

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1795. [NUMB. 441.]

From NEW YORK.
Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.
Address of the Officers of the French Republic, given in the harbor of New York, to the people of the United States of America.

Citizens,
After having been invited in the public square, by the major part of the audience at the theatre, on the 26th of December, we thought by retiring from the house to restore tranquility, and not to deprive the few who forced a distinction in our favor from the pleasure of the exhibition—(this we did.)

Next evening we appeared on the balcony of the French public, who accompanied us to the mayor of the city; the mayor after hearing our complaint referred us to the grand jury; this was a grand jury after examining our cause, decided in its favor, in favor of the French, and of the members of the above mentioned tribune whom it was ordered to send several in decent companies to be sent out of the country. The grand jury would not do justice, we submitted our case to the advice of an attorney at law in this city; his answer was, that we could not take the matter in hand, seeing that justice could not be obtained without expiring the application.

After having tried every expedient to obtain redress from the tribunals of the country, our first desires being that justice, and our own desire, we decided to leave the country of going to the theatre, and we were very happy to have been granted to us, a small house, which we have now a full and complete establishment, and in future have presented the French republicans from the satisfaction of being expelled by the ignorant and unfeeling.

We now declare to you, that in future, we may not desire the same violent measures, because there is no law, and no to be made, and we are not to be made in arms.
New York, 24th November, 3d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

Take Notice,
THE co-partnership of BURN and HARDING, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved.

ALSO,
For Sale, a small farm, containing about twenty-eight acres, consisting of Woodland and pasturing, with a good dwelling, house, Barn, Store and Blacksmith's Shop, almost new and all in good repair, near the centre of the town and upon the Stage road—said farm will accommodate a Mechanic or Trader, and might be improved to advantage as a farm.
For further particulars apply to the subscribers on the premises.
CALVIN BURR,
JONA. HARDING.
Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795.

Take Notice,
THE subscriber informs his customers and all those that have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same with him, to call and settle the same with him, or they may expect to read that melancholy word, the damage of the said Samuel, as he faith the sum of, &c.
SAMUEL POMROY.
Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,
INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the low terms for ready pay, such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemen's fine Twilled Coatings, Bays and Bays of good quality, mixed Kivermere and Keistemyer very Pattern, Whithers Moreens, Durau, V-lets and Thickets, Red, Green, and White Hair Fish, Cravats and Muzlies, a large assortment of good figured Chinizes, Patches and Caticoes, Chiniz and Purple Shawls, Bandano, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Luthering, a large assortment of China Caps and Suetts, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article required for Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. All persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.
Said Hutchens wants immediately 56 doz. of MATS, made of buks, about 30 inches over, for which he will pay a generous price in GOODS.
Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

FOR SALE, BY HUDSON & GOODWIN,
A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hatford, All Parts of
Webber's Infirmary,
In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.
They have also on hand, a variety of BOOKS, SPICERIAN, &c. & of which they want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Salt Cloth, old Seins, Box Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Curves Papers, for which they pay Cash on delivery.
Linen Rags, old Salt Cloth, old Seins, Box Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Curves Papers, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

**CASH GIVEN, or Old Rum, Brand, Mathewlin, Tea, Salt, Seal Leather, Furry and Wool Hats, Coffee, Chocolate, Peas, Alfifrice, Cinamon, Tea, Beans, Powder, Short, Virginia Tea, Tobacco, Hand Wares, Cotton and Blighted Stuffs, Crockery Ware, English and India Goods, and the CHEAPEST PRICE—For Butter, Tallow, Lard, Pork, all kinds of Grain, Beans, Peas, Old Pewter and Brads, Best Wax, Furs, and Cotton and Linen Rags, by SELAH NORTON.
Ashfield, December 31, 1794.**

Adam Colson,
HAS for sale, at the Brick House in New Boston, a variety of English Goods; consisting of China Shawls, Serics, Modes, Luthiering, Scarlet Broadcloth, Coatings, Bays, Gloves by the doz.—an assortment of Leather, a great assortment of Women's Cloth Shoes—the best of Leather do, lined and bound—50 per pair, Ladies Slips at 6/8—Salt 7/6 per bushel—Sugar, Coffee, Tea—all the above articles are of the best kind, which he is determined to sell very cheap for cash, as he expects to remove soon.
Northampton, January 20, 1795.

**WANTED, as apprentices, to the JOINERS business, two BOYS, one about 16, the other 14 years old—Enquire of the Printer.
Jan. 13, 1795.**

ERASTUS LYMAN,
HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or lvs. quantities, French Brandy, by the pipe of lvs.—Genever, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Wines, London Porter, Molasses, and Lard and Lard Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Fresh Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, and Bohra Tees, of a superior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, All-spice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salt, Bar Iron, &c. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Coals by the quartal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bl. or lvs.—Leaf & Paper Tobacco, &c.
Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.
N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, will be put in fail immediately, unless prevented by payment.
Northampton, Jan. 14, 1795.

