with us-and the merchandize brought into the United States, from these fettlements, are as free to be exported to any did not exist - There does not appear any thing like that fort of refleidion on us, o: exclusive right to them that can justify the terms, coleaning the whole commerce of the United States in fuch intercourfe, in return.

The q's reason given by the town, " be canje the classe by white the Bring Squites meat referen to tifelf the right of impfing to destricing welf-the entering British parts in Europe, a dary makith bull counterwall the diffrence of the dary payable or the importance of European and Affatic Costs, in the United States, in British or American the United States, in British or American tor contain places it in the former of that govern-ment to enable British Judicar to become the importers of Africa and European Goods, in-to the United States, to the exclusion of our

It is really difficult to comprehend how the referencen here mentioned, can be at tended with the confequences foggefted by the town.

If our veliels enter their ports on equa terms as we permit their velleis to enter he lofers-we make a rule, which the trea rafes more against them, than the . by which they affefs our veffels. It is not probable that a nation of equal power, would confent to terms manifelly une qual, meither je ir reconcileable with the common principles of equality and justice, for a nation to object to that part of a bargain, which referres equal rights. At any rate, it may be fairly listed, that it is no objection to the treaty, for it gives. Great-Reitain, no new powers on this fabjett She colleffes a right of countervailing the difference mentioned, without any aid of the treaty-and may exercise it whenever the pleafer. By the treaty the obligates herielf to impole no higher duties on out veffels, than the does on thole of all other

The 10th reason is " because although the terms of faid treaty appear to be cal in many indurces, yet from the treat fits atter and circumflances of the United States and the pacific fyftem of policy they have a dosted that reciprocity is merely cominal an

The town leaves the world to conjecture what are the confequences flowing from the local fituation and circumflances of the United States, and the pacific lythen they have adopted, that renders the reci procity purported by the terms of faid treaty, to be merely nominal and delutive. Perhaps the Prefident may fee them from the affertion of the town, but forely it was due from the town, to the people of the rer and government of the United States. Not being able to detect this delution without further light the writer must pass over this realon, with one request to his readers, that they would not attent to this affertion, without examining the treaty for themfelves, and at least defiring the comthemstered or felectmen of Boffes, to expose the fraud before they pass confure on their whole government, for being deladed blockheads, or something worse.

The fust part of the 11th reason is "be before the part of the 11th reason is "be before the beautiful part of the 11th reason is "be before the part of the 11th reason is "be before the part of the 11th reason is "be before the part of the 11th reason is "be before the part of the 11th reason is the 11th reason is

enule it prevents the United States from in befing ans further reftrictions on British trade

If it were not the town of Bellen, fe respectable for wisdom and good sense, that offered this reason, one would hardly thing, but a disposition to prevent all pa eific arrangements with that nation. For no one will believe that Britain, or any other nation, who is not an humble and to make a treaty, by which the thould place us on the fame terms, as the most fa-voiced nations; and we referse to ourfelves a right to treat her, on terms lefs favorable France, the United Netherlands, Sweden, —and the preparatory fleps to the Townsand Profile, we have reciptocally agreed Meeting were totally unconnected with this to place each other on fuch terms. It is event, as feveral respectable citizens had not wonderful, that Mr. I are could not wonderful. to place each other on fuch terms. It is not wonderful, that Mr. Jay, could not induce the British nation, to bind themfelves to treat us, as well as they do others, and leave us at liberty to treat them worfe than we do others, when they give us privileges in Europe, equal to what we terior concerns, independent of any exter-received from other powers, with whom had influence; and the infiniations of we had treaties, and fome very important ones, not received from them; fuch as a with the East India fettlements, and their colonies on the American continent.
The 6th and 9th reasons and this part of the eleventh, may possibly ferve as a com-

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE

The Confliterionalist, No. 1.

faall have the exclusive privilege of trading to the treaty rejuted," as if he felt confident that 1500 of the ighabitants of this Town had totally misconstructed this inflegment, and that his pen alone like a Su

brans, was to dart light upon their minds.

