Alexandria; to be forwarded next morning at the usual hour (4 o'clock) by the Baltimore mail; but behold! when my letter bag was brought back from the office, and emptied, I not only got those which were addressed to me—among which yours of the 27th was one—but all those which I had sent up the evening before.

I have to regret this blunder of the Postmaster on account of the enclosures, some of which I wished to have got to your hands without delay, that they might have undergone the consideration, and acting upon, which was suggested in the letter which accompanied them—On another account I am not sorry for the return of the packet; as I resolved thereupon, and reading some letters which I received at the same time, to await your acknowledgment of the receipt of my letter of the 24th inst. before I would set out; as I should, thereby, be placed on a certainty whether your journey hither, or mine to Philadelphia, would, under all circumstances, be deemed most eligible; or whether the business could not be equally as well done without either, repeating now what I did in my letter of the 24th; that I do not require more than a day's notice to repair to the seat of government; and that if you, and the confidential officers with you, are not clear in the measures which are best to be pursued on the several matters mentioned in my last, my own opinion is, and for the reasons there given, that difficult and intricate, or delicate questions had better be settled there, where the streams of information are continually pouring in, than at any other place; and that I would set out accordingly.

To be wise and temperate, as well as firm, the crisis most eminently calls for; for there is too much reason to believe, from the pains which have been taken before—at—and since the advice of the Senate respecting the treaty, that the prejudices against it are more extensive than is generally imagined.—This, from men who are of no party, but well disposed to the government, I have lately learnt is the case——How should it be otherwise? when no stone has been left unturned that could impress the people's minds with the most errant falsehoods—that their rights have not only been neglected, but absolutely sold;—that there are no reciprocal advantages in the treaty;—that the benefits are all on the side of Great Britain;—and, what seems to have more weight than all the rest, and is accordingly pressed, is, that this treaty is made with a design to oppress the French, in open violation of our treaty with that nation, and contrary, too, to every principle of gratitude and sound policy.—

In time, when passion shall have yielded to sober reason, the current may possibly turn; but in the mean while, this government, in relation to France and England, may be compared to a ship between the rocks of Sylla and Charibdis.—If the treaty is ratified, the partisans of the French (or rather of war and confusion) will excite them to hostile measures; or at least to unfriendly sentiments—if it is not, there is no foreseeing all the consequences which may follow, as it respects Great Britain.

It is not to be inferred from hence, that I am, or shall be disposed to quit the ground I have taken; unless circumstances more imperious than have yet come to my knowledge, should compel it; for there is but one straight course in these things, and that is to seek truth and pursue it steadily. The reason I mention them is to shew, that a close investigation of the subject is more than ever necessary; and that they are strong evidences of the necessity of the most circumspect conduct in carrying the determination of government into effect with prudence, as it respects our own country; and with every exertion to produce a change for the better from Great Britain.

The memorial seems well designed to answer the end proposed; and by the time it is revised and new dressed, you will probably (either in the resolutions which are, or will be handed to me—or in the news paper publications, which you promised to be attentive to) have seen all the objections against the treaty which have any real weight in them; and which may be fit subjects for representation in the memorial, or for the instructions, or both.—But how much longer the presentation of the memorial can be delayed without exciting unpleasant sensations *here*; or involving serious evils *elsewhere*, you, who are at the scene of information and action, can decide better than I.—In a matter, however, so interesting and pregnant of consequences, there ought to be no precipitation; but on the contrary, every step should be explored before it is taken, and every word weighed before it is uttered, or delivered in writing.

The form of the ratification requires more diplomatic experience, and legal knowledge than I possess, or have the means of acquiring at this place, and therefore I shall say nothing on this head.

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To shew the sentiments of the President more fully on the subject of the treaty, Mr. Randolph has given extracts from two letters written by him to our ministers abroad. From that to Col. Monroe, dated July 14th, 1795.

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"The treaty is not yet ratified by the President; nor will it be ratified, I believe until it returns from England; if then. But I do not mean this for a public communication or for any public body of men. I am engaged in a work, which, when finished, and approved by the President, will enable me to speak precisely to you. The late British order for seizing provisions is a weighty obstacle to a ratification. I do not suppose, that such an attempt to starve France will be countenanced."

To all our foreign ministers.

"When I inform you that the President has not yet ratified the treaty, his character will convince you that nothing will deter him from doing what he thinks right; and that the final question lies upon from causes, unconnected with any considerations but the interest and duties of the United States. He is at present in Virginia; and will doubtless very soon take his conclusive step. If I were permitted to conjecture, what it would be; I should suspect, that at any rate he would not sign it, until it should return from England, with the addition of the suspending article; and probably not even then, if a late British order for the capture of provisions, going to France should have been issued as we suppose, and increase the objections which have been lavished upon it."

