and the Governor of the South-Western territory to establish a defentive protection, which amounts to a

large (um annually.

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

If the pofts belonging to the United States and now occupied by the British, North of the Ohio be from delivered up, they with a post at the MiamiVillages, and posts of communication down the Wahash pofts of communication down the Wahailton the South, together with a poftat Preforrife, would be a prerty adequate protecion to the tronter typical of the companies a curb to any Indian tribes, diffeomented without just carle, which it is prefumed will never be afforded by the Government

of the United States.

If to these vigorous measures should be combined the arrangement of trade resour-mended to Congress and the establishment of agents to relide in the principal Indian nears with adequate compensations, it would feem that the government would then have made the fairest experiments of fythem of juffice and humanity, which is prefumed could not polity fail of being he first with its proper off cle, an hon-orable tranquility of the frantiers.

All which is respectfull fabritted to

the Prefident of the United States.

H. KNOX, See'y of War.

Department of War. D.c. 29 1704

LIST of LETTERS in the POSI-OF

LIST of LETTERS in the POSI-OF-FICE, Northampten.

THOMAS SMITH, Chefler, 3—

TSPORAS SMITH, Chefler, 3—

Spearer Whiting, Worthington, 3—
Beejamus Lathrop, do.—Jofeph J. Linfey, Northford—Jalper Smith, Hadley—Elijahise, do.—Janes Murit, Cheflerfild—Rev. D.-ct. Peter Thatcher, Northampton Solomon Studdard, Elg. do.—Ichthod Brysis, Amherit, 2—Edward Bigelow, Haffeld—Jofeph Banen, Partingefield—Jofeph Bianchard, Amherit—Capt. Thomas Week, Gölhen—Jafon Walker, Bel-chertowa—Dr. Peter Bigrat, Comington Somel Bart, Southampton—William Col. fon, Northampton—Brighin Clark, do. Solomon Studdard, Jun. do.—Daniel Daniellon, Birinfeld—Aboter Fogg, Northampton—Urlomas Gaß, Pelham—Samaelltar, Infeld, Northampton—John-Dopkin Adam.

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

J. BRECK, P. Maffer.

Broke into the inclofure of the fableriber, first July 124, a brindle STEER, lined back, flar in the forehead, one year old—the owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN O. FRENCH. Williamsburgh Jan. 13, 1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN.

LAND I US LINA N.

I AS for file, W. I and N. E. Rom,
by the hind, bl. or icis quantity—
Freeh Begdy, by the pipe of lefs—Genera, Sherri, Cape Madeira, and Malay
Wice, London Forter, Moisffes, Losf and
Bawa Sugars, by the hundred or pound,
Freth Hylos, Hylos Skin, and Bobea Test,
of a function on life. Control Code, Fren Hylon, Hylon Skin, and Bober Test, of a (typerior quality—Cotton, Coffee Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, All-folice, Notwegs, Ginger, Fig., Raifors, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Saik, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nills, Coddib by the Quintal, Salmon and Macketell by the Quintal, Salmon and Macketell by the bl. or lefs—Leaf & Paper Tobracco, &c. for.

Most kinds of Country Produce receiv ed in payment. Alfo cash and a gener one price given for Pork, Botter, & Hogs

N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months flanding, will be put in full immediately, unless prevented by Northampton, Jan. 14, 1795.

For SALE,

and politifies given mest Mey.

A VALUABLE Homp Lot, containing their series, fitested half a mile
north of the Meeting House, on the main
road, with a next and commodious dwell ing houle, two flories; a large bare and other convenient out boules, and a good orchard flanding on the fame. The fitteation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Mer chant or Mechanic-Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is haped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars require of JOSEPH LYMAN. Hatfield, Drc. 10 1704

THE Subscriber, has confiantly for fale, at his Store, in Had lay, a good supply of West-India
Goods & Groceries,

by large or fordly quantities—a finall but next affortment of English GOODS, all which he will fell on term as first affort on the judicious purchaser, as any of those who appear anxious to attract the attention of the media has been appeared in the second of the seco tion of the public by the cry of good goods, cheep Goods, good bargains, &c.

