journal, and would be an indirect slight of the French Republic, as the sentiments of the Senate would not be communicated to them.

Mr. Tazewell was happy to find no difference in the Senate as to the substance of the resolution. As the form however, had been made matter of debate, some importance has been given to it which in intrinsic consequence perhaps did not deserve, yet it became the Senate to weigh well their decision. It certainly, he said, could not be unknown to the senate, that unfavourable impressions had travelled abroad respecting their feelings and sentiments towards the French, and he suggested to their consideration whether if the present motion for striking out precedents, even in the face of their own precedents, it would not give countenance to the surmise. On a former occasion, he stated, a communication was made to the Senate through their resident, informing that the king of France had accepted the crown under the constitution of 1789. The senate were not content on that occasion with barely approving what the President had done, but empowered the President to say in their behalf that they were happy at the event, and to assure the king of their good will for the prosperity of the French nation and his own. What difference, he asked, was there on that occasion and the present, when the French have just adopted and organized a new government. Will it not be said, he asked, that the robes of royalty have charms with the senate, which the humble abatements of democracy do not possess in their eyes, if on the present occasion they should deviate from a precedent established before royalty was abolished? this would be naturally implied and the senate, he considered, should avoid the imputation. There was no necessity pleaded in favour of striking out, if the motion was not indulged on, it would remove impressions which it was useful should be removed, and which he trusted would be removed.

He dwelt on the impropriety of the Senate's rejecting a form of proceeding to this date not only sanctioned by their own precedent but by the practice of both the President and Senate. Why especially, he asked, should they give rise to invidious comparisons between themselves and the other branch. He hoped the motion for striking out would not prevail.

Mr. Ellsworth conceived there existed a material difference between the present case and that cited by the member last up. The communication was then to Congress, now to the President, who was then to Congress an account of the transaction to had only given an account of the transaction to the Senate.—He added, however, that the line of conduct pursued by the Senate on the former occasion did not meet his approbation; they expressed hopes which he never thought should be realized, and in the event it proved so, for before the sentiments of the Senate could cross the Atlantic the unfortunate king and constitution were both overthrown. This, he argued, should make the Senate wary in their proceedings in analogous cases. Upon the communication from Robespierre, Barrere and others, the Senate were more cautious, they said nothing about the constitution but only requested the President to express in their behalf the sentiments of friendship &c. which the Senate entertained for France. The Senate gave the President a short text on that occasion; and he wrote according to his own discretion and perhaps expressed more than the Senate would have said. If a short text was given this objection occurred; if the Senate amplified, then they distinguished improperly to the President what he should write.

The example of the House of Representatives had been mentioned, he conceived it was no rule of proceeding for the Senate.—The fact was, that the resolve carried in that house was upon a very slight view indeed of the papers communicated. Indeed it would appear upon the face of it, that it was passed before the papers were read. This was in his opinion, no example for imitation, the Senate ought to proceed with their usual deliberation.

It had been said doubts had gone abroad whether the Senate were friendly to France. These doubts had been raised by writers among us, the same who also endeavour to convince the American citizens that the friendship of France towards them was not cordial. This must appear unfounded from the proceeding now the object of debate and the former fabrication must be removed by an inspection of the resolution of the resolution now before the Senate on their journals.

Mr. Tazewell said a few words to show that there was no difference between the case he had already cited, the proceeding of the Senate, when they expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the National Convention had honoured the memory of Benjamin Franklin, & the present case.

Mr. Ross differed. In the former instances, the President made the original communications to the Senate before he had answered them; now he has answered and only communicates an account of the transaction.

Mr. Burr was against striking out. The National Convention, he observed, might, when they received the answer to their first communication, have said, as is now said on the floor of the Senate, that the correspondence there ended, and that it was not necessary to make a reply; but they it was not necessary to make a reply; but they acted differently, and he hoped the Senate would acknowledge the receipt of their pledge of friendship.