Mr. Randolph then proceeds to observe that the President went to Mount Vernon in July, fully determined not to ratify the treaty, unless the provision order should be revoked. Indeed many of his statements seem to be introduced solely with the view of proving that this was the first and uniform determination of the President, until his return from Mount Vernon in August——That he then suddenly changed his mind, in consequence of the influence of Col. Pickering and Mr. Wolcott, and the prejudice which Mr. Fauchet's letter had excited in his mind. He charges the President with deciding on that letter too hastily and acting from sudden change in his mind, to the enmity of his personal foes and the British faction which had resolved to sacrifice him. He insinuates often that Mr. Wolcott and Col. Pickering are devoted to the British interest. He charges the President with a "system of concealment," in not disclosing to him the intercepted letter, immediately on receiving, and in treating Mr. Randolph with the usual attention for eight days after it was delivered to him by Mr. Wolcott. He alledges that the President, and the two secretaries became, during this time, sentinels on his words and actions—He blames the President for not attempting to obtain copies of No. 3 & 6 from Mr. Hammond or the French Minister, to clear up his innocence; for receiving him, on the 19th of August, when the disclosure was made to him, like a state criminal; empowering the other Secretaries to interrogate him and requesting him to withdraw, till they had held a consultation.

Mr. Randolph goes further and supposed that Mr. Fauchet's letter was suppressed from him until Mr. Hammond had gone on board of a ship for Europe, on account of this reluctance to be interrogated concerning its references, to No 3 & 6. Mr. Hammond left Philadelphia the 15th of August—and sailed for Europe the 17th. The intercepted letter was delivered to Mr. Randolph on the 19th.

Mr. Randolph charges the President with treating him a friend of the French, differently from what he would have treated the enemies of the French, had they been named in a letter from the British minister. He insinuates that the President was not himself, but acted under the influence of the enemies of France and republicanism. He often mentions his own republicanism and attachment to the French; and endeavors to make it appear that he is a victim to party, and a partiality in the President, and the two Secretaries for Great Britain.

That under the hourly control of him who was disposed to present humiliation to him in every shape, he conceived resignation to be the path of honor.

He insinuates or rather asserts that the President would have prostrated the guidance of the department of State to a secretary of the Treasury and a secretary of war, who, but a few weeks before, were *thought by him*, as but successors in *form* to the deliberative talents of their predecessors.

Mr. Randolph then proceeds to analize Mr. Fauchet's letter. He recapitulates the whole, and endeavors to explain such passages as refer to him, in such a manner as to prove his innocence. These parts of the letter are only two or three.

The first passage is that which says, Mr. Randolph's "precious confessions throw light on every thing that comes to pass." To prove that these words cannot convict him of making improper communications of the views of government to the French minister, he appeals to Mr Fauchet's certificate, which explains them in part as referring to Mr. Randolph's assurances that the President was "an honest man and a sincere friend to France." Mr. Randolph declares he never revealed any secret of government to Mr. Fauchet.

With regard to that part of Mr. Fauchet's letter, which mentions a declaration of Mr. Randolph, that he hoped to acquire influence with the President, Mr. Randolph says, he did try to gain his confidence, but without attempting to lessen his esteem for the other Secretaries, and solely with a view to give him good counsel and keep him from loosing his popularity by siding with party-men.

That part of Mr. Fauchet's letter which mentions overtures made to that minister by Mr. Randolph and which has excited most lively suspicions against his rectitude of mind, is explained at some length, but the details may be summed up in a short compass.

Mr. Randolph endeavors to prove that there was some well founded suspicions that the western insurrection was excited or encouraged by British Emissaries. It does not appear that the President ever gave much credit to this idea, but some persons affected to believe it, with the view of stimulating the militia to enrol themselves to oppose the insurgents.

During the hot months of that summer, Mr. Hammond, the British minister, left Philadelphia and resided in New-York, Mr. Fauchet seemed to think that some intrigues were carrying on by that minister and its Congress, against the French Republic. He complained of these machinations. Mr. Randolph called for his proofs. Mr. Randolph supposes that his overtures, (for he seems to have no precise recollection on this subject) must have been for money to detect these intrigues. It is alledged that some persons who had contracted with the French minister for the delivery of flour, were also on good terms with Mr. Hammond or his British friends; but they were indebted to English Merchants. It was supposed by Mr. Randolph that these men might be employed to detect British intrigues: but if they were discovered, they would be exposed to the vengeance of their creditors.

