ant at arms was directed to compel the attendance of absent members. Immediately after a quorum appeared.

Some private petitions were read.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
HOUSE, *Jan.* 18.

A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of referring the report of the Committee of the Sale of Eastern Lands to the Attorney General; and of directing him to institute *Inquests of Office*, against all the Grantees named in said report, who have not fulfilled the conditions of their grants which respect the settlement of their land.

February 9.

Private business.

February 10.

Agreeable to assignment the House came to the choice, by ballot, of two persons as Commissioners to treat with the Penobscot tribe of Indians—and the votes being taken, it appeared that the Hon. William Sheplard, and Daniel Davis, Esq'rs. were chosen, to be joined by such as the Hon. Senate may appoint.

February 11, and 12.

The reform of the Judiciary was the principal topic of discussion in the House. The Committee for reviling the Laws having reported a complete system of Judicial proceedings, the same was taken into consideration. A variety of private business was reported on, and finished.

February 13.

The Hon. Thomas Dawes, is chosen President of the Senate, *pro tem.* during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Phillips, who has been called home to attend the funeral of a son.

February 15, 16, and 17.

No public bills of importance were before the House. But a great number of local Acts and Resolves were passed. Among others, a Bill to incorporate Henry Prentiss, and others, by the name of the *Calico Printing Manufacture*, fixed to a third reading.

On Tuesday, Col. Fisher, of Wells borough, laid the following motion on the table, which was made the order of the day for Tuesday:

That a Committee be appointed, to take into consideration the expediency of providing that the members of the General Court be paid by the Government for their attendance, in the same way that the Constitution provides for the payment of the expenses of travelling to the General Court, and returning home.

February 18.

The order of the day, on Col. Fisher's motion, laid on the table on Tuesday, was called for, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Tudor in the chair, to consider the same.

After much debate, the question to adopt the motion, was put and negatived: The Committee, then rose, the House was resumed; the Chairman reported the decision, and the question, to accept the report, that it was not expedient to adopt the motion, was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays; yeas 90, nays 42.

February 19.

A great number of bills passed through various readings; and occupied the unremitted attention of the House.

Mr. Smith *(Norton)* moved for a committee to consider the expediency of revising the laws regulating the manufacture of nails; Messrs. Bailey, Ny; Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Widder were chosen.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE ELECTOR. No. 1.

THE time for the choice of a GOVERNOR for the ensuing year is now drawing nigh, and the people begin to enquire who shall we choose? It is supposed, if what we hear from the Eastern parts of the Commonwealth be true, that Mr. *Adams* our present Governor will not be elected. I believe that Mr. Adams is as good a good man in the late Revolution, that he was a great instrument in destroying the haughty power of Great Britain, when fine endeavored to enslave us, and that he did essential service to his country in those troublesome times. So far I think he merits the gratitude and respect of his country, and I should be willing to be my proportion of a handsome pension to him for like services. But I am sorry that he has adopted such principles, as render it necessary that he should no longer fill the chair of Government and which has detached from him so many of the worthy citizens of this Commonwealth. Notwithstanding he has manifested his principles very fully in opposition to the Federal Constitution, the President, and the whole band of patriots who have these other years past protected the United States from the dangers which have threatened them, yet I am ready to think that he means well at heart, but that his great age, being nearly eighty years old, and his bodily infirmities, being exceeded with the Shaking Palsy for several years, has weakened his mind to such a degree as has made him a dupe to the ambitious designs of a *Party* who will to ruin the country, and exalt themselves upon its ruins. Jarvis, Austin and Viesal, with several others as unprincipled as themselves, who have been at the head of every faction ever since the first establishment of the Federal Constitution, and who rebuke none of the rivals of their country, envious to pray upon the vitals of their country, justify role his conduct. They are his confidents, his evil counsellors, and are confulted in every measure of Government. Under the garb of patriotism, these hypocrites have stolen upon the affections of the good old man, who, from the infirmity of his age, is unable to see his danger, to be captivated with every one who calls himself a real republican, who pretends that he is a friend to liberty, and to the rights of man. He has been frequently warned of his danger, but his blended credulity, cannot think that these men, who pretend to so much love for their country, can be hypocrites. It is true, that in the conclusion of his two years administration, nothing very pressing in the affairs of the Commonwealth has been taken place; but we must remember, that the firmation of our affairs within these two years has been such, that it was almost impossible for him or any other better, even if their dispositions were to commit a crime, to effect any thing to the community. We have been at peace with all the world, our agriculture, commerce and manufactures have flourished to a degree beyond what the most sanguine imagination could have expected. This prosperity must be undoubtedly owing to the wise measures of our national Government, as every State in the Union has experienced the same good fortune. We have been prevented from entering into the wars of Europe which have for their especial years past engaged three fourths part of the globe in a manner beyond any former period; and have profited by our neutrality. But can we always expect such prosperity? Will there never an opportunity offer for the ambitious and designing, when they have the management of our public affairs, as these privy councillors of the Governor have, to attempt their wicked purposes? Certainly to all human probability there will.

