AN EXTRACT.

It is a folject of real regret, with men of calightened minds and pure independence of character, to fee the native Americans the dopes and foot balls of foreigners. So lutle do our real republications of the control can patrious confider the importance of na-tional character and cational manners to command national respectability, that it Gemeto be a point of emplation, efoccially in large towns to despite every thing of our divide into clans to fait ourfelves to all nations, and in fhort to be every thing but what we ought to be-Americans.

If a doll comes from England with a

little hat, immediately our ladies must wear little hats-it with a broad one, all most wear broad ones—if a bodiless doll arrives, inflantly our ladies must turn into the shape of a choro.

If an Englishman arrives with a new

fashion, all the town eves his drefs-down neck to view; or up goes the cape to cover the care—news go backles or firings, and whole boos are flortened to half-

nes. If Frenchmen worth p red caps & cock ades, why hall the sown and dick a French cock sick in their bats, and a red cap much be fluck upon a pole in all public places. And to cream all, prople, rather than not be like force forcien nation, must astually be-come Sans Culuttes, and parade about with bore kners.

Were an indifferent perfoa m looi mend our country, he would suppose as a race of spes on two least-a people born to set the monkey tricks, dictated by for-

Thefe remarks are not simed at any par ticular perfons; nor are they defigned as more trifling. They are intended as ferious hints of great importance to the future welfare and digatity of our country. Some unity of character, fome finalarity of man-nen, fome nationality of featiment, are of fential to pattionfor, and a refpetfiable infendal to patternine, and a reluctable in-dependence. Until our countrymen dif-card their clanish notions, and their apish-nes of every thing fareign; while they feffer foreigness to enguiss an improper share of their attachments, and to divide them into little parties and factions; they must expect to be little respected, in their private or public character, and frequentare pressed on the Americans, as mat-ters of more consequence, than a slight view of the subject would lead them to

Be this fervile fubmiffion to foreigners we give them two important advantage we give them two important idvantages over us: One regards our commerce—the other our government. By aping the fifthins at a incrigan people, we reader confeires doubly tributary to them in our trade. A regular trade exports what we do want or what we think we want. Half our wants are artificial and depend folely on equinon. By being the flaves of foreign fathions, our artificial wants are multiplied. fafhiont, upr artificial wants are multiplie calculable devece. Arneles w in an incatculate degree. Activities we have, are thrown affile at the capricious rules of filtion; and articles we do not want, are purchased. Thus a million of dollars at half are expended annually in purchaing frignery of little or no ufe, hu to feed and carieh other nations, and grat if the whime of our own faccies. even go farther-we often toil under feri-ous inconveniences in drefs and furniture for months together, because we must be like other nations—nations perhaps that hate or despite us.

As government is concerned, our fer-

viliev is a fill more ferious evil. We are too apt to take fides in the quartels of foreign nations—by this means parties foreign nations—by this means participated in the prowing into violent factions, that now actually diffush our public tranquility, and there is fome danger, they will throw us into consultions. The commercial interests of sulfions. The commercial interests of this country are flrongly connected with those of Great-Britain—to counteract the influence of this connexion, the French in fuit immediately, unless prevented by address themselves to our passons; they payment.

In last immediately, unless previous finding our lasted spains the piracits of England, and play upon our love of freedom. By these means, they have made a powerful party in our country, who distinguish themselves by their almost delivious zeal for the French revolution. These parties are more or less visible in every quarter of our country, but especially in - large towas.

es, once formed and pitted against each other in politics, rail at each othereach other in politics, rillateach other—

Ther have also on hand, a vanety of each charges the other with unfittendlines

BOOKS, STATIONARY, See, an ignal, and of timber, for house tailding. Also in the government of inference of the control of the politics of the pol passions and feilow-entreents hatred, ill-will | delivery

and malevolence follow; and Americans, equally partiotic & republican, and equally interested in the westure of their common country, become open enemies to each other. Thus, inflead of eniting in the means of ferving our own country, we become the dupes, the tools of foreign nations, quarreling with each other about foreign politics in which we are very little intercelled. It is thus we are fplit into factions and intrigued out of our harmony and good fellowfhip, by the attful emiffaries of foreign