1 will attempt to follow this writer through his laminaus traft of detail and ar gament, and to afcertain how far he ha

executed his engagement to the public.

He premifes thus, "The confliction of the United States empowers the Prefident, by, and with the advice and confent of two thirds of the Senate to make trea-ties, provided two thirds of the Senators prefent, concur," and then adds. " in perfeance of a power that welled, the Senate
of the United States did confent to and dvife the Prefident of the United States to ratty the 1 reaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Mi-jefly and the United States of America, concluded at Loadon the 19th Nov. 1794," much a certain condition relative to the 12th atticle.

the conflitution does yell a nower in the Prefident, in conjunction with entre romake treaties of a certain extent. I will not deny; however dangerous it may be that the famillest branch of the Le giffeture, fhould thus pollels it in any cale, independent of the other branch; yet I will contend, that the confliction does with the Senate, to make a Treaty fimilar to that now under confideration.

The fame confideration in which the Fed.

ralifi traces this power, also provides in Article 1. Sect. 7. "that all bills for raif-ing revenue Gall originate in the Hinfe of Expresentatives." In Sect. 8 immediately following, it also provides " that Congress
thall have power to lay and collest taxes daties, impoffs, and excifer, to pay the deb and trouble for the common defence and gene ral welfare of the United States, and with the Indian Triber."

By the above recited claufes it is clear that certain pawers are faceredly lodged in the whole Congress, and I will examine whether the Prefident with the Senate, do cation of the Treaty.

The 6th anticle of that influence thips.

lates for the payment of the British debts due from merchants of the United States in 1783 : to execute which flipulation it w indifoentibly necessary to lay and celted

taxer, daties, impifs or extifes.

The 3d and 13th atticles regulate the commerce of the United States with Great-

commerce of the United states with Creat-Britain, and in a great meafore their traf-ic with the Indian Tribes.

Hence it appears that the Senate did not confent and advife the Prefident to the racontent and advice the resument to the ra-tification of the Treaty, as the Federalift flates, in pursuance of a power wifted in them, but in extension of a power which the conflictation meant to limit and reflects in their pollifion.

The exercise of this power, thus extend ed, may lead to confequences the most

The Senate thereby affames powers con fitutionally vefled in the Hoofe of Repre-fentatives, becomes an oncontrolable arif teeratic body, like the imperious Senate of Venice, and annihilates that glarisus equilibrium between the two branches intended and calculated for the prefervation of our government. I their pot follow the Federalift through

all his nice calculations of time from the all his nice calculations or time from the fift publication of an authentic copy of the Treaty, in Philadelphia by means of Mr. Mafon, to its publication in this Town. I bere only remark, that the man who firt ventured to drag from its dark & Gerrer caver this palitical smiller and to prefent it in all in native deformatics to ablic view, although calumniated by the

digwifed exemy, will forever be applieded by the open friends of his country. The inhabitants of this town through the medium of feveral papers had read nearly a counterpart in foldfrance of the treaty, before the arrival of the express from In our treaty with Philadelphia, with Mr. Melon's copy of it me days before drawn a petition for the purpofe. This Town from the time of the Stamp Act to this period has always had wildom to differe subes, and firmnel to decide bow to act upon its important in-terior concerns, independent of any exterfome, that the express from Philadelphia gave rife to, or accelerated its late proceedings, are as foundalous as they are falle.

As the Federalift has been incorrect in As the Federalift has been incorrect in his detail of the occurrences at the Meeting, I will offer this flateness to the public, and leave it with them to decide whether the town upon phis occasion is shown that the many deviation from its afual pro-

priety and deliberation of conduct.
Perforat to potification on the roth inft. Mellis, Advant & Lietus.