Let us examine the views, principles, and projects of those who retain Mr. Adams under their controul; for I think that it is necessary that the people should know the character of their rulers. It is well known, that from the full establishment of the Federal Constitution there has been a party in the United States who have done every thing in their power to overthrow that most excellent system of Government; because they preferred the uncertain state of anarchy and a fashionless revolutionary system to the more firm and stable condition of a well regulated republican form of government, properly supported by checks and balances. In the former system, which is the native soil for villains, hypocrites and demagogues, they might, by chance, in the confusion of the times, obtain some public office, or plunder their neighbors property, to satisfy the cravings of an insatiable ambition or the gripings of avarice, while the settled system of Federal Government, independent merit is the only recommendation for public favor, the villain, the hypocrite and the demagogue would have no hopes of preferment. This party influenced by their motives, were determined to leave no stone unturned to overthrow the Federal Constitution, a Government to suit their purposes, and establish upon the confusion and ruins of it, their favorite system of democracy. A combination was formed, at which the leading members of the party, among whom were Mr. Adams' particular friends and privy counsellors, over the whole continent, to act in unison in their attempts. Several newspapers were devoted to their intent, being edited by some of the party. They began the campaign as soon as the Federal Government began its operations, by attacking every important measure which it adopted, and every consequential person which administered it, except the President, who for universally known integrity, shielded him for a time, from the malignity of the enemies of order and good government. This attack continued without intermission upon the constituted author ity, until the President issued his Proclamation, declaring the United States to be neutral in the present European contest. He had forefeen that the only effectual method of rendering affiliance to France was to preserve our neutrality and supply her with the produce of our country, and that by assuming her to war upon the one with greater vigor than which we should not been able to have done if we had entered into the war ourselves.—Our distance likewise from the seat of war could not have afforded her any powerful assistance.—Besides our own situation demanded a neutrality. Such our country were almost totally unarmed, undisciplined and unfit by at the mercy of the enemy in case of an attack. Our navigation would have been totally destroyed, as we had not a single armed vessel to protect it, our national debt would have encreased, and the country would have never by been raised.—This was the situation into which the Party wished to involve us, that the revolution of the enemies which supports the Federal Government, and decreases the National Debt, and which is almost entirely derived from navigation might be dried up and fall; which would reduce Congress to the necessity of laying a Land Tax for the support of government and to easy on the war, which was to keep up popularity, and would have excited an odium against government, and perhaps produced insurrections, which might afford an opportunity of overthrowing the Constitution. The President, who is ever watchful for the interests of the country, perceiving what effect a war would have, enjoined upon the citizens of the United States to observe a strict neutrality towards the belligerent powers. The Proclamation, for some time, damped the hopes of the Party; but an event in a short time after, occurred, which revived very much the hopes of the Faction and even exalted them higher than ever they had been before. For, first, the Disciple of Robespierre arrived in this country. He was sent by the Committee of Public Safety of the French Convention as an Ambassador to Congress. France was then under the dominion of the Jacobins, a society which originally was composed of real patriots, whole views were only to pull down the overgrown power of the French Monarch, and to erect upon its ruins the rights of the people. It took its name from the convent of Jacobin Friars in Paris, the place where the society usually met. This society in progress of time was extended over all France and divided into innumerable smaller societies. Almost every district had one or more. These was a confederation of the whole together between them. But the society of Paris was considered as the mother of the whole. It was very numerous and composed of people of all degrees and stations. Every measure proposed by that society was sure to be acquiesced in by the others.—The unanimity and resolution which prevailed throughout the whole affociation, from the highest to the lowest, rendered it generally first breach. Paris, where opinions were generally first broached, as a favorite aristocracy over the policies of France. When an opinion was adopted by that society, it was dispatched to the others, and soon became the opinion of the nation. And as the intention of the founders was gradually to undermine the throne of the King, it took the confederation of this republic for the model. Some alterations were made, but not more than were necessary for that purpose. Soon the national mind was prepared for the change, and the monarchy was overthrown. Here the views of the founders were accomplished. Had the club stopped here and diffolved itself, it would have been for the interest of France and the benefit of mankind. But this was the wish of the virtuous founders, but they were overruled by some ambitious demagogues who had acquired in those societies a great influence in the club (the natural consequence of such affociations) and had formed the plan of climbing into power and aggrandizing themselves by its means. The Jacobins were divided into a number of societies, which covered the whole nation from the Capital to the most remote village in the Kingdom, and in proportion as their reputation encreased so did their power. When the Assembly was diffolved and a Convention was called, the leaders of the Jacobins procured themselves to be elected into that body. Their extensive power and influence with the people secured them a majority in the Convention when it met. Having overthrown the King, and having now nothing to apprehend from him, they directed their attention towards the transactions of the Republic and soon became the instrument of intrigue in the hands of those of their chiefs who were members of the Convention, and their power and influence was superior to that of the propositions of those members. Almost every measure was diffenfed in the club and received its function before it was adopted by the Convention. They assumed the inquisitorial power and denounced as traitors to their country every one who opposed their plans. The Convention was soon divided into two parties, the Jacobins and Girondists, which were called, because they opposed the violent measures of the opposite party, the Jacobins.—Robespierre who was the most popular member of the whole society, became the head of the latter. He had been appointed by the Convention, to be one of their Committee of Public Safety, which was entrusted with the executive government of France. His extensive capacity, his profound hypocrify, and great popularity with the Jacobins, having them always at his beck to second every motion, rendered him superior to any of his friends, and they all, one after another, fell beneath his power. And the Jacobins remained sole masters of the French nation, and the calamities which defolated and laid waste the most beautiful and fertile country in Europe, during the reign of the Jacobins, led by this hypocritical demagogue, I shall not pretend here to describe; the annals of the world cannot produce a more striking instance of the effects of anarchy and the rage of ambition. They are a present, remembered by every American who has read the description of them. But think heaven the power of the Jacobins in France has since been suppressed, a Constitution of civil government has been adopted, which is the administration of every philosophic mind, and which fattens the pride of Americans as it is nearly assimilated to their glorious Constitution. But in the French Constitution there is this important article which shews the abhorrance that France now has to popular societies. "The citizens have the liberty to "assemble peaceably and without arms; they are "then under the superintendance of the police; "and cannot form corporations, nor affiliations "contrary to public order. Any assembly of citizens shall not have power to qualify itself as a popular society. No particular society occupied on political questions, can correspond "with any other, nor affociate itself to it, nor "hold public sittings, composed of members and "of persons unqualified from one another, nor "impose conditions of admission and of eligibility, nor allume the rights of exclusion, nor confer "to be worn by its members any exterior mark "of their affociation." It is true, that societies like the Jacobins are excellent instruments in revolutions hands to overthrow a long established defpotism, but they ought not to be tolerated in free States, being the natural enemy of all kinds of government whether arbitrary or free, monarchical or Republican. And if there was a clause in the Constitution of the United States similar to that in the French Constitution, it might prove, perhaps, the preservation one most excellent system, for centuries longer than otherwise it would.

