six squadrons, under general Colloredo; and one, of seven battalions of grenadiers, under general Wernieck.

It must be observed that Marshal Clairfayt directed his real attack upon the most commanding and far the strongest pass of the camp, because the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable consequence of success on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour past five in the morning. The disposition was executed with the utmost accuracy; in a very short time the battle was decided in favor of the Austrians, who displayed examplary discipline and bravery. The general officers finding that they could not advance on horse back on account of trons de loups, dismounted and entered the entrenchments on foot, at the head of the troops. The enemy did not in the least expect to be attacked, and although they certainly had some time to prepare for their defence from the difficulties that the Austrian troops had to surmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that most be attributed their having shandoned, without more resistance one of the most formidable positions that ever was stormed.

One hundred and six pieces of cannon, two thousand prisoners (among these two generals and sixty other officers) two hundred ammunition waggons, are already brought to Mayence; while great quantities of flores, of various kinds, collected for the purpose of the siege, have likewise fallen into the hands of the Austrians.

The enemy killed and wounded are supposed to amount to about 3000.

The Austrians had on this occasion between 60 and 70 officers, and about 1500 non commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded: amongst the former were Lieutenant general Schmettring and major general Wolkenstein.

General Neuwinger joined the Rhine in the afternoon, with part of his troops that had been stationed in the neighborhood of Gertzu, and took possession of Oppenheim.

The Marshal is now encamped in front of Mayence, and his light troops are pursuing in all directions. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

From the WESTERN STAR.

To the COUNTRY LAWYER.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to be one of that Class of people, of whom, in your eleventh number, you express the following contemptuous opinion; "*I much doubt, whether a jury, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas, since 1784, has been collected, to any three of whom any parties litigating, would have been willing to refer a cause of five pounds value.*"

This you have declared to be your sentiment, not in a sudden gall of passion, which is your usual justification; but in a composition, which you have deliberately published and purposefully repeated the Printers throughout the Commonwealth to republish. It is said your name, as the writer, is so far from being a secret, that you are vain of the performance, and lose no opportunity of mentioning it as your own, and of making comments upon it. It is indeed heard it whispered that you, are, without knowing, or suspecting it, a more tool of certain other persons, who, to gratify personal views, or because they "love to see fun fun," play upon your vanity and tickle you up with an expectation of becoming a great man, by attempting to lay grounds for prejudice against that they pull you forward, as the forlorn hope of the party, while they themselves lie snug behind their entrenchments, and will finally leave you to regret your temerity when it is too late, and to reproach them with falling off and deserting you in the hour of trouble.

It behoves you to consider well this friendly hint, before you advance too far to retreat. Yet whether prompted by others, or self impelled to the unwise enterprise, in either case, you stand responsible for the offensive assertion. You have brought forward the charge, which is now before the public, and we, who feel ourselves slandered and insulted by it, have a right to call you to the bar of the fame impartial public, to answer for their injurious imputation.

You cannot believe that the Printers, who have published the accusation, will refuse a publication of the defence. Had they excluded the former, the latter would have been unnecessary. It is a dishonorary place, that because you have therefore been unnoticed, you will attempt to escape and malversation, and be permitted to outrage the public and private characters of men with impunity, as if you had a patent, for the exclusive right of abusing whom you please.

If the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, whom you have impudently called a pack of ignorant blunderheads, fit only to be displaced to make way for yourself and Co. though you have occasionally given them a sugar plum, to keep the poor things from crying and being too much grieved under your salutary disciplines; if they, I say, but it does not impose upon us, are pleased to pass over the abuse, as beneath their regard; it is an instance of their magnanimity, but it does not impose upon us, as a necessity of imitation. If Sheriffs overlook what you have said against them, you may be assured, it is from other sentiments than either fear, or respect. The Judges of the Supreme Court, whom you treat with as little ceremony, and the Governour, whom, on all occasions, you revile for appointing such a "*set of fellows*," and for daring to oppose your favorite innovations, judge it most conflistent with the dignity of office to treat your aspersions with silent contempt; even their example shall not screen you from justice. We, humble Jurors, desirable as we are in your esteem, have, nevertheless, some of the feelings of men, and will not fail to feel a mark upon you, and remember you as our avowed calumniator, and enemy.

