powers which if they should be abused, may wound liberty. I am sincerely affected by it. But I see with pleasure, that my reflections on the dreadful crisis, which would result from such an abuse, have produced a deep impression on the mind of the President, who is a man of honour. Let us unite, Mr. Faucher, let us unite our efforts to keep sacred the bonds of the two nations. The friends of liberty are for an intimate union with France. The partizans of slavery prefer an alliance with England.

I now come to the explanation of my dispatch, No. 6. A little time after my arrival in America, I had requested Mr. Randolph to recommend to me the most proper persons with whom he was acquainted in the different states, to be employed in the purchase of flour. This request naturally led him to believe that there were persons employed in it, as there really were. We had frequent conversations upon the subject, and in all of them he manifested an unequivocal indignation against the author of it, and a deep affliction at the dangers of a civil war. I had learned, as my dispatch No. 10. shews, that the English were suspected of fomenting and supporting these manœuvres. I communicated my suspicions to Mr. Randolph. I had already communicated to him a Congress, which at this time was holden at New-York. I had communicated to him fears, that this Congress would have for its object some manœuvres against the Republic of France, and to render unpopular some virtuous men who were at the head of affairs: to effect this confusion, which on one hand, between General Clinton and his fellow-citizens, and on the other, that which united the President to Mr. Randolph. He said to me, that I ought to make efforts to obtain the proofs of this fact, and he added to me, that if I did so, the President would not hesitate to declare himself against all the Manœuvres which might be directed against the French Republic. Things remained in this situation. About the month of July or August, in the last year, he came to see me at my country house. It was in the afternoon. He was to go that evening to Germantown. We had a private conversation of about twenty minutes. His countenance bespoke distress. He said to me, that he was afraid that a civil war would soon rage in America. I enquired of him what new information was procured. He said that he began to believe that in fact the English were really fomenting the insurrection, and that he did not doubt, that Mr. Hammond and his Congress would push some measures with respect to the insurrection, with an intention of giving embarrassment to the United States. He demanded of me, if, as my Republic was itself interested in these manœuvres, I could not by the means of some correspondents procure some information of what was passing. I answered him, that I believed I could. He replied on this, that having formed many connexions by the purchase of flour contracts, there or four persons among the different contracts might, by talents, energy, and some influence, procure the necessary information, and save America from a civil war, by proving that England interfered in the troubles of the West. I do not recollect, that he gave to me an idea of the means by which this discovery would produce this happy effect. But I perfectly recollect to have heard it said by some person or other, that the insurgents would be abandoned by the greatest number of those whom they believe to be on their side; and that the militia would march with cheerfulness, if it were proved, that the English were at the bottom of these manœuvres. I think therefore, that this was probably the manner in which he conceived that things would be settled; and that he thought that the insurrection would cease from the want of support. At the moment of his mounting his horse, he observed to me, that the men, whom I might be able to employ, might perhaps be children of English merchants; that in this case they might perhaps be exposed, on the slightest movement which they should make in this important affair, to see themselves harrassed by process and even arrested by the pursuits of their creditors. He asked me if the payments of the sums which were due to them by virtue of the existing contracts, would not be sufficiently early to render these individuals independent of British protection. I confess, that this proposition to obtain this intelligence surprised me. I was astonished that the government itself did not procure for itself information so precious. And I made the reflections, contained in my letter on this affair, because I honestly believe, and do still believe, that all the citizens of the United States, ought to endeavour to furnish intelligence so important, without being stopped by the English protection; and because I moreover thought, when I committed my reflections to paper, that it was proposed to obtain the foregoing intelligence by affiding with loans those who had contracted with me. But now calling to mind all the circumstances, to which the question of Mr. Randolph called my attention, I have an intimate conviction that I was mistaken in the propositions, which I supposed to have been made to me.

I declare moreover, that no name nor sum was mentioned to me: that Mr. Randolph never received, either directly or indirectly, by himself or by another for his ole one shilling from my self, by my order, or according to my knowledge, hearsay or belief, from any other public officer of France, I declare that he never made to me in the respect a single overture, and that no part of the above circumstance has the least relation to him personally. Farther I solemnly declare, that from the time of my arrival I have treated when an opportunity has presented itself, and without doubt often in the presence of Mr. Randolph, that the morals of my nation and the candor of my government severely forbid the use of money in any circumstances which could not be publicly avowed.