County of Hampshire.

BY AUTHORITY.

By his Excellency JOHN JAY, Esq. Governor of the State of New York &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable the legislature of this state, now in session, have by a concurrent resolution of both houses, been pleased to resolve in the words following viz.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the legislature, that the land within this state, lately sold by the state of Connecticut, has been long since held under grants from this state, and the late colony of New York, and great part thereof is actually settled under such grants aforesaid. That the late colony of New York and this state have exercised uninterrupted jurisdiction over the said tract of country, from the first settlement thereof, without any interruption, and without any claim by or on the part of the state of Connecticut, until the late sale made by that state, since the last session of the legislature of this state. That this state will at all times submit to the decision of the supreme judicial court of judicature, respecting any controversy with any state, or any person claiming under any state in the union: and is determined, until such decision be had, to maintain the ancient jurisdiction thereof, and to protect all the citizens and inhabitants of this state in their rights and possession, against all claims whatsoever, by any state. And therefore his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested, to direct the Attorney General to institute proper suits and profecutions against every person, who shall make any intrusion or enter upon, or take possession of, any land in either of the counties of Onejo, Tioga or Ontario, by virtue of any pretence of title from the state of Connecticut, or who shall sell or buy any such pretended title; and to defend at the expence of this state, all suits to be brought by, or under the state of Connecticut, against any person for the recovery of, or occasioning any land in either of the said counties held under this state, or any controversy between this state and the commonwealth of Massachusetts. And his Excellency the governor is also hereby requested, to issue a proclamation, commanding all magistrates and other citizens of this state, to oppose and prevent, by all legal means in their power, any such intrusion, entry, sale or purchase; and to give due information of such practices as may come to their knowledge."