He notifies all those indebted to him,

that all accounts or notes taken for so coons of more than a years flanding, will be fued, unlefs prevented by immedian

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 12, 1765.

DANIEL BUTLER, HAS jest come to band, and now G O O D S, Which he offers for fale, on low rerms for

ready passed approved credit. WANTED, Aquantity of FLAX-SEED, for which a grood price will be given.
THOSE perfors who have open
accounts with him at his lace thop at Will

a fbargh-are-requeffed to call and fer Northampton, Dre 31, 194

Clock and Watch Maker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A JOURNEYMAN Clork Miker, one nefs, and can recommend himfelf by his induftry and finish'd Wark, to whom good Wages will be given-Likewise an ingen ices BOY, about 14 years of age is went-ed as an apprentice to the above bufinefs— Apply to NATHAN STORRS, Northampton-Cath and the highest price giver for old Silver Brafs and Copper.

Jan. 14. 1705. Cheap Winter Goods, AT THE VARIETY STORE in CHESTERS ILD

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co. NFORM their Cofformers and the pub-lic, they have just received a large and GOODS,

Together with an affortment of Glafs, Crockery and HardWare, which they of-fer for fale on their ofual low terms. Pork, Batter, Cheefe, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Course, White.

Indian Corn, and White Beans will be re reived in payment-and the ready Calls will not be refused Chefterfield, December 9, 1794 THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Otis and Fobes, Was by murual confent, diffulved, on the 24th Sept. laft. WILLIAM OTIS,

IASON FORES. Commington, Dec. 1794.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS.

INFORMS his friends, that he ha is a received a large fuppily of GOOD, for the featon, which he withto dispose of the featon, which he withto he dispose of the featon, which he withto he can be a featon of the featon of or good ngured Chiutzes, Petchur and k., ilicoes, Chiutz and Parple Sausia Ba., dano, and Pocker Handkerthieft, Bat dano, and Pocker Handkerthieft, Bat Linellring, a hinge affortunent of the Cops and Sausert, Rapper Sauf. For dany or imple Bortle, and almost every other as tricle inquired for. Conduct structure, and every favour gratefully schoolingth. N. B. All Perform whole second more than firm month Randing.

N. B. All Persons waste account to more than un months sanoing are de to call and ferthe immediately. Said Hurchens wants immediately doz. of MATS, made of barks, the erous price in GODDS,

North turbon, Dec. 1

FOR SALE HUDSON & GOODWIN, A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hanford

Webster's Institute. In large or finall quantities, either begr

In large of iman quantities, times want or in theets.
They have also on hand, a variety of BOOKS, STATIONARY, Gr. crafed, They wast to purchase clean Compati-Lines Bags, old Sail Cloth, eld Sin, Bees-Wax, Horfe Hair, that is long, and Calves, Pates, for which they pay Cab as delivery.

LEWIS S. SAGE, NFORMS the public, that he filled ries on the CABINET and WIND A ries on the CABINE 1 and WIND SOR CHAIR buffers, a few rods men of the Meeting Hosfe, Northeaptin, where all kinds of furniture may be had as

N. B. He is in want of most all tied of timber, for house hailding. Allo want of a Smartaflive BOY, about 1401 years of age, as an apprentice to the the

January 5. 1795. For SALE

FOI DALLE,

A FARM, in the north wellify panel

A Golden, on the County rad, leading from faid Golden to Pintorid, eataining about 4 acres, within g od GRIT
MILL cutting here, which are receiving
well, and picture of cutt. m. I Alfo receive
of a SAW MILL adjaining faid Grid MillAlfo 42 acres of excellent good LAND, Alfo 42 acres of execulent good LAND, within about half a mile of faid Mills, et faid County road. Whoever wiften for good bargain, may enquire of JOHN and SILAS PATRICK,