Signed JOSEPH FAUCHET.

I the undersigned Peter Augustus Adet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, certify, that the foregoing Copy is absolutely conformable to the declaration which Citizen Faucher, my predecessor, has written and signed with his own hand, and which has been put up to be lodged in the Archives of the French Legation, and in order that a copy conformable thereto may be delivered to Mr. Randolph.

In testimony of which I have signed these Presents at Philadelphia, on the 5th September, in the 3d Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, September 27, 1795. (Old Style.)

P. A. ADET.

Extract from the political dispatch, No. 3. of Joseph Fauchet, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Then the Secretary of State appeared to open himself without reserve. They imputed to me the intestine divisions which were rumbling in the United States. The idea of an approaching commotion affected him deeply. He hoped to prevent it, by the ascendancy, which he daily acquired over the mind of the President, who confided him in all affairs, and to whom he told the truth, which his colleagues disguised from him.

"The President of the United States, says he, is the mortal enemy of England; and the friend of France. I can affirm it upon my honour. But not mixing with the world, he may be circumvented by the dark manœuvres of some men, who wind themselves in a hundred ways, to draw him into measures, which will cause him to lose all his popularity. Under the pretext of giving energy to government, they would absolutely make energy to government, they deceive him, as to the true point of the people; as well as upon the affairs of France. I am sure, that at this moment, he escapes from them, and that in all these pernicious manœuvres they have not been able to diffuse him from continuing with vigor against the ministry of England. He has—But it is impossible for me in conscience to make to you this confession. I should betray the duties of my office. Every thing, which I can say to you, is, that it is important for our two nations, that you continue to visit him frequently. He will be touched with the proofs of friendship, which you shall testify to him; and I am sure, that this will be an infallible means of exalting them to be valued. I would quit the post, which he has confided to me, if he could be brought to make any attempt upon the rights of the people. A bill has passed the house of Representatives which wounds liberty. They have attacked taken away the artibleness, which prevents the sale of the French prizes in our ports. My heart is troubled by it. But I have seen with pleasure, that my reflections on this subject upon the dreadful crisis, which would result from an abuse of it, have made a deep impression upon the mind, I will even say, upon the heart of the President, who is an honourable man. Let us unite Mr. Faucher to draw our two nations closer together. Those, who love liberty are for fraternizing with the French Republic, the partizans of slavery prefer an alliance with England.

"I, he said to me (in speaking of the treaty of Jay)* that there is no question in his ministry, to demand a solemn reparation for the spoliations, of which our commerce has experienced on the part of England; and to give you a proof, that Mr. Jay cannot enter into a negociation contrary to what we owe to France, I will give you the part of the instructions which concern it.

"Although the following note, which I have written in his own hand, ought to be a promise to burn it, he little imposes upon me. I annex it hereto.

"If the English ministry shall insinuate, that "the whole or any part of these instructions should "appear to be influenced by a supposed predilec- "tion in favour of France, you will avail the "subject as being foreign to the present question. "It is what the English nation has no right to "object; because we are free in our sentiments, "independent in our government."

"The following case is to be unchangeable. "As there is no doubt, that the English ministry "will endeavour to detach us from France, you "will inform them of the firm resolution of "the government of the United States, not to "violate their treaties, or our engagements "with France."

* *The word affirm, appears to be omitted in the certified copy.*

Extract from the political dispatch, No. 6. of Citizen Fauchet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to the United States.

"Scarcity was one of the commotion known, when the Secretary of State came to my house. All his countenance was grief. He requested of me private conversation. It is all over, he told to me. A civil war is about to ravage our unhappy country. Four men by their talents, their influence and their energy may save it. But debtors of English merchants, they will be deprived of their liberties, if they take the smallest step. Could you lend them instantaneously, funds, sufficient to shelter them from English protection? This enquiry astonished me much. It was impossible for me to make a satisfactory answer. I have some my want of power, and my disbelief of pecuniary means. I shall draw off from the affair by some common place remark, and by throwing myself on the pure and unalterable principles of the republic.

"I have never since heard of propositions of this nature."