Now therefore, I do expressly charge and command all the Magistrates and other citizens of this state, to oppose and prevent by all legal means in their power, any such intrusion, entry, sale or purchase as are mentioned in the above resolution, and to give due notice of such practices as may come to their knowledge; to the end that proper measures may thereupon be immediately taken to maintain the authority of the laws, and to bring the offenders to exemplary punishment.

Given under my hand and private seal of the state, at the Government house in the city of New-York, the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and in the twenty-first year of the Independence of this United States.

JOHN JAY.

By His Excellency's command,
JOHN H. REMSEN, *Private Sec'ry.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Six.

An Act, relating to the place of trial, standing mute, and challenges, in certain capital cases.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same.* That whenever any person hereafter shall be feloniously stricken, poisoned, or injured in one County in this Commonwealth, and die of the same stroke, poisoning, or injury in another County thereof, that then an indictment shall be found by the Grand Inquest of the County where the death that happens, before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, there held, shall be as good and effectual in law, as if the stroke had been given, or poisoning or injury done in the same County where the party shall die, or where the said indictment shall be found.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That when any person hereafter, shall be feloniously stricken, poisoned, or injured on the high seas and without the limits of this Commonwealth, and die of the same stroke, poisoning, or injury in any County thereof, that then an indictment thereof found by the Grand Inquest of the County where the death shall happen, before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court there held, shall be as good and effectual in law as if the stroke had been given, or poisoning or injury done to the same County where the party shall die.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall be indicted of any offence, except treason, against this Commonwealth, for which the punishment is or shall be declared to be death, and shall stand mute or refuse to plead; the Court shall proceed to the trial of the person so standing mute in the same manner as if he or she had pleaded not guilty, and render judgement accordingly. And no person who shall be indicted of any such offence shall be allowed to challenge peremptorily above the number of *twenty* persons of the Jury.

In the House of Representatives February 13, 1796.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Sek'r.*

In Senate Feb. 13, 1796.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

THO. DAWES *Prest pro tem.*

By the Governor ap-
proved, Feb. 15. SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. *Sec'ry.*

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Committee of the whole, having had under consideration the Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Virginia proposing amendments to the Federal Constitution, reported a resolution touching the same, as follows, to wit:

WHEREAS the establishment and operation of the present Federal Constitution, by promoting the extension of commerce, manufactures and navigation, by enabling the United States, and the several States, to provide for the payment of their respective public debts, by contributing to establish public and private credit, by increasing the security of liberty, by the extinction of foreign animosities, and, by preserving the blessings of peace, have diffused a general prosperity throughout the United States.

And whereas, amidst the eminent advantages derived from the present system, and before so substantial inconveniences are felt therefrom, it makes important alterations in the Constitution, would be to relinquish principles established by experience, in order to follow opinions fraught only in theory, and to expose the welfare of the people to hazard:

And whereas, frequent alterations in the Constitution, would have a tendency to excite a spirit of perpetual fermentation, to bring on the reproach of national levity, and to diminish as well the confidence of the people, as of foreign nations, in the existing government; and therefore, ought not to be resorted to without cogent motives for doing.

And whereas, if it were proper, at this time, for this house to join to an application to Congress for calling a Convention to alter the Constitution of the United States, the amendments, to be proposed, should be such as would promote private justice, by rendering real property liable for payment of just debts; and would establish the National Legislature on the true principles of representation, by enabling *freemen*, as well as *freeholders*, to vote; and, by apportioning the Representatives among the several States, according to the *number of those freemen*: But this is not the period for experiment:

And whereas, the amendments suggested by the Legislature of Virginia, have not been proposed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, which authorizes the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, by application to Congress, to cause a Convention to be called for proposing amendments; but does not impower the Legislatures to use influence to obtain amendments in any other manner:

Therefore—

Resolved, That the Senate do not concur in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Legislature of Virginia, and their resolution passed on the fifteenth of December last, and transmitted by the Governor of Virginia for the consideration and concurrence of the General assembly of this Commonwealth.

