SOCIETIES.

[Because THE PRISIDENT, of the Umited States, in his address to Congress, with great justice, impores the rebellion in Pennsylvania to "certaia" self-created Societies, all the Clubs, established on the Jacobin plan, have taken it to themselves, and each one " has told its feveral tale," to exculpare itelf from the charge. How-ever, all "felf-created" Societies do not feel fore on the fubject, as the following refolverend address from a very respectable, and long established Society in New-York, will demonstrate,]

At a meeting of Tammary Society or Co-lumbian Order, beld in Tammanial Hall, en Manday evening, the 19th Jaman,

Refelved, That it is the epinion of Rejected, That it is the spirits of the Society that the Perfected of the United States, in using his best endeavours to just on allocations the has and constitution of these states, entitles him to the warmed these and falled apprehains of every lower of their prospecity and happings.

Refalred. That a committee of three. be appointed, to draft an address to the

TAMMANY SOCIETY is the PEOPLE

TAMMANY SOCIETY to the PEOFLE of the UNITED STATES.
Fellow Chizers.

W E address you not alone breasse it.
W is now confidered a Queficion, interesting to every patriot, how tat the existence of political insituations of a nature like out, has friendly or malign infidence on public happiness. But attempts having been made to thain the character of this Society by originating therein meafures hafille to the great interests of the commonity, it is proper that an opcu declaration should be made of our views and fentiments. fentiments.
We avow then our bearty and entire

approbation of the conduct of the Prefit deat of the United States, in his late endeavours to discountenance certain felf-created Societies; and we perceive from the irritation a conferenfuefs of merited cenfare has occasioned in various parts of the fare has occasioned in various parts of the country, that the appellation by which he choice to diffinguish them, has been suffi-ciently discriminating. The event pre-fears him to us as the firm and independ-ent patriot, the product and sagacious

Ratefinan. With him we love our country, and we With him we low our constry, and we are grateful to heaven for its glorious condimino of government. Nay, we are happy in its admirillaration, truthing that at the helm, even among those who have been generally in opposition to meafores terminating in national prosperty & honour; are men distinguished for their talents and for the intention. our; are men diame, and for their integrity, and for their integrity, hold this conflictation as the green to form the form to the conflict of the conflict of

and for their integrity.

We hold this conflictation as the greatpilladium of civil liberty, fecunity of
space and property to corfelyes, and happiness to possenty, and are study to devote
to its support our lives and fortunes.

It has within itself an active power of

regeneration, which nothing can impede but the madness of faction, or an extreme

the manner of raction, of an extreme liceationized of ignorance.

Civil and natural liberty are to be eare, folly didinguished. The former is are cellent as the latter is dangeroos. The latter must be abridged, in order to fecture the former. Civil liberty is wifdom and order, natural liberty is ignorance and another.

While the citizens of the United State While the citizens of the United State, are careful to educate their youth in moral and political faience, their bheritis cannot be greatly endangered. Nothing is wanting but information and vittoe generally diffored. Inordinate jealoufly, which has often proved the base of republics, with a juncticed eye, those constituted authorities which support the best interesting the compositive executives. intereffs of the community; engendering

interests or the community; engendering of at the fame time-the polluted firears of faction, dileptointment, ambition, anarice, failehood and diforder.

We claim it as the unquefitionable right of the cirizess to effective, to fook, and to publish their fentiments whether file or against the Lawa. But such afforcisions are only excellent as revolutionary means when a government is to be overturned.