THE Federaith No. I. infline Centinel
of Wesleeding left, has prefixed in their opinions on the Treasy. Prior this remarks this premible.—*Objections

The Company of the property of their opinions on the Treasy. Prior the premible of the property of the proper

in various quarters were made, that the in-habitants had had feveral days for the inveffigation of the fobject-that it was too important not to have engaged their atten-tion and that the emergency of the moment was too great to juilify the lofs of time in reading an inftroment which every on had read : General remarks were ther made upon the mod exceptionable articles and any person challenged to reply to then

then enanimonfly voted their difapprobation of the Treaty and chose a com mittee of fifreen, men of integrity & abili ties, to report " in writing the reasons which led to their disapprobation of that infirmment."

From the 10th to the 13th, the inhabi ground not form 13th, the inhabitants had themfelves for the opportunity for the confideration of the (abject, and the committee were indefatigable in their invelligation of it, and after feveral mestivation of it, and after feveral mestivation of it. and disensions of it in articles, unanings and Monday the adjournment the inhabi tante again affembled, where fifreen hun dred heard the report of the Committee read first in grofs, and then in articles, and neanimorfly accepted the fame.

I will not contend with the Federalift

bout the time the Senate were employed in mont the time the Seaste were employed in their difection of the Teaty, or their fu-perior advantage over the town for feerst cabinet information open the fubicit, nor "the pure morals, final sud-splanding and induffring and flendy attention to their du-ties." If the season is the season of th ties," of the majority who were in favour

even if their country is now their debtor the confideration will not check an enquiry nto the prefent political meafore. bo love their country (fays be) will endearon to support its Government, and bation injuries, in whatever fanction they may

appear.

Having thus travelled through the erazy
the fuction of the Federalif, I now meet
him upon the real fubject of controverly, his examination of the folidity of the eafons of the town in proof of their vote:

" That the treaty, if ratified will be bigh "I that the treats, if ratified will as sing in jurious to the Commercial interests of the United States, designatory to their matical fames, and may be dangerous to the peage and happings of their citizens."

The Federalist has directed his single-committee, which slands thus, "Becarfe committee, which slands thus," Becarfe

that compad professes to have no reference the merits of the complaints and pretenfion f the contracting parties, but in reality the of the contracting factor, one in value to complaints and pretentions of Great Britain are fully provided for while a pare only of those of the United States have been brought

To reface this objection he oppoles to it the preamble of the Treaty, which flands thus, " the parties being defirme, by a treaty of amily, commerce, and navigation, to ternate their differences, in fuch a munner minute their differences, on Jath a manner, are unibous veference to the merits of their refer dive complaints, and perturbans, may be the bift calculated to produce mutual fatti further and good undershanding."

I cheerfully agree with the Federalist that the public shall decide the difference

in the impact of the above recited object tion of the committee and the presmole t

The committee could not know what the two Ministers while in the act of form-ing the treaty, brought into consideration, and therefore could not have intended in the objection, the affection with which the Federalift charges them—but the commit tee could not fee what was actually brough into confideration in the Treaty itself, and therefore did make the affertion which the words in the objection import; for the plaints and pretentions of Great Britain are fully provided for, while a part only of these of the United States have been brought into collideration, "The treaty it-felf families the fallowing falls."
On the part of Great Britain complaints

and preten as brought into confideration

and provided for, are,
The speedy payment of her debts dufrom American Merchants, in 1793. The right of her ful iefts, after the der of the Polis, to remain within the territory, and to hold their effater in the fame manner as citizens of the United-

The relinguishment by the United States of a right inherent in all nations in cafe of war or any national emergency, to conficate her debts.

condicate her debts.
Refliction agreeably to the letter of Mr.
Jefferson, for captures of her vessels by
the French within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

The right of ingress and egress through

the territorial dominions of the United

States, to the bigheli ports of entry.
The effent of the United States to risk upthe author the Content States to 17th up-on the caft of a die, millions of acres of territory, within the St. Croix clearly and indisputably their property. On the part of the United States, the

complaints and pretentions brought into confideration and provided for, are—
The furrender of the Western Post, the

rft of Jene 1796.
An oftenfible refluction for the spalintion of British vessels upon the commerce of their citizens in the course of the pre-Cent war.