LOUISVILLE (GEORGIA)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Jan. 15, 1796.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of nine members be appointed to examine and report to this house respecting the constitutionality and validity of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state for the payment of the late state troops and for other purposes therein mentioned; declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof; for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state; and for other purposes" and that they have power to call for persons, papers, and documents, as may be likely to give information relative thereto; and this house will provide for the expences which may be incurred by their Committee in discharge of this duty.

Resolved, That the petitions, remonstrances, and professations, addressed to the late Convention, and to the present legislature, on that subject, be referred, that the house do ballot for the appointment of the committee, the ballots were taken, and being examined it appeared that the greatest number of votes was in favour of Mr. James Jackson, Mr. Few, Mr. James Jones, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Frazier, Mr. John Moore, and Mr. Franklin.

Friday, the 22d of Jan. 1796.

Mr. James Jackson, from the committee to whom were referred the consideration of the constitutionality and validity of a certain act of the Legislature passed at Augusta the 9th day of January, 1795, and divers petitions referred to the late Convention, and to the present Legislature, touching the act for appropriating a part of the western territory of this state, made a report, which being read was agreed to by the house, and is as follows, to wit:

The committee to whom the consideration of the constitutionality and validity of a certain act of the last session of the Legislature, passed at Augusta, on the 9th day of Jan. 1795, entitled "An act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state for the payment of the late state troops, &c." as well the various petitions and remonstrances of the good people of this state against the said act, prefented to the late Convention and present Legislature, were referred, Report, That they had the same under their serious consideration, and lament that they are compelled to declare, that the fraud, corruption and collusion by which the said act was obtained, and the unconstitutionality of the same evinced the utmost depravity in the majority of the last Legislature. It appears to your committee that private interest has been alone consulted: that the rights of posterity are bartered by the said act; that by it the equal bounds of equal rights were broken down, and the principles of aristocracy established in their stead.

The committee, whilst they thus with shame and confusion, acknowledge that such a Legislature instilled with the rights of their constituents, did still in Georgia, exist; however, forbear to consecrate the principles legislatively and the common law, that there are sufficient grounds, as well with respect to the unconstitutionality of the act, as from the testimony before the committee of fraud practised to obtain it, to pronounce that the same is a nullity of itself and not binding or obligatory on the people of this State; and that therefore this house a declaration to this purport a legislative act, will check that rapacious and pernicious spirit of speculation which has in this state, overleaped all decent bounds, and which if it were to continue, would totally annihilate morality and good faith from among the citizens of this state.

The committee, for this purpose, beg leave to report "an act for declaring the said usurped act, void, and for expunging the same from the face of the public records;" and they also herewith transmitt the part of testimony before them, sixteen affidavits taken on the subject of the fraud practised to obtain it.

Extract from the minutes.
JAS. M. SIMMONS, *Cle. H. R.*

WINCHESTER, Feb. 5.

Committed to the prison of this town, on Saturday last, Reuben Birdsell, charged with the murder of Frederick Retzroll. We are informed that the deceased boarded and lodged in Mitchell's house, and that he died him for murdering in a quarrel between him and his wife.—Mitchell's wife and son are the principal evidences against him.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Letter from Governor —y.

New York, Jan. 19, 1796.

SIR,

A friend of mine lately sent your address to your constituents, relative to the Treaty. I have had it with great pleasure.

I observe in it the following paragraph, viz Objections both personal and Constitutional, have been made to Mr. Jay. He has been said to be propossessed in favour of Britain, and an averseness to France. If this had been true it would have been a sufficient reason for rejecting him; but it is not true. I can contradict it, and so can my own knowledge. I heard Mr. Jay speak in public and private, and those who have seen much more and much longer acquainted with him than I have always has expressed all the most pleasure in the French Revolution and the warmest wishes for its success: the greatest dislike of the former government, and sentiments of the highest esteem and respect for the nation."

I am much obliged to you sir, for this vindication; but it being summary and in general terms, I cannot confine only one of its points, I think it best in order to obviate all other further objections, to state particularly, my sentiments respecting them both.

That for obvious reasons, been judged conveniently, to represent me as being strongly attached to the part of Britain, and as being equally disposed to dislike France. Before I take notice further, I will premise that as it is my duty, it is my inclination and resolution never to be partizan of any foreign court or nation; but to stand remain with those independent and genuine Americans, who think it unwise and improper to meddle in foreign politics, and who regard all things interferences in our councils, as derogatory to the honour and dangerous to the best interests of the United States.