You are sensible, Sir, that the Selectmen of the several Towns are required by law, once in three years, to make out a list of suitable persons for Jurors, such as are constitutionally qualified to vote in the choice of Representatives, having good moral character, and experience and qualification in the judgement of the Selectmen necessary for the interesting business of determining questions of right and wrong between man and man. None are to be included in the list, but persons are adjudged by the Selectmen to be well qualified to serve as Jurors." And, if any one, who is thus approved, and appointed, shall afterwards be guilty of any fraudulent immorality, his name is to be withdrawn out of the Box, as unworthy of so honorable a distinction. Out of this list the towns are to select one quarter for the Supreme Court; the remaining three quarters constitute the body of Jurors for the Common Pleas. This selection for the higher Court, being determined by a major vote of all present, is not commonly formed with a very discriminating hand, the greatest discrimination having been previously made by the selectmen, in their lesiure, between those who are, and those who are not, qualified for Jurors.

I will not vouch for the fidelity of selectmen in the discharge of this trust. I know it is a matter of future delicacy, and influence have probably existed where improper persons have been returned. But in what safe hands can the authority of appointing Jurors be lodged? Every institution is liable to abuse.

This necessarily results from the imperfections of human nature.

But shall we, therefore, lay aside all the institutions of civil society and revert back to a state of savage nature? Our mode of collecting Juries has been the subject of many encomiums, and has been thought free from most of the objections, which have been complained of in the other States.

If there were but one Jury Box, there would be as many unqualified persons returned in the whole; for they would be precisely the same; but they might be more equally divided between the Courts; and possibly that would be the wisest plan; though our Legislature have thought there ought to be one quarter selected to decide cases in the last resort. However that may be, I cannot believe the selectmen guilty of such scandalous misconduct as you seem to suppose. So far as I have had opportunity to observe, they have in general returned the substantial inhabitants of their towns.

These are the men, Sir, whom you affect to despise, comprehending three quarters of the citizens of the Commonwealth. It is true they are not generally men of science, or refined manners. They are dot versed in the subtleties and chicaneries of law; and happy is it for the Commonwealth that they are not. Were they more complaisant to country Lawyers, and more easily duped by their harangues, they would be less liable to your ill natured lashes.

The Juries of both Courts are mostly plain, industrious farmers, who have received a common New England education. And can you have the audacity to say that the great body of our farmers are so weak and ignorant, that a jury cannot be drawn from them, fit to be intrusted with the determination of a cause of five pounds value? And, are you capable of deciding matters of fact but Country Lawyers? If so, our political writers have vainly boasted of an enlightened and virtuous Yeomanry, as the glory of the American name.

In vain have they extolled the advantages of our common schools and various means of instruction. Were than others, who have written and spoken upon the subject, you, Mr. COUNTRY LAWYER, have discovered that plain, sober husbandmen, are so destitute of honesty and discernment, that they ought, at least three quarters of them, to be excluded from the honourable office of Jurors; and in the exercise of so vile, disinterested benevolence, without one sinister motive lurking in your heart, you have published the important discovery, from Dan to Beersheba, as a memorial of your superior wisdom. You has already been called an age of improvement; but you, Sir, have the honour of bringing to light this glorious truth, unknown to former generations, that no man is worthy to be a juror, and the breach of a Court of Justice, unless his mind has been *liberalized* by the practice of Law; and that none of *Plebeian* rank ought to be admitted upon a Jury.

A COUNTRY JUROR.

[To be concluded.]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, JAN. 21, 1796.

Ordered, That SAMUEL BRIDGE, NATHAN FIELD WELLS, and JOHN C. JONES, Esquires, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the GOVERNOR, with the following

ADDRESS

to His Excellency's speech, which was *unanimously* agreed to.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

May it please your Excellency.