I now alk the Federalift to point to any other pretention and complaint on the part of the U. States in addition to the two alof the O. States to audition to the two 21, ready mentioned, which have been brought into confideration in the treaty, although many are known to exift, and which ought to have been confidered in order to recip-rocate for those provided for in favor of Great Britain. If none can be found the committee are certainly chargeable with no impropriety in that refolution.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 14.
The Captains of American verials in this harboon, yelectally, expedied the didapprobation of the treaty with Grat Britain, by holiting their colorabil madible, and continuing them in that fination

until fon down.

3ULY 17. The meeting of the civirei, yefterday at the Exchange, was very taof its rational parties, and the treaty condensed in early whatever may have been their ferrice? part. Even the wording of it was found in times path, even "in times the most print and it with —Mr. Goodwin, Gen Gantiel and dangerous," if true partiest, those works, Judge Maxyenews, Chief-John, Goodwin, Gen Gantiel and dangerous, "if true partiest, those parties, took the lead in condensing A motion was finally carried unant to chuse a Committe of 15, to draft a fe

baildon.

JUCS 18. The lengthines of the balunds of counting the votes extending all
calculation, there being twelve thecland
others to call over, we fear the time of
the propagatula he must
can having governough only one minds the poll laft evening.

Cant. BYTHWOOD informs 93, that the tre now in the Havannab, confined of wards of 400 prilosers, mostly taken to the French privateers crailing from this rity. He brought 40 of the exchanged prilin

ets, 39 of whom were taken in the bin Sans Calattes, on the 5th November 15 and have ever fince been very clothly cm fined in a prifon under ground

About the 18 inft. faw at the House, the Capt. of the thip Here, a prize m Capt. of the Le Venger, who informed Capt. B. that the prizemaker, by m ed Capt. B. that the prize mater, by mitaking the Jardines for the Capt Cart, or Cape Autoria, bad route the 13th ult. and had fer fire to her, the people this to the Life of Pinter about the 13th ult. and had fer fire to her, the people this to the 15th of the 15th of

ing to their boats,
About the 4th inft, a schooner halam ed express from Augustine, for troop, whi raded Eaft Florida.

NORFOLK, (Vir.) Joly 21. On Wednesday last, a ferere firing a lafted two bours and a half; probably fevere naval engagement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27 HAMILTON ROWAN, Efq. was intrathe State Hoofe, and was honour them with three cheers. [It has been normally offerted, that Mir. ROWAN & meranly afferted, that Mr. Kowak we featured by the British government forthe my Bay, and on the passage was trivial as French frigate. Every we the lock quainted with European country, we can suit thin. He was tried in Irland spiciture would and featured as international and featured in international tion conduct, and fentenced to imprisoners from which he escaped, on board or has can wested, and arrived fast at Have; st whence he failed for the United Status.]

From the Knowville Gazette, Joh 5 From the Knowville Gazantis 303, It is now no longer doubtinl, when the Spanish government have established fort at the Chickesew Bluff, in Initiate degrees North, apon the east bank of Mifficol, within the limits of this term when the control of the control of the control of the Mifficol, within the limits of this term to be control of the control of the control of the minutes of the control of the control of the Mifficol of the control of the control of the minutes of the control of the control of the Mifficol of the control of the control of the Mifficol of the control of the control of Mifficol of the control of Mifficol of the control of Mifficol of M Millipapi, within the limits of this tents
ty. The logs, pickets, and other uses
als, were all prepared on the well (Spain
fide of the trizer which were brought or
with fathe expedition; that-the Blockhed
and finckeds were erected and crass
planted in twenty-foor hours. Griph th
Governor of the Natches, was buildly
the foot. with the Vivillect and won the the fpot, with the Vigilent and two of gallies; and informed a man sho there at the time he was ereding the his houfe, that he was determined to class and mintain at that place a fleong g'

horabt them to the Note.