Not being of British descent, I cannot be influenced by that delicacy towards their national character, nor that partiality for it which might otherwise be supposed not to be unnatural. I necessarily continue to consider it and to express those sentiments of esteem for their nation, which are expressed, and I believe with great sincerity, in the early journals of Congress. It is not from the character of this or that administration, or prevailing party in the government, that the character of a nation is to be inferred. It is true judgment of it can no otherwise be formed, than by observing the general tenor of their decisions and conduct, viewed under all their circumstances and in all their relations through a long course of time.

It certainly is chiefly owing to institutions, laws and principles of policy and government, originally derived to us as British colonists, that with the favour of heaven, the people of this country are what they are.

Notwithstanding the tendency which all arbitrary governments, and particularly the long reign of such a monarch as Louis the XV. have to debase and corrupt their subjects, the people of France continued to be highly distinguished by their talents and by their progress in the arts both of peace and war. It is true that I removed from that country to this, with opinions unfavorable to their court, but not only without a with unfriendly to them, but on the contrary with sentiments of good will and regard. That I have from early life, expressed those sentiments to the then administration of France, it is well known: the more I became acquainted with it, the more it appeared to be a government always dreadful in theory, and always more or less so in practice, according to the characters of those by whom its powers were exercised.

The Revolution which put a period to it, I did cordially rejoice, I mean the one which limited the power of the king, and restored liberty to the people. The particulars wherein which concerted and accomplished that Revolution, and the people and army who supported in and supported it, did themselves immortal honor; and imprefled me (although my judgment did not accord with all their acts) with great respect and esteem for them, and with the warmest wishes for the ultimate success and perfection of the Constitution and government which they established.

The succeffors of that memorable assembly produced another Revolution. They abolished this Constitution and government which had been just established, and brought the King to the scaffold.

This Revolution did not give me pleasure. I derived no satisfaction from the disastrous fate of a Prince, who (from whatever motives) had done much to forward it, and whom we had found in every thing personally friendly. The strongest assurances of our attachment and affection. This Revolution had in my eyes more the appearance of a war, than of a bleeding. It has caused torrents both of blood and of tears, and been marked in its progress by atrocities and mere injustices on the parts of liberty; and as offensive to morality and humanity. But this Revolution having abolished the monarchy, declared France a Republic and rendered the general concurrence of the nation, a new Constitution became indispensable; and as, to take this Revolution should be overthrown by the combined powers, they would doubtless dictate what that new Constitution should be, (an interference not to be submitted to) I wished success to the Revolution, so far, as it had for its object, not the disorganizing and managing of other states which ought neither to be attempted nor permitted, but the exclusive ordering of all interior affairs, and the establishment of no Constitution which the nation should prefer. It gives me pleasure to find that one has lately been so established; and I sincerely with it may be the means of giving permanent peace, liberty and good government to France.

As to the rise of the war—I am far from defining that either Brissot, Gensonné, or Guadet or any other power should acquire a decided preponderancy in Europe. In my opinion, it would conduce more to the welfare and peace of those nations, and also of the United States, that they should remain in capacity to limit and repress the ambition of each other.

I will conclude this letter with an extract from one which I wrote to the late Secretary of State, dated at London on the 27th of November 1794. viz.

"I daily become more and more convinced of the general friendly disposition of this country towards us.—I am clearly of opinion that a cordial friendship with all nations.—By treating these all with justice and kindness, and by preferring that self respect which forbids our yielding to the influence or policy of any of them, we shall with the divine blessing, secure peace, union and respectable."

With sentiments of esteem and regard, I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN JAY.

Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq.

February 19.

Translated from the Courier de la France.

Extract of a letter dated Pondichae, river of Boordeaux, December 2.

"The new legislature is seriously engaged on the subject of the finances. A plan is talked of for continuing in circulation ten millions of assignats, specially bestowed on the unsold national domains, and to the purchase of which those assignats are to be assigned. As to the surplus of the paper money, it is to be progressively reimbursed at the rate of three livres, five sous, eight deniers for the hundred livres.

Peace is now more talked of than ever; and we may believe those who have opportunities of being well informed on this point, the preliminaries have been already agreed on; we count on the enfuing spring as the epoch of that happy event.

February 21.

By the swift Peggy, captain Elliot, from Rochfort we have received our paper of the 19th of December from which the following articles are translated.

Borders of the Rhine, Nov. 18.