WHILST we accord with you, in gratefully ascribing to the bountiful dispensations of Divine Providence, the great and manifold blessings abundantly experienced by the citizens of this Commonwealth, and all of the United States; and in imploring their continuance; our fervent address will not cease to be offered, that the same benign influence may still direct the public councils, which has rendered them so conspicuously instrumental in the extension of our national and individual prosperity and happiness.

A revision of the laws, to accommodate them to the security and happiness of the people; to promote civil commutative justice; to provide adequate compensation to those who administer well; to encourage literature, and cherish public institutions for diffusing and facilitating the means of acquiring it among the body of the people; we consider, with your Excellency, primary and indispensable duties of the Legislature. And we trust, that we shall exhibit our acquiescence in the just sentiments you express, relative to the importance of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, by availing ourselves of the best means of advancing them; and also of stimulating the genius, talents and enterprise of our fellow citizens, by directing our views to objects and pursuits, which, by promoting their interest, may enhance the reputation of our government.

That the wisdom of frequent recurrence to those principles which form a common basis to the constitutions of our State, and of the general government, influenced by an enlightened people, for the sole purpose of asserting and securing their rights, is duly appreciated by them, is not only evinced as "the citizens of this Commonwealth have lately discovered their acquiescence under their constitution as it now stands" after so long experience of its efficacy; but from a disposition manifested, to make a fair and full experiment of the operation of the constitution of the United States, with a liberal confidence in the administration of the government it has ordained.

Impressed with these sentiments, and adopting the opinion of your Excell ency, that "the government of the United States is entrusted solely with such powers as regard our safety as a nation," we consider it an interference with the powers entrusted to that government, for the Legislature of this Commonwealth to decide upon a subject lately made with *Great-Britain*," to which you refer—as the constitution of the United States expressly declares, that "THE PRESIDENT shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." And having first place upon the supreme Executive, and other constituted authorities of the Union, we hope the apprehensions of danger expressed by your Excellency, on this subject, will ever be realized.

We shall esteem it our peculiar happiness to concur with you in affording our best endeavours for the dispatch of the business of the present session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

The Bill for regulating elections was read a second time, amended, and recommitted for a third reading.

A great variety of private business passed various stages.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

Private Bills, petitions and memorials were read, committed, and passed upon. A time was assigned for coming to the choice of a Member of the Committee on *Federal Relations*, in room of Mr. JERMIAH, absent. [*A motion was made for a gentleman to preside the election forenoon of Mr. ORTIS, was put to. Among the nominations was for the Revd. Mr. Osgood, and Revd. Mr. Bradford.*]

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

The committee on *The Governor's* speech, reported an answer thereto. No debate taking place, the question of acceptance was put, and passed unanimously. Messrs. SEARGUS, [of] JARVIS, SEWELL, ELY, and EUSTIS, were chosen to present the same.—*Here it follows:*

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives receive with pleasure your congratulations on the general prosperity which prevails throughout the Commonwealth. And while we acknowledge the blessings of an indulgent Providence on the behalf of our fellow-citizens, we also observe in the political institutions of our country, in the freedom and security of our several forms of government, the encouragement and reward to industry and exertion.

The extension of our agriculture and commerce, resulting from the sober habits and enterprise of the citizens, require only from government a salutary regulation, and *that* protection to property which is so happily secured by the laws and constitution. Improvements in science and the useful arts are now commencing, in this young country; in ours, they are at least proportionable to our population and the cultivation of the earth. The inventive genius of our fellow-citizens has carried some particular manufactures to a most desirable degree of extent and perfection, and leads us to anticipate this happy result, when from our own resources the people of *America* will derive all the necessaries and conveniencies of life. A perfect independence on other nations for their produce and manufactures, cannot be expected so long as vast tracts of a fertile soil yield a higher reward to the hand of the cultivator than can be derived from the most profitable manufactures; we are fully sensible, however, that such manufactures as supply the necessary comforts of life, have a high claim to the protection and encouragement of government.

The people of this Commonwealth on the late subject of the revision of their constitution have expressed its highest eulogium, by a general acquiescence in its principles and forms.

More than six years have elapsed since the adoption of the federal constitution by the people of the United States; and the prosperity they have so eminently enjoyed under its influence, may be justly considered a strong evidence of its merits, as well as of the propriety and wisdom of its administration.