My congressen, why will you not fee Any countrymen, why will you not fee the feares laid for your peace and happings? Why will you fulfer your attachments to any foreign interest to few differson among yourfelves? Why will you degrade the artiforal character to which you ought to aspire, by becoming the fatellites of foreignes? Why will you ware badges of flavery? Treat all foreigners with hof-pitality; but reject their influence over your habits or year manners.—Congrefs are wifely guarding the country from the danger of too eafy admission to citizenship lecond their efforts, and permit no in rigues to enflave your opinions. You vernment than any other nation on t Preferve that government; affore the dignity of republicans; reject foreignin-fluence, and he what you ought to be, independent Americans.

50 Dollars Reward! SIOLEN from the fableribers at Mill-ers Falls on Convedicat river, in Men-tague, State of Majjachujette, out of a boat, on the night of the 18th of September 1st,

one tierce of GOODS containing the fol-

one tirree of GOODS containing the fol-lowing articles, viz.

7 3-4 yatds of Forell Cloth-7 3-8 do. of Bine Broad Cloth-8 2 do. of Brown do.—162 do. of dark brown do.—8 do. of fine Lumb Skin Costing—20 do. of Mixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elatlie, red Nixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elatlie, red Striped—2 pair of Ludies Slippers—1 do. of Mark Stores—9 piece of Nankeso— 1 do. of black Calimanco—1 do. of brown Darant—4 ferond based for record Durant-1 fecond hand low crown'd

Durant—1 fectord hand law crown'd cock'd Bever. Har—1 Lauies Bever do.—2 Nap'd Has—2 dez. of Jack-Knivet—1 dez. of Pea Knives.
Wancer will apprehend the thief or thieves, fo that they may be brought to upditer, and the goods textured to the folicibers, finall receive the above reward, by applying to Juffie Javes in the City of Hardford, or to Eliza Lyman at Wetherffeld, in the State of Versitat—on a 1ca foundle reward for the goods solly.
Said Lymans would likewife inform the Tablick, that they final continue the boat-

Publick, that they shall continue the hoat ing buffrefs as usual, and that they trans-act all kinds of committin buffrefs, and ftill continue to receive and forward good to Bifin and New-Fork, or any other p with to favour them with their commands may depend on the frieleft attention being

a quantity of white BEANS and Cattle's HORNS, for which eash will be paid so any quantity at the opening of the River, delivered at Hartford,

Hartford, Feb. 9, 1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for fale, W. L and N. E. Rum, HAS for fale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the had, bl. or lefs quantity—french Berady, by the pipe of lefs—Geneva, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Winea, London Porter, Molalitz, Load and Bown Sugars, by the bundred or pound, Fresh trylon, Hydron Skin, and Bobsa Tear, of a Toperior quality—Cutton, Coffee, Cuccellate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Alliphosophormery, Ginger, Figs, Raifins, Carriats, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salt, Bar Iron, 43. 8d. and rod. Nails, Codfish by the Quantal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bl. or lefs—Leaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-

N. B. All whole accounts are more than twelve months flanding, will be put

FOR SALE, B HUDSON & GOODWIN, A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford, All Parts of