To shield them from persecution, in case of discovery, it was suggested that Mr. Fauchet should advance them money on their flour contracts, or as Mr. Fauchet expresses it, lend them a sum of money as funds to shield them from persecution.

This seems to be the whole amount of Mr. Randolph's explanation. And he maintain, the propriety of his conduct, as it had for its object, to preserve the country from a civil war, not to excite one.

His last explanatory letter is very lengthy; and those who wish to see all that Mr. Randolph has alledged and produced in his own exculpation, will examine the vindication at large. The foregoing seems to be an impartial statement of the main points and sufficient to give the reader a general idea of the singular affair.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 29.

(Debate Continued.)

THE speaker stated the outline of what he conceived would be the proper course of the interrogation. He proposed, that the identity of persons should first be enquired into, next that the charge should be read, the prisoner called upon to answer; then that the connection between the two should be enquired into, and lastly, who were their associates.

Mr. Blount offered an interrogatory to be put to R. Randal nearly in the following words: Did you not say to Mr. Giles, that 30 or 40 members were secured to support your petition: Who are the members whom you conceived so secured and what reason have you to suppose that they were secured?

In the middle of a desultory conversation on the propriety of this interrogatory, one of the prisoners R. Randal was announced to be at the bar.

Randal's Interrogatory.

Q. By the Speaker—What is your name?

A. Robert Randal.

The clerk then read the charge.

Q. Do you admit or deny this charge?

A. I observe the charge;—beg some indulgence to state my vindication. I am not prepared to answer.

Q. How long do you ask to answer?

A. Till the day after to morrow.

Mr. Harper wished that till to-morrow 12 o'clock should be allowed.

Mr. Blount persisted in his objection to any delay. It might give birth to injurious suspicions out of doors.

The prisoner was ordered to withdraw, under the custody of the serjeant at arms.

A debate then ensued on the propriety or impropriety of allowing any delay.

Mr. Goodhue conceived that it could require no time for the man to answer whether he was guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Kitchell was of opinion that he should now declare whether guilty or not guilty, time could be given before his examination.

Mr. Hillhouse held the same opinion. He could not be at a loss to answer to guilty or not guilty. It would bear an unfavourable appearance to give him time to answer that; it might be said then, that time was given to concert measures. It was usual in common cases even before a justice of peace to interrogate a person suspected as soon as arrested and no time was then given to prepare answers to such interrogataries.

Mr. Harper said he believed he felt as much for the dignity of the house and his personal dignity as any member, but he believed that dignity would be better consulted by proceeding with discretion and good temper, than with precipitancy.

It is proposed, that the prisoner shall be called on without time for consideration to declare whether he is guilty or not; when if he confesses himself guilty of having offered the contempt to the house, this confession is a conviction and punishment must immediately follow. When a person accused or suspected is brought before a justice of the peace the case is widely different; the question then is only whether there be sufficient cause for his commitment; the trial follows, when any thing he has said previous to his commitment cannot be brought in evidence against him on the trial. But the present case is widely different a confession would lead to instant conviction and punishment.

He insisted that as in this business the House were in fact judges in their own case, they should more scrupulously avoid any forms, that might clash with the usual modes of proceeding and infringe on the rights of the citizens.

Another consideration arose in his mind. Supposing the prisoner refused to answer interrogataries immediately; would the house forthwith punish him for contumacy, without allowing him any time to reflect upon his situation and determine whether he can deny the charge, or whether he shall confess and throw himself upon the mercy of the house.

He further remarked, that in a court of justice, when interrogatories were proper to be put, time was always given to the prisoner to answer.

Mr. Venable wished the utmost justice done to the person charged. He saw no injury that could arise from delay. For his part he would rather run the hazard of injurious suspicions being cast, than that the prisoner should not have ample justice done him.

Mr. Claiborne inclined to the same opinion.

The question was then put whether the prisoner should now be required to answer to the charge and lost 42 to 48.

To morrow at 12 o'clock was then appointed for the prisoner to answer.

The interrogatory proposed by Mr. Blount then came in the view of the house; in favour of which it was chiefly contended, that as the charge of corrupt practices had been publicly exhibited against an indefinite portion of the house; through so improper a channel as the allegation of the prisoner,—it was necessary that the matter should be sifted in the same public manner.