In every free republic it is of the highest importance that the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary powers should be preserved as separate and independent of each other, as the nature of government will admit. Should it be found that their powers, in the constitution of the United States, interfere with each other, it will be necessary for the wisdom and patriotism the honor and interests of the nation, our attention will necessarily be arrested by so serious an evil, and our endeavours directed to a speedy and effectual remedy.

The business of making treaties, being expressly delegated to the federal government, by the Constitution of the United States, we consider a respectful forbearance on the part of the people to the legal decisions of the Constituted Authorities, to be the surest means of enjoying and perpetuating the inestimable blessings of our free and representative government.

The other communications made by your Excellency, will receive our due attention, and we shall endeavor to give such dispatch to the business of the Sessions as may comply with your convenience and the best interests of our constituents.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

Private bills, petitions, &c. occupied the attention of the House principally this day. A bill for granting a lottery for the purpose of cleaning and repairing Jones's roads in the town of *Gloucester*, was read and passed.

A committee is appointed to consider the expediency of regulating Hackney coaches and other public carriages.

The Mechanic Incorporation Bill, yesterday had a second reading in the House of Representatives. It was opposed by Messrs. FISK, FLETCHER, and others, and advocated by Mr. MARTIN, DEXTER, and several other Members. Finally, the Bill passed to a third reading, and was committed, *ad interim*.

The Bill for regulating elections, was read a third time, and committed for further amendments. [*This is an important Bill; when matured we will give a sketch of it.*]

Mr. EDWARDS, of the committee on the pecuniary circumstances of the Commonwealth, with a liberal confidence in the administration of the government it has ordained.

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Mr. EDWARDS, of the committee on the pecuniary circumstances of the Commonwealth, reported a bill for incorporation, reported, that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill.

Accepted.

EASTINDIES.

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In these days, when infidelity is rapidly gaining ground, and religion the best gift of Heaven to man, has become unfashionable, and is considered as unworthy attention, we cannot help, allege a part of our paper to better advantage, than in transcribing the underwritten testimony in favour of the sacred writings, copied from blank leaf at the end of Sir William Jones's Bible, and there written by his own hand:

20 h October, 1782.

"I have regularly and attentively read the Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this unique, independently of its Divine Origin, contains more sublimity and beauty, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed.

(Signed) "WILLIAM JONES."

Sir William, we may remark, has likewise introduced the foregoing opinion of the Scriptures nearly in the same words, in one of his anniversary discourses, delivered before the Asiatic Society, and published in the last volume of the transactions of that body; but they seem to have been originally written in his Bible, from which the above copy was transcribed.

When a Jones, the pride of learning and of science, thus delivers his belief, for conjoining in support of the authenticity of the Scriptures, to that of a Newton, a Boyle, a Bacon, a Locke, an Addison, a Johnson, and many other pillars of learning, well may the Infidels be well as the unlettered infidel tremble in his security of faith.

TROY, *(New York)* Jan. 12.

How pleasing must it be to the scholar, the patriot, and the philanthropist, to see learning with our rising republic! To see the wealth of the earth, extracted by the toils of the husbandman, and collected from every quarter of the globe, by the enterprise of the merchant; transformed to injurious luxury and idle pride, preferve the fons of America in inglorious ease, but much of it is devoted to the education of youth. While we are enabled to contemplate this country, brilliantly illuminated by the rays of science, we should not pass unnoticed the rising infant of Troy. About seven years ago its site was covered with stacks and trees, and the very place in which a school is now established, was probably occupied as a sheepfold. The school now consists of upwards of one hundred and sixty scholars, directed by three masters, that do honor to the profession. Here is from the child of poverty, with the shoe on his feet, and his head bare, to the wealthy heir, who has received his first lessons in the polite circle of his own fashionable abode, to educate, adopts those of indigent neighbours. The Bachelor decorates a small part of his fortune to the refitting of society, which one wife might be great in corrupting it: He is happiest in his proper character; "the protector of the daughters of *America*." Money thus thrown like the water taken from the Cataract, and suffered to meander through the verdant field, its banks covered with flowers to decorate the lass, and glide with grafs, to gladden the heart of the farmer.