Sixty veffels, laden with corn and pre-

fices from America, reached Breft har

for on the 4th inft.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been Soully figured at Boile, Between France finily lighted at Done, between Prance, and the Land-part of Helle Caffel.

Yellerday the funds looked upwards, in

Yesterday the total totale appearing, and affective to the late accounts from the action of The last of Germany, will propose to the fate of Germany, will probably accelerate the negociation for peace. bily accelerate the negociation for peace. Toriday advices were received from hell, which reach down to Thursday. by these we learn, that a squadron of 13

fa. These are the only thins in the mediand that two commissioners are on band this first, a division of which is faid where failed for the East Indics. Salted portions are very plentiful at Breft, and eenfell below prime coff; but rice and for are very fearce. Netwithflanding the very great fearcity

offercie in France, the Convention effectie in France, the Convention has found means to remit within the last mee weeks to Hamburgh, five millions of hirst in specie, to buy up provisions. It is sid that a very large remittance has bewife been feet to Genos for the same

perpole.

Directful Fire at Copenhagen.

Yesterday advices were received in townfrom Elitheor, by a thip arrived at Yampoub, giving an account of a most deadful conflagration having broken out at Copenhagen, which has defiroyed one hird of that city, and continued to burn

with great fury,

The following is a private letter on this
melancholy fubject, dated

milancholy intyct, dated "Elineur, June 6, 1795, 8 celsci, P. M.
el 1 am forry to inform you, that yellerday forcenon a militurible fire broke out
at Copenhaged, near the old Holm, which hts already confumed near one third of the city, and confumes fill to burn with equal rapidity. The Holm together with the arleads, is totally destroyed, and some add the Admirally.

"Among the number is Ericfon, Jurgenton, Vefeniers, Raze's Jones, Sandrop,

genion, Vefeniers, Raze's Jones, Sondrop, and Wilmar; alfo, two or three churches when the last message came away, the confosion was so great, that fittle intelligence could be obtained. The wind having prevailed from the southward, has pred the fire from extending to the han of the exchange, but God only knows where it will end. Some reports have prevailed, that the colliers laying there were harnt, but this is without founds were burnet, but this is without founda-tion; four few finall craft have been de-iroyed. Various reports prevail concern ing the manner in which the fire fifth broke tot, and the cause, thereof, but I cannot find any of them as yet that from to bear real credit. The left accounts left that tily about two o'clock this afternoon,
when fines or twenty freets were already
denoteford, and by this time there is litthe doubt that a number more are gone.
The fire is very confidences from our bridge, and now appears greatly extended. All the first houses in trade, manufactory,

&c. &c. are in that part demolifhed "An express arrived here this after-neon, ordering our magistrates to prepare all the bread they could, and fend up. A famier of people, I am informed, have lot their lives, and no doubt more will follow " You may expett further particulars as

Son as I am requainted with them."

Government has received the unpleafam advice of a Sanday's convention which sow regularly held on Wendham Com mon, in Norfolk, by an increasing body of the middling classes of people, who entail themselves and whose leaders profess the macipal objects of their inflitution to be 1. "The levelling of inclofures :- 2. Af tring a flandard for the prices of all provi fons; -3. Apportioning the lands into fasiler farms; -and 4. The abolition of these."—This diforderly body, confifting of shout 500 perfors told the mail coachbim pals that time; but that they mean to flop him when he returned. The magni trairs, and other friends to order and le gil government, are watching the firps of this daring affembly, with most vigilent

TRENTON, July 28.
TRUE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

The citizens of Flemington and its vi flairy, having feen the form of a petition to the Prefident of the United States, pray to the President of the United States, praying that his fanction might be withheld Fig. on behalf of the United States, with

HTEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, his Bruennic Majay, met, on Tuefday |

HIST FOREIGN IN ELLIGING. The constant along the property of the being Beiler. Copt. B. Lier, is 42 den from Briftel.