Indeed, he said, he could not see that any great harm would arise if the two branches of the Legislature interchanged even once a year a letter of friendship and good will with the Republic. It was objected that the present resolution was no answer to the letter. A few lines could make it so, and they might easily be added. The omission did not prove, as had been alleged by one member, that it was impossible to answer it. That it was not impossible was reflected by the proceedings of the other branch. He did not intend to slight the dignity of the Senate, however, he said, by quoting the proceedings of the other house as a binding rule of proceeding for this; but their proceedings certainly proved the possibility of making an answer, and besides there was full as much propriety in looking for precedents in their conduct as in the proceedings of a British Parliament. Each however, in their place might deserve weight though not implicit reliance.

He advocated the rights of the Senate to answer for themselves, and the propriety of acknowledging the receipt of the communications which were not sent to the executive exclusively.

He concluded by citing the Senate's own precedents in analogous cases, and hoped, that it would not be insulted that the practice of two or three successive years delivered to be laid to the charge of inadvertency.

After a few words more from Messrs. Strong, Burr, Read and Butler, the yeas and nays were called upon striking out and were as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mess. Bingham,	Mess. Bloodworth,
Bradford,	Brown,
Cabot,	Burr,
Ellsworth,	Butler,
Foster,	Langdon,
Gunn,	Martin,
Latimer,	Robinson,
Livermore,	Tazewell.—8.
Marshal,	
Paine,	
Read,	
Ross,	
Rutherford,	
Strong,	
Trumbull,	
Wilson,—16.	

The resolution was then further amended as to phraseology by striking out the words "By the Senate of the United States in Congress assembled"—and then the resolution passed *nem. con.*

Adjourned.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE, &c. JAN. 9.

The Treasurer reported to the Legislature the following

State of the TREASURY of this Commonwealth, *January 1, 1796.*

Due from the Commonwealth, viz.	*Dls.*	*Cts.*
On Warrants on the Treasurer's Office,	1,901	70
On Disbills and Orders outstanding,	8,000	
On Committee on Accounts' Roll,	1,321	96
On Senate and Representatives' Roll,	190	43
On Rolls for three months pay to the Continental Army, in the year 1780, Militia and Navy Rolls, Supplies to soldiers' families, and abatements to towns on New-Emission Tax,	21,189	84
	1,350	94
On Wines Roll,		
Interest due on Public Debt,	62,000	
Jan. 1, 1796.		
On Warrants to pay the Agents for building a new Court-House,	2,466	
	98,420	87
On Notes bearing interest at 5 per cent. per ann. issued by the Treasurer conformable to the Act providing for the Public Debt, *Dls.* 1,984,695		
Deduct the amount purchased by the Commissioners, for purchasing the Public Debt, *Dls.* 200,000	1,784,695	
Consolidated and Army Notes, and New Emission Money not re loaned, on the loan proposed by the Sub-making committee for the Public Debt, estimated to amount to	1,883,115	87
	314,500	
	2,197,615	87

Debts due to the Commonwealth, viz.	*Dls.*	*Cts.*
On Abstract A which includes balances due on old balances, New Emission Tax, Class Tax, October 1781 Tax, Brief Tax, and Taxes No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	16,101	82
On Tax No. 6,	3075	23
7,	1,536	63
8,	693	28
9,	761	78
10,	65	43
11,	4,776	52
12,	149,739	73
On Executions in the hands of Sheriffs, viz.		
Benley Bartlett, Esq. Sheriff of Essex County,	3,751	1
Elisha Porter, Esq. Hampshire,	2,092	71
Joseph Hosmer, Esq. Middlesex,	3,143	43
Johnson Mattoon, late sheriff, York,	343	92
Ichabod Goodwin, Esq. York,	1,820	5
Wm. Caldwell, Esq. Worcester,	8,823	40
John Waite, Esq. Cumberland,	2,803	50
Zephaniah Leonard, Esq. Bristol,	259	53
Edward Bridge, Esq. Lincoln,	1,497	89
Simon Larnard, Esq. Berkshire,	2,432	45
Richard Hunewell, Esq. Hancock,	523	26
John Cooper, Esq. Washington,	235	55
Ashbrook Tyler, Esq. Norfolk,	1,148	8
Joseph Dimmick, Esq. Barnstable,	334	36
	29,308	18
Half a quarter's interest that is due January 1, 1796, on the debt of the United States,	16,067	
Cash on hand,	58,000	
	180,144	58
Due from the United States.	*Dls.*	*Cents.*
6 per cent. stock	832,534	0
3 per cent. do.	249,760	20
Deferred do.	452,610	4
	1,534,904	24
Due on bonds and notes for the Eastern and Western Land, that has been sold, and which is by law appropriated for the purchase of the public debt,	500,000	
	2,034,904	24
	2,215,048	82

{*Copy.*} THOMAS DAVIS.

