

army of the United States, or discharged, as above, who shall live after the said first day of January next, an additional bounty of six dollars, making the entire bounty fourteen dollars; but the payment of four dollars of each additional bounty herein granted, shall be deferred until the soldier joining shall join the regiment or corps, in which he is to serve.

Sec. 6. And it is further enacted, That those in the military service of the United States, who are, or shall be employed on the western frontiers, there shall be allowed, during the time of their being so employed, two ounces of flour or bread, and two ounces of beef or pork, in addition to each of their rations, and half a pint of salt, in addition to every hundred of their rations.

Approved, Jan. 2d, 1795.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, January 1.
Debate on the Naturalization Bill.
(Continued from our last.)

Mr. Giles said, that by admitting a thing to have been done, it was admitted that it might be done again. If it had been right to do it once, there could be no harm in repeating it. The member then quoted Mr. Dexter, who rose and declared that the gentleman had misinterpreted him. He spoke for some time, and when he had sat down, Mr. Giles declared himself incapable of comprehending whether Mr. Dexter was for his motion or against it. He therefore proceeded to reply to Mr. Sedgwick, whose chief argument had been that the thing was proved against already. He did not suppose that this gentleman would allegge the matter to be explicitly provided for. It only could be to implication; which was a very bad way of making a law, because it gave room for endless disputes. If the rising it itself right, why refuse to vote directly for it? why leave it only to be implied? He wished to let the foreigners know exactly the ground upon which they stood. Why not tell them at once, and in plain English, you must renounce your title, before you can have the privileges of an American citizen. Mr. Giles preferred home this idea more than once. He meant no act of infidelity to their constituents. He would deprive them of a right, not do anything unkind to them. But he was entituled by the spirit of the constitution to withhold this right from them, till they renounced all hereditary titles. This was no incivility. He concluded, by declarign that he would if supported, call for the yeas and nays on this question. A number of members rose to support this proposal.

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to the motion, but that it did not go far enough. The emigrants ought to be obliged to swear not only that they abjured all titles hereditary received, but that they would never accept of any in future. He believed that it would save their feelings, and sympathizing with them, he could not urge a proposal that might add to their distress, but should vote for the motion as it stood.

Mr. Gilbert could give very little consequence whether the motion passed or not. Mr. Lee thought the motion extremely well adapted to inform the people of America with a suspicion that monarchy and aristocracy were coming upon them. It was likewise well calculated to cast a stigma on those members who should vote against it. He was far from importuning any intention of the latter kind, to his colleague, but he was convinced it would be the case. He enquired on what materials aristocracy could be formed. He imagined that though the United States cannot make titles, yet that individual states may. He was little interested in the fate of the motion, but concluded a speech of some length by requesting his colleague to withdraw it.

While Mr. Lee was delivering his sentiments, the Speaker called the house to order, and reminded gentlemen that they must obey the rules which they had themselves made as requisite for the dispatch of business.

Mr. Scott was sorry that so much time had been spent on the motion. We are not, by the constitution, authorized to make titles; and he apprehended that if it was lawful to manufacture a comodity at home, it was unlawful to import it from abroad. On this account, he was for the resolution. If once we allow the thing to be manufactured at all, he had no doubt but titles would be fast made here in Britain. He should think it very odd to see a man sitting opposite to him in that house, with a star and garter on his breast.

The emigrant was as welcome to wear them as to wear his hat. Only let him wear them out of doors.

Mr. Tracy thought that more time had been spent upon the subject than it was worth. He mentioned the proceedings of the French Convention, who some time

before they cut off the head of the Duke of Orleans, debated four days upon what name they should give him, and at last called him平等. He feared that calling for the year and days thus early, would look like party, as if intended to cast an odium on gentlemen who should vote against the motion. Mr. Tracy suggested this idea with much diffidence. He might be mistaken in his conjecture, but it looked something like that. It had been fair that it would be popular to vote for the motion, but he was not to be swayed merely by that. If the house of representatives went so far in democracy as to become political animals, and eat up the other two branches, he should oppose them, even though the plan should possibly be popular. This we understand to be the meaning of the member. He confessed that titles were very foolish, and very unimportant things. He feared, however, that the present motion, if carried, would, like a religion, make hypocrites rather than preservatives. For this, as well as many other reasons, with which he would not detain the house, he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. Dexter would vote for the resolution, if the gentleman would agree to a amendment, which was, that he renounced all pollution of slaves. Mr. Thacher moved as a second amendment, and that he never will affect them. The words of Mr. Dexter's amendment were nearly these. "And also in any case in which he shall hold any person in slavery, he shall release it, and declare that he holds all men free and equal."