An exercise of this right in a free and hap-Assectife of this right to a tree and hap-py country like this, refembles the foot of firebrands; it is phrenzy, and this phrenzy is in proposition to the party zeal of the felt created silication to the fercey-of-its measures and the permanency of in

compact. It violates this leading primiple in republicanilm, that rights are to be equally exercised. It discovers under the garb of democracy the cloven foot of a-rillocracy. It will be often feen to operate as a lystem of threat, illiberality and fedition. Ought it not to be sufficient to the patriot that the real wants and wishes of the community fairly and indifcigui-cately collected on particular occasions. are conveyed to that common centre, where-in is collected also the public wisdom, ympathies and vince.
This fociety diffchims a faftions or dif-

affected fpirit, and confiders American cit zenfhip as the highest civil dignity of man. It interferes pot with the conflitet man. It interferes not with the condition-ed authorities of the country, unless it might be in support of the laws. If there be well meaning men in self-created soci-cities, who suppose they can legislate better than its representatives, this society can and pity their prelimptions delation; but defiguing men, who would rife on the rain of the tried friends of the people, ought to dread the public information. No data recels remains long obleured, mylleries are foon disclosed under the brightness of our political day. We trult that the repuour pointies esy. We truit that the repartition of Tammany Society will ever be preferred from measures founded either in bunch delalors or political artifice.

By Order of the Sectiny,

JONATHAN LITFLE, Grand Sachen.

Teft. BENJ. STRONG, Sery.

Harvard College Lottery. CLASS SECOND. T Net Two Blacks to a Prize!

FIFTEEN thousand Tickets at 5 Dollars each, are 75 oco dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, fub-ject to a deduction of Twelve and an half per cent. for the purpoles of the Lottery.

Prines.	Dali.		Dele.
	-Icoro	is .	10000
I	5000	Misure Inc.	5000
I	2000		2000
5	1000	are	5000
8	500		4000
15	200		. 3000
30.	100		3000
48	.50		2400
60	40		2400
80	30		2400
100	20		20:0
149	10		1490
537	8		4296
4002	7		28014
5037 Prizes. 6963 Blanks.			75000

15000 The above Class will positimely commence drawing, in the Repre-fectatives Chamber, in Bolton, on Thursder the 9th of April next, and will contin-der the 9th of April next, and will contin-ue from day to day, and the completed with all peffible difpatch. A Lift of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes said on demand

paid on demand.

The first punctuality with which the First Class of this Luttery was drawn, must give the most fartifactory afforance to every class of Adventuren, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the drawing of this; and afford, to all the Patrons of Literature, a most coall, the Patrons of Literature, a most coall, the Patrons of Literature, a most coall, the patrons of Literature, a most coally of the Literature, a most coally of the Literature, and coally complete the patrons of the Literature, a most coally coally complete the patrons of the Literature, and coally coall pleasing profpect of effecting, at an early feasing, the desirable object for which the ottery was granted.

Benjamin Austin, jun. George R Minst, Samuel Cooper, Managers, Henry Warren,
John Knteland,
few of the above tickets may be

had of Dr. EDENEZER HUNT, and SAMUEL CLARKE, Jun. Northampton.

HESEKIAH HUTCHENS:

HESEKIAH HUTCHENS;
INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large fappily of GOODS, fuitable for the fealon, which he withest to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay. Such as Broadcolnt, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill Coasings, Baiter and Flancis of Evolution, with Cercymere and Kerfeymere vest Patterns, Wildfores, Marceas, Darants, Velveta and Thickfees, Red., Green, and White Hair Plath, Cravatrs and Muzlins, a large affortment of good figured Chinezes, Perbens and Calicors, Chinirs and Perple Shawls, Bandano and Pocket Handsterchiefs, Black Lutchings, a large affortment of producing the property of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state o

FOR SALE, BT HUDSON & GOODWIN. A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

Webster's Institute. In large or fmall quantities, either bount or in facets.

They have also on hand, a variety of

BOOKS, STATIONARY, S.c. as a fuel.
They want to purchase clean Cotton and
inen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Seins, Bres-Wax, Horfe Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cath on Belivery.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for file, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hind, bl. or lefs quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of lefs—Genera, Sherry, Care Madeira, and Malegares, Loudon Porter, Molaffet, Losf and Bown Sugart, by the hundred or pound, Frifth Hylon, Hylon Skin, and Bothez Teas, of a superior quality-Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, All-Currants, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, All-fyice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raifrs, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salt, Bar Iron, 4d. 8J. and 10d. Nails, Codiffic by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerell by the hl. or lefs-Leaf & Paper Tobacco,&c

Moft kinds of Country Produce receive ed in payment. Also cash and a gener-ons price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whose accounts are more than twelve months flanding, will be point furt immediately, nules prevented by

Nihamotan, Jan. 14. 1795. Adam Colfon.