I the undersigned Peter A. Adet Minister Plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America, certify those to whom it may belong, that the dispatches, No. 3 and 6, mentioned in the dispatch No. 10. of the 10th Brumaire, in the 3d year, addressed by Citizen Fauchet, my predecessor, to the commissary of exterior relations, and that the extracts which I have delivered to him agreeably to his request, contain both the conversations and the overtures, of which Citizen Faucher speaks in his dispatch.

I certify moreover that at the request of Mr. Randolph I have examined the dispatches of Citizen Faucher to the French government; and that whenever Citizen Faucher has parled occasion to speak of Mr. Randolph, in respect to his morality, he always describes him as an honest and upright man.

Given at Philadelphia, under my hand and seal of the French legation, the 4th Vendemaire, in the 3d year of the republic, one and indivisible.

P. A. ADET.

(*To be continued.*)

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 23.

SUNDRY private petitions were read and referred.

A petition against the treaty, signed by a number of the citizens of Virginia, was read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A report was made from the committee of claims against the prayers of the petitions of Andrew Malley, Martin Dehearst, and of Lewis Vanwort respectively; which report was agreed to by the House.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenburgh in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims in favour of the prayer of the petition in the case of Benja. Goodwin.

Mr. Tracy the chairman of the committee of claims, after a statement of the circumstances which induced the committee to make the favourable report on the petition; from which it appeared that he had not been altogether negligent in preferring his claim, and that it could not positively be imputed to him, if he had not obtained a settlement; he took the opportunity, to inform the committee of the general rule of conduct which the committee of claims had adopted for their government.

It was still a question, he said, with the committee, whether the statute of limitation should be suspended in any case. After consideration they agreed, that where the settlement of a claim had been prevented by the act of Providence, or by negligence of circumstances, that could not be imputed to the neglect of the claimant, then it was proper for the committee to enter into the particular merits of the case; and if the circumstances entitling to an exception from the operation of the act of limitation, were strong indeed, and the case extremely hard, the committee was inclined to recommend an exception; and under the impression of Goodwin's not having been wholly neglectful, they reported in his favour.

Mr. Tracy then took a view of the conduct of government with respect to its creditors of all descriptions. As early as the year '79 government took remarkable pains to induce their creditors to bring in their claims; they made an addition to the interest, by regulating to whom each class of creditors should apply and by sending commissioners into the different states to facilitate a settlement. They finally passed acts of limitation, and very lately, from '92 to '94 opened their doors to claims for personal services. These doors have been finally closed, but not until every exertion was made to enable or to invite the creditors to apply for their just dues. If such had been the caution in shutting the door, it should also with very nice reverence be open in any particular case. Mr. Tracy in the course of his observation mentioned, that their report in case of Mr. Goodwin was in favourite with the committee of claims; they thought a deviation from the house as a rule for their future conduct.

The following strikes our reporter, as a succinct statement of the merits of Mr. Goodwin's case.

He had a claim on the United States for the rent of certain ground. The amount of his demand was settled by arbitration at the instance of Mr. Cushing. There appeared some neglect in the conduct of the public agent, in not making a due return of this demand in the settlement of his accounts, but it also appeared that Mr. Goodwin had not taken every possible measure for the adjustment of his claim, before he became debarred by an act of limitation.

After much conversation on the merits of the case, from which we deduce the foregoing statement, a question was put upon agreeing to the report of the committee, which was carried in the negative only 29 members voting in favour of it. The committee then rose and reported their dilemma, and the house accepted the report of the committee of the whole.

We thought it interesting to state, the prominent features, in Mr. Tracy's observations to shew the impressions under which the committee of claims act, for the information of claimants in general and the debate which followed would shew but little additional light upon the general question, the final decision exhibits the opinion of the house as to points of this nature and our succinct statement of Mr. Goodwin's case shews the particular merits of his claim. To enlarge would only waste the time of our readers without ministering materially to public utility.

A petition was presented by Mr. Gilbert, signed by sundry merchants and underwriters of New York. They express their confidence in government, and rely on them eventually, for a compensation for their losses by British spoliations, should not the late treaty afford them the expected relief. Referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Parker presented petitions from Virginia, against the treaty from one of the counties in that State. It was asked who it was signed by. Mr. Parker informed that, to the best of his knowledge, it was supported by the signatures of every freeholder in that county. The name of the county we do not recollect.

Adjourned.