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 VAN ORDEN,
ELISHA ROOT,
CALEB KINGSLEY, } Committee.

Montague, Dec. 31d, 1795.

WHEREAS there are a Gang of Knaves in Villiers, who have been loitering about and as has been supposed, combining to steal and defraud the weak and credulous, by pretending to make good money; and that they will pay persons double the value of what property they would advance to the Stockholder of the Cash, and have deceived and cheated many. A full number of said Club, unfortunately have resided in this town, and associated with a number of others, from other towns and States, and have generally collected together here, and for some time past, have been strongly suspected of dealing in fets, 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 19th day of this instant, and associated by the name of *Friends to Justice*.

Chose 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. Judah Nash, jun. Elisha Solomon Clapp, Lyman Tait, Jonathan Rector, Deacon Israel Gunn.

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

And as the Sheriff of Hampshire has become forgetful, or has very agreeable to the aforesaid Associators, if Innkeepers would more carefully inform hosts and their riders, than they have done.

Take Notice.

THE FISHERMEN in the county of Hampshire, are hereby requested to attend at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's, Innholder in Northampton at eight Tuesday of March next, at one o'clock P. M.—then and there to act on matters of importance, concerning the Fishery on this River.

It is requested that one or more, of every Fishery Party, will give their attendance without fail.

February 4, 1796.

Deer Skins,

FOR sale by the subscriber, well dressed, of superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

DANIEL NEWHALL, jun.

Conway, Jan. 28, 1796.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL,

A CARD.

Mr. TREATY affects his EXCELLENCY of *Massachusetts* that his information thus day, before a member of gentlemen, that he is "*pregnant*," besides being indelicate, is wholly unfounded; and he expects from his justice as a gentleman, as well as his candor as a man, that he will contradict the assertion at a public place, in the course of *Tuesday* last, the 19th by death, the only child being the 12th) which ever gave her the least indelicate. Since then she has enjoyed perfect health, and avers that she has not felt the least pain common to "*pregnant*" ladies. As she is now "*we and indivisible*," and has to provide for her other *eleven* children, she cannot for a moment suffer so injurious a report respecting her, to pass uncontradicted—more especially as she convinces his Excellency of his mistake, by ocular demonstration.

Tuesday, 19th Jan.

[From the [London] Courier.]

November 9.

The pious theft; or, The widow and her orphans, a true story, founded on the late scarcity of bread.

WHILE our school books are full of the great ones instances of devoting life to principle in an heroic age, and among a people for whom scripture had no terrors, it is pleasing to find a late event to which the Almighty was witness, and upon the authenticity of which our Readers may rely.

A widow woman went one morning to a baker's, during the delivery of bread to the people, and, taking up a loaf, hurried away with it to her hovel. The baker observed it, and followed her immediately.

The house to which he traced her were the appearance of a neat poverty—furniture's was not there to degrade misfortune.

When he entered the room, he saw the loaf divided between three children who devoured it with the avidity ravenous hulks.

He traced the woman with the fact, which she not hesitate to acknowledge.

"I know, (she said) I shall suffer for the theft, but I am content to do so, but not to see my children perish."

It is not easy at all times to verify the exhibitions we hear, and the baker doubted the widow's story.

"I fear (said he) you are accoutomed to such actions, and live by theft—What have you in that cupboard?"

"Look (said she) and satisfy yourself."

He perceived a cloth, which he thought had meat in it, and exclaimed, "I suppose this was stolen also!"

"Look next it and judge," said the wretched mother!

The man approached, and beheld the remains of a dog!!!

"Wonderful! His eyes filled with tears! His hand spontaneously sought his pocket; he put a half a crown into her hand; and charged her to call frequently upon him!

The man went to the wealthy part of his customers, and told the story with the pitie eloquence of truth. He produced a liberal subscription for the poor family; and has been the happy instrument to preserve worth, beyond what Poets have immortalized in pall ages.

HARRISBURGH, (Penn.) Jan. 18.