New Beffen, a variety of English Goods :

confiding of chintz Shawls, Satins, Modes, Lutefirings, fearlet Broadcloth, Coatings, Baizes, Gloves by the dez.—an affortment Baizzi, Gloves by the dez.—an amortment of Mac of Leither, a great afforment of Women's will be Cloth Shoes—the bell of Leither do. lined and bound—67, per pair, Ladies Stips at 60m-678—Stir 76 per buffel.—Sugar, Coffee, Tea—all the above articles are of the bell. kind, which he is determined to fell very cheap for eath, as he expects to remove

Northampton, January 20, 1795-Clock and Watch Maker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A JOURNEYMAN Clock Maker, one who perfectly understands the buff. refs, and can recommend himfelf by his ness, and can recommend himself by his industry and finish the work, to whom good Wages will be given—Likewise an logga-tion BOY, about 14 years of ag e is want-cle as an approntice on the above byfined. Apply to NATHAN STORRS, Northampton-Cash and the highest price given for old Silver Brass and Copper. Jan. 14. 1795.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of NATHANIEL BLAKE, ISAAC-DAVENPORT and JOHN M'LEAN, under the firm of NATHANIEL, BLAKE and Co. is by

NATHANIEL BLAKE and Co. is by matual agreement to be diffulered the first day of April next.

Those indebted to faid Company, are requested to call on the Subscriber, as their Store in Hartford and adjust the Lamb by the fit date. ame by the first day of April next.

In order to make payment more eafy to those indebted, the arricles of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oste, White Beans, Flax, Botter and most kinds of the produce of this Country, and at the highest prices will be received

In payment,
Those who have demitted on faid Com-pany, may receive their does by calling on the Subscriber at their Store in Hartford

In behalf of faid Company NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Hartford, January 7. 1705.

A LL perfens indehted to the effate of Daxius Rice, late of Belebertown, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the fublicibers, ad-ministrators on faid estate—also, all perfootbaying any demands against faid ef-tate, are requested to exhibit the same.

DANIEL SMITH, Jun. REBECCA RICE. Belchertown, Jan. 30, 1795.

Take Notice,

HE Subscriber informs his cuflomen and all those that have open account with him, to will and fertle the same with out further notice—or they may expect to
fead that melancholy moan, to the damage of the faid Samuel, as he faith the fum
of, &c.

SAMUEL POMROY. Williamsburgh, Jan. 23, 1795.

Wright & Stoddard, HAVE for the

300 bushels coarse Salt, SCO DUTING COURTE DELICA by the Tierce or fingle Bashet, Alio, 2 finall afforment of Hollow Ware. Nathsampton Jan. 26, 1795. CASH GIVEN for

Shipping Furrs, Bees-War and good well drefted FLAX-by
LEVI SHEPHARD,
Northsupton, Feb. 2, 1795.

LEWIS S. SAGE

LE VV 10 O. DAGE, INFORMS the public, that he fiftee, ries on the CABINET and WID. SOR CHAIR business, a few nest not of the Meeting-Horse, Northannes, where all kinds of ferniture may be had on fhort notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all their

of timber, for hoofe building. Alle in want of a finance five BOY, about 14 or 19 years, of age, as an apprentice to the about buffaces. January 5. 1795.

Spencer Whiting

ROUESTS every period, while re
Counts remain unfetted with his,
iff call and close the fame, previous to the it call and clofe the fame, previou to de fift day of February next—thois do neglect this call, most not expect to ment another fo favorable hereafter—the whole notes are become payable, will so well to call and pay them.