Mr. Giles said that he should begin to thick his motion of very peculiar importance, if such extraordinary resources were adopted to dispossess it. He was sorry to see slavery made a jest of in that house. He had therefore no scruple in voting against it. It was calculated to injure the principle of gentleness.

As to slavery, he lamented and detested it; but from the existing state of the country, it was impossible to prevent it. He himself owned slaves. He regretted that he did so, and if any member could point out a way, in which he could be properly freed from that situation, he should rejoice in it. The thing was reducing as fast as could probably be done. He believed that slavery was infinitely more deprectated in countries where it actually existed, and consequently where its evils were known, than in other countries where it was only an object of conversation. Gentlemen had objected to the calling for the yeas and nays. Have not the public a right to know the sentiments of the House on every question? Was it any unfeeling thing to call for the yeas and nays? Or was there any use for it, but that the sentiments of every member might be known?

Mr. Madison mentioned regulations adopted in Virginia for gradually reducing the number of slaves. None were allowed to be imported into the state.

The operation of reducing the number of slaves was going on as quickly as possible. The mention of such a thing in the house had in the mean time a very bad effect on this species of property, otherwise, he did not know what he should have voted for the amendment of Mr. Dexter. It had a dangerous tendency on the minds of those unfortunate people.

Mr. Nicholas said that Mr. Dexter had more than one oracion hinted his opinion that no certain class of slaves were used to any legitimate end in a republican government. He was solicitous, that before Mr. Dexter spoke on a subject, he would make himself in some degree acquainted with it. He ought to acquire some information, as to the state of the country, otherwise his opinions would fall in contempt with those who knew it. Mr. Nicholas said, that gentlemen who possessed a thousand slaves in Virginia had no more influence on their neighbors who had not one, than that neighbor had on them. He corrected the expression on a thousand, by saying, he believed some people had near that number.

Mr. Dayton informed the House, that the committee had come to a resolution as to Mr. Edwards. This report he gave in.

Mr. Dexter complained of the attempt to take the yeas and nays, as a design to hold up certain people to public odium. He would withdraw his amendment, if the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Heath was unwilling to impinge any unkind motives to gentlemen—but he thought his introduction of slavery as it was highly improper. He read a clause of the constitution prohibiting of proposing an abolition for many years to come. He then asked how gentlemen, in the face of an express article of the constitution, could propose an amendment like that of Mr. Dexter.

Mr. Sedgwick rose in some warmth. He said there was no design in calling for the yeas and nays but to fix a stigma upon

gentlemen in that house, as friends to a master. When they were no such thing, and to raise a popular odium against them. To propose an abolition of slavery in this country would be the height of madness. Here the slaves are, and here they must remain. Want of time and of room obliges us to shorten the remarks of this gentleman.

The question of adjournment was carried by 43 against 16. So the motion of Mr. Giles stands over till to-morrow.

Legislature of Massachusetts. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 19.
THE House adjourned Thursday next, (this day) 11 o'clock, for conferring the question, whether this House shall issue precepts for the choice of a Convention, for the revision of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Tuesday, January 20.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, the consideration of the report of the committee on the Judiciary system, & after debate it was referred till to-morrow.

The committee appointed on the Governor's Speech, reported an answer. Read and to-morrow at 4 o'clock adjourned for consideration.

Wednesday, January 21.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the report of the committee on the Judiciary system, and after debate, the subject was committed at large to a committee, who were directed to report a bill.

The Senate yesterday afternoon appointed Thomas DAVIS and SAMUEL COOPER, Esquires, with such as the House may committe to contract for the PRINTING BUSINESS the present year.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the answer to His Excellency's Speech; when after debate, the same was accepted; and ordered that Mr. Sprague, (Lancaster) Mr. Morton, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Davis, (Plymouth) and Mr. Tudor be committed to wait on His Excellency and present the same. The answer is as follows:

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Read a third time, a bill, to enable

persons to receive their just demands on

the goods, effects and credits of their debtors, when the same cannot be satisfied by the ordinary process of law, committed to MESSRS. BLISS, FREEMAN and WILLIAMS.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 24.