We lament the necessity of laying before our readers, the unhappy circumstances, which has deprived us of a fellow citizen, who has supported the character of a genteel profession, for some time past in this town.

On Monday evening last Dr. Benjamin Hunt, about 8 o'clock in the evening, went home, and met his servant man, Jeffery, for a large bottle of wine, which, from which, after locking the door of the room, he ordered the domestic to fill a tumbler. The servant told him it was laudanum; to which he answered, "I know it is, only do you pour it out," upon which the servant poured a little, and hesitating to proceed, the Doctor took the tumbler and said he would fill it himself, "if you don't pour it out, I'll throw it at you." The boy then poured the tumbler nearly full. The Doctor set on the floor, and suddenly after picked it up and said, "This is the last cup full! God bless you, I hope you may do well in this world"—put the cup to his mouth, and tilted the liquid, when the boy attempted to escape, but was detained, until he promised that he would then follow the shutters, in proceeding which he leaped from the window, and forced the alarm. But before medical aid could be afforded, the fatal poison had taken fresh effect, as rendered him senseless, and expired in a few minutes after! Before the draught had made him senseless, he accosted the chambermaid, where his wife and others of the family remained, ignorant of the horrid drop he had taken, and asked for his infant child, which he took in his arms, embraced it affectionately, laid it down, and left the room. Thus fell a young man, to the prime of life, a victim to his own impudence, the verdict of the jury "willful murder." His remains were on the day following committed to the earth, near the grave yard, attended by a large number of the citizens of this town.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 28.

Capt. Morgan, arrived in 16 days from Portorico, relates that letters were received there from Martinico, informing of the arrival of a packet at Martinico from England, which brought the intelligence of a general peace in Europe.

Report of this news will be sufficient to induce every to stamp it with falsehood: it certainly is not in its favor. We would however observe, that it is now 77 days since our last direct intelligence from Europe; that Capt. Morgan's passage was unusually short; and that a sufficient time has elapsed for the news to have reached us in this circuitous manner, even with common passages.

SALEM, January 26.

In the address of the Governor of *Massachusetts*, to our Legislature, his Excellency has expressed with the wishes so often expressed at large, and lately in the Virginian Legislature, to change the federal constitution in regard to the power of making treaties, and he has explicitly repudiated the late treaty with *England*. The frame of our Legislature has not been expressed in this address, the Senate has calmly resolved to adopt any measures, and justify themselves by the late public testimony of the state, that a general satisfaction prevailed, in the uninterrupted continuance of the constitution without a revision, and the entire freedom from any complaint against the federal government. Then the public mind was free from prejudice, and happy in the public tranquility.—The House have also replied, and expressed the same moderation. From the Treasurer's statements, there remained due to the Treasury of this state, 177,000 dollars, and by a subsequent statement the state is laid to hold in the Union Bank, 400,000 dollars. The Virginian resolutions to amend the federal constitution were dismissed from the Senate, and were ordered to lay upon the table of the House by a majority of 40 to 41.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 3.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Several pieces of light brash ordinance are fitting up in the great armoury at the ordinance office in the tower with necessary apparatus, which do not appear to be intended for foreign service.

When the people want *Bread*, it is no doubt fagacious in the Minister to *stop their mouths*.

We have often heard of the Shoe-line, the Boot-line, and the Buckle-line applied by the professors of those liberal and fashionable arts to their own particular business; but a gentleman in a paper of a date of two ago, has hit upon a new line, and notwithstanding the clearness of professions, advertises that he shall immediately open a house in the *Eating line*. This is a line which must *come home to the business and bosom* of every Man, Woman, and Child in his Majesty's dominions.

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated 5th November, 1795.