December, 24.

Four petitions from Virginia against the treaty were presented read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A committee of three agreeably to the resolution laid on the table a few days since by Mr. Harper, was appointed on the subject of Weights and Measures.

On motion a committee of three were appointed to bring in a bill for regulating fees in the courts of the United States.

Adjourned.

December 29.

A return was read from Mr. Joseph Wheaton, Serjeant at arms to the House of Representatives. Mr. Wheaton stated that, agreeable to the order from the Speaker, he had taken into custody Robert Randall, and kept him at the disposal of the House.

Mr. W. Smith moved, that a committee of privileges, consisting of seven members should be appointed, and instructed to consider and report, without respect to the proper mode of proceeding in this case as to Robert Randall, and that the said committee shall have leave to sit immediately.

It was likewise moved that the name of Charles Whitney should be comprehended in the resolution, because he also was taken into custody. The resolution, as amended, was agreed to. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Murray, Mr. Coit, Mr. Giles, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Goodhue were named for a committee.

A letter was delivered to the Speaker, inclosing a petition subscribed by two hundred and forty inhabitants of Bennington, in the state of Vermont, which he was requested by the letter to communicate to the house. The subject of the petitioners was the late treaty with Britain, which the subscribers censure in severe terms. Thinkers that they now excitedly look up to the House of Representatives as the guardians of the public peace, welfare and prosperity. They confident the house as more immediately concerned than any other branch of government in the interest of the United States.

It was next moved that the house should proceed to consider the resolutions from the committee on the state of the union.

The petitioners were apprehensive of being involved in European politics, and in a connexion with the unquestionous republic of France. They commented many articles of the treaty, which they regarded as objectionable. Among others they specified the arbitrary definition of piracy and the interference, by various clauses of the treaty, with the legislative power of Congress, an interference which they dreaded, as tending to overturn and effect a total change in our present Constitution.

Mr. Cooper wished to have the names of the subscribers read over by the Clerk, that he might know whether every one of them could subscribe his name, and whether some of them signed only by marks! The petition was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. Venable, immediately after, read two other petitions on the same topic, and of the same tenor, from certain citizens of the state of Virginia. They were referred to the same committee.

The resolution as to enforcing the existing operations for the discharge of the public debt was read.

It was agreed to, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

After the house had waited for some time, Mr. Baldwin brought in a report from the committee of privileges, who had referred to draw up the report, which was read. The report was to the effect that Robert Randall and Charles Whitney should be brought to the bar of the House, and interrogated by the speaker, touching the information lodged against them, on written interrogatories which, with the answers, were to be entered on the journals of the house: and that then, every additional question proposed by members should be reduced to writing, and put, on motion, by the speaker.

Thereafter, if any further examination were thought necessary, that they be proceeded by a committee to be appointed for that purpose. The report was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Harper next moved a resolution, that the two prisoners shall be brought to the bar of this house to-morrow at 12 o'clock; and in the meantime, that the committee of privileges be ordered to prepare interrogatories to be put to them. Agreed that time would be lost, if the prisoners were brought to the bar.

Mr. Blount was against the delay, for which he stated several reasons. He hinted that as all intercourse and communication between the prisoners should be prevented.

Mr. Sedgwick recommended avoiding precipitation. He thought it better to delay the examination till to-morrow.

Mr. W. Smith said that it was usual for persons touching privileges to be determined immediately. From what was already known, he believed that the speaker was sufficiently informed to put the requisite queries. He wished he had all and Whitney to be directly brought to the bar.

Mr. Hasens had been applied to by Randall. He did not mention this circumstance yesterday because so many other gentlemen had spoken that way, that he felt himself unwilling to encroach on the time of the house. He was ready to communicate the particulars when necessary. The proposals made to him were, in fine and finance, the same with those communicated yesterday.

Mr. Harper argued strongly against being hasty. The culprits were fellow citizens, and entitled to time. It was alledged as an old practice, to decide instantly on questions of privilege. It might be so, and perhaps this could not be more commendable for that. He thought it more consumed time, before to-morrow to prepare the necessary interrogatories. He was delaying till to-morrow, but would cheerfully acquiesce in the vote of the house.

Mr. Sedgwick, in answer to the precedent urged by his friend from South Carolina (Mr. Smith) observed that the proceedings to decide questions of privilege, very likely, from unusual of passion, every appearance of which ought to be avoided.