Treasury Office, Jan. 9, 1796.

Read and ordered to lie on the table, for the inspection *of the members.*

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Private petitions, &c. engrossed the attention of the House.

On reading a petition for the incorporation of sundry persons, &c. in the District of *Maine*, into a town by the name of *Kennebunk*, &c.

Mr. Eustis rose, he said, to make a general motion, that the Committee, on petitions for incorporations should be directed to report in their bills, blanks for the names of towns. It was too often the case, he said, that petitioners for incorporations, when they requested a particular name for their towns, were influenced merely by the gratification of an individual, which in a country like ours, might be highly prejudicial. The reason, he was told, which was given for the present request, was, that the town expected some pecuniary assistance from the person whose name it was to bear—This, in his mind, was a capital objection to it. If the town received a favour, the original consequence was that a return was to be expected—and this would be attended with pernicious effects. He was opposed to christening towns by the names of any living characters.—Those names which would be popular and agreeable at one period, at another might be improper and disgusting. The names of towns, he thought, should be regulated by a regard to brevity and euphony. He made these observations, he said, at this time, that every motion of this nature should be attached to them. For the gentleman (Gen. Knox) whose name the town in question was to bear, was his very particular friend.

Mr. Carnes said, it was customary for the Committee on incorporations to report blacks for the names of towns. The Speaker, and other gentlemen mentioned the same, and the consultation dropped.

A petition from the town of *Springfield*, respecting a grammar school, was read. It was moved that it be committed—

Mr. Bigelow *(Groton)* hoped, as the subject was of a highly interesting nature, that it would be committed at large, to a joint Committee, and they enjoined to take the laws respecting Grammar schools into consideration, and to report such amendments, as would prevent the too frequent evasion of them, practised in various parts of the Commonwealth. He inflanced one town, whereof he had been informed, instead of keeping a grammar school throughout the year, as the spirit of the law seemed to him to require, they kept twelve matters, at one time, in various parts of the town, for one month only. This, he said, exonerated them from the penalty of the law, for it was at the expense of what he considered one of the most valued institutions in the country. As the member from the town in question was present, Mr. B. said he wished to be put right, if misinformed.

The Member in question, denied the information to be true in the latitude which the Member from *Groton* had stated—He nevertheless, he said, owned it was not altogether unfounded; perhaps half right.—There were at present, six or eight schoolmasters employed in different parts of the town, at one and the same time.

The subject was committed to Messrs. *Sprague, Bigelow,* and *Williams*, to report thereon.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

In addition to the usual local business, Dr. Taylor was moved for the relief of the Bill reported the last session, "*for regulating elections.*" It was read a first time, and *Wednesday* (this day) assigned for the second reading.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

Agreeable to assignment, the two branches convened at 12 o'clock, in the Representatives Chamber; when his Excellency the Governor, preceded by the Sheriff of Suffolk, and accompanied by the Secretary, came in, and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I CANNOT but congratulate you upon the many blessings which the bountiful hand of Providence has bestowed upon us since your adjournment.

We with our Fellow-Citizens at large have observed a day solemnly to recognize these blessings; and if sincere obedience to our gracious Benefactor, shall accompany the gratitude which we professed, we may humbly rely upon him that he will continue his divine favors to the citizens at large, and direct the public councils of our Nation and Commonwealth to such measures as shall be productive of the safety and welfare of all.

In my former addresses to this General Court I mentioned the duty required by the Constitution, frequently to revise the laws, and amend such of them as may fail to be necessary to secure the liberties and property of the citizens—The importance of civil commutative justice and the good policy of making adequate compensations to those who administer well—and the great advantages of cherishing the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them among the body of the people. Upon these I shall not now enlarge.

Agriculture and Commerce mutually depend upon each other. As foreign markets are supplied from our fields, it is an object of importance, that the transportation of heavy articles, and means of communication from one part of the State to another, may be rendered easy and cheap as the nature of the country will admit. By the spirit of enterprize, which so remarkable animates the citizens, countenanced by the Legislature, much has been done and is still doing in various parts of the Commonwealth.