"The treaty is ratified, and I hope will be carried into complete effect and execution; the honour and stability of the government of the United States depend on it; it will give satisfaction to the good people of both countries, and do a way things that have by imprudent conduct, been made very unpleasant. I am thoroughly convinced our government wishes for nothing more ardently, than to be upon the best terms with yours, and will do every thing that is right and proper for them to do, to maintain the accoutomed relations of amity and friendship. Be assured I am saying what is strictly true; and as far as my humble voice (which is sometimes heard) goes, you may be certain that it is a principle I cherish, because I know it is a just one. I am sorry to note that the B. M. has not rendered himself more acceptable during his residence among you; it is a great misfortune when one of the public station do not accommodate themselves with ease and pleasantness in their intercourse and negociations on public business; where that good spirit is in exercise, it makes things go on smoothly, conciliates and keeps little difficulties from interrupting the harmony that should be the cement of nations. People in this country are very attentive to what is doing in America, with respect to order and government; and there are some that are a little apprehensive there may be a want of energy to give the constitution and laws their full operation; this kind of doubt is much mistaken, and injures the credit of your funds. It appears to me and many others, that much depends on the President's life and continuing at the head of affairs. The language of Mr.——, was such at Charleston refpecting the treaty, as has shocked here every man that has read it, and yet that bad person has been called upon to take his first lessons in the high and prime court of justice; I suppose when the President named him for that high and honourable station, he could not possibly have been informed of his gross conduct and behaviour upon a subject sanctioned by the law of his country, and to which law every citizen ought to be obedient. Many Americans know their own interest, they will steadily and faithfully adhere to and support a constitution, framed and fitted for their future welfare and happiness. With respect to the transition of affairs in Europe, they are in a most disturbed state; many people are of opinion the war will not continue much longer. I hope they are well founded in their judgment, as peace is much wanted in this and every country in Europe. With respect to the treaty between our countries, I have already said what I know to be true, that it is the wish of this government to take every fair, reasonable and honourable and harmony which is to effect mutual advantage and happiness. Our Parliament has met; if I may venture a conjecture, it is that peace is not very distant; my reason for this conclusion is, that France finds it is necessary to save their country from being totally destroyed, that she will agree to such terms as may with dignity and propriety be accepted."

FROM PHILAD.—JAN. 15.

"Every thing remains tranquil, and business in Congress, as yet progresses harmoniously. A question not wholly dissimilar to that formerly introduced by Mr. MADISON, has been introduced in the House; but what it will produce, you can conjecture as well as we can. From a slight acquaintance with some of the new Members, I do not entertain the fears which some do. Argument and investigation do much to eradicate fallacious and misconceptions, arising from the want of full information. Thus, I have observed, that although at the beginning of a session, appearances have been unfriendly, yet at the close the reality has been directly the reverse. It was to the last fashion; I think it will be so this.—

"Mr. MADISON's address to his constituents in *South Carolina*, in which is a very concise, candid and manly manner, he gives his reasons for approving of the treaty with *Great-Britain*. Mr. H. was chosen by that party in *South Carolina* which have ever been inimical to the federal administration; and he, it is hoped, can no longer be considered as a party agitator.—His opinion, therefore, will have the weight which an opinion ought to have, arising from a conviction opposed by prejudice. I think the following paragraph worthy the Legislator of a free country. After a refutation of the objections to the treaty, and the benefits which must result from it, he concludes, yet thus:

"Such, fellow citizens, are the reasons which have induced me to believe that the treaty in question is "*proper and expedient*." It is uncertain whether any question will arise upon it this session; I do not know or believe that there is any intention in any part of the House, to oppose it. The ratification has not yet arrived in this country, though we have heard, through the English newspapers, of its having taken place. Whenever it comes before us, I shall give my voice for its going fully into effect; convinced that it is consistent with the honor and conducive to the interest and happiness of my country; of that country among whose citizens, and whose sons it is my boast, and my pride to be numbered, and to which it is my highest ambition to be useful. But I cannot be retained in its service without renouncing my independence, without giving up my tranquillity, without sacrificing the energies of gratitude, to the guidance of others, without exercising that truth which the people have reposed in me, in a manner which, after the fullest consideration, my own mind condemns, let me return to a private station. I know that the opinions of many of you, on this subject, differ from mine. I have attended to them, and weighed them with anxiety and concern: I have explained my motives and principles; and it is for you to judge whether they merit a continuation of your confidence. If you desire a faithful Representative, who will employ all his time and talents, whatever they may be, in finding out the best means of promoting your interest and happiness; who will dispatch all for himself, and not by the direction of others; who will go with you at all hazards, when he thinks you in the right, and have courage enough to differ from you and oppose you when he thinks you in the wrong, I am bold to declare that I deserve your confidence. But if you think, for one of a contrary character, one who before he gives a vote in Congress, will consider, not how far it may conduce to the public good, but what effect it may have on his own popularity; whose object it shall be not to serve his country, but to keep himself in place; who instead of assisting, with whatever abilities he may have, in carrying on the government so as to promote and secure the public happiness, shall content himself with making declamations against all its acts, I am not the man: fix your choice on another. I shall be grieved at losing your confidence, but I shall not repine or complain; for I shall carry with me the consciousness of having deserved it retain it. I shall retain among you, pursue those occupations to which my life has been devoted, and prepare myself to serve my country with effect, whenever and in whatever manner, it may think proper to call for my services.