Webster's Institute, In large or fmall quantities, either bound

They have aife on hand, a variety of

Wright & Stoddard, HAVE for fale, 300 bushels coarse Salt,

by the Tierce or fingle Bushel, Alfo, a Northampton Jan. 26, 1795-

CASH GIVEN for Shipping Furrs, Bees-Wax and good well dreffed FLAX-by LEVI SHEPHARD. Northampton, Feb. 2, 1795.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS, NFORMS his friends, that he has just

received a large fupply of GOOD's, fuitable for the feafon, which he withes to dispote ofton the lowest terms for ready pay. Such as Brazdeloths, Ladies and Gentemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes, and Flantla of good quality, mixel Kerfeymere and Kerfeymere vet Patterns, Wilchores, March 2001, 1971 Marcens, Durants, Velvets and Thickfets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plofts Cravatts and Muzlins, a large affortment of good figured Chinizes, Patches and Ca-licoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Ban-dano and Pocket Handkerothers, Black Lureftring, a large affortment of China Cops and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or fingle Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Conffant attendance

and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Perions whose accounts are nore than fix months flanding are defired

to call and fettle immediately.
Said Hotchens wants immediately 30 dez. of MATS, made of hifes, about inches over, for which he will pay a gen cross price in GOODS.

Northempton, Dec. 1, 1794. Pake Notice,

THE co-partner mip of NATHANIEL-BLAKE, ISAAC DAVENPORT and JOHN M'LEAN, under the firm of NATHANIEL BLAKE and Co. is by motual agreement to be diffused the first day of April next.

Those indebted to faid Company, eff

requested to call on the Subscriber, at their Store in Hartford and adjust the fame by the first day of April next.

In order to make payment more eafy to hofe indebted, the arricles of Wheat, Rye Corn, Osis, White Beans, Flax, Buster and mall kinds of the produce of this Country, and at the highest prices will be received

in payment.

Those who have demands on faid Com pany, may receive their does by calling on the Subscriber at their Store in Hartford aforefaid.

In behalf of faid Company, NATHANIEL BLAKE, Hartford, January 7, 1705.

Take Notice, A LL Persons indebted to the Subof credit is our of contract are informed that unlefs they fertle the fame by the 15! of February, they will be put in fait with-

out turther notice.—He also futjoins that he has just received a frush topply of GOODS, futable \$5 the feafon, among which is pleany-of-from Hollow-Wareyalarge thate of which is Sugar Kettles,—together with a few warranted Spinning Whealt,—the has also a few flrsy Sheep,

the the owner map have, by proving property and paying charges.

William faureh, Jan. 28, 1795.

A LL prefuger representation to the chare of Danug Ruce, Jain of Belchermonn, description of the charge of the char Daving Rice, jaie of Beinerman, decessed, as fielder called upon to make immediate passement to the indictibers, administrators on faid, efface—alfo, all persons having any dennady, against faid, effate, are requested to sa shir the fame, DANIEL SMITH, Jun. REBECCA RICE.

Belchertown, Jan. 30, 1795.

Take Notice,

HE Subfcriber informs his cuffomere and all those that have open account with him, to call and fettle the farne with out further notice—or they may expect to read that melancholy moan, to the dam-age of the faid Samuel, as he feith the fum

SAMUEL POMROY. Williamforgh, Jan. 28, 1795. LEWIS S. SAGE

INFORMS the public, that he fill car-ties on the CABINET and WIND-SOR CHAIR hotiness, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on

those notice.

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

Tannary 5, 1705.

Harvard College Lottery. CLASS Sicon in Control of No. 17 FIFTEEN thousand Tickets TH TEEN thousand there are 75 000 delians at 5 Dollars each, are 75 000 delians to be failed in the following Prizer, felt jett to 3 deduction of Twelve and as but per cent. for the purposes of the Lotter, Prizer. Data.

The above Class will pro-expely commence drawing, in the Repu-thoratives Chamber, in Bollon, on Tari-The above Class will posdentances Chamber, in Bodico, on Tayl-cay the git hor April near, and will comia ne from day to day, and be concluded and all possible differth. A Lift of Fran will be immediately published, and the frina paid on demand.

paid on drinond.

The first punctuality with which the First Class of this Lettry us draw, that give the most familiary & form to be grey class of Advancement, in the final segres while calibid right to adhere to the drawing of this, and feel to find the Patrons on Literature, a cut pleasing profession of the first ottery was granted.