Against the propriety of the interrogatory, it was urged, that such a charge from so foul a source should not receive the appearance of being worthy of notice by any serious attention on the part of the house. A conviction was expressed, that the prisoner had undoubtedly made the assertion of 30 or 40 members having been secured to support the scheme, only as a decoy to allure those spoken to.

Other grounds of objection were taken; and it was finally modified nearly in the following words:

That the petitioner (R. R.) is further charged with having declared that a number of members of this house, not less than 30 had engaged or were engaged to support the memorial or application, or words to that effect.

This was agreed to.—R. Randal was then bro't to the bar, the additional charge read and he notified to be ready to answer to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

It was then moved, that C. Whitney be brought to the bar. It was also moved to adjourn. This last motion was lost and Whitney was ordered to the bar.

Q. What is your name?

A. C. Whitney.

Q. Where are you from?

A. Vermont.

Q. What business do you follow?

A. I was brought up a farmer.

Q. Are you acquainted with one Robert Randal?

A. Yes.

The charge was then read.

Q. Are you guilty or not guilty of the charge?

A. I am not guilty.

Q. When did you come to this city?

A. The beginning of this month.

Q. Where do you reside here?

A. At the sign of the Green Tree in North Fourth-street.

Q. Have you seen Randal here?

A. A number of times.

Q. What connection have you with Randal.

A. Only associated in a plan of procuring a grant of the lands in question.

Q. Are you prepared to state the outlines of the plan of association.

A. I can enumerate some of the particulars.—I have been in the country in question, and meant to apply to the house for authority to get the body of lands from the Indians. I have some influential connections in that quarter, through whom I think a cession by the Indians might be obtained. I thought it would be a good scheme for the United States and that I should find my private account in it.

Q. What number of acres were there in contemplation?

A. 18 or 20 millions.

Q. Was there any plan formed, for dividing it into shares?

A. It was proposed to divide it into 24 shares.

Q. Who were the associates?

A. Col. Pepoon; Mr. Jones of Massachusetts;—there was no particular agreement; Col. E. Allen of Vermont;—there was no particular agreement. Randal and I were to be equally concerned in the land; we did not expect to carry it through alone, and expected to get persons concerned who would assist to carry the business thro'.

Q. Did Randal mention to you his design of making offers to the members of the house?

A. Not directly. He mentioned that he had some conversation with Mr. Smith of (S. C.) and other members, and that he enquired whether it was consistent with their situation to enter into a business of this kind. I did not understand that he was to attempt to influence them by any particular gift. What his intentions were however I cannot pretend to say; I can only answer for myself.

Q. Were any persons within the British lines among your associates?

A. Some people that might consider themselves as under British Government though within the limits of the United States.

Q. It was said you had the instrument of association?

A. Yes I have.

Q. Have you it with you?

A. No; I believe I have it at my lodgings, but am not certain.

Q. Have you any objections to producing it?

A. I dont know that I have any.

Q. You have not mentioned the names of your associates in Detroit.

A. There was Mr. Askins, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hennis, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Askins, jun.

Q. Are they merchants or traders?

A. Some are.

Q. Indian traders?

A. Yes some trade with the Indians.

Q. Do they reside at Detroit?

A. Yes at Detroit.

Q. With what view did you apply to Mr. Bock?

A. I called on him and introduced the business. I mentioned that I proposed to bring it before the house; stated the situation of the lands and the benefits I expected would arise from the scheme. He said he was unacquainted with the business—I said I should wish to have some more people concerned in the business as it would have greater probability of succeeding, and asked whether he would have any objection to being concerned or paying for his share. He said he did not know any thing about it. I said, I did not want to propose any thing improper; but only wanted some associates to assist in carrying it through. If it was consistent with his situation it was very well; but if not I did not wish to mention it: that I thought it would promote the public good. That I wished to do nothing improper.

Q. Do any of the associates at Detroit bear a British commission?

A. I believe one, in the civil line of authority. He was called judge, I dont know whether he is a judge now or whether formerly.

Q. To whom does this apply?

A. Judge Askin.

Q. Are you acquainted with John Gove?

A. I am. He proposed to enter into the business.

Q. Did you propose it?

A. I mentioned it.

Q. Why have you so long delayed to put in your memorial?

A. I have been rather unwell; I have had a bad cold; and besides I thought it was better to have first some conversation with different gentlemen, to lay the business open to them, to explain it before hand and shew them the situation of the tract of country.