"RINGSBURY's business is full into silence and oblivion—and has left the stain still visible on his inkhog palm. His officious hels has furnished a proof that we have instead of ministers, had only incendiaries and privileged spies, amongst us.—Men who could acquire celebrity or trust, in no other than revolutionary times; and who, now a settled government and tranquil state, ought to mean, feel contempt by such as would be worthy the French nation to send; and the American to receive. I know of but two or three which ought to remain, for the honor and interest of both nations."

Oliver Cromwell, returning home from Ireland, was received with great shouts of joy. To one of his flatterers who visited him to him, he replied, "A great many more would assemble to see me hang ed." Query, whether the demagogues who headed the late Town meetings to vote against the Treaty, could not make the same reply?

Published by the Author of the Irish peasantry! Two millions of people damned to work like hasses for 6 pence a day to support a fat idle clergy, and an abscent nobility, with their petty tyrants, the farmers and firmers; and who cannot afford to sign a petition for redress, or mingle their sighs, without the hazard of being dragoned to death, under pretence of a Rushian military force better than Ireland under the dominion of an English ministry.

What a glorious period will that be when all King craft, priest craft, feudal rights, monarchies, aristocracies and all other tyrannies shall be swept from the face of the earth.

The next receiver of the Pub. Office for the last year consists of upwards of 40,000 dollars.

It is said the Philadelphia Democratick Society has dissolved itself. If this be true, and that was as has been intimated, the head of all the other Democratick Societies, in America, it may be expected they will die with it.

Isaac Gere,

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

Northampton, January 18 1796.

Ashbel Eager,

Has for Sale,

FIVE HUNDRED pounds of *Jones's and Caldwell's* SNUFF—which he will sell for Cash, at 24 cents per pound, or 25 per cent. cheaper than the Boston price.

W-86-14. Jan. 11. 1796.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

at the house of Mr. *Ashbel Pomeroy*, on Monday the 29th day of February inst. one hundred and fifty acres of Land, lying in Northampton, viz.—ten acres at the homestead, owned by Capt. JOHN BAKER,—also a tract of Land called Baker's Marsh, and a lot in the meadows—The conditions will be made known at the time of sale by ABNER BAKER.

Northampton, Feb. 3 1796

Found in the barn of ISRAEL

SMITH, in Northfield, on the 19th inst. 2 HORSES, supposed to be stolen.—The owner or owners are defired to prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away.

OLIVER WATRISS,
SHAMAH POMEROY.

N. B. Said Horses are supposed to have been stolen by *George White*, one who before he gives a vote in Congress, will consider, not how far it may conduce to the public good, but what effect it may have on his own popularity; whose object it shall be not to serve his country, but to keep himself in place; who instead of assisting, with whatever abilities he may have, in carrying on the government so as to promote and secure the public happiness, shall content himself with making declamations against all its acts, I am not the man: fix your choice on another. I shall be grieved at losing your confidence, but I shall not repine or complain; for I shall carry with me the consciousness of having deserved it retain it. I shall retain among you, pursue those occupations to which my life has been devoted, and prepare myself to serve my country with effect, whenever and in whatever manner, it may think proper to call for my services.

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