LONDON, June 12-16.
Crein Savier, of the Allice man of the ability and integrity of Jell Jry. Lys. and are consinced that his attachment to inde to Hamburgh, on his return expured the control of the ability and integrity of Jell Jry. Lys. and are consinced that his attachment to the control of the control of the control of the desired that his attachment to the control of the con de to Hammings, on one return explants of the country, inquies of and an in content for refuls, chiefly. Americans, laden with the most equitate and advantageous terms sifters and flores for France, and has that could be covaried.

2d. That they entirely approve of the conduct of the two thirds of the Senate, with respect to the treaty, having fall reliance on their wisdom and patriotism.

31. That the ability, tried virtue, and eaglianimity of our first Magistrate, does or require petitioning to do what is joff, wife and political.

That the promotion of fuch pe-Ath. ritions, have a tendency to flir up the minds of the people to anarchy, diforder and onfelior

5th. That the faid form of petition be figned to the element and figurative the disposition of felf errated society patriats,
—which was cloke, with general huzzar
for the Exceptive of the United States,

LUCIUS W. STOCKTON, Secretary. Flemington, July 23.

NEW-YORK, July 29. NEW-YUKK, July 29.
Yefferday afternoon His Excellency
John Jan, Governor of this flate, accompointed by the Committioners, reviewed
the Fortifications on Conternor's Hand;
from which a Federal falute was fired on their landing.

"A number of the condemners of the treaty have alledged, that commercial arrangements, on principles of reciprocity, have been offered us by the French Re public: The public have been to long im-poled on by this affertion of Frenchified Americans, that it is time to undeceive them. The faft, in fourt unequivocal lan-guage, is this: Mr. GENET was infinited form a treaty with the United States mest reciprocal indeed—that is, offenfeed and defenfere, at least with respect to the French American possessions. It was on this exprefs condition, of making a common confi with France, that is of entering into the ear, and this condition only, that he had power to negociate and conclude a commercial treaty with the United States.— This is the reason why the President has declined to enter into a negotiation with the French Minister, and where is the A-

merican that will fay he is coreng?

" I fpeak from good authority in this hounds; and I add, that it is beyond a doubt the prefeur Minifler, Mr. ADET, has no powers to conclude a commecial treaty with this country."

The partionic citizens of Trenton, are to tave a meeting on the treaty.

August 1. We learn, that on Therfday morning last, 2 fire broke out of the flore of Messrs. John Hervey & Co. at Perth Amboy, by which, a large flore, containing goods to confiderable among the dwellings, and a thip on the florks, were confirmed— Effimated lofs, 15 opo dollars.

Aegoff 5.

By the hrig Berfey, Capt. Boter, 42 days from Bridol, we have London advices to the 16th June, from which we have feleded the most important articles.

The French have gained fome recent Thirty thips of war are faid to be fitting ar in the Darch norts

There is little doubt that a triple allithere is little dealer that a triple alli-ance is formed between the courts of S.Pe-terflorg, Vienes, and London; or at leaft that the balls of fund a treaty is laid, for the purpose of continuing the present calamitous war.

Accounts from France to John 10th, son

Accumulations Prance in more room and report Everyone to June 12th State—
That the Jacobin faction thid, been in poff.:filton of Tousloo—they had marched a body of men to take Marfeilles, but had been defeated—A force of 30 compensate of the collected and reduced the Interpetts. The first was fale from the Rebels in the oute

Paris was quiet, The heads of the Con fpirzey were receiving the reward of their crimes. The Chonans in La Vender, are force, natwithflanding the fabriffion o

BOSTON, Augusto, the head quarters before Luxumous and this entered into alliance with France, of furrendered, and the Fortzefa, the most feedire and defensive. One of the terral, formidable in Europe, is in the puffellion announced to the Convention, was, the off the Republic. BOSTON. Ageoft 6. con of dullars.

Since writing the above, a gentleman, ho came paffenger in the brig Anrora, Plymouth Capt. Bartlet, 42- days from Bilbez, gives information that it was not known there at the time of his departure, that a peace had been concluded; but that a French Minister in company with Mr.