Said Whiting has a finall adortion of GCOMS camping and

GOODS remaining on hand, which he will fell uppfually low, on one year circle. defined. W. Mangron Jan. 3, 1795. Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of BURR and HARDING, is this day by mital

confent, diffolved,
ALL perfors indebted to faid compa are requested to call and settle by their of March next, otherwise their aroun will be lodged with an attorney to cal-lect, as they are about to leave the ten

ALSO.

A L D U,
For Sale, a fmall farm, containing their
twenty-eight aeres confifting of Woodin
and patiering, with a good deellar
houfe, Barn, Store and Backleinif; Sas almost new and all in good repit, neath
centre of the town and upon the Su;
road—faid farm will well secunosiste.
Machanica or Trades, and night be in Mechanic or Trader, and night be in proved to advantage as a tavern.

For further particulars apply to the la feribers on the premises.

CALVIN BURE,

IONA. HARDING Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795.

10 Dollars Reward! ON the night of the zob ich, house of the fubicities wa but open, and the fubicities wa but open, and the fubicities was the viz. one gold French watch, two beginning to be the company of the company o the name of Philes, engrey'd in firest, trudled thirts, two pair of flocking, or patent worlded, the other file and wand one well Pattern, one yard and quater dark coating. Whenever will appreciate the other file and wand on the pattern, one yard and quater that the pattern, one yard and quater that the pattern of the p above reward, or 5 dollars for eitheric atately, with necessary charges paid, by SAMUEL STRESS Windfor, Connecticut) Jan. 21, 1755.

For SALE,

and poffeffion given next Mer. A ing three actes, fituated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the min coad, with a nest and commodices dwiling house, with a next and commodicat dra-ing house, two flories; a large but in other convenient out houses, and a god orchard flanding on the same. The fa-tion, is well adapted for a Faimer, Minason, a well adopted for a Faintet, Mic-chant or Micchanic—Credit, if regolds, may be given for part payment, and fa-terns, it is hoped, will be acceptible to the purchafer. For particulars enquired JOSEPH LYMAN, Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794 432 IV

Notice.

THOSE indehted for the ferries of the HORSE RAVEN, the last feeding are required to make payment to Mis Afahel Pomerty, before the 25th inft.
Northampton, Jan. 19 1795.

To be fold very cheap a farm of about 225 seres, lying in Soderland, one third part of the purhale being paid, a generous credit will be girn for the remainder. For further particular — Enquire of SAMUEL WARD. -Enquire of SAMUEL WARD. Languager, Jan. 14, 1795. 438 67

NORTH AMPTON, (Maffachafetts), Painten and Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol 1X.]

W E D'N E S D A Y, FEBRUARY 18, 1795.

[NUMB. 442.]

well acquainted with each other, for a tri-fic of this nature to have any influence.

To kim the call was a matter of the utmost To him the call wat a matter of the utmost indifference, because he took this opportunity to declare finally that he should your against the amountment whether the year and nays were called or not.

Mr. Nicholas could not conferr to a.

handon the proposition. It might be f

of Mr. Desier, which he thoroughly def-

pifed. Mr. Baudingt had not deligned to speak

on this question, but there was one objec-

own interest and that of his family in a-nother. This case might very peffibly happen. A person by renouncing nobili-ty here, might be debarred from claiming its privileges in another place, when it would perhaps he for his advantage. Mr. Ames observed that too much atten-tion had been given to the amendment as an additast question, Nothing tended more to bestider and confuse a debate has such a fearning from he foliation.

than find a departure from the foliged into abilitactions and refinements; for although by this means we found that plain princi-

From the (New-York) Journal.

Le Mating of the DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of the City of New York, Well Citizen Hunter's, Wednesday tening, January 14, 1795. The fal-lening ADDRESS was unanimorally speed to, and ordered to be printed.