The improvement of Arts and Manufactures is of interesting moment. The encouragement of such Manufactures as are *particular*, as will diminish the consumption of Foreign Articles and exhibit a real balance of Trade in our favor, is the common concern of the whole Union—Such encouragement as will spread the spirit of Industry individually through the body of the people, will tend to increase their happy feelings of Independence, and give them an exalted idea of *the truly noble* character of Free Citizens. Industry naturally leads to sobriety of sentiment, rectitude of manners, a due observance of wise and constitutional laws, and of course to public and private virtue.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is without effort to recur to first principles. The people of this Commonwealth, as well as those of the United States, have voluntarily formed such constitutions of government, as they have judged well adapted to secure their own political safety. These Constitutions are founded upon the same principles; and they avow the great and fundamental political truth that all power is derived from the people. As these and all new forms of Government which recognize principles never reduced to practice until the period of our illustrious Revolution must be in their nature *experiments*, the provision of a peaceable and constitutional remedy for such defects as experience may point out, is with great propriety established in our State and National Governments. The citizens of this Commonwealth, have lately discovered their acquiescence under their Constitution is in now hands. But it still remains recorded in our declaration of rights, that the people have an incontestible, unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it. And the Federal Constitution, according to the mode prescribed therein, has already undergone such amendments in several parts of it, as from experience has been judged necessary.

The Government of the United States is entrusted solely with such powers as regard our Safety as a nation; and all powers not given to Congress by the Constitution remain in the individual States and the people. In all governments the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary powers are confined within the limits of their respective Departments. If therefore it should be found that the Constitutional rights of our federal and local Governments should on either side be infringed, or that either of the Departments should exceed its proper limits, and encroach on the rights of the other, effectually alter the Constitution, and in time, I hope far distant, be productive of confusions as may shake the political ground upon which we now happily stand.

Under these impressions, I cannot forbear to mention to you a subject which has lately attracted public attention and employed the pens of learned Men of different sentiments concerning it. In dissenting a subject so exceedingly momentous as a national Treaty, no personal attachment or prejudice, no private or selfish feelings, nor any of deception should be suffered to intermingle; Truth should be the object and reason to guide.

By the Constitution of the *United States*, it is provided, that all Legislative powers therein granted, shall be vested in a Congress, to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives—The Several Branches have, and exercise a positive negative upon each other;—No Legislative act therefore, can pass without their joint concurrence. The Senate therefore, possesses with the Chief Executive, the PRESIDENT has the power with the advice and consent of the Senate provided two thirds of the Senate present, concur, to make treaties; and all treaties which are made or shall be made under the authority of the *United States*, shall be assumed the Supreme Laws of the Land.—The Senate therefore, possesses with the Executive, to far as to advise and consent; but the most popular branch of Congress, has a concern therein. I do carnestly recommend to you to turn your attention to those parts of the Constitution, at least, which relate to the Legislative and Executive powers, and judge for yourselves, whether they may not be confirmed to relate with each other, and lead to an absurd conclusion—that there actually exists in the Government of the *United States*, two difficult and distinct Legislatures.

I am far from being desirous that nonessential alterations of our Constitution, should be proposed: But it is of great consequence to the liberties of a nation, to review its civil Constitution and compare the practice of its Administrators, with the essential principles upon which it is founded. We, Fellow Citizens, are under the strongest obligations, from the solemnity of our mutual compacts, and from our sacred oaths, with a watchful eye at every point to defend and support our Constitutions; and to strengthen the essential principles upon which they are founded, when it shall become needful, falls in my opinion within the solemn obligations.

I hope, Fellow Citizens, that what I am now about to say will not be deemed improper.

I have been accustomed to speak my mind upon matters of great moment to our common country with freedom; and every citizen of the United States has the same right that I have. I must ever hereafter have an opportunity of publicly expressing my opinion on the treaty lately made by the Court of London: I am therefore confrained with all due respect to our Constitutional Authorities to declare, that the treaty appears me to be pregnant with evil. It controuls some of the powers specially vested in Congress for the security of the people; and I fear that it may refore to Great Britain such an influence over the government and people of this country as will not be consistent with the general welfare. The subject however it is expected will come before the Congress whose immediate province it is to discuss it, and to determine, so far as it may be in their power, as they shall think for the safety and welfare of the *people*.