A number of letters from Bell and Betoe in Switzerland, affirme in the peace between the king of Prussia and France was signed on the 21st ult. One of these letters, dated Rhone, 22 Oct. 1793. "This morning we received from M. de Marval, the important news that the war concluded between the King of Prussia and France. M. de Marval kindly signed the treaty with two French noblemen."

Another letter adds, "that this may

be peace was signed at Neschwitz on the 21st inst. and consists of five articles."

From the British, October 25.

The Russian Lieutenant General Van Perse, has written the following letter to the King of Poland:

"SIRE,

"The total defeat of a Polish corps stationed at Kamczek; the making prisoner a great number of the soldiers and officers of all ranks; of the commanding General, and finally, of him who had the general command of all, the chief of the Royal Guard of 1794—(Kosciusko) were the success of the 10th October. Consider that your majesty, and the Republic of Poland have now recovered their original right, I hasten to advise myself to the said authority, to reclaim the liberty of

all Polish Generals, Officers, soldiers domestic, & likewise the liberty of the members of the diplomatic corps and of the ladies who, against all the laws of nations are kept prisoners. I wish that they may be sent back to the corps that I command. Their speedy return must augment the inclination which I have to do my part as much as is permitted me, and is depending on me, in hopes that the attempts to reform a firm & whole-some government in Poland will now succeed, and that I may be able to assure your Majesty of my respects before the end of the current year. I request that you will please to accept these respects thereof, as well as the sentiments wherewith I have the honor to be, &c.

The King hereupon answered that the captivity of the commander in chief did not decide the matter, nor could induce him to relinquish a Revolution which he had

not decided the matter, nor could induce him to relinquish a Revolution which he had

bad worse to maintain, and to the principle, whereof he would remain faithful, neither could he agree to release the prisoners according to the request of the General, unless he would enter into an exchange for the same.

FRONTIER OF POLAND.

Erling, Oct. 25.

All our letters from the interior of Poland, speak of the greater confirmation which the unfortunate defeat of Kosciusko has occasioned in Warsaw. The High Court

has published an address to the peo-

ple, wherein they communicate this melancholy circumstance to all, and repeat the assurance that the brats of the revolution are determined to live and die at their posts. They have given the command in chief of the army to Lieutenant-General Wazewski, whose answer is expected with great interest.

The last project of solidifying the Empire seems to have failed. The reason of this failure is not known. Perhaps John Bull would not come up to his imperial demands, which must be very pressing—perhaps the Emperor could not spare his troops—perhaps the Emperor could not afford the expense of his royal army, the King of Prussia—he might have taken the money—and now have starved the men.

The Russians are advancing rapidly towards the capital. Mokanowski is cut off from the camp, and marches with his corps towards the Harew, but Prince Poniatowski has his camp on this side of Warsaw, near Nowy Zdroj. General Domrowski and Maczynski are surrounded by Prussian troops, and will hardly be able to make their escape.

HILL, Oct. 26.

Yesterday, after a French trumpet had sounded a call, an English officer and trumpet went to the opposite bank of the Wiss a boat, where the French delivered the colors which he attended the battle of Wiss against the British.

"The small share of humanity you possess, make you a worse enemy than the Turks, like Camels, and kings with combs on their heads like Cocks, by which sign the former were designed to labor and suffer, and the latter to fight and crow."

(Signed) "BONNEAU, general."

The English officer who commands here would not consent to the receipt of the French, to receive the fief of Dijon without the orders of his royal highness, the Duke of York; in which he did well as the article refused.

Three French hussars lately crossed the frontier with their horses, and came to join the British army; among them is the son of general Theneau, who returned lately from America, in expectation of some good fortune; but being disappointed, he deserted.

Men with their horses, and came to join the British army; among them is the son of general Theneau, who returned lately from America, in expectation of some good fortune; but being disappointed, he deserted.

To gain communications which your Excellency may be pleased to make, as far as may be convenient, I am ready to attend, and are prepared to receive you.