Mr. Nicholas understood the end of this debate to be exculpating the members, and satisfying public mind. He was for beginning the examination immediately, without giving the prisoners time to prepare answers.

Mr. Harper withdrew his motion to make the day for one brought forward by Mr. Blount, which was for examining the prisoners immediately. Mr. Harper did not recede from his original opinion, but by taking the field of the house of Mr. Blount's motion, he would be directed to bring them to the bar.

The house agreed to bring in Randall immediately.

(*Debate to be continued.*)

NEW-YORK, January 5.

By the brig Rose, Capt. Hill, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, the Editor was favoured with London papers to the evening of Liverpool the ninth NOVEMBER, from which the following are extracted:

LONDON, November 5.

On Tuesday evening a vessel arrived from Calais. The passengers on board this ship bring news of a report having prevailed at Ostend, accompanied by circumstances that procured it general belief, of several attacks having been made by the Austrians on the French, which ended in a total route of the latter. Thirty-five thousand, are according to some accounts, forty-thousand, are said to have been lost, killed, wounded and prisoners, on the part of the vanquished, and have left all their magazines, ammunition &c. It is added, that the panic was so great among the French, that they fled in all directions, and numbers of them had crossed the Rhine without arms or provisions. When we consider that the French were in a manner destitute of cavalry, and that the Austrians had taken care to collect a mounted the body of horse, the advantage to be derived from this circumstance over a retreating army, renders the account of the numbers slained to be left by the former, extremely probable.

We find upon further information, that Clairfayt had first attacked the French, and driven them with great loss to Manheim, where Wurmser had attacked them again, and in both attacks the French had met with the most signal defeats.

The paper of the 28th mentions, that the Constitution had been put in force on the 27th ult.

We understand, that, by the same vessel which brought this account, French papers of the 28th and 29th ult. were received, by which it appears, that a general wish for peace prevailed at Paris, and that the Parisians were, almost universally, clamorous for the establishment of the New Constitution. Hence it would seem as if the Constitution, which was to have been put in force on the 27th, had, by the intrigues of those who were anxious to retain the power which they had so long usurped, to exercise, been deferred.

November 7.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

On the authority of an evening paper of yesterday, we present the following account of the operations of the war between the French and the Austrians, said to have been taken from German papers, brought over by a private vessel from Hamburgh—for the regular mails are still due:

Marburgh, on the Lahn, Oct. 18.

"Since the defeat of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, on the Mayne, they crossed the Lahn, and took an advantageous disposition to secure their artillery, ammunition and provisions; but Gen. Clairfayt first 27,000 horse over the mountains and forests, who by forced marches, arrived in the rear of the French army, on the 13th ult. in the middle of the night. The 16th, in the morning, Gen. Clairfayt, made a general attack on that army in front, while the Hungarian cavalry fell on them in the rear by surprize, and made a dreadful havock with their sabres, which obliged them to fly in confusion; a great part threw their arms away.

"This morning the returns were made of the loss. The Austrians have left 1100 killed and 300 wounded. The French, 9700 killed, an immense number wounded, and 7300 taken prisoners. The Austrians are still on the pursuit. Seventy-three heavy cannon are taken and all the provisions and ammunition."

Deux, on the Rhine, Oct. 21.

We have had here since the 17th, dreadful fights. The French army has taken flight from the Lahn, and their soldiers, run in every direction; those who could get boats from Oberbakerstein down to this place, crossed the Rhine towards Bonn and Cologne, and immense numbers of them drowned. Yesterday they passed over the Rhine to Cologne.

The 19th at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Austrian army arrived in pursuit of the French and cut off the remnant of their passage over the Rhine, of about 21,000 men, who were a-head and form a square. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the attack of Gen. Clairfayt commenced, the whole French army fought desperately with the greatest bravery till ten o'clock, when they were obliged to surrender to the infinitely superior force of the Austrians, who killed 7000 and took prisoners 12,000, of whom 9000 are wounded—40 pieces of heavy artillery, all the cavalry composed of the cuirassiers, taken drawn from Holland, ammunition and magazines are left.