I shall use my best endeavour to dispatch the business which you shall lay before me. And it is my cordial wish that all your decisions may tend to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and afford to you the most agreeable reflections.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Boston, January 19, 1796.

The Two Houses having separated, the Speaker read the Governor's speech; when, on motion, it was committed to Messrs. SPRAGUE, JACKSON, SEWALL, ELY, and EUSTIS, to report an address.

[In the Hon. Senate, the speech is committed to Messrs. BRIGGS, WELLS, *and* JONES.*]*

Hon. Messrs. BRIGGS, WELLS, *and* JONES,

IMPORTANT!

The Secretary having communicated to the Hon. Senate, certain Resolutions of the Legislature of *Virginia*, proposing amendments to the Federal Constitution, &c. *Ordered*, that the same was read, and on motion to commit the same being negatived, they were sent down to the House.

Being read in the House, it was moved, that the same be committed—which motion passed in the negative, for it 24—against it 56.

It was then moved, that they lie on the table, which passed in the affirmative, for it 42, against it 42.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following are the words of the amendment moved by the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Fox in the two houses:

"We beg leave humbly to entreat your majesty to review the events of the three last years, and to compare the situation and circumstances of the Belligerent powers, at a period when hostilities commenced, and at the present moment, to consider that a great majority of the numerous allies, on whose co-operation your majesty chiefly relied for the success, have abandoned the common cause, and fought for security in peace, while others have been unfortunately thrown into alliance with the enemy.

"That our fairest possessions in the West Indies have in many instances, been over-run, pillaged and destroyed and the security of all of them put in eminent hazard.

"That the expeditions to the coast of France have proved either disgraceful or abortive; tending, without any eminent prospect of public benefit, to tarnish the British name, by a shameful forbearance of those to whom your majesty's ministers had held out the hope of public protection.

"That, amidst all these adverse and disgraceful events, there has been an expenditure of blood and treasure, unparalleled in the history of former wars.

"Such being the result of the measures which have been pursued, we cannot honestly discharge our duty to your majesty, the country and ourselves, without fervently imploring your majesty to reflect upon the evident impracticability of attaining, in the present contest, what hitherto been proffered as the objects of it.

"We therefore humbly entreat your majesty no longer to act upon the opinion, that the governing powers of France are incapable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity; an opinion formerly proved to be unfounded by the formation of the States of America, and of those nations of Europe who have throughout maintained a safe and dignified neutrality; and recently by the conduct and present condition of Prussia and Spain, and the princes of the Empire. At that your majesty will be graciously pleased to take decided and timeliest measures for bringing about a negotiation for a peace with France, whatever may be the present or future form of internal government, and look for indemnity where alone indemnity is to be found, in the restoration of tranquility, prosperity & tranquility at home.

"While we thus earnestly implore your majesty to consider, in your royal wisdom, how fruitless the pursuit of the war, and how fruitless and imaginary the supposed obstacle to peace, we declare that if the existing powers in France were to reject a specific negociation proposed by your majesty upon suitable terms, and to preserve in hostilities for their own aggrandisement, or with a view to the establishment of the system of government in other countries, we would strenuously support a vigorous prosecution of the war, confident that the spirit of the nation when roused in a cause, will fulfil the able to accomplish what is just and necessary, however exhausted and weakened by the ill-concerted projects of those who have directed your Majesty's Councils."

November 10.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Yesterday was observed as Lord Mayor's Day, in a manner not less festival.

At noon the Lord Mayor went off from Guildhall to the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster Hall, where he was sworn into office, before the Barons, with the usual forms; after which, the old and new Lord Mayor retained together, by water, to Blackfriar's Bridge, where they landed, and were with their respective carriages to Guildhall, where there was an entertainment and ball in the evening as usual.

As the procession passed up Cheapside, the carriage of Mr. Pitt (N. B. It was no HIS OWN CARRIAGE) was accompanied by an immense concourse, with *hissing, groaning, hooting and execrations*, and though he was attended by a *guard of soldiers*, in our opinion not less than 400, it was with the utmost difficulty the populace could be prevented from breaking in upon the carriage, to great was the public resentment.