Living on the Premife. Goffen, Jan. 1, 1795.

pencer Whiting, REQUESTS every person, while is counts remain unsettled with his to call and close the fame, previous in his day of February next—those who neglect this call, must not expell to receive another for furnishes the breastern for furnishes the breastern for furnishes the property of the pr ther fo favorable hereafterwhose notes are become payable, will d well to call and ray the Said Whiting has a fault affortune

GCODS semaining on hand, which is will fell undfually low, on one years end Worthington, Jan. 7 1795.

Take Notice

TAKEN by execution, and on Weber of day, the 14th January inf. it is o'clock A. M. at the dwelling hole at Landlord ABARLE POWING IN North ampton, will be find at public redder, avaluable affortment of English and lais GOODS; confifting of Breed Closk, Coarings and Trimmings, Clicore, Chief. Coatings and Trimmings, Coltece, Chie zes and other Piece Goods, Linens, Ca-bricks, Muffins, Silks, Ganzer, Shri-and Handkerchiefs, a number of Handa fome Seal Transactions fome Soal Leather, with a variety of atcles not particularly enomerated by SAMUEL PORTER, Dep't SE.

January 3. 1705. WANTED, as an apprentice, to the BOOK-

BINDING bulines, a fmart aftire BOY, 12 or 13 years of age-Enquire of SIMEON BUTLER. Northempton, Jan. 14, 1795-CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COT

TON AND LINEN RAGS.

NORTHAMPTON, (Meffenbafetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1795.

[NUMB. 439]

BOSTON, Jan. 17.

[Vel. IX.]

Wednelday, Jan. 14.
Agricable to dejournment a quorum of the honches and maled at the State house, ad proceeded to befiness.

Hon Mellis Bownern and READ

Mile SPEAGUE, BAKKES, and CARNES, entapointed a Committee to wait on hiExtellency The Governor, to sequint him of the meeting of the legiflaommercations.
The Committee reported, That His

Eirlency would meet the two Branches inte Reprefentatives Chamber, on Fri-drat 11 o'clock.

Several petitions were laid on the table. ad and committed.

Thurlday, Jan. 15. Serial petitions were read, and com-

Friday, Jan. 16. Agreeable to affigument, His Excellen-er & Governor met the two Branches in the Representatives Chamber—and deliend, ad memoriter, the following

ADDRESS. A D D R E S S.

Ma happy, Fellow Citizens, to meet
I ru is General Court aft mabled, on
the day to which according to your regent, gue have fitted adjourned. By the
Confinction, the Governor, with the advice of Conneil, during the fellow of the
General Court, buth full authority to adtrue them in fuch times as fee town prime them to fuch times as the two broches may judge most convenient. The people of this Commonwealth in

The people of this Commonwealth in their dechriction of rights, have recorded that own opinion, that the Legitlature crist frequently to aftemble for the rediction growth of the transport of the law, and making and confirming the Laws, and making and confirming the Laws, and making a The Laws of the Commonwealth is intended to fecure to each, and all the Chierce, their own frohe and liberties. Collects, their own rights and liberties, and the property which they honeftly pollels. If there are any inflances whereie the Laws in being, are inadequate to
the gest and capital ends, your eye will
dilem the ceil, and your wifdom will
proide a fuitable remedy. It finds be
ny indeatour, as indeed it is my dary,
trafully to revite and readily approve
yor Bills and Refulves, which may be
takented for the public good.

