tents thereof, or bring within the same, to execute and observe the said treaty accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America, to be (L. S.) affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 29th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twentieth.

Go: WASHINGTON.

By the President.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, *March 7.*

MR. Livingston wished his motion, calling on the executive for papers relative to the British Treaty, to be taken up.

After some conversation, the opposition to Mr. Tracy's wish was withdrawn; the house went into committee on the invalid business.

Mr. Livingston said he wished to modify the resolution he had laid on the table, requesting the President to lay before the house sundry documents respecting the treaty. It had been suggested to him by some gentlemen, for whom he had a great regard, that on account of the unfinished state of some negociations it might embarrass the executive to call for the whole. He wished therefore, at the end of his former motion, the following words: "Excepting such of said papers, as any existing negociation may render improper to be disclosed."

The house then went into committee of the whole on the invalid business. The committee reported without amendment, and the refolution making provisions for sundry invalids, was agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Livingston, calling on the executive for information, relative to the Treaty, was then taken up.

Mr. Tracy expressed gentlemen in favour of the resolution to give their reasons, why the application for papers was to be made? The member from New-York, he said, when he laid the resolution on the table had intimated, that probably the constitutionality of the Treaty might be questioned, and predicated his resolution upon that supposition. It was well understood, he remarked, that the treaty had excited great sensibility in the people had formed various opinions on the subject; he conceived it therefore, a subject of great delicacy and magnitude, and was of opinion, that members should explain fully their meanings and intentions with respect to it at an early stage of the business, to prevent any bitterness from taking place in the course of the investigation, and to preserve the harmony and dignity of the house. He asked the motives that influenced the friends of the resolution, because, if the constitutionality of the instrument was to be questioned, and the papers were called for on that ground, he thought it a bad one. This question he conceived should be discussed, by examining the instrument with the constitution, and that a reference to any thing else, in deciding the question, could not be proper.

If the papers are called for to ground an impeachment against any officer, he wished the intention declared; he wished to know whether the resolution was to be impeached, or the President, who had certainly had a principal agency in the transaction. He wished to be satisfied of the reasons which urged to the motion, that he might be enabled to determine on its propriety. This was a delicate subject, he said: the calling for papers appeared to bear evidence of some retrospective intention; he desired to be appriz'd, what that intention was, that he might exercise the right of the house to ask the resolution, but they could not do it without good cause. He did not accuse the gentleman who made the motion, of making it without good cause, but was anxious to know what he would do with them. Was it intended to ascertain, he asked, whether a better treaty might be made? He concluded by observing, that the question was of consequence, and by reminding the house that they acted for a great people and for posterity.

Mr. Livingston said, he had no with to conceal his intentions. The motives that impelled him to make the motion, were not such as to make him with to conceal them, or such as he ought to blush at when discovered. The general reason for introducing it was to know why he had brought this resolution before the house? He did it for the sake of information. That gentleman wished to know to what point this resolution was to apply? Possibly to all the points he had enumerated. It was impossible, however, to say to which or how many of these points, without a reference to the papers themselves, and by reminding the house that they acted for a great people and for posterity.

Mr. Livingston said, he had no with to conceal his intentions. The motives that impelled him to make the motion, were not such as to make him with to conceal them, or such as he ought to blush at when discovered. The general reason for introducing it was to know why he had brought this resolution before the house? He did it for the sake of information. That gentleman wished to know to what point this resolution was to apply? Possibly to all the points he had enumerated. It was impossible, however, to say to which or how many of these points, without a reference to the papers themselves, and by reminding the house that they acted for a great people and for posterity.

He even doubted whether the Senate had a right, when considering a treaty, to call for information and correspondence; he rather imagined they were to terminate on the papers laid before them.

Here the *Speaker* interrupted Mr. Murray, and reminded him, that no observations respecting the independent rights of the Senate could be in order.

(Debate to be continued.)

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE ELECTOR. No. IV.