The poor Lord Mayor followed from after this little attention from the people, guarded by an extraordinary number of civil officers, *security* additional ones having been sworn in for the purpose yesterday.

The *late worthy* chief magistrate, Mr. Skinner, succeeded, *drawn* by his Fellow Citizens! His carriage could not advance from for a thousand yards, in consequence of the crowd, who seemed anxious to shew him this mark of affection and esteem. The applause of the multitude was unbounded and the CONTRAST between him and the unfortunate minister was such, as to exceed the powers of description. The full guarded by a chosen band of soldiers, (soldiers to the city!!) executed by every voice, and *crowned* even by his *persecutors and enemies*. The second, Mr. Skinner, attended by the exultation and applause of the multitude! The windows waving with handkerchiefs! Now seen a coalitable to guard him! but the unitedness of his fellow citizens, seeming to exclaim, "Thou art not a bonbon to the flattering POPULARITY, but thou hast stood firmest places! and thy good offices for thy Fellow citizens are worthy of the Lord Chancellor." The judges, and the other officers of the crown, passed with little notice.

The hum dum Aldermen existed no more attention than the horses that drew them. It was not so in the days of Barnard and Beckford—when those are the magistrates of the best, indeed of any rank and likelihood, freeze the time of Queen Anne.

The present man is the first that ever had the Sun was a hideous baker.

Nine o'clock, Temple Bar—An immense mob made waiting with the utmost eagerness to see the minister *there!*

Quarter past 9 o'clock,—The King's *state* coach passed through all the dependent streets! Ten *King's own* regiment, for the first time since the Sun rose! The King's own regiment, with four-pieces per day, in entertainment for man and horse; and not one of them in arrears to their accounts!

"Rather known

"By other follies than his own."

The minister and the poor Duke of Portland, (it did them great credit) *left their own carriages*, and were carried along by other people! !! This would have been admirable, if it had been humiliation and contrition. But how much more admirable is it, as a *voluntary* renunciation of *popularity* and their *due* reward!

November 12.

In the Sun of last night was given the following copy of a letter, dated Brest, Oct. 23.

"The French army is beaten near Mountabian; 190 pieces of cannon taken, 6000 killed, 4000 taken prisoners; their defeat is complete, and the country people are massacring the fugitives."

To an intelligent reader the date of this letter would alone have been sufficient to show that the writer had mistaken a flying rumour for authentic intelligence. The falsehood of it is mentioned as an aboid exaggeration, in a German paper of the 21st October.

BOSTON, January 18.

Particulars of the unfortunate ship INDUSTRY; she failed from *Bordeaux* (Eng.) 4th of Nov. last, on ballast for Boston, and was wrecked on Cape-Ann 11th inst. she was arrigaged by the following crew, viz.

MILES BARNES, Mother.
First and Second Mates.
Edward Gilbo & Thomas S. Perrot.
Seamen—*Lewis Gardner, Nathaniel Tucker, Jeremiah Sayer, James Harwell, Uriah Chaplin, and Charles Wickes. James Pitman*, Cabin Boy, *and Benjamin Lorrin*, Cook.

In the Storm of Monday evening last the hull ship, the property of Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Boston, was wrecked on the Sole Island, on the N. E. part of Cape-Ann, and every life lost.

The bodies of the Captain, mate & three of the hands have first been found, and were on Thursday last interred, with that sympathy and affection which is the true characteristic of the humane and honest men.—They were carried into the Meeting House of the first parish in Gloucester, where a suitable sermon was then was performed, after which the Rev. Eli Forbes, delivered a pertinent and affecting Address, and closed with a solemn and pathetic prayer to that Almighty Disposer of events, whose hat is immense life and right. Their remains were then conveyed to their glorious rest, in the following order:

The Hearse with a pall, surrounded by coaches, respectable mourners of corpses, and the remaining crew of the unfortunate crew, by their sympathizing brethren in the profession.

The vessels in the Harbour with their Flags half mast high, together with a shrouding appearance of a similar form to that which found to exercise the unfortunate victims brightened the dispiriting effecting scene.