By the blate returns of the votes for Retrefactaires to ferve the Commenwealth re are any inflances where-

president to ferve the Commonwealth in Congress, there were several diffrients in no enouce had been effected. Lim action to choice had been effected. I im actionly iffued precepts according to law repiring the feveral towns within those Diricts to press on a day to meet on a day now past, in tract to complete their elections, milet recommend to your confideration, whether it may not be necessary more efficiently to guard the electrons of public Paris and officers against illegal practices.
All chelions ought to be free, and every qualified chelion man feels his own inde pedrace as he ought, will act his part ac-cording to his best and most entightened dement. Elections are the immediate cofereignen flould be allowed to and aciddle. Upon free and unbiaffed election, the purity of the government, and configurately the fafety and welfare of heritzen, may I not fay, altogether demand

If we continue to be a happy people, A we continue to be a happy people, the happiness must be efforted by the children and executing of reasonable and wife haw, experified in the plainess language; and by effectivity in contents in the iduation, as tend to inculeate in the sied of youth, the feelings and habits of Full religion and morality," and to lead them to the knowledge and love of the tends of the te the truly Republican principles upon state truly Republican principles upon state our Civil Inflitutions are founded. Medate falemnly engaged outlelves, fel-be citizens, to support the Constitution of United States, and the Conflitution of the Commonwealth. This must be re-

sching upon and directing the internal non-cerns of our own Republic.

We have been under apprehendion of heing reade a party to the definiting con-tell in Europe. Permit me just to observe, that the first and units principle which unged the Combined Powers to enter into the centest, is in my own opinion unfor portable by teasion and usture, and in vio-latics of the most effectial right of razions latic of the most effectial right of rations and of men. The repeated afts of violence which have been committed on the property of American citizens, might in the opinion of some, have justified repricals; but the policy of the Federal Governmenthas directed to other measures. The wifsom of our own Councils, with the unexampled fucerfies of our magnamous Ally, the Repuber of France, as foul the five gett ground of hope, that the det the command finites of Divine Providence, peace and trangality, so interest, dence, peace and trangality, so interest. dence, peace and tranquility, fo interest-ing to a siling Republic, will in the end be firmly challifled.

The befinels of fortifying certain har The beineds of fortifying certain har-bours within the Commonwealth, accord-ing to an act of Congres, was let onfin-illed in your last fellow. It is indeed pro-bable, that the danger which produced the bable, that the danger which produced in cases has nearly fobfided; but fill calls, and in my opioion it cannot be extiful and in my opioion it cannot be extined into conditional affort in this Commonwealth, without the aid of the levisitaire of the fame. I am led to this Commonwealth, without the sid of the legislature of the fame. I am led to this opinion by contemplating the first article of the Confliction of the United States, which establishes the powers of Congress, and which particularly authorities them to exercise exclusive legislation in all eafes whatever, over all places gerebaded by the confert of the byflature of the States, in which the same final be, for the credit of first Magazines, and other multiple of Forts, Magazines, and other multiple of the states of the states. of Forts, Magazines, and other public

of Forts, Magazines, and other public buildings.
Table who with to perfeade the world to believe, that a free repreferative Re-public example from the disposed, will no doubt make use of every art to injure, and by decrees to alter, and finally to cradicate the expension of our free confluerious: the principles of our free conflictions: But the virtuous and calightened citizen of this Commanwealth, and of all unite America, have underdanding and firmnef fufficient to support those Conflictions of Civil Government which they have themelves formed, and which have done then fo much honor in the effication of the world.

world.
It is with pain that I mention the Infer-rection which has lately taken place in a fifter faste. It was pointed more immedi-ately are as 60 of the Federal Government. An aft of: that Government, as well as of the other povernments in the Union, it conflictationally the aft of the people, and are Conflictions mercile a fair and effe conflitutionally the aft of the people, and our Conflitutions provide a fate and eafy method to reduce any real grievances. You people can be more free under a Constretion challished by their own volunta-ry compact, and exercised by men ap-pointed by their own frequent suffrages. What excuse then can there be fur forci-What excufe then can there be fur forci-ble opposition to the laws? If any law find prove oppositive, in its opposition, the future deliberations of a freely elective Representative, will find a conditational ternady.—ibut the disaferes adopted by The President of the United States, sop-ported by the virtue of citizens of every description, in that, and the adjacent State have pressibled and the sedigent description, in that, and the sojacent screen been prevailed, and there is an end of the infurencian. Let the glory be given to Him who alone governs all events, while we captels the jul feelings of ref. peef & grantande due to all this feel whom He honous as infurments to carry into effect his grant address.