Benjamin Anfiin, jun. George R. Miess, Samuel Cooper, Henry Warren, John Kneeland. Manger,

had of Dr. EBENEZER HURT, and SAMUEL CLARKE, Jan. Northempton.

Take Notice.

THE co-partnership of BURR and HARDING, is this day by mount enfent, diffolved.
ALL persons indebted to fild company

are requested to call and fettle by the fift of March next, otherwise that account will be lodged with an attorney to calleft, as they are about to leave the town

A L S O,

For Sale, a finall farm, containing that twenty-eight acres confifting of Weedland and palluring, with a good dealing-house, Barn, Store and Blackfmith's Sm, almost new and all in guest repair, rurate centre of the rown and upon the Sug road-faid farm will well accommodate. Mechanic or Trader, and might be it

proved to advantage as a taveto.

For further particulars apply to thelest feribers on the premises.

CALVIN BURR. JONA. HARDING.

Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795 10 Dollars Reward! O DOHARS KEWARD!

On the night of the roth ish, the upon, and the following articles fellowers, one gold Frener wards, we gold free wards, we fight filter do, one almost new, Jain Arrish Doblin, maker,—a filter tracked in their parts, (handle and lid off.) and horse by the name of Philis, cognic dis finst, is roughed first, two pairs of declarge, or pasent worthed, the other filt and would one well Pattern, one yard and quarter patent worsten, the other tik and want of dark coating. Whoever will appeled faid thief or thieves and lodge through custody, with the arricles, shall scent the above reward, or 5 dollars for either sparsely, with necessary charges paid. by

Windfor, (Councilient) Jan. 21, 1795: Wanted, as apprentices to the TAYLORS bounces, two LADS



NORTH AMPTON, (Maffachufein) PRINTED AND PERLIENED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1795.

[NUMB. 443.]

THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
TOTELIEBRETHREN THICITIZENS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Fellow Freezien, rembero maintained within the walls of dr. Harfe of Representatives, that the entire of all popular offemblages, most instably terminate in the violation of initially terminate in the violation of he and in the defination of government. Ad my? Because they PROMOTE EN. QURN; because they produce INVES. TOGATION.—A good government, and is durer from affectations of the people! A condition, the conferencies and fees. By the public interest, and yet endanger. If the public interest, and yet endanger. If the public interest, and yet endanger. If the public interest is a contradiction to grate to be believed, a parador to while the becredited. It was FREE while the public interest in the production of the public interest in the parador to while the becredited. is no grafe to be believed, a paradox ophished to be credited. It was FREE INVESTIGATION that procured our exception from the deschible voke of Each thridom; it was free investigation in multiple that therry, which now has be surviolable bloding, and, the inside high right of the American citi-tas. It was free investigations that procured a survival and the procured a survival and the survival the only permanent balls for the preferva-

for of the liberties of the people.

Fellow Citizens! We owe to you, we remove truzens! We owe to you, we see to be purity of our carde, a faithful parall of our fundamental principles, fixeful oraffeves the determined friends a febbic liberty, but we are couplly the semiles of liberalizable and anatchy. While se fine-cryl experies our warm at schange to the most forced rights of incarity, with you we not be backed about member to the most racrea rights to half, with you we are the fleady advo-ces of law, and focial order—Banith far that then, the hated voice of calumoy, reliften with attention to the feetiments.

thill ever continue to inculents.