General Jouenes, agreeaby to the last advises from the mather confirment in fla tioned, with the army of the Samble and Myfells, acte Coshere. The whole French cavelty, in Belgium, has received orders to match to the Râtes.

The affelination of Frerend, the French

Reprefentative, had excited a general in-dignation, not only among the civic or-ders, but the armies, of that Republic. The army of the Roine and Mofelle has de-manded that his affaffins should be banished; and the National Convention has de

ererd a feat in honor of his memory.

Mr. Munroe, fays the rumour of the day, has written letters to our executive, expressing the association of the French Convention at the treaty between the U.S. and G.B.—These letters, it is faid, have and G.R.—These letters, it is faid, have been intercepted, by a British frigate, and have fince been found on board of a prize carried into Newport. Whether this arti-ele be, in any respect true, we cannot alfirm ; but we can only add, that FAME has an hundred junguer & an hundred wings and that the former cannot lie fo falls, as the latter will carry !

COMMUNICATION.

There ought to be fays a correspondent, a doc allowance for the marmib of the Jacobins, at this extremely, but frasis—and by the same rule there ought to be a reast allowance for the very intemperate co reasons, one because they are far to the Southward of Buston, and consequently in a warmer climate, and the other cause it is anjust to demand by confe it is awjuff to demand by treaty end debts in dog drys. New-England men guard against the intrigues of those South-ero NABOES—for at the force moment ern NABOBS—for at the fame moment that they are calling themselves Republi-cam, they are administering to the poor African the fewerge of the whitn-verify they are Jacobin Republicans—torture and death is the order of the day with NORTHAMPTON Augus 12.

NORTHAMPTON August 72.

If the melf sattering prospect that was perbaps ever yet witterfled by the farmersin this part of the construct of an unbounded prodoct from the bolom of nature, is a lishiged worthy of grateful contemplation, they forely have abundant coule both to ree and be thankful. It would feem free and the district in a two-fold fenfe; first, that want should be utterly banished from our own doors; and second, that the forning of our flock should be transported for the relief of the necessitous of other countries; which, from their exhausted condition, and their incapacity to attend properly to the daties of agriculture, we mult suppose will be of peculiar importance to them. Their calamities, we have sufcient reafon to believe, are infinitely greater than was ever before experienced thole who for ages have be of ambitious monarchs and the defigning kavers that furround them :-- a supple Histo to every people on carth of the af-flicting confequences of WAR.-- We a-low appear to be the peculiar care of Prov-idence—ealoying national felicity in a de-gree far (operior to any people nader Hea-ten. Unmokethed by internal discord, nor ten. Unmolefied by internal discord, nor fearful of our external invasion, our happi-nels muß he felt and muß he acknowledg. ed. While administration continues onte and a hieffing it is we have it inour pow-er occasionally to purify it] and while peo-ple are incapable of obtaining a livelihood but by fair means, we may rationally exlicity. To preferve fach pell flons, there-fore, finald be more or lefs the providence of every upright man; but more particu-larly of their ho are entrolled with the guardianthip of our rights. Repeated obser section may confirm its in a belief that more danger is to le apprehended from the efforts of and ertful, embitions, defigning, individual, than from 20 public officers whole conduct is continually open to the infoection of every one.

F R A N C E. 7ппс 8.

SURRENDER OF LUXEMBOURG. TAMBACERES, in the name of the committee of Public Safery,-" Your committee have received most important dispatches, dated the 19th Prizrial, from the head quarters before Luxembourg has

gence was received lafted for feveral mi-

LONDON, May 11.

At Oalthampron, in devonthire, on Fri-day laft, the market-day, the people infift-ed that beef and mutton should be fold at: that a peace had been concluded; but that ed that he's and matton insule of constant as Franch Minifer in company with Min.

Pickery, had reached Filiania, a town in Spain, about 240 miles from Madrid.