THE PROPRIETORS, of the upper LOCKS and CANALS, of Connecticut River, wish to build two Houses and two Bars, at the lower falls in Montague—For afflicting which, proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to build by contract and furnish materials for the same; two houses and two bars, of the following description, to wit: The houses to be each 34 feet long and 20 wide, one story high, with a common roof, one front of chimneys to the centre, with two fire places, one large with an oven, a cellar under one half the house, stairs into the chamber and cellar, two outside, six windows 24 panes 7 by 9 each, finished inside by commingled or plastering, outside boarded and clapboarded and well underpinned with Stone—Two Bars to be each 30 feet long and 24 feet wide, 14 feet posts with girts, and two floors over the whole, one of planks and over that at the distance of 12 feet, another of boards, with a stable roof, and with a common roof, the fill suitably raised from the ground, and well supported with stumps—one house and barn to be near the great bar, (so called) and the other to be at the lower end of the Canal—the houses and barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next—the pay to be made in Money, at such time or times as shall be agreed on—the proposals to be made at any time before, or on the 21 day of Feb. next, to the subscribers at Northampton, at which time and place the contracts will be finished, by BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, of said Locks, and LEVI SHEPHERD, of said Falls, Proprietors.
Jan. 20, 1795.

LEWIS S. SAGE,
INFORMS the public, that he will carry on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods north of the Meeting House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.
N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for his building. Also in want of a four year old BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.
January 5, 1795.

Spencer Whiting,
REQUESTS every person, who is to call and close the same, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect this duty, must not expect to receive another bill, unless they are willing to pay their own bills as they come payable, will do well to call and pay them.
Said Whiting has on hand a small assortment of GOODS remaining on hand, which he will sell at a very low price, on any years credit if desired.
Worthington, Jan. 7, 1795.

For SALE,
and possession given next Morn, A VALUABLE Home Lot, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories; a large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard adjoining the same. The situation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH LYMAN.
Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF Ous and Hobbs,
Was by mutual consent, dissolved, on the 24th Sept. last.
WILLIAM OTHIS,
JASON FOBES.
Cumington, Dec. 1794.

Notice is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands in the Town of Montague, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in the State-Tax, No. 8 and No. 9, in 1795, County and Municipal Tax, for the year 1795, 1793 and 1794. As follows, to wit:
Joseph Baker, Esq. for 1790 3 00
Daniel Smith's Heirs, 1792 2 00
Erzekiel Smith, 1792 2 00
Col. Samuel Chapman, 1792 2 00
Col. Samuel Chapman, 1793 2 00
William Lee Oliver, 1793 & 1794 2 6 9
David Wood, Esq. 1792 2 6 9
David Wood, Esq. 1793 & 1794 2 6 9
Unless said Taxes are paid on or before Monday the 27th of April next, for most of said Lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Ensign Moses Severance, Jonathan's Hill Montague, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.
JUDAH NASH, Jun. Collector,
Montague, Jan. 6, 1795.

THE Subscriber, has constantly for sale, at his Store, in Hatfield, a good supply of West-India Goods & Groceries, by large or small quantities—a small neat assortment of English Goods, all which he will sell on terms as satisfactory to the judicious purchaser, as any of his other goods. He wishes to be particularly acquainted with the minds of the country, and to be supplied with the best of every good article, which he will buy for less than he can sell it for. He is also in want of all accounts of notes, and of all other goods, which he will buy for less than he can sell it for.
JOHN HOPKINS,
Hatfield, Jan. 12, 1795.
Clock and Watch Maker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A JOURNEYMAN Clock Maker, one who perfectly understands the art, and who can recommend himself by his industry and fidelity to Work, to whom good Wages will be given—Lives as an apprentice to the above business—Apply to NATHAN STORRS, Northampton—Cash and the highest price given for old Silver Brads and Copper.
Jan. 14, 1795.

THE signers for land, in the State of Vermont, in the year 1795, by Jabez BIRCHAM Agent—are hereby notified, to meet at the house of J. JOSEPH WHITE in Southbury, on Monday, the 9th day of March next, to divide their money in bank, or to divide and to do on any other matter that may be thought expedient.
PHINEAS SMITH, Clerk.
January 13, 1795.

To be sold very cheap, a farm of about 22 1/2 acres, lying in Sudbury, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars—Enquire of SAMUEL WARD.
Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1795.

Take Notice,
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Book or Note, are hereby notified, that unless they settle the same by the first of February, they will be put in fail without further notice.
LUKE GATES,
Chesterfield, Jan. 18, 1795.