Civil Liberty is the right of the civizen freely to dispose of his actions, Tabject on-it to the referaint of the laws. It leaves attromplete mastership over all our echunter are in themselves indifferent, and only recognizes coercion, when such mention is oeccessary to testing us from commission of injuries. Restraint comteconsifino of injuries. Rettraint con-tracts at that point, where the liberty of an individual is incompatible with the first or happiness of another—it is dic-used by justice; and conditions law. Refraint from the commission of inju-

abeing necessary for the preservation sindividual fasety, forms one of the funzental objects of the focial flare. remain objects of the forcial flate. Per-tail figurity, protection from violence, at epigmens of civil rights, are claims at edition, which footiety is obligated paraster—To give efficacy to thefe Fas, fociety is veffed with adequate now-fice and the control of the protection of flety and prefervation of the refiduum, Thefe powers conflitute the fovereignty of

thm.

Legistien is a power of the fovereignn extrilet for the fole purpose of promains the public welfare. It is a declartion of the general will, through the mefine of ergors appointed by the conflimin. Lave thus pronounced, from a
fall of the fregulation of the condept of
Melion that of the declaration of the condept of
Melion to the condept of the citizen; and obedience on the part of tritica, toms the flipplated price for fat time flip he receives from the law, being needing for the prefervation of all hear, that limits should be preferibelled the regulation of human condect a trepally needfary for its fecanity all regulations of human condect a trepally needfary for its fecanity. Sometimes thould be effigued to the law, Marus has all red has favored paths.

In every free fiate, the favereignty is welled in the people, and each individual is at once a legislatore; and a footenign. From the impossibility of perfact execution for the footening powers, has writen the uncefulty of repreferation.

The fecurity of public liberty, has annually of the performed of the representation of the performance of the performance of the performance.

referitaire.
In every conflitation, the power that In every conditution, the power that is carrolled to the government; more than eachet is interferely for the falley and welfare or fociety, approaches within the verges of TYARSYT. Kerry degree of coercion more than what is differently for the purple, early general, and individual professional is to far a DESPOYIME. The legislatore as that inflant hecomes. at that inflant becomes a syrand, and the people dwindle into flaves.

The Legifletieue is the only Supreme Poin-

eria community, whole confliction is well organized—the exercitive, and judi-tial are functions fabordinate to the legif-lative, fill they are equally the organs of the fovereign power; equally Reprefenta-tives of the general will; and equally a-menable to fociety, for the faithful discharge of their respective functions.

The fame reason that renders it indif-pensable for the soverige, to delegate suitable etgans for the manifestation of the general will, renders equally impossible in its collegate. the general will, readers equally impossible in its collective capacity the exercise of its revisionary powers. The refprofibility of public functionaries precedings. It is a right apportion to individuals, otherwise into their proceedings. It is a right apportion to individuals, otherwise it would be incapable of exercise. It is a right apportion to every collection of individuals—because every collection on individuals—because every and properties of the members of whom it is composed, and hereafted that a tors mit placeptible of RESTRAINT in the mode of its color-ment.

The focial flate is founded, in immuta blejaffice, it has its origin in the virtues and benevolence of the human heart—it is

and benevolence of the human heart—it is the common parent, that attached its members to each other, by the medicating fits of common, intereft, and reciprocal safedion—it creates a new relation among men, heldes the general one of nature, purpose with daties; and it advoids the needfury means for their foldiment. In the briggin of forter, men acquires that KNOW. LEDGE which is the fource of the most existed felicity, and forms his diffinguishing characteristic—he enters into those trader councexions which form the charm, and the foliace of civilized life, and are fources of the most happy enjoyment. In fine, he becomes enabled to display all the talent of the midd to exert all they in fine, he becomes enabled to display all the stalents of the mind; to extent all the virtue, of the heart. The GENERAL WILL, the fuprime law of lociety, is the public good—Justice commands—Troth decree—Virtue enforces, and Nature factifies the principle. the principle.

REPRESENTATIVES of the PEO

REPRESENTATIVES of the PEO.