This morning, the 21st, at five o'clock, we received the intelligence that the French had left Cologne, by order of Gen. Jourdan, last night, who has withdrawn all his troops from Bonn up to Andernach, and the Island near Nonwied, and has retreated towards Bergen.

12 o'clock.

This moment arrived here a deputation from the magistrates of Cologne, who invited General Clairfayt to take possession of the City of Cologne, and offered that 9000 men, citizens, able to bear arms, would join General Clairfayt.

Cologne, Oct. 12.

Last night was a general illumination. The Austrian army under Gen. Clairfayt has crossed the Rhine and arrived here. The French have withdrawn their troops from the left of the Rhine above Andernach, as intelligence had before come to hand. Mayence, Mannheim and Wurmser had defeated General Pichegru; the particulars of which are not yet known here, which would make their positions in those environs very dangerous.

Last night General Clairfayt received Intelligence that the French had taken post and encamp on the other side of the river Roer, between Juliers and Duren, in position which Gen. Miranda took three years ago, under Gen. Dumouriez. This morning the Austrians marched out of this city, joined by 3000 citizens, who are put in different battalions to fill up the losses. It is supposed they are gone in pursuit of the French.

October 28.

This moment the bells are ringing here as the news is arrived, that the French were attacked, on the 26th inst. on the Rohr, by the Austrians, and after two hours disputing the ground, have made a precipitate retreat towards Aix la Chapelle.

October 30.

"The loss of the French, in the battle of the 26th inst. was 1370 killed, 1660 wounded, and 700 taken prisoners, with 28 pieces of cannon; the Austrians have pursued them, and entered the 28th in the evening, Aix-la-Chapelle, which the French had given up to the French, who, in full retreating.

"Very extraordinary accounts arrived at Aix la-Chapelle from Maestricht; that the inhabitants having received the news of the Austrians crossing the Rhine, and being joined by 2400 Dutch soldiers there in garrison, had in the night surrounded the 2500 French National soldiers in that garrison, made them prisoners, and offered the surrender of Maestricht to Gen. Clairfayt. We doubt, the truth of this news, but it is an undoubted fact that the Austrians are received at every place with open arms."

(*Extract*) *John Stewart, Clerk H. D.*

Upon the first of the above printed amendments the House of Delegates divided, ayes—ninety SIX; NOES—FIFTY, THIRTY TWO against it.

LEGISLATURE OF S. CAROLINA.

On Friday left the house of representatives of this state resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to resume the further consideration of sundry resolutions, respecting the treaty, entered into between Mr. Jay on the part of the United States of America, and Lord Grenville, on the part of Great Britain. After some debate the resolutions being amended stood as follows, viz.

Resolved, in the opinion of this house, that the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, lately framed under the authority of the Government of the United States with the court of Great Britain, is highly injurious to the general interests of the United States.

On the question being put to agree to the same, the yeas and nays being called for by seven members, stood as follows, viz.

AYES 69. NAYS 9.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

A correspondent thinks the following queries, entitled to some satisfactory answer, that the public may be enabled to judge correctly of the resolves lately discussed and voted in the house of representatives, concerning the treaty with Great Britain; and therefore addresses them to whom they may concern.

1. In what capacity did the house of representatives act; when those resolves were agitated; in their legislative, or as a voluntary association of citizens?

2. If in a legislative capacity, what were the reasons that induced the body, to refuse sending the resolutions, after they were passed, to the senate for their concurrence as is usual in the cases?

3. Does the constitution warrant either branch in originating, manuring and concluding any public act, or instrument, without the aid or affect of the other; except in cases specially marked out in the constitution?

4. Is the instance above alluded to so marked out or specified in the constitution?

The author of the above queries, hopes that some gentleman will find leisure to give them an answer.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Northampton, Jan. 1, 1796.