IN my former numbers I gave an account of the progress of the Jacobins until the rife of the month of January, when I left them exulting at the ill success which the applicants to the Governor, to suppress the riots, experienced. The Governor not noticing the riots induced the mob to continue them, and their ferocity and outrage increased every night; houses were thrufted, windows were broken, and personal insults and injuries were offered to that several gentlemen left the town. During this time the Jacobins had similarities in various parts of the country to found the opinion of the people respecting their proceedings. There was a constant current of communications between the country and the leading Jacobins of Boston. But the influence of the Governor with the neighbouring country might influence many of the members and produce a declaration against it. The Virginia resolutions proposing alterations to the Federal Constitution, a short time previous to this, had been transmitted to the Governor. These resolutions were intended for the purpose of defeating the operations of the Federal Government, and very pointedly gave their disapprobation to them. Even the county of Middlesex, where the channel of political information is the most polluted, because the Chronicle has the most extensive circulation there of any part of the Commonwealth, some towns taking no other paper, and where lately they had given such a specimen of Jacobin influence and misrepresentation among them as by excluding from Congress that champion of the rights of the country, their late representative, Mr. *Dexter*, and substituting one as much inferior to him in talents and patriotism, as the dim paleness of the moon is inferior to the bright refulgence of the sun; even there the Jacobin meafores at Boston were generally condemned.

The Governor finding that their measures were universally disapproved by the farmers in the country, and that if they were forced any longer, he would loose his popularity, thought it would be for his interest to quell them. He accordingly one night dispatched Judge Sullivan, Gen. Donaldson, and I believe some others, to disperse them; one of them, as soon as they appeared, was knocked down: but when the rioters understood that they came by command of the Governor, they immediately dispersed and never afterwards assembled. Whereas if these persons had not produced their authority from the Governor, in vain, unaccompanied with an armed force as they were, would they have attempted to have dispersed the lawless mob of several hundred men; but one hint that it was the Governor's with was sufficient to send each man to his home. So completely had the Jacobins the mob, as well as the Governor, under their controul. This ended this projected rebellion, which promised fuccefs at first, but which the good sense of the country entirely defeated. The other parts of the union there were likewise riots, but none so dangerous as those at Boston. At Portsmouth, in Newhampshire, Mr. Jay was burnt in effigy, as was likewise Judge Livermore, a Senator from that state in Congress, because he voted for the ratification of the treaty; but the patriotic Governor of that state, by the proclamation of the 4th of *unaccountable frolic of boys,*" rightly judged it an infult upon the constituted authorities of the country; those authorities which were established by the people themselves, the violation of which offends the majesty of the people; immediately ordered the rioters to be apprehended, and to recognize for their appearance before the judicial Tribunal of the State.

Since the suppression of the Boston infurrection, the influence of the Jacobins has visibly decreased. The people have read the various publications on the treaty, and are generally convinced that it is as good as we could reasonably expect. The country very generally are contented with it; and the opposition to it is confined to a few towns made to the British dominions are pleased with it; appoints commerce on a sure and stable foundation.—There are, it is true, a few towns in the county of Middlesex, who have raised their voices against it; but such instances are rare, and are to be expected far from the corrupting influence of the Jacobin coffee-houses. Still, I believe but three or four people that are opposed to it from principle; yet these are few, compared with those, who do not understand it, from not thoroughly investigating it, by comparing it with other treaties and the laws of nations; or whom the early influence of the Jacobins have prejudiced.