PLE 1-se to whom the voice of your country, has delegated the precions truit of preferring incident her most 'sactionable interest; ye whom the confirmation has inverted with the foleam authority of promulgating the general will, which always decrees the public fafety—19711 72 countries to the public fafety of the public fafety of the public fafety and spinin ; rights which are claimed under their fanction, and enforced by their authorize. rights which are claimed under their tan-tion, and enforced by their authority? Will re become the first wileters of that confliction, through which you claim your delegated trut, he establishing your felves into a felf created authoritative tribu-nal which it does not recognize: by the offentation of powers which it does not delegate; by the exercise of authorities, which bar not granted?
What shall preferve public liberty, but

incite flouid be affigued to the law.

KATURE has placed-the Forereighty
commended him—Hequire of
POMIROY and WEIGHT.

Northampton. Feb. 7, 1795

To be fold very cheap
a farm of about 225 acces, leigh in the individuals who competed to the flow of the foreign the substitution of the foreign to the foreign the substitution of the foreign to the forei

Inter climate is will the fame, their fail quality feetile, and the heart of the Security fails and the heart of the Security Internate and fileadit, but the wistons of the dathenine is central, and the visit we first be Laurdenminum for love long expired—Why is it that over the extensive continent of Africa and Africa had the small of whim or it there. continent of Africa and Afra not the imall-eft wedge of Liberry can be diffuored, however indultinus the refearch? Is it breads the contenence of the African has africand a fall early Beautife the com-plexity of the Africa pairs through a suff-ciation of Endow 2 bit becomes in Toron pleatin of the Affait pulles through a wash charity of Sanda ? Isit because the Torks drink Sheaher, or the waters of the Nile overflow? NO; the Empire of DESPOTIEN, founded in violence and maintained by ream, has effectly of the voly permanent for carity in the ABJECT IGNORANCE OF 1TS SLAVES. The Physical force of foriese can only be executed for its own

OF ITS SLAVES. The Phylical force of foiciety can only be exerted for its own destruction, ruben in most powers been titally domain or extinct. Remainstrate of the case titally domain or extinct. Remainstrate of the case titally domain or extinct. Remainstrate of the case of the freely most and not the anglest of the freely what can produce from assumption of your fellow citizens. Here predicting formed the roll extrapt, to violate the public conditionance and to enflow a surrounded from the case of the c to enflave a people yet enlightened, would too evidently terminate in the defiretion too evidently terminate in the defination of the configurators, and cannot therefore be prefumed—the infidious articles of corruption may possels a momentary induced, but will first from the all distributions and empleted. The throat of the moneth shall be prefused to the Earth—the oppressions of systems shall have are end—end throat art follows for a managinet —and have are fully believed an adjusted to the strategy of the st the LIBERTIE with RIGHTS of the PROPLE. BLE & ETERNAL

By order of the Society, DAVID GELSTON, Prefid't. Attelt, Jacob De La Montaguir, Sec y. * Mentefquien, Efq. d. loire.

From the MINERVA,

THE spreads of Congress in seventy five to the people of Great Britain, and those of the National Convention to the propia of France, were not conceived in more glowing terms of aptroation or despondence, than the feveral addresses of despondence, than use revenue A person on-the Democratic Societies. A person on-acquainted with the true flate of things in America, would imagine that we labored America, would imagine that we labored under the greatest oppression, or were in an adual state of revolution.

The good sense for which Americans

are perhaps diffinguithed, had already be-gan to operate powerfully upon the mem-hers of these societies.—Many who had entered them, from that principle of curi entered them, from that principle of curiolity, which is always excited by modeling
institutions, being once gratified, heame
indifferent, and either feeded, or argid,
and either feeded, or argid,
the modeling indifferent or the company of the company
found of liberty, and democracy, better
found of liberty, and democracy better
members from the best of motives. But
fome of these, perhaps discovering, there
mends diffusion of political informs
the most diffusion of political informs
tion, and the public good, were rather that
preferent, than real object of their leading
men—that; like most other institutions are
times, was fine as marrially to foster the
preferent, than real object of their leading
men—that; like most other institutions are
times, was fine as marrially to foster the
preferent to party purposes, or
the grat finestion and interes of a few individuals (they also retired in diffusion, or
attended with also are tried in diffusion, or
one. The Secreta had a state of
the secretary and the secretary and the secretary
in fedded citizens.