Q. Did Randal tell you he thought it would succeed?

A. No. He said some people thought that the business was of such importance as might draw the attention of the house.

Q. Did John Gove sign the association?

A. No.

Q. Is the paper signed by the associates in the western territory?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it signed by the men you mentioned?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it signed by any men in the states?

A. No.

Q. Have you obtained any associates in this city?

A. No.

Mr. Livingston handed to the Speaker a question as follows:

Q. Were any shares of land left open or unappropriated between you and your associates, and if so for whose and what use did they remain unappropriated?

There being no objections made to this interrogatory it was put by the speaker.

A. No. When the business was first thought of, the association was formed as I tell you. When the [purchase] was carried through it was intended to take place, a certain division was made but it was not known who should apply. We did not like to mention the matter much at first, least, persons of private views might interfere and get the business from us [supplant us.]

Q. You say that some shares remained open, what number?

A. None would strictly have remained open, I should have filled all myself.

Q. What proportion was to be yours?

A. I might take as many as I pleased.

Q. You said, that you were willing to shew the original contract?

A. I dont know, that I have any objection. I will reflect on it. I dont believe it can injure me.

Q. Are you willing to shew it?

A. I see nothing at present to prevent me.

Q. Was JOHN GOVE to apply to any members of Congress?

A. He was to speak to such members as he might know to forward the plan.

Q. Is he in Philadelphia?

A. He lodges at the Green-tree.

The prisoner was then remanded into custody, and ordered to be kept in a separate apartment from RANDAL.

Mr. Goodhue mentioned, that the prisoner met him on Thursday in the street, introduced himself and asked for a private interview, this was granted him. He opened to Mr. Goodhue his scheme who mentioned his unacquaintance in those matters. He advised him to apply to Col. Pickering, who was better able to form an opinion of it, telling him, that if he thought favourable of it it would be a recommendation with many members of the house. He said to Mr. Goodhue nothing of the private part of the business. He shewed him the contract signed by about ten or twelve Mr. Goodhue surmised, that perhaps he might have explained himself more fully if Mr. Goodhue had not shewn a coldness about the business grounded on his unacquaintance in land matters. He offered him no direct or indirect bribe, and unless some member could lay something to his charge he ought to be released.

Mr. Sedgwick was of this opinion. He did not understand the gentleman from Vermont yesterday to say, that Whitney had made any improper offer to him. If there was nothing alledged against him, there was injustice in confining him any longer.

Mr. Smith (N. J.) observed that he had kept bad company at any rate and that a few hours confinement would be no great inconvenience.

Mr. Bock observed that yesterday he had mentioned a part of the circumstances of this man's application to him; he could state farther facts which would throw more light upon the business. The prisoner had not communicated the whole in his interview with him in Vermont, he went so far as to offer unequivocally a bribe, which the prisoner was ready to give the moment he, Mr. Bock chose to close. He conceived it would not be good policy to break with the man immediately but rather to draw him on to a fuller disclosure. He in consequence told him, that he might call on him in Philadelphia.

Upon his information the prisoner was remanded into custody, directed to be suffered to have communication with no-one except counsel, and to be kept separate from Randal.

A motion was laid on the table for information relative to duties on imports, &c.

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Latest European Intelligence, by the November Packet, arrived at New York.

LONDON, November 10.

We have ample accounts of operations in Germany, and some of them in papers not friendly to the ruling powers (particularly the Courier Francois.) It appears by them, that the French armies, both that of Pichegru and Jourdan, have been defeated, and obliged to retreat, but not to the extent reported. They say nothing of the Austrians having crossed the Rhine. A part of General Jourdan's army crossed it near Coblentz while the rest took post at Dusseldorff, with an intention to maintain itself there.

Disturbances have broke out both in Holland and in the Hainault. The latter are so serious as to be termed in the French papers another Vendee.

The reports of the passage of the Rhine by the Austrians, of their having taken Cologne and defeated the French on the banks of the Rohr, are all evidently unfounded.

The Brussels letter which was dated the 31st of October, in the Paris paper of Friday last says, that the Austrian troops were then four leagues from Dusseldorff, where 50,000 Republicans were ready to meet them. The French were fortifying themselves in that place by every means which art could supply, and reinforcements and provisions were sent them from the left bank, to make good the loss of those which had been left "by a precipitate retreat, occasioned by unforeseen circumstances."

A letter from Manheim, of the 21st of October, says, "Every thing here is on the former footing. We still retain our posts, but there is little hope of our renewing the communication between our army and that of the Sambre and Meuse, which is retreating towards Cologne and Dusseldorf, in consequence of the Prussians not having defended their line of Demarcation. We are every day attacked by the Austrians, but as often repulsed with loss. In their last attack, they have lost, some accounts say 3000, but I believe, adds the writer, not less than 2000 men.