There have been but two other very severe wounds to the American Jacobins, and which, in all human probability, must prove mortal. The first is the fascination of the Jacobins of France and the establishment there of an energetic constitution, fimilar to that of the United States;—and the second is, the explosion of Randolph's connection with Fauchet. The former leaves them without a pole star to guide them in the delightful paths of faction, and without a *people of that good thing* which made them love their country so nearly.—While the latter has discovered, that it was from that *good thing*, that charming glitter of the *gold*, that made them so zealous for the welfare of the public. Now that *good thing* cannot be obtained, their patriotism, it is feared, will cool. Indeed, the effect of the absence of that *animating principle* has already become visible, and several of the clubs have diffolved themselves. These creatures, gather with the good fruits of the great body of the people, and are constituted very much to circumscribe their influence; and their noise and clamor have evidently, in a great measure, died away; at least we hear very little of it in this country. The patriotic refolutions of most of the several State Legislatures in favor of the Treaty, make a dead stop to their career. In this State the good conduct of our Legislature is worthy of remark, and discovers, in an eminent manner, the public mind: while, at the same time it shows under what influence the GOVERNOR labors. It is not because that he has expressed his opinion that he ought to be censured, but it is the manner in which he has done it. The public officer that will not express his sentiments when called upon, merely because that they do not correspond with those of his constituents, and may lessen his popularity, is not worthy of the station he fills. It lies always been a part of the policy of the Jacobins to endeavour each part of the community to be at war with other parts or in favor of the particular opinions which they wish to inculcate.—And he had been persuaded that the Treaty was very unpopular. And likewise supposing that the subject might come before the Legislature, as it had done in several of the States, he was prevailed upon to express his opinion against it, in the hope that the weight of his authority might influence the members, and produce a declaration against the Treaty. Had he been acquainted with the sentiments of the people, he would not have committed himself in this manner. But this is the Governor's with, and he could not have expressed it more plainly, if he had been requested by a vote of the house. Whether this is consistent with the dignity of his station, and with the duties of his office, I leave the public to determine.

The following is extracted from his speech. "I do earnestly recommend to you to turn your attention to those parts of the Constitution of the United States, which point out the Legislative and Executive powers, and judge for yourselves, whether they may not be construed to militate with each other and lead to an abfurd conclusion; that there actually exists in the Government of the United States, two distinct and distinct Legislatures." Again, "I may perhaps hereafter have an opportunity of publicly expressing my opinion on the Treaty lately made with the Court of London: I am therefore constrained with all due respect to our constituted authorities, to declare that the treaty appears to me to be pregnant with evil." Here we have the full opinions of the Governor. In the first place he tells us, as plainly as he dares to, that he does not like the Constitution; and in the second place, that he does not like the Treaty. Every one will think with these conclusions. The Senate's conduct in this affair is really excellent. After informing his Excellency, that a difpofition is manifested among the people, "to make a fair and full experiment of the Constitution of the United States, with a liberal confidence in the administration of the government it has ordained;" it proceeds that, "impreffed with these fentiments and adopting the opinion of your Excellency, that *the preservation of the liberties of States is entrusted folely with fuch powers as govern for safety as a nation*, we conclude it to be inconsistent with the powers entrusted to the government, for the Legislature of this Commonwealth to decide on the Treaty lately made between the United States, to which you refer—with the Constitution of the United States we are sworn officers, *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 given this decision, the Senate, with a delicacy and propriety which does them honor, declined any further notice of the Governor's opinion. The house says "More than five years have elapsed since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the people of the United States; and the prosperity they have enjoyed under its influence, may be justly considered a strong evidence of its merits, as well as the prospect and wisdom of its establishment." The House having thus expressed their confidence in the Constitution and the administration of the government, by the means in the paragraph but one, to take up the Treaty in the habitude of making treaties, being expressly delegated to the Federal Government, by the Constitution of the United States, we consider a respectful submission on the part of the people to the legal decisions of the Constituted authorities, as the first duty of citizens, enjoying and perpetuating the invaluable blessings of a free and superintendative government." This answer was passed unanimously in both houses, for at least, the few Jacobins which hold seats in the houses, dared not to lift their voices in opposition, and clearly evinces that the Legislature of this State prefers a free, energetic and well refpected government, to one that may be ruled by mobs and demagogues. The Virginia refolutions met with no better fate in the Legislature than the Governor's speech. They were sent by the Governor to the Senate and there read, but upon a motion that they be not committed, and upon the day of transacting business, they were nearly if not quite unanimously negatived and sent down to the House of Representatives, where the same motion was made and negatived by a very great majority. Then it was moved that they be permitted to lie on the table, which was agreed to; but a majority of one only prevailed even to this