Their elimate is fill the fame, their fall and the bears of the Sam qually festile, and the bears of the Sam qually famines and foleatid, but the wistons of the theories is estinate, and the interver of the Lauremanian has been long spired.—Why is it that over the extensive continent of Africa and Asia not the similar to the bottom of their country—and a whole, from one casele and another, our fellow-citizen democrata were fall returning again that true and only democratic flatton, which consisting in quality, and the same of the constitution of their country—and having again that true and only democratic flatton, which consisting in quality, along a feedom between the true to follow. ie flation, which confifting in equality, places a freeman beyond the reach of jealplaces a treeman beyond the mach of part-our apprehendions - a rank in which if we would unite, only in doing our duty, and

would unite, only in doing our duty, and exercising with moderation, and liberality, the privileges feenced by our happy conflictation, is the most exercise and honorable pain to Pears, Likery and Sefery.

But it was at this time, unlockily, that the Chief Magiltane announced a confirmagaint thate focieties, which was perhaps too much reverberated in Congress.

Far from thinking, that infallibility is the lat of any of the homea kind, I believe, that if otherwise rightit was at leaft had policy, in the Predicat, to make them the fulleft of his official communication. As to Congress, it was set furprising, that As to Congress, it was not suprising, that among such nombres, and whetever party-forite is too conspicuous, they should have faid more than was necessary, or proper, I have no doubt they did both—and in the warmth of debate gave just cause for of-

The occasion was too favorable to escape the accession was 100 favorable to creape the attention of the focieties—It gave them a kind of refurrection—an alarm was founded, from Penobicot to St. Mary's. followed by a ferious declaration of rights and privileges, embellished with all the possible drauments and slogiston of langoage—tights, which so man denied, and privileges claimed by every American.— This was all dechmation, if not intended delution—the old cry of mail-deg and the Charch—but well calculated in excite the apprehenious, and engage the pullions of that honest class of citizens, who are more subject to irritation and surprise then tem-

perance and eaution.

I do not recollect that in a fingle inflance I do sur recollect that in a fingle infineer freedom of enquiry, of french, or the liberty of the prefs, has ever been quefitioned, or the first legal right to form facilities denial—The abuse, or confiquences of them, only have been the fullyelf of fear and crimination, by those who have withen to avoid the calamities of anarchy of

ed to avoid the calamities of anarchy of war.

I would by no mean affert that these focieties did directly invois the Pennsylvanians to information; Because I do not know the fact—on the contrary, I will believe, till it is proved that the greater part of the members would abhor to faral an alternative, for the supportion of any crit, within the constitutional means of redress. But that frankness of which I date to chian the metric, obliges me to by that I do believe fine country, there are citizens in the United States, who with totally to subvertible for the state of t we necessify, there are citizen in the U-nited States, who with totally to fubert our federal government. And I do know that in all fastistics, even in Legislature, w few, (and sometimes a single man of art, and intrigue) often have led unfospeding.

feeds of icditton, and excite in the intor-grant the delifere hipsy, that government would not receive the aid of the well af-ielded cilizens.

Our New York Soriety had declared, that or their fellow-free menthey appeal, that by their determination, by the voice-fulfilm and their Councer their fellowthe grat fication and intered of a few in felded clifters.

dividuals they also retired in disput, or attended with reindance, Others again, that to their fellow freedmether appeals by received the fraternal kits only to see guite inducence upon some party occasion, and being men initiated, fellow our never and the second of the resulted spain.

Of the resulted some have adhered to then pride, or expectation of office—and this is not wonderful, because the primary in the write of their seguity, it is operative on the human mind, as frequently or create a composition even for the primary of the profine time at their part for the primary of the primary o