FOR SALE,
BY EDMUND TRACEY, a supply of good STONE LIME, for the building, at his kiln in Pittsfield—at 15 shillings per bushel, for cash.
January 1, 1795.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the BOOK-BINDING business, a smart active BOY, 12 or 13 years of age—Enquire of SIMEON BUTLER.
Northampton, Jan. 14, 1795.
Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, last July last, a female STEER, lined back. Do in the back, which he had formed of the candor and good sense of that gentleman. But for his surprise, Mr. Dexter perceived that the property of his inclosure was not only an indirect attack on the

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, 24 January 1795.
MR. FOLEY, from the committee reported, that the following bills had been passed, viz.
As making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and for the support of the military body called into the service of the United States.
As for the relief of Peter Covington.
Authorizing the transfer of stock belonging to the credit of certain states.
As making appropriations for the support of the government for the year 1795, to be used to regulate the pay of the commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia of the United States, who called into actual service, and for other purposes.
The house then went on the amendment of Mr. Dexter to the amendment of Mr. Giles. Mr. Bourne began some remarks which it was with difficulty to hear. The speaker then said, "The house cannot proceed in business, unless gentlemen will make an order." Mr. Bourne then went on to say, "He was against both amendments. He did not wish either for the one or the other. He recapitulated the numerous checks which the constitution had framed against nobility getting into it. He referred, with all those checks, could be no danger from it. So much for the expediency of the proposal. He was considered it in a different point of view. A foreigner comes perhaps with a title, which he has derived from a long established nation, and with a very pardonable ambition, he is found by it perhaps to this badge of nobility. In it position, it is generous, to force him to renounce it. If it is a hereditary title, he renounces only for himself. His children still inherit the right. Mr. Bourne would have no amendments withdrawn. He would give a negative to both of them. This was the scope of what the member said, and more than a slight sketch of the speech made this day it is impossible to give, among other reasons, the debate had continued without intermission for almost four hours; and the whole of it was so full of matter, and so full of interest, that it could not contain perhaps one third part of what was spoken."

Mr. Dexter chiefly excused his motions, because the other gentleman had been for taking the yeas and nays. The tenor of his arguments seemed to be this—"You want to hold it up to the public as a trial, as a qualification, as a dealer in slaves." Mr. Dexter however, did not want to intrude. He, for that reason, withdrew his motion, under the hope that his friend's yeas would not be taken. To this Mr. Giles fled, in strong terms, a most insupportable assertion.
Mr. Giles said that no person could be more anxious than himself to conciliate. But he could not submit to purchase cancellation by sacrificing his opinion, or betraying his duty. He should on that account stand by his amendment. It had been said that he called for the yeas and nays for the purpose of holding up to popular detestation a certain party in this house. Such an idea had never entered into his mind. He then commenced a vindication of the propriety of his amendment, against the observations of Mr. Bourne, who had among other things, alleged that it had no proper relation to the spirit of the naturalization bill. After defending it, on this quarter Mr. Giles proceeded to answer something that had been alleged yesterday, against his amendment—This was, that it had been alleged to hold up an idea to the world, as if there was in that house a party in favour of liberty. This report is without foundation. In reality, there is no connection between the amendment and any such scheme. The idea most have been in the head of the member himself. It is not the amendment itself, but the use which the gentleman makes of it, that can have any tendency to excite party. Mr. Dexter could have thought of such a way of holding up a party. As to the amendment of Mr. Dexter, he, Mr. Giles, had probably feared, and never could have consented, to prohibit the emigrant nobility from having three yeas more than other people.

But as for titles of nobility, they were a quite different thing. They were not a crime, and people were not obliged even to give them up, unless they wanted to become American citizens. As the call of years and nays had given such accommodation to ourselves, he, for his own part, should give it up. The other gentleman who supported his call, might as well operate on their property in an indirect way. The gentleman did not come directly forward, and tell the house, that he who professed slaves were unfit, for holding an office under a republican government. Mr. M'Dowel recalled to the mind of the house, the conduct of the people that composed the southern states, during the late war, and their struggles for the time being, under the present government, and for the present government, whether they do not partake more of the American spirit than the members of the Eastern States. The latter also, no doubt, had members, who did honour to the states which they represented, and the United States. The gentleman, in the amendment of Mr. Dexter, had taken more of monarchical or despotic principles than any thing which he had seen for some time. What right had the house to say to a particular class of people, you shall not have that kind of property which shall make you a noble? This was the language of the motion, and he considered it as highly objectionable. He thought the gentleman to consider what may be the consequence of his motion, and this, when the West-India was transformed into an immense fen of slaughter. When thousands of people had been massacred, and thousands had died, for the sake of a few men, who were to be kept in peace, for such a hereditary motion? He was amazed that a gentleman of whom he had so high an opinion, could for a moment entertain an idea, which was in all points of view, so extremely improper and dangerous.