TET DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY CITEL CITY OF NEW YORK, PTEMBRETHREN THECITIZENS OF 121 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHE slam has been given la Gonal This slam has been given Is figured in test made! Confidence bathfled, at the forests of fecurity have given plant the apprehentions of danger! At the first of Government a voice, lead and ingring, has been heard, and already has resulted the diffuor corners of the Un-We have been charged with the com min of crimes the most eggravated, brone our accusers. We have been flig-mixed with harbunding designs desirue-tie to the prace, and subversive of the refiretion of our country, and forme of the Representatives of the people have signed to the acculation ! To a call in ima trice; inattention would affirme the affect of total derelition of character, and a triminal abandonment of princi-

The privilege of a fair and impartial hiner, is a right facted to innecence, and confectated to the prefervation of time. Painful as it at all times is, to laherender the fulpicions of guilt; when the imputation becomes fliengthened by neu-hofe characters and flation in life breviefted the public confidence in their he writed the public confidence in their hour; when the imputation is open-knowed under the imputing function of this rames, and imputing with the all partial flamp of their noularity; when it time imputed is not only fuch as said prove injurious to the deared interdisting to the control of their country, but even the said to all their country, but even threaten d.f. inflies to all the elements of focial life, the town of language become inadequate to edule the emotions of the mind. Con-trustible as we have deemed the artifices dot ecemies, much as we have defailed der calentaire, we feel that the prefent lapport of our reputation, for the ore matico of our character as Patrice

dranto of our character, as Patrizs, as Caura, and as Men. We finil make our speak to the People.

To you, our fellow freemen, to you the pupe of the United States, the only Sulmer Swarzigar of our country, you to shame! power, exercifed for frieid purpose, is responsible for the faithful fulfil. men of its delegated trulk, at this mo-sen we address ourfelves. At your an-gential tribusal, devoted to the preferencion weeklir liberry, and confectated to the funda-ship of the laws, we submit all throbuges and evidences against us—feelign we do, the reflitude of our intenand and the of criminality or error rem the decision of that tribu hate even thing to hope and nothing to feer. Er year determination therefore, by the roles of JUSTICE and of our

COUNTRY, we farmit curfelves, TO STANDOR TO FALL.
To begin, with the first, and most ma-Extraors acculation, our supposed infirm-extrainty in exciting or inmenting the deinjuriellien at Pittfeurgh.-Rat how fall we vindicate ourselves against a chigg exhibited without tellimony? Unarce? So weak and furile, as fearcely to Fich an attendant eireumflance in its fa-

Ardent and fincere in our attachment Affair and fineere in our attachment be confe of public liberty, year course as ball as on even, we have exercised a right, it med invaluable to freedom; and danimate (granter of granter of granter). No footer had the tildrace of our infiliation been annuoned. to the world, than certain characters, abiendly to the principles of equal liber, cemenced an outspector was late dindrand shofe-againft-ut. Accufa-basthe most grountiefs, and calemoies Surgen Marriey's Secto.

the most base and dishonorable, were of the meetings of administration, that the writers in them would embrace that his being a popular of public in respectible to in foreign, the people, the industrious strikers for the faithful exercise of in, entrasted was a danger of nobility being introduced of the contrast of the faithful exercise of in, entrasted was a danger of nobility being introduced of the contrast the most base and dishonorable, were hesped spon seatherse. Even the "press," that kitherto faithful guarding of public freedom, through the indeficions entification of our entailes, became converted, into a conflant vehicle of abole. Such as become aviding with which certain writing and periodical publications have been circulated, as manifely proven that their publishers and Sobiestons are afforded by more than ordinary motives fliminated by incentives more locative than honora. by incentives more lucretive than hogara-ble, more beneficial to themfolios, then pro-

ductive of the professing of their country. Still relying upon the purity of our motives and the juffice of our caufe, imprefi-ed with the must ferrible conviction of the indulgent usador, and determined paoutledves with submitting to public view, a fair and accurate flarement of the nature of our inflitution, and the principles by of our indication, and the principles by which we have been uniformly governed. Observing the fluidest chedience, and regard to the Less and political indications of our country, we remained fatisfied with the conficioulacts of having deferred your fittendly counterance and approhaution.