DECREE OF THE 7TH PRIMATIX.

Extract from the National Gazette of France, of the 8th Primaire, 3d year of the French Republic, (1795 Nov. 1795.)

MERLIN of *Douay*, reminded the Convention that the French Nation had a sacred debt to discharge towards the people of *Americ*a. The flag has for a long time waved in the arches of the Senate of *France*, and the National flag ought also long ago to have been sent to *America*, in token of a reciprocal fraternity. He then proposed, and the Convention adopted the following decree, amidst the loudest applause.

The National Convention after hearing their Committee of Public Safety, Decrets.

ART. 1.—There shall be sent, without delay, to the United States of *America*, a flag of the National colours of the *French Republic*.

ART. 2.—This flag shall be presented in Congress in token of perpetual union and fraternity between *America* and *France*.

The present decree and the report shall be inserted in the Bulletin.

From late *(London)* TELEGRAPHS.

THE KING'S SPEECH, AND THE MAYORALITY COURT OF NORWICH.

The King's Speech exhibits the *flourishing state of our trade and manufactures*.

At Norwich the manufactures have met and in the Court of Mayoralty have formally resolved on a memorial to their Representatives, Mr. BURT and Mr. WYNDAM, substantially as follows:

1. That the *Country* is in a state of privation and woe—is suffering much—is apprehending more from the *dearth and dearness of provisions*.

2. That the *manufactures* rage with peculiar fervity over the *manufactures*.

3. Therefore calling on them as Englishmen and Christians, instantly, in the present session of parliament, to *reduce the price of provisions*; and further, to urge on ward to the *dignity, the prosperity, the glory* of the country, which can be obtained only by the *restoration of peace*.

The King's Speech and County of Chester.

The King's Speech tells of the harvest having failed!

The *County of Chester* at a most respectable meeting, on the *present distresses of the country*, declare,

That these distresses of the country are not owing to bad crops—but to defective administration, &c. and the declaration is signed by the first Gentlemen of the county, viz.

Stanley Bay, Lord Penhyrn, Sir. J. Mainwaring, Mr. Grey, Lord Stamford, Sir J. Leycester, Sir E. Boughton.

The Wilbrahams, Brooks, Lowtons, Halls, Grosvenors, &c.

In one of the country papers is the following melancholy account:

We hear from Cambridgeshire that corn is so scarce that the people actually die for want of bread! and that a poor widow and two children, after living some little on grains of bread were found dead one morning! The children had straw in their mouths!"

SALEM, January 19.

A poor woman on Saturday last dropped down dead in the borough near London Bridge. She was seemingly about thirty years of age and by her appearance, it is thought that—she died—from the want of the common necessaries of life!

A petition for peace from the citizens of Sheffield was presented to his Majesty at the Levee yesterday, by Earl Stanhope.—It is subscribed by seven thousand persons of that important manufacturing town—It is hoped that their example will be followed by the rest of the nation.

We learn that citizen BOLLMAN, *who rescued the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, has arrived at New-York.*

From a London paper of November the 6th, we understand that the much celebrated THOMAS PAINE is dead. He died at the house of the American minister, in Paris, of an abscess in his right side. His will is sworn in London in the possession of a gentleman, who is on his way to America.

The many important services that this distinguished character rendered to this country during our struggle for liberty and independence, will endear his memory to the land of posterity. It was there he imbibed the principles of Liberty, which ever awakened to a sense of their true interests, and stimulated to preserve in the cause of freedom and of mankind.

I DIED]—in this town on Friday last, Mr. *Nathaniel Wright*, aged 74 years.

Senator for Plymouth county, *vice* JOHN DAVIS Esq. resigned.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Cadiz, dated Oct. 13th, to his friend in Boston.

"Your heart would gladden at the sight of 3, 4 and 5 fall of English vessels with their colours *reversed*, prizes to the French, coming in fast, and 1st night we beheld a glorious fight indeed, a French 74 towing in an English 74 and followed by about 20 fail English merchantmen. The French have taken nearly the whole Mediterranean fleet, and their convoy, consisting of about 60 merchantmen, one 74 and 2 frigates, all which are now coming in here.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, (N. C.) dated Dec. 8.