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Mr. M'Dowel. When the gentleman who made this motion on the table, Mr. M'Dowel could not think he was sincere, from the idea which he had formed of the candor and good sense of that gentleman. But for his surprise, Mr. Dexter perceived that the property of his inclosure was not only an indirect attack on the State government, but even on the constitution of the United States, and on the members of this house who represent the southern states. The amendment not only tends to irritate the minds of members, but of thousands of the good citizens in the southern states, as it effects the property which they have acquired by their industry. Thus it cools their ardour to support the government, as they will find that one part of the government is about to operate on their property in an indirect way. The gentleman did not come directly forward, and tell the house, that he who professed slaves were unfit, for holding an office under a republican government. Mr. M'Dowel recalled to the mind of the house, the conduct of the people that composed the southern states, during the late war, and their struggles for the time being, under the present government, and for the present government, whether they do not partake more of the American spirit than the members of the Eastern States. The latter also, no doubt, had members, who did honour to the states which they represented, and the United States. The gentleman, in the amendment of Mr. Dexter, had taken more of monarchical or despotic principles than any thing which he had seen for some time. What right had the house to say to a particular class of people, you shall not have that kind of property which shall make you a noble? This was the language of the motion, and he considered it as highly objectionable. He thought the gentleman to consider what may be the consequence of his motion, and this, when the West-India was transformed into an immense fen of slaughter. When thousands of people had been massacred, and thousands had died, for the sake of a few men, who were to be kept in peace, for such a hereditary motion? He was amazed that a gentleman of whom he had so high an opinion, could for a moment entertain an idea, which was in all points of view, so extremely improper and dangerous.
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ward and renounce them. But what will be the consequence of this indirect maneuver. Most clearly that he retains and possesses them. A nobleman then may come to the United States, marry, purchase lands, and enjoy every right of a citizen, except that of electing and being elected to office. His children, being natural born citizens, will enjoy by inheritance his title, and all the rights of nobility and a privileged order which he possessed, an idea which ought not either expressly or implicitly to be admitted.
As to the impression which may be made on the popular opinion, by voting on a side or the other of the present question, Mr. Hilloh felt no anxiety. He had too good an opinion of the understanding and discernment of his constituents and of the people of the United States, to suppose they would believe him a friend to privileged orders or a nobility, for voting against a proposition which in his opinion was at least altogether futile, if not a tendency directly opposite to what is proper. Was any gentleman so infatuated his judgment to an apprehension of losing his popularity, he would most certainly not only merit but meet with their contempt. The people of the United States are not tickled with flattery; they regard the substance.
[To be continued.]
PHILADELPHIA.

In SENATE, January 9th, 1795.
ORDERED, That three hundred copies of the communication from the minister of the French republic, of a decree of the committee of public safety of the national convention, referred to in the message of the President of the United States, be printed, with the following weights and measures, be printed, and the weight of the Senate.
SAMUEL A. OTIS, Sec'y.
[TRANSLATION.]
Philadelphia, the 15th thermidor, 2d year of the French republic, one and indivisible, 28 August, 1794, old style.
Joseph Faucher, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, near the United States, to Mr. Randolph, secretary of state of the United States.
SIR,
YOU have doubtless been informed of the tedious and constant courts, which have been made in Europe, and particularly in France, for some years past, in order to substitute for the uncertainty which reigns in the instruments employed in comparing, or measuring physical quantities, a certain system taken from nature, and of course as immutably as nature itself. The learned alone, were less acquainted with its mere matter of speculation, France was the first to place their reflections on the cares of government. America, if I mistake not, has since followed the example for I think I have heard that the present government were engaged in the same changes, and even waited the result of the operation made in France on this subject, for the purpose of commencing the return. The national assemblies have given great activity to these researches. The convention, which has constantly occupied in investigating the arts, has caused them to make a rapid progress, and at length, has lately adopted the methods relating therefrom.
The committee of public safety of the national convention, convinced that an enlightened and free people would receive with pleasure one of the discoveries of the human mind, the most beautiful in theory, and the most useful in application, had expressly charged the citizen Dombey, a learned natural philosopher, to come and communicate to you the first fruits of the new mode of measurement, which has been adopted. You will observe by the decree, of which I enclose you a copy, the motives and reasons offered for this mission. Dombey had likewise received from the board of weights and measures, the instruction, of which I also send you a copy. The American vessel in which he embarked part into Montserrat, where he died. His papers and the models, which he had received in order to deliver to the governor, have luckily come to my hands. I