It was reported in Paris, on the 3d, that General Hoche had fallen on the army of Charette, at the moment when he was endeavoring to form a junction with some troops disembarked from the English fleet; that Charette had been defeated, and himself killed.

One of the Paris papers states, that the port of Lisbon is blocked up by some French ships of war. They add, that a peace is near being concluded between France and Portugal.

Forty nine sail of vessels of the captured Mediterranean fleet including the man of war is the number which the Courier Francois, an aristocratical paper, reports to have entered Cadiz.

November 11.

The origin of all the disasters experienced by the French, arose from General Clairfayt having broken the line of neutrality, by marching over the mountains near Openheim, and by that means gaining the plains before Frankfort. By so doing, he flanked the French army before Mentz, and threw it into the utmost disorder.

From the 12th to the 14th of October, the date of the account from Frankfort, there were daily engagements, in every one of which the Austrians were victorious. We cannot enter into the details.

PARIS, November 6.

General Jourdan made his retreat with as much skill as he knows how to give battle.

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NORTHAMPTON January 20.

The inspector of Philadelphia has reported to the Governor, the exportation of 225,847 barrels of flour in the year 1795.

A woman at Tinmouth Vermont, has lately been brought to bed with four children, two sons and two daughters, weighing five pounds each.

Certain resolutions against the treaty have been presented to the legislature of North Carolina and laid over—They are nearly a copy of the objections which have been twenty times already published.

In the house of representatives the case of Randal was finally decided. He was reprimanded by the speaker for attempting to corrupt members of the house and was remanded into confinement until further orders.

The monies paid into the Treasury of the United States, the last year, it is said, exceed *Nine Millions* of dollars!

The house of representatives have discharged Whitney by a majority of 55 votes to 30.

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ON the 4th inst. the speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, informed the house, that a message was ready to be delivered to the house of a nature calculated to give the most pleasing satisfaction to every American breast. He suggested to the house and the citizens in the galleries the propriety of not suffering the fervour of enthusiasm to infringe on the dignity of the representative councils of the United States, he recommended, that a respectful silence should be observed as most compatible with the true dignity of the house and the honour of the magnanimous republic, that was the subject of the message.

These papers were the address of the committee of Public Safety accompanying the flag, the address of the minister of the French Republic on presenting to the President, as the executive organ of this country, and the President's reply, and contained expressions of mutual friendship. One Thousand copies of these were ordered to be printed.

The President's secretary was then introduced, with an American officer, bearing the standard of the French Republic, sent by the committee of Public Safety, organ of the National Convention, as a token of friendship to the United States. The secretary presented a message in writing from the President, with sundry papers accompanying it to the speaker, by whom they were read.

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Description of the Flag.

It is tricolour made of the richest silk and highly ornamented with allegorical paintings. In the middle, a cock is represented the emblem of France, standing on a thunderbolt. At two corners diagonally opposite are represented two bomb-shells bursting, at the other two corners, other military emblems. Round the whole is a rich border of oak leaves, alternately yellow and green, the first shaded with brown and heightened with gold; the latter shaded with black and relieved with silver; in this border are entwined warlike musical instruments. The edge is ornamented with a rich gold fringe. The staff is covered with black velvet crowned with a golden pike, and enriched with the tricolour cravatte and a pair of tassels worked in gold, and the three national colours.

The flag is to be deposited in the archives of the United States.

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Message from the President of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

"A letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, received on the 22d of last month, covered an address, dated the 21st of Oct. 1794, from the committee of public safety, to the representatives of the United States in congress; and also informed me that he was instructed by the committee to present to the United States the colours of France. I therefore proposed to receive them last Friday, the first day of the New-Year, a day of general joy and congratulation. On that day the minister of the French Republic delivered the colours, with an address, to which I returned an answer. By the letter the house will see that I have informed the minister, that the colours will be deposited in the archives of the United States. But it seemed to me proper previously to exhibit to the two houses of congress, these evidences of the continued friendship of the French Republic, together with the sentiments expressed by me on the occasion in behalf of the United States. They are herewith communicated.

GEO: WASHINGTON.

United States, 4th January, 1796.

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(TRANSLATION.)

The Representatives of the French People, composing the Committee of Public Safety, of the National Convention, charged by the law of the 17th Fructidor, with the direction of foreign relations.