good neighbourhood, and true friendling.
The Confliction of this Commonwealth. haring provided that the General Court, which shall be in the year of cur Lord, Julidoully consider the foreceign rights of the other, as revision. And as the Court is within the leading of from our first period of the foreceign rights of the other, as revision. And as the Court is within the leading of from our first period of the other, as revision, and in the lead to the foreceign rights of the other, as revision, and is the Court is within the leafed to

sching opon and directing the internal con- decide, whether it was intended by the cerns of our own-Republic.

| People that this before from the document of the cerns of our own-Republic. by the General Cours, which shall be elect

by the General Court, winch man to exec-ed within that year, or whether it is your duty to attend to it.

I will lay before you feveral papers transmitted to me by the Treasurer, and o-ther matters which may occur during the Court in the Court of the Selfion by funfrequent mellinges.
SAMUEL ADAMS.

Boffon, Jan. 16th, 1795.

From the BALTIMORE DAILY ADVER-

The cateful and the following releast are swritten, render them truly
assertly of a personal.

The late discussion produced in the
Federat House of Representatives,
by the proposition of Mr. Findingues, reproducting and discussions. probating and figuratizing certain " folf-created focieties," has divided the public opinion abroad, not left than it manifed-ed a division within doors.—By four the proposition has been considered as founded on first property, by others, as level-led at the fundamental principles of a free republican government. And by others government. And by others importance than what it re-

ceived from the manuer of diffusfing it, and the indecorous delay it occasioned, in answering the President's spreech. It is not improbable, that these different opinions were, in part, produced more from circumfiantialinfluences on the mind, from circumizantial influences on the mind, than from a fixtled and rooted difagree-ment about the principle of the quelifion. It cridently appears from the debates, that fome thought more unfavourable of the country and defigns of the incierties, than others did ; and that fome did not think it orders of a ; and that ione out not then the proper, on fuch an occasion, to allow them-felves to differ from what they conceived o be abe opinion and intention of the Pre-

It often happens that in the wrath of debate, and more especially when there has been a fort of hight of differing from one another, the real ground of the question is less attended to, than the best manner of refating and carrying a print against opmuch more declamation, fopbiffry and efort, than of cool and fair reafoning deheres, when this allone is applicable.

And forely, if discossion ought to be confined to reasoning alone in any case, it

and to resioning alone in any cafe, it ought to be when a principle of govern-size it to be fifted out and defaced, because it is to be fifted out and defaced, because the first three more light caft upon them, by appeal to the public resion and judgment, from temperate, pens through the newfupparet, then by our cratters on the floor of Congress. This confideration has led me top true me, the property of the floor of has led me to turn my thoughts to the quef-tion lately agitated; with a view to fugh. mit them to the public. They will have at leaft the advantage of being cool thoughts, and Iflatter myfelf, they as impartial, as could be expected from

Ver.

In order to judge fairly of the quefition, whether "felf created" popular functions ought to be demonated and fligmatized by government, for having ecofored its proceedings, it is necessary to consider, what are the rights of the people, in the buf-ness of torming focieties, and centuring

nets of forming focitaties, and centuring public men and public measures.