There are yet charges on the disposition of the French army. The division of French troops commanded by gen. Lefebvre, Hatry, d'Herville, who were advanced on the other side of the river Seig, and which were thought to be destined to march before the Lahn, in order to operate additional cross gently to the army of gen. Pichegru, are fallen back again. We imagine that they are about to take an excellent position behind the Seig.

This has been a movement of necessity occasioned by the approach of a large body of Austrian troops, who advanced to attack these republicans, and especially by the failure of supplies in a desolate and ruined country.

The Austrians seeing this retreat, immediately advanced opposite to Bonn, with a view of seizing a bridge of boats placed between that place and the right bank; but Gen. Bonet, seeing that such a movement might give them great advantage, passed the Rhine at the head of 200 grenadiers & some dragoons, and whilst his small troops skirmished with the enemy, he drew away the bridge to the left bank.

By the movements of the Austrians, it is perceived that they have received reinforcements, and that their end is to march in force to the lower Rhine in order to make an attempt on Dusseldorf, and dispossess the French beyond the Rhine.

Whilst a body of the army inclined theft to direct their operations, another body commanded by gen. Baroot, made all the necessary dispositions to the valley of Ehrenbreitstein, to hazard the passage. Col. Augereau was at the head of one of the army of gen. Jourdan, which was proceeding to Hundfruck; but all the projects of the enemy have been defeated by the generous republicans; by means of the combinations taken by them, they appear to be entirely thwarted. Already the French have obtained many advantages, and again favourable for their future operations.

General Marceau has obtained a considerable success near the Nahe, behind which a body of Austrians were entrenched. These were beaten and a numberless prisoners, among whom are some officers of confequence. While this was passing on the side, another part of the Republicans, have taken pass anew in the large elbe formed opposite Neuwied, from which the Austrians have been totally expelled.

BONN, Nov. 26.

From Adjutant General Cachoux, to the General of the Brigade commanding at Leige and its environs.

"It is malevolence that spreads alarm on account of our armies. This malevolence will be defeated by our success, when we learn that Gen. Marceau, commanding on the right wing of our army has completely beaten Clairfayt, that from 4 to 500 of his men are killed, many made prisoners (amongst whom are his first aid de-camp and 7 or 8 officers of his etat major) when we learn that the left wing of our army, under the orders of Gen. Hatry, has equally beaten the enemy, and forced it to pass the Seig, that this left wing is ready to pass this river to chase the enemy, and clear entirely the right branch of the Rhine, especially the part occupied by the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

"All is in excellent manner, by which to finance the reports of miscarriages. I desire you to make known this news."

"COULANGE."

November 20.

"At this moment (about o'clock in the evening) I hasten to announce to you that the siege of Mayence is raised, after a very serious action, in which the Austrians have been completely beaten."

NEW-YORK February 20.

A letter from Norfolk mentions that the horses purchased by the British government had been embargoed by order of the President, till the "Stars" could consider the propriety of the shipment.

[We do not understand what the Letter writer means by the word *Stars*.]

The French have taken many of the English Newfoundland ships bound up the Mediterranean.

The opening of the Spanish ports to the French, in consequence of the treaty, gives them a good opportunity to annoy the British trade to that Sea.

February 22.

It is said by a gentleman from the Isle of France, that the governor of Trincomale in Ceylon was surprised to hear one of the ships call in English; but afterwards meeting with their cold and contemptuous treatment from the English which traitors always receive and deserve, he shot himself.

Some time ago, one of the society of Friends, in Philadelphia, took a fashion that his wood heap was diminishing with unusual rapidity. In consequence of this conjecture, he began to watch at night, and soon discovered the nocturnal plunderer, whom he knew to be one of his neighbours. Next morning he went to a wharf, and bought a load of wood. He directed the carter to call it down before the door of the child. The man, surprised by such a circumstance, enquired, with some warmth, what was the design of doing so. "Friend" replyed his benefactor. "I do not with thee to break thy neck, from the top of my wood heap." While this road lasts, thee will have no occasion for stealing." The prefect of wood was accepted.

The multiplication of people in this State exceeds all former calculations. The city and county of New-York, in 1784, contained but 23,000 inhabitants—the present number is 50,000.

The multiplication of people in the whole State for the next little dozen of the years, is as follows, viz.

On the same principle, this city will contain.

In 1806	100,000
1816	200,000
1826	400,000

That is, in 30 years, at the present rate of progression, New-York will contain more inhabitants than any city in Europe, except London, Paris & Constantinople. In 70 years the number will equal that of either of those cities.