The object of their midion has not transmissed.

The object of their midion has not transmissed.

The object of their midion has not transmissed.

General Jourdon, agrecably to the laft | manifolised the Pauple, and after taking polletion of the whole market, find of the whole at the above prices. The inhabitants are under great apprehension less the Farmers and Butchers should not come a-gain to their market, and there is no other nearer than fifreen miles.

THE ALGERINES.

The accourts of a peace being concluded with the Dev of Algiers, as published, are premaiere. Col. Heweringers, who was charged with the miffion, had only reached Giralian, at the date of our lait accounts. That he will accomplish a peace and a red comption of our unhapper breshren there, is probable; as he had with him the military apparates which the Dey demanded as the price of both,

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

A treaty of peace between France and tion. The event is probable. When Runell reported the Treasy with Profile, to the Convention, be meatined, that other important negotiations were in train-Thefe could not silude to the treasies with the perty States of Germany. That Spairs was the object of them, appears by letter from Paris, 28 late as June 5, which men-tion the terms of the treaty having been laid before the Convention; and from Haven, under the date of large at from Hoore, under the date of lane 12, from a gentleman of information, which thate,
"The terms of Peace with Spain, have
been read in the Convention; by which the Speniards are to pay, an indemnity of one million of dallars, and are to enter into an alliance with France Heafine and defen-feer." It is conjectured, that the ceisys attending this negotiation are inscarional; to give opportunity to the Spaniards to fe-

Fresh Goods.

Robert Breck and Son. HAVE just received at their new flore, facing Confort Street, a large and extensive affortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOOD and Groceries of all kinds. A large quantity and great variety of Crockery Ware, which they are opening and offer for fale at the most reduced prices.—The articles are much too numerous for an advertife-ment. They however inform their friends and collomers, they have a great variety of the hell Broadcloths, Silks, Chinizas. Calicoes, Irifh Lineos; a large country of the best London Perter, Brass Kettles and Skillets of every description. A large quantity v by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass, Nails and Bradt, a number tons best old Sable Rassa fron, Haltack's celebrated German Steel, Crawley do.— A large affortment Sadlers Ware, Joiners and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Croffent, and Handfawa—A quantity bell St. Croix Rum by the Hogfhead, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Brandy, Mulaffes, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raffins, Allfpice, Pepper, Cin-namon, Codfilh by Kentel, Salt by Hogfnamon, Coomin by Rentel, Sait by Fingliand and Parket a great variety Indiang Griffs. Gridalfones, Re. Str. Agrent proportion of thefe Goods, they have jult needed from London and Briffol, in the 1st flips, which were purchased with the Call, direct from the Manufactories, and which they therefore will be able to fell appear.

Northampron, August 12. 1795-

For Sale, A DWELLING honfe, almost new, with a fmail quantity of land, fimted in Northampton, within 30 tocs of the Caurt boafe-Enquire of

FERMIN WOODS Northampton, August 12, 1795.

THE inferior being appointed Al-minifrator on the filtre of PHINE-HAS LYMAN, late of Halley, in the county of Hamphire decessed—defers all-perfus indebted to faid effact to make imperions indepied to take charten once in-mediate payment; and all perfoot hat have accounts, not heretofore exhibited to the commitmoners appointed to receive and exhibit the claims of faid effair, are defin-ed to exhibit them to the fabliciber as

foon as may be. LEMUEL WARNER, Adm'r. Hadley, July 7, 1795.

I the fublcriber hereby give notice, that on the a8th of July I took are nonce, may on the 18th of July 100c on in the highway and impounded in thy including, two MULES, one of a duct colour, the other of a lightiff colour, one of them has a poke on. The owner is

of them has a pake on. The owner is defired to proce property, pay charger, and take them away. JOHN HODGE, Italley, Johr 28, 1795.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Diackfmith's business, a mart acttive BOY, about 14 years of age. E. BOHAN CLAP. quire of BOHAN CI Northampton, Aug. 12, 1795.