And I mail truly fay, that when I con-fider that our government is derived from the people, and accountable to the people, and more particularly, when I recollect here a gratinute outer of air mate, whom He had more particularly, when I recolled his gracious derigat, a long ratulate you on the forcefs which the forces of the United Stater, have larely had against the hoftile Ladians. It is very hearty with that by the bleffing of Herven, by an agreement between the parties, upon the permanent of the perm an end may be put to this expensive war, toos, or declarations of rights, as effentive ungreenent busewen the parties, upon the premarkent principles of justice, houor, tracking of every free government; I feel no little aftonifhment, that any dispute or difficulty should ever have arisen on this difficulty thouse ever nave arried on this full-first Lam fore that a little reflection will fattiff every man that there ought to be none, and that to alledge the contrary,

was ever laid to the charge of any people upon earth.

But to be more pagicular: It may be

asked, wherein is the criminality in this case? Is it in the circumstance of "felf-creation." No, this can never be faid, cafe 1 is the second control to fill, for bedder that it would finish at the revenheart of liberty, by attacking the highr of the people to affemble and peaceastly conflict on public affairs.—There are a variety of the people to affemble and peaceastly conflict on public affairs.—There are a variety of the conflict of the people of the of locieties, "fell created," for parpoies they think landable, and at the fame time not idegal. What are religious focieties, philolophical focieties, for, but fo many "felf, created" forfers? It is nor, therefore, the mere circumflance of "felf creation," that can be the object of governmental rendaring.

tion, that can be the object of governmental reprobation.

Is it then the circumbance of their exprefing their opinions, on public men and meafures, that forms the object of repro-

No, this cannot be faid ; because " felfcreated focieties" all though the United States have done the fame, and inflead of being reprobated, they have been recog-nized and thanked. When the proclamstion of the Prelident appeared, and was attacked through the prefs; every body re-members that felf-created meetings of the members that felf-created meetings of the people every where, as well as incorporat-ed badies, which were forely "felf-creat-ed" badies for the particular purpole, ex-prefiled their applanding opinions of the charafter and conded of the chief magif-Character and connect of the chief magil-trate, and were never charged, or thought to have exceeded their right. However, it might be thought by fome, that, that mode of impair was not needed by the oc-

casion.

If then, it be neither the circumfunce of cleft-creation, nor the circumfunce of expressing optimum, when they are in favour of the constitute the ground and measures, that constitute the ground the constitute of the co

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

ing.
if, If the people bare 2 right to meet, and confolt on public matters, it is need-facily implied, that the refult may be to

disapprove, as well as approve.

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

bation.

3d. The public opinion ought to be free; it would not be for if it were not as free to blame as to commend, to examine he one fide as well as the other fide of things, and to use the fame means for pro-malgating the circus and facilis, as may be used for promulgating the merits of those

of of for promutating one manufacture in pawer.

4th. The real public opiciou ought to be known, as much as positile, by those in power; but how can this be, if there he not an equal right to cenfore and appliand. When a law is pasted, and a queltion arifes, whether it faits the opicions and circumfanced of the people, and confirmation to the continuation of the people and circumfancts of the people, and con-fequently whether it ought to be continu-ed, repealed, or amended; how can the queffician be difensed; if foch a declarine as the above were to be effablished? 5th. Elections are the basis of a free go-

5th. Elections are the must of a tree go-vernment, and ought to be as freely, and knowingly conducted as possible. Sup-pose then two candidates, one who wated for particular measures, thoulter opposed to fach measures, how can the public givetheir votes, as they onght, if there be not the fame liberry to expose bad measures, as

the 12mc morns to the following the first has been to conduct elections by " fell-creatbeen, to conduct electrons by "fell-creat-ed" fointies or committees, correspond-ing one with another throughout the flate, for the purpose of influencing the public opinion agaiost particular measures and public men, as well as for them, and it for the purpose of inflaencing into parties opinion against particular metafores and public men, as well as for them, and it was over yet contended that this was politically criminal, though many hare its carded the practice as unwife, and the garded the practice as namile, and the means frequently used very differentle in their tendency.

We are bound to conclude, that the cir-

comflance of expressing unfavourable opin-ions, c-a no more expressing particular focio-tics to governmental denunciation, than