Such was the hidory of our affectioning, and turner-diagon, and funity was the country and transposed to the country of t

and proceedings, and fimiliar was the con-duct of the other patriotic infitutions, when an alarming opposition to one of the laws of the Union, took place in the west of Pennsylvania. At the commence-ment of the prefent fishin of Congress, the President of the United States, in his address to the public representatives, in fome measure, autituted that infurrection fo certain " felf ereated focieties," whom he afferted to have affumed the " tone of con-

demnation." The Secare in their anfwer to that ad

drefs publicly pronounced their acquief-cence in the opinion.

The folematy and publicity of tefti-The folemaity and publicity of telli-mony flould always bear's jult analogy to the extent, and enotenity of the erina-tian is charged. But off what conduct have we been pully, then to follyed in to-petitide tell animal terfloor, or fenatorial printerpition. The confirme of the Senate has been indicentificate. But fluid we be condermed without proof? It may be possibly unged, that our justificates are in-tical in the laws, which gave high or the informedition—but does in them thence fol-low that we approved of the mude and infuredistant and the first thence fol-low that we approved of the mude and wilence of the appointion? We expredied our disapprobation of the principles of an Excite, but in terms full as pointed, one entiremed all menefiliational expensions to the laws of our county. Nav to render the laws of our county. Nav to render our affections till left doubtful, the mem-liers of our filler forcieties of the 2 ares, from which the trouting was present from which the requisition was made, were among the foremost to fly with sleer rity and promptitude to the flandard creft-ed for the defence of the conflictation.

Is our being "filf created" reckoned among the charges of the profeription? By earlies then cought we to have been confirmed? If appointed by selegation we would become the profession and would become the representatives of the people; if elected we thould become organs of the general-will. But are not all private afficiations citablished upon the foundation of their uwn authority, an an thority fanctioned by the full principle of focial life, and guaranteed by the fpirit of the laws 2 Was it thought needfary to obtain a special act of legislative power for the execution. ubtain a Special and of legislative power for the execusive creation of the SOCIETY or CINCINNATUS, of which our first executive Magillrate, is, or was the pre-fiding officer, or is that fociety " felf

pang 'sacet, or is that forcety "jeff greated 2".

Is it for zfiembling that we are accepting, for thicking for exercising the farehine of the mid. Went plante that despited us of the right? For the publication of our fundments, where is the confliction that is problinitory? If our opinions are founded in political error, if they are calculated to in milital error, it firly are calculated to militad, connuesta their evil tendency by the fire of organicat. Trush may be for-prated by violence, but, it will ever be-our phomidif freedom of enquiry. Life tor animalocerting upon the confided pin-certaining, or for prefuming to differ to

was a danger of nobility being introduced into this country, the thing was held in such dentitation in America, that he had powers and any part of the people, have the right to express their opinions on the no more apprehension of its obtaining a But what proffible danger has the goremeated this country, to apprehend from the existence of popular focieties? They have no interest, but in common with their follow-circums, they are equal-ly concerned in the preservation of law. stiffe a new race of men without heads, or with their heads placed below their houlders, or any other unnatural producfrom 16 there, he did not know a thing to impossible as the chall them or of an American nobility. Knowing this, he regarded the amendment as entirely ufclefs, As to the call for years and mays having an imprefican cach is yote, that was out of the question. He knew his conditioners, and they knew him and they were both too

and the effablishment of civil order, for upon that the fafety of their lives, and the fecurity of their fortunes depend. They have pledged themfelves as faithful ciricers, while they ale their utmoft endeav-ors to preferve public liberty, to main-tain inviolate the principles of the conflitution, and their perfanel intereff is a furery responsible for their fincerity. They are not even suspected of being the advanter of a flanding army in time of proce; they never have used their endeavors to cherify never leve oled their andeavors to clerify a funding fiften, to negociate surveying loses, or no preferre a public that forcers; for they derive nor the smaller benefit from the influence, which that fullernor, measures, never fails to occasion. They indeed hold their allembages in the even ing, the private employments, and aveca-tions of their members, prevent them from affentibing in the day they indeed close the doors of the rooms which they fre-him, and which had not been noticed by any gentlemen. This was that it would be anozed of injudice to make a man do an act in this country which might eff-ct his own interest and that of his family in agent, because they are not oblived rohold their meetings in the public fireers, and because they have always claimed the valuable privilege of chrosing their company. They cannot forely be suspected of plats They cannot forely be fulfyelfed of plats against the liberty combination against the laws, or confpiracies against the condition of their country. They are the macros for the purposes of carfpinary, their members would become the mean of invitable detection.