You will judge in what manner this letter should be made publick, as I believe the American merchants in general think themselves free from danger—mention it particularly, to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Harvey, my counsel, having read this letter, would give me a certificate to confirm it, but are about—listing a note of each American cafe. Gidey the owner of the private, before the trial, where he would condemn her, and would make way with her cargo—and said I must go to Hill for refitting. They have allowed me all my waring apparel as a great compliment—but have kept my pistols and sword."

BOSTON, January 28.

Last European Intelligence.

THE BRITISH, Capt. GREENLEAF, arrived at Cape Town on Sunday last, from Ramsgate in England, in the thirty passage of 35 days; but the Captain, although he had procured papers to the 17th December by some unavoidable accident, left them at the place of his sailing. About a dozen letters received in the Bazaar, came to the port of York yesterday: Extracts from two of them follow.

EDINBURGH, November 27.

"Since the execution of the TREATY between the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN, has been announced in the Gazette, the American Funds have taken a flat."

"December 5.

"The Treaty you will be pleased with your Newspapers go by the Aurora, Hove."

REPORTS.

Be the Brit's are, that a GENERAL PEACE may be expected soon.—That the Dutch are no resistance against the French;—and that the coalition of the new Commercial Treaty, American flock had risen from 6 to 8 per cent, at London.

EST MORA, had the command of the British army, defending Holland; the Duke of York having gone to England to be present at the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which however, had since been postponed to the spring, by reason of the difficulty of getting the detached Princes from the continent.

It is with pleasure that we behold the white cockade worn by the officers of the new corps raising here for Britain; but however critical the situation of Holland, the result through the winter months there went thirteen thousand, of whom a regular recruit was kept by a few employed and authorized for that purpose by Government. The number by the way of Pittsburgh cannot have been much less, if indeed any at all. These particulars are mentioned on the best information, and expose the folly conceit that emigration to Kentucky has of late been reduced. The number of people was estimated some time ago at 300 hundred and twenty thousand, so that in about four years from the date of the last census, the Kentuckians will be doubled.

The King of Poland, having refused, upon the letter of the Russian general Foy, to give up the prisoners, general Sauerweiss has sent another letter, signifying to his Majesty, that unless the said prisoners and the detained members of the diplomatic corps were liberated, he thought down his blockade.

EST MORA, had the command of the British army, distinguishing himself by his riches and employment, on account of their having aided the part of Prussia;—several hundreds of individuals, who joined up Jacobinical hills, have been driven out of the city, among these were many French hair dressers, who entered private houses by means of their combs, and their perfumed powder on the toilette.

"Some of the Magistrates of Leyden are said to have sent large sums of money to the French and the Dutch Emigrants who accompany them.

NEW YORK, January 23.

Prussia, a country, whose inhabitants are easily to subdue, is to be despised by us as England. At the beginning of the fifth projection against France, Great Britain subsidized the Sardinian King, with the sum of £300 000 to assist him in his efforts before the end of the current year. I

request that you will please to accept these respects thereof, as well as the sentiments wherewith I have the honor to be, &c.

The King hereupon answered that the captivity of the commander in chief did not decide the matter, nor could induce him to relinquish a Revolution which he had

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BOSTON, November 28.

"The above Clas will perfectly commence drawing, in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on Thursday the 6th of April next, and will continue from day to day, and be completed with all possible dispatch. A List of Prices will be immediately published, and the Prize paid to draw.

The strict punctuality with which the Full Clas of this Lottery was drawn, will give the most satisfactory assurance to every clas'd Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the drawing of this; and also, to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing prospect of finding, in an early season, the desirable object for which the Lottery was granted.

Benjamin R. Readell, jun.

George R. Minot,

Samuel Cooper,

Henry Warren,

John Knisland,

A few of the above tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and

SAMUEL COOPER, Jun. Northampton.

CASH GIVEN FOR

Shipping FEES, BOCS-

Wat and good well dried FLAX—by

LEVI SHEPARD.

Northampton, Feb. 1. 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the value of

Darius Rice, late of Belchertown, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscribers, administrators and estate—all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same.

DANIEL SMITH, Jun.

REBECCA RICE,

Belchertown, Jan. 30, 1795.