"A false shipment appears lately to have been made in *Philadelphia*. A vessel arrived here a few days ago; the cargo configned to Mr. *Joseph Taggart*,—The invoice mentioned to a confiderable fum; but upon examination, the whole appeats a fraud. The hogsheads were filled with water, which should have contained something more valuable; the boxes, supposed to contain linen, were filled with thicks; and the bales, which were thought to contain cloth and blankets, proved to be Cordage. The pilot's coming on board, before the Captain expected, prevented any mischief. The names of the owners and shippers, are R. and J. Patters, of *Philadelphia*.—The above was informed in *New York*, as being on board the brig *Betsy*, Capt. *Diggate*, who appears to be much deranged."

SALEM, January 19.

On Thursday last, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, HENRY BLACKBURN was executed on the *Neck* in this town, agreeable to his sentence, for the Murder of George Williatson. He was attended to the place of execution by several Clergymen of this and the adjoining towns. On the gallows he warned the surrounding multitude to profit by his unhappy end, and to shun the ways he had followed.—He declared his innocence of wilful murder, and met his fate undauntedly. He was dressed in a white Frock and Trowsers, and a white Cap trimmed with black—presented to the Jailor by Mr. Thomas Briggs for the purpose.

MR. BUTLER,

WE the subscribers, being appointed a Committee, to make public the following: request you to publish the same in your Gazette, and you will thereby oblige a number of your readers, as well as your humble servants,

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT,
CALEB KINGSLEY, } Committee.

Montague, Dec. 31st. 1795.

WHEREAS there are a Gang of Knaves and Villains, who have been loitering about, and as has been supposed, combining to deceive and defraud the weak and credulous, by pretending to make good money; and that they would pay perfon double the value of what property they would advance to Stockholder of the Club; and have deceived and cheated many. A little number of said Club, unfortunately have resided in this town, and associated with a number of others, from other towns and states, and have frequently collected together here, and for some time past, have been strongly suspected of dealing horse-jockey and other fraudulent practices, to the great grief, disturbance and mortification of the honest Inhabitants of this and the adjacent towns.

To check such iniquitous proceedings, a considerable number of the respectable Inhabitants of the town of Montague, met together, on the 29th day of this instant, and associated by the name of *Friends to Justice*.

Chase Elisha Root, Esq. Clerk and Treasurer, Subscribed and advanced a liberal sum of money to be disposed of, at the discretion of the following Committee, viz.—Josiah Nash, jun. Lieut. Solomon Clapp, Lyman Taft, Jonathan Root and Dorance Grout.

They also chose a number of proper persons, to be ready at the shortest notice, to pursue, take up and secure, all Villains of the above description, as occasion shall require.

And as horse-stealing has become frequent, it would be very agreeable to the aforesaid Association, if Jockeys would more carefully inspect horses and their riders, than they have usually done.

Reuben Bangs,

HAS lately received from Boston, a new supply of European and West India

GOODS,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for ready pay or short credit.

ALL Persons who are indebted to him whose times of payment are become due, are requested to settle immediately, those that neglect will be fued indiscriminately, by the first of March next.

Williamsburgh, 23d Jan. 1796.

The Subscriber has for sale,

at his store in Hadley, W. I. and N. E. Rum, per Hdd. bl. or lefs quantity, as low for cash as they can be failing in New-York—Other Goods as usual, which he will fell on terms *and advantageous* for the purchaser.

He defires to return his moft fincere thanks to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and have been punctual in their payments; and affures them that while they continue their favours, he shall feel himself under the strongest obligations to deal with them upon principles of integrity, and on terms which will be for their advantage.

Those who are indebted, are informed that, though *fair promises* occasionally renewed, pafs current in this country, at a discount of 10 or 12 per cent; they were not received in payment for Goods in Boston or New York, unless accompanied by punctuality.—He defires them to consider, that by withholding his dues, they deprive him of his living; but by paying him, though fmall, he hopes to be able to furnish them with a handfome fupply of Goods, to their entire fatisfaction; otherwise, his abortment must be fmall, and debt to those only who have proved themselves heretofore punctual.—Fortune may be so hard next year as this—nay, harder—therefore pay when you can.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 1796.

Wanted, 300 tanned Sheep

SKINS, fuitable for Bookbinding, by

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 20, 1796.