(Remainder in our next.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES. Fair A.Y. Jacoury 2.
In Committee of the whole on the A-mendment of Mr. Dexter to the Amend-

ples were rendered obleare, and trainna-ble doctrines catried to accels, yet we did not feem to reflect that nothing is more opment of Mr. Giles.

Continued from our laft.

MR. Jeremiah Waddworth, being the first time that he has spake in the posite to just principles than the extremes of those principles. For inflance, it would of thick principles. For inflance, twoold not be false or proper, indictionisately to admit allows to become citizens, yet a ferminy into their political orthodays might be cartied to a very abfurd extreme. The ment of the amendment depends on its adapted and to thereof propoled by the billion, and what is that? To make a tale of naturalization. prefeat fellon, role next. He had been up four times before but other gentlemen always rifing along with him, he had fat down again. Mr. Wadiwerth faid, that a rage against untility/and previleged or-ders now pervades the whole world. He really did not fee the ble of this amendalization for the admiffion of aliena to beanization for the adminion of aniera to be-come cilizens, on fuch terms us may con-fait with our tranquility and falety. Now, faid he, do we think of sefuring this priviment. It pur him to mind of an old law. which, within his memory, had been in use. When a man had that himself, his ofe. When a man had that himfelf, his neighbors were not convented with the lege to all heretics in respect to political doctrines? Even that strictness would not certainty of his being dead in this world, haften the millenium. For our own citi-I durant in the ear but letters an a they have a fiber through the best being a special to the control of the c and damaed in the pext but befides all fimilar fituation with fuch a man for noto inflare definition; and this amendment, by Mr. Gilec, he thought was like DRIV-ING IN THE STARE. The latter practice had been laid a fide, and he thought that emmon interest. If we defend on this fitrong tie, if we oblige foreigners to wait feven years, till they have formed ir, till their habits as well as interests become kint and affinilated with our own, we may leave them to cherish or to renounce their imported prejodices and follies as they may choic. The danger of their diffufing them simning our own editizes as to be prevented by public opinion, if we may leave error and prejodice to fland or fall before treth and freedom of enquiry.

Can the advocates of the amendmente-we affect apprehendings that there is any the amendment deferred the fame fate. He reminded the House that the time had been, when America was very much in-debte mobility, and very glad to fee them in her hattles. We might now perhap a be-faxed with ingratitude on that head, for fome of those identical French noblemen, who, during the late war had rendered us effential fervice, were now in this country in a flate of beggary, fublishing on the charity of their friends. Others of the fame noblemen were in dangeons, and fome again had got their brack chopped off. He was warranted on far, that many of their noblemen, who here during the war, red long before a French recolation had been beard of, were in their hearts as good republicans away American chares. We had four fore timed on a series.

ven affect apprehentions that there is any integrion to introduce a foreign nobility, as a privileged order? If they can, finch difeases of the brain were not bred by reasoning and cannot be enred by it.
Still less should we give effect by law to
chimerical whitastes. For what is the tendency of this counterfeit alarm? le it to prified by violence, but it will ever the comparation and the process and your particle of the comparation of enquiry. Ight to available erring upon the cashed of process and the process amounts of the process amounts of the process amounts of the process amounts of the process amounts with the back country? Is it to shad the mark of the process amounts would be the back country? Is it to shad the mark of the process amounts and be doubted not share preceded to dread are real? Or is