JOHN ALLIS, Hatfield—Joanna Allen, Shutesbury—Aaron Arms, Deerfield—Capt. John Bennett, South Hadley—Samuel Brewer, Northfield—Elijah Baker, Amherst—Benjamin Brown, Goshen—Messrs. White and Barr, Worthington—Nathaniel Bishop, Esq. Richmond—Messrs. Church and Clark, Sunderland—John Catlin, Deerfield—Josiah Dickinson, Northampton—Oliver Dereon, port, Leydes—Joel Easton, Northampton—Miss Lucinthia Parsons, Conway—Miss Lucretia Parsons, do.—Capt. Park Holland, Belchertown, 3—David Hawley, Amherst—Moses Hopkins, Greenfield—Samuel Hunt, Northfield—William Johnson, Pelham—Ebenezer Hinsdale Williams, Deerfield—Dr. John Hastings, Hatfield—Samuel Hatfield, Northampton—Elisakim Kellogg, South Hadley—Joseph Kellogg, do.—Lieut. Samuel Kirtland, Norwich, 2—Joseph Lazell, merchant, Rowe—Messrs. Upham and Morton, Deerfield, 2—Quarius Morgan, Northampton—General Mattoon, Amherst—Messrs. Nehemiah May and Caleb Gorham—Oliver Plimpton, Esq. Sturbridge—Francis Pomeroy, Northampton—Andrew Phelps, do.—Thaddeus Porter, South Hadley—Jonathan E. Porter, Esq. Hadley—Samuel Rogers, Northampton—Dr. William Stone, Greenwich—Oliver Williams, Sunderland—John Tillinghast, Goshen—John Taylor, Esq. Northampton, 2—Dr. Avery Thatcher, Hadley—Thomas Twining, Greenfield—John Thomas, New Salem—Samuel Snell, Esq. Commissioner—Mr. Shrepe, Conway—Daniel Wright, Esq. Northampton—Rev. David H. Will-ston, Tunbridge—Robert Wier, jun. Whately—Noah Warner, Blandford—Henry Wales, Chester—Messrs. John Williams and Co. Conway.

ALL Persons indebted to the Post Office, for Papers or Letters, (however small their accounts) are defired to make immediate payment.

Nathaniel Blake,
Near the Ferry at Hartford,
HAS FOR SALE,
FRENCH Brandy by the pipe or less quantity, Wines by quarter cask or retail, Rock, Tenerife Island, St. Ubes, and fine table Salt, English hoop L. German, and American Steel, Russia, Swedes, Philadelphia, and American Iron, of various dimensions, by ton or hundred, Rice, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice and Cloves, Codfish and Linseed Oil of the first quality; and many other articles in the Grocery line, by wholesale or retail.

Cash, and many articles of American produce, (if offered) will be thankfully accepted in payment.

Hartford January, 1796.

Fresh Goods.

Chileab and Windsor Smith,
HAVE just received from New York, a large assortment of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the County, for ready pay or approved credit.

N. B. ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers by Book or Note, that are more than one year standing, are defired to call and settle them by the first of March next——Those who do not comply with this request, may expect to settle with an Attorney.

Hadley, Jan. 5th, 1796.

To the JOINERS and CABINET MAKERS, in the county of Hampshire.

WHEREAS a number of workmen from several towns in the county, are desirous of a general meeting of all the Joiners and Cabinet Makers in the county. They hereby give notice, that a meeting is appointed on the first Wednesday in February next, at the house of Mr. *Elisha Cook*, Innholder in Hadley, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general meeting is desired, as it will be for the mutual benefit of ourselves and employers.

January, 1796.

REGISTER of DEEDS OFFICE, Middle District, County of Hampshire.

THE Inhabitants of the District aforesaid, are hereby notified, that the time appointed by Law for the choice of Register of Deeds will be at the annual meeting in March next.—The subscribers, takes this method of expressing his gratitude for the confidence heretofore reposed in him, manifested in his repeated election to the Office, and at the same time, begs leave to mention, such is the situation of his private business, that he requests them, no longer to consider him as a Candidate for that Office.

EBENEZER HUNT.

Northampton, Jan. 11, 1796.

Installation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the installation of the Officers of the Federal Lodge in Chester, is to be on Wednesday the 31st February next; a Sermon is to be preached at the meeting-house, by the Rev. Mr. PRESERVED SMITH, of Rowe, a brother—The procession is to commence from Federal Hall, at 12 of the clock meridian, and service to begin at the meeting house, at one of the clock P. M. The members of said Lodge, are directed, and visiting brethren requested to attend.

By Order of the worshipful Master.
SAMUEL STILES, *Sec'y.*

Chester, Jan. 5th, A. D. 1796.
Anno Lucis, 5796

Robert Breck and Son,
HAVE received an additional assortment of Window Glass, Brass Kettles & Skillets, all kinds Feather, Irish Linnens, Modes and Satins, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Velvets, Reffells, Poplin, Crape, Coatings, Baizes, &c. Crockery Ware of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Room Paper with a variety of other articles, which, makes a large assortment; which will be sold on advantageous terms, for cash or approved credit.