This idea is not visionary. The two circumstances that make great towns, are commerce and manufactures, and at this city is in the centre of both. The trade will continue, which is now actually supplied from New York, equals in extent and fertility, that part of Great Britain, which lies to the southward of the Tweed. Perhaps half a century hence sufficient to give this country the same state of high cultivation as that of England. But this may be expected in less than a century. The same state of improvement and population in the country, will require a correspondent population of the commercial cities. If therefore, the greater city, commerce should not be checked by wars or other unofficial calamities, we may expect New York in about 70 years to equal the cities of London and Westminster, and Harlem will be in the suburbs of the city. The territory trading to this city will then contain 7 or 8 millions of people.

Similar calculations may be made, with respect to many other parts of our country.

The spirit of extending inland navigation, is one most favourable to population.

I will venture to predict that in one century from this day, there will be scarcely a village in the United States, at the distance of 30 miles from boatable water.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has taken steps to open an inland navigation from Providence river to Worcester county in Massachusetts. The State of Connecticut is penetrated by rivers that will soon come to other inland boats from Northfield to Stockbridge, to Hartford, to Middletown, and by the Housatonick, a navigation may perhaps be opened from Stratford and Derby, to Stockbridge, in Massachusetts.

The whole interior of this state, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, will be interfected with navigable canals, and in a few years a boat may go from any of our wharves from Quebec on one side and the Lake of the Woods on the other.

NORTHAMPTON, March 2.

On Monday of last week, the anniversary of the birth day of the illustrious Chief Magistrate (when he entered his 65 year) was celebrated in the midst of the cities and principal towns in the Union; with expressions of joy, respect and gratitude, which the occasion is so well calculated to produce in the minds of every well-wisher to the happiness of mankind.

Ran away from the subscriber,

on the 18th inst. my apprentice, named *Rensselaer Curtis*, about fourteen years old, black short hair, black eyes, had on a new hat, a light lumbskin great coat, and lumbskin pair trowsers—Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to the subscriber, shall have ten dollars reward and no charges paid.

JUSTUS CLARK.

Whitefield, Feb. 24 1796

The subscribers being appointed

administrators on the estate of *Reuben Wilcox* of Goshen, deceased, and having given bonds pursuant to law, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those to whom said estate is indebted, are desired to exhibit their demands to

LEWIS WHITE, } *Administrators.*
CHANY TAFT, }

Goshen, Feb. 25. 1796

Ambrose Keith, and Co.

WISH to inform their customers and the public, that they have for sale, besides a good assortment of English, India and Head Ware

GOODS—

also 61, 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, of their own manufacture, which they can recommend to be of the best quality; all of which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, and most kinds of produce received in payment.

Not meaning to defoife Cash.

Amherst, Feb. 28, 1796

A person wishes to purchase

three likely SHOATS, of the small breed of Hogs —Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 29th, 1796.

For Sale,

A NEW House, partly finish-d, with Lood convenient for a Barn, Out-Houses and Garden, about 75 rods S. W. of the Meeting-House, —Also, a Lot of Land lying in the meadow, containing upwards of two acres, on the two main the town, containing wood land, mowing, and pasturing——For further particulars, enquire of AARON COOK, jun. Living on the Premises.

Northampton, March 2 1796.

To be sold at public vendue,

by license of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hampshire, on Monday the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at the house of *Waller*, Innholder in Greenwich, a Lot of LAND, in said Greenwich, containing about one acre, late the property of *Levi Nye*, late of Belchertown, deceased.—Also, on the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Maj. Amasa Smith, of said Belchertown, to such of the Real Estate of *Darius Rice*, deceased, lying in said Belchertown, as with the aforementioned lot in Greenwich, will produce the sum of One Thousand and Forty-nine Dollars.

DANIEL SMITH, jun. Admin.

Feb. 24, 1796.

For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, under a license from the Court of Common Pleas, holden at the county of Hampshire, on the second Tuesday of infant January, fo much of the real estate whereof *Ebenezer Marsh*, late of Hadley, deceased, died seized, (lying in said Hadley) as will produce SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The vendue will be holden at the dwelling house of *Elisha Cook*, Innholder in Hadley aforesaid, on Monday the seventh day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SETH SMITH, Adm.

Hadley, Jan. 29th, 1796.

WANTED, *as an Apprentice to the Mason and Woolfer Cécie bonnett, a* BOY, 14, 15, *or 16 years of age—Enquire of*

JUSTIN PARSONS.

Hampton, February 18, 1796.