To the Representatives of the United States in Congress, assembled.

Citizens Representatives,

The connections which nature, reciprocal events, and a happy concurrence of circumstances, have formed between two free nations, cannot but be indissoluble. You have strengthened those sacred ties by the declarations which the minister plenipotentiary of the U. States has made, in your name, to the National Convention, and to the French People. They have been received with rapture by a nation, who know how to appreciate every testimony which the United States have given to them of their affection. The colours of both nations, united in the centre of the National Convention, will be an everlasting evidence of the part which the United States have taken in the success of the French Republic.

You were the first defenders of the Rights of Man, in another Hemisphere,—Strengthened by your example, and endowed with an invincible energy, the French people have vanquished that tyranny, which during centuries of ignorance, superstition and baseness, had inchained a generous nation.

Soon did the people of the United States perceive that every victory of ours, strengthened their independence and happiness. They were deeply affected at our momentary misfortunes, occasioned by treasons purchased by English gold. They have celebrated with rapture the success of our brave armies.

None of these sympathetic emotions have escaped the sensibility of the French nation. They have all served to cement the most intimate and solid union that has ever existed between two nations.

The Citizen Adet who will reside near your government in quality of minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, is specially instructed to tighten these bands of fraternity and mutual benevolence. We hope that he may fulfil this principal object of his mission, by a conduct worthy of the confidence of both nations, and of the reputation which his patriotism and virtues have acquired him.

An analogy of political principles, the natural relations of commerce and industry;—the efforts and immense sacrifices of both nations in the defence of liberty and equality;—the blood which they have spilled together; their avowed hatred for despots;—the moderation of their political views, the disinterestedness of their councils; and especially the success of the vows which they have made in presence of the Supreme Being, to be free or die,—all combine to render indestructable the connections which they have formed.

Doubt it not, Citizens;—we shall finally destroy the combination of tyrants;—you, by the picture of prosperity, which in your vast countries, has succeeded to a bloody struggle of eight years;—we, by the enthusiasm which glows in the breast of every Frenchman.—Astonished nations, too long the dupes of Perfidious Kings, Nobles, and Priests, will eventually recover their rights, and the human race, will owe the American and French nations their regeneration and lasting peace.

Paris, 30th Vendemaire, 3d year of the French Republic one and indivisible.

The members of the committee of public safety.

J. S. B. DELMAS.

MERLIN (of Douai) &c.

21st October 1794.

Faithfully translated from the original by

GEO: TAYLOR, Jun.

(TRANSLATION.)

MR. PRESIDENT,

I come to acquit myself of a duty very dear to my heart;—I come to deposite in your hands and in midst of a people justly renowned for their courage and their love of liberty, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of my nation.

When she broke her chains;—when she proclaimed the imprescriptable rights of man;—when, in a terrible war, she sealed with her blood the covenant she had made with liberty,—her own happiness was not alone the object of her glorious efforts;—her views extended also to all free people. She saw their interests blended with her own, and doubly rejoiced in her victories, which in assuring to her the enjoyments of her rights, became to them new guarantees of their independence.

The sentiments, which animated the French nation, from the dawn of their revolution, have acquired new strength since the foundation of the Republic. France, at that time, by the form of its government assimilated to, or rather indentified with, free people, saw in them only friends and brothers. Long accustomed to regard the American people as her most faithful allies, she has sought to draw closer the ties already formed in the fields of America, under the auspices of victory, over the ruins of tyranny.

The National Convention, the organ of the will of the French nation, have more than once expressed their sentiments to the American people ——but above all, these burst forth on that august day, when the minister of the United States presented to the National Representation, the colours of his country. Desiring never to lose recollections as dear to Frenchmen as they must be to Americans, the Convention ordered that these colours should be placed in the hall of their sitting. They had experienced sensations too agreeable not to cause them to be partaken of by their allies, and decreed that to them the National colours should be presented.

Mr. President, I do not doubt their expectations will be fulfiled; and I am convinced that every citizen will receive, with a pleasing emotion, this flag, elsewhere the terror of the enemies of liberty, here the certain pledge of faithful friendship; especially when they recollect that it guides to combat, men who have shared their toils, and who were prepared for liberty by aiding them to acquire their own.

(Signed,)

P. A. ADET.

Faithfully translated from the original by

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun.

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The answer of the President of the United States to the address of the minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, on his presenting the colours of France to the United States.