ALL Persons indebted, by Book or Note, are desired to make payment according to contract.

Northampton, Dec. 27, 1795. 5w.

Nathan Storrs,
Clock and Watch Maker.
INFORMS his friends that he has lately received from New-York, a few elegant Silver WATCHES, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. Gold, Mahogany, Pendulums, Spring, Gilt and Steel Watch Hands, Plated Sugar Tongs, Plated Cork Pins, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, Gilt Lockets, Breast Pins, Silver Thimbles, Beaded of almost every kind, Plated Shoe, Knee, and Boot Buckles, Paste Knee, do. Gilt Spangs, a new Plating Mill, warranted equal to any imported, warranted Clocks of every kind, with Clocks, or without.

CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass.

ALL Persons who are indebted to him, are desired to make immediate payment.

N. B. Said Storrs wants to contract for 5 or 600 feet of TIMBER, for building.

Northampton, Jan. 4. 1796.

A Farm for sale.

TO be sold by the subscriber, an excellent FARM, containing 222 acres, within one mile of the meeting house in Conway, with good buildings, a large proportion of good mowing, and a good cyder mill, wood land & chestnut timber, sufficient for said farm.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, Dec. 5. 1795.

Wright and Wright,
INFORM their customers and others, that they shall not carry Meat around this winter in a regular way, but shall constantly keep it for sale, at their Slaughter House in Market Street—They have also for sale, TALLOW and CANDLES.

N. B. THOSE indebted to them for Meat, the year past, are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 13th, 1796

The Subscribers being appointed executors of the last Will and Testament of *Sarah Barnard*, late of Deerfield, dec. deceased, having accepted the trust, and given bonds for the faithful performance of their duty—Hereby request all persons indebted to his estate, to make immediate payment; and those to whom he died indebted, are desired to call on us for settlement.

EBENEZER BARNARD, jun.
ERASTUS BARNARD.

Deerfield, Jan. 6th, 1796

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the Clothier's business, a LAD 13, 14, or 15 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given——Enquire of

ELIHU ROBBINS.

Hatfield, D c. 31. 1795.

Wanted to hire for 6 months,
to begin the first of April next, two good Workmen at NAILING.—(Gentlemen from the Cafile excepted)—Also, a good Workman at Cythes and Axes——Apply to

CHURCH and CLARK.

Sunderland, Jan 9 1796

ALL Persons having demands on the Estate of *Martin Phelps*, late of Northampton, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, administrators, for settlement.—Likewise, all persons indebted, are called upon to make immediate settlement.

SETH PHELPS,
DANIEL PHELPS, Administrators.
ANDREW PHELPS,

N. B. ALL Persons concerned, are desired to call on ANDREW PHELPS, who is empowered to transact the business.

Northampton, Jan. 13, 1796

** Left in December last, TICKET No 257, in Newport Long Wharf, Hotel, and Public School Lottery. Whoever has found the same is requested to leave it with the subscriber.*

Cummington, Jan. 1796. JOSEPH COLTON.

Resolved, that the Senators representing this State in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, instructed and the Representatives requested to unite their utmost exertions to obtain in their respective houses the following amendment to the Constitution, viz.

1. That no act, containing any stipulation upon the subject of the powers vested in the Congress by the eighth section of the first article, shall become the supreme law of the land, until it shall have been approved, in those particulars, by a majority of the House of Representatives; and the President, before he shall ratify any such treaty, shall submit the same to the House of representatives.

2. That a tribunal other than the Senate be instituted for the trial of impeachments.

3. That the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, to be chosen by the Legislature thereof for three years, and each Senator to have one vote; but immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; the second class at the expiration of the second year; the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one third may be chosen at the expiration of every year.

4. That no person holding the office of a judge under the United States shall be capable of holding at the same time, any other office or appointment whatsoever.

Attest, *John Stewart, Clerk H. D.*

Upon the first of the above printed amendments the House of Delegates divided, ayes—ninety SIX; NOES—FIFTY, THIRTY TWO against it.