Born, sir, in a land of liberty; having early learnt its value; having engaged in a serious conflict to defend it; having in a word devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my own country; my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes are irresistibly excited whensoever in any country, I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banners of freedom. But above all, the events of the French Revolution have produced the deepest solicitude as well as the highest admiration. To call your nation brave, were to pronounce but common praise. Wonderful people! Ages to come will read with astonishment the history of your brilliant exploits! I rejoice that the period of your toils and of your immense sacrifices is approaching. I rejoice that interesting revolutionary movements of so many years have issued in the formation of a constitution designed to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended. I rejoice that liberty, which you have so long embraced with enthusiasm,—liberty, of which you have been invincible defenders, now finds an asylum in the bosom of a regularly organized government;—a government which being formed to secure the happiness of the French people, corresponds with the ardent wishes of my heart, while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States by its resemblance to their own. On these glorious events, accept, sir, my sincere congratulations.

In delivering to you these sentiments, I express not my feelings only, but those of my fellow citizens, in relation to the commencement, the progress and issue, of the French Revolution, and they will cordially join with me in the purest wishes to the Supreme Being, that the citizens of our sister republic, our magnanimous allies, may soon enjoy in peace that liberty, which they purchased at so great a price, and all the happiness which liberty can bestow.

I receive, sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumphs and the enfranchisement of your nation, the colours of France, which have now been presented to the United States. The transaction will be announced to congress; and the colours will be deposited with those archieves of the United States, which are at once the evidences and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May these be perpetuated! and may the friendship of the two Republics be commensurate with their existence.

GEO: WASHINGTON.

United States, Jan. 1st, 1796.

True Copy

Geo. Taylor. jun.

Chief Clerk in the Dep. of State.

Isaac Gere,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a good assortment of Day of the Month and plain warranted WATCHES—Watch CHAINS and KEYS—Ladies PENDANTS of the newest taste, &c. &c.—which he offers very low for Cash.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1796

Ashbel Eager,

Has for Sale,

FIVE HUNDRED pounds of *Jones's* and *Caldwell's* SNUFF which he will sell, for Cash in hand, at 2s. 9d. per pound, or 25 per cent. cheaper than the Boston price.

Westfield, Jan. 11, 1796.

THE subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Col. *Elijah Dwight*, late of Belchertown, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months being allowed for the creditors to bring and support their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the commissioners will attend said business at the dwelling-house of the widow Diana Dwight, innholder in Belchertown, on the last Mondays of March and May next, from nine o'clock in the morning to six in the afternoon.

JOSIAH LYMAN, ELDAD PARSONS, } Commissioners.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make payment to JUSTUS DWIGHT, and DIANA DWIGHT, Admin'rs.

Belchertown, Jan. 6, 1796

Take Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber is determined to quit the practice of Physic, as soon as may be,—he therefore calls on all persons indebted to him either by book or note, of more than one year standing, to make immediate payment, as they will avoid being called on in the name of the Commonwealth.—He will attend on the business of settlement and receiving payment in the afternoon of each day from the 10th to the 20th of February next.

JAMES BRADISH.

Cummington, Jan. 13 1796

The co-partnership of Samuel Cook and Moses P. Holt,

under the firm of COOK and HOLT, being this day dissolved by mutual agreement—all persons indebted to or having demands on said company, or the late company of SAMUEL COOK, and Co. are desired to call on the subscriber by the 15th of February next, for settlement.

MOSES P. HOLT.

N. B. The boating business will be carried on the ensuing season, and all favours duly acknowledged, by M. P. HOLT.

Hadley, Jan. 15, 1796

Wanted, 300 tanned Sheep SKINS,

suitable for Bookbinding, by

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Land lying in the town of Wendel, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town, county and highway tax, in the following manner, viz.

	Acres.	l.	s.	d.	q.
Thomas Fairweather,	200	1	1	10	2
Mrs. Townsend's heirs,	200	1	1	10	2
George Erving,	634	3	9	3	3
James Bowdoin,	667	3	12	11	0
Duncan Stuart,	613	3	2	10	3
John Erving,	110	0	11	11	3
David Johnson,	50	0	4	3	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 29th day of February next, so much of said Land will then be sold, at public vendue, at the house of Phinehas Osgood, innholder in said Wendel, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

DAVID WHITACKER, Collector.

Wendel, Jan. 11, 1796.

STRAYED *from Northampton Meadow, in November last, two dark red Heifers, some more than a year old, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said heifers, and give information to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded*

SOLOMON WRIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 16 1795

*** *advertisements omitted will be in our next.*

☞ *Those persons who have engaged to GO D for this Gazette, are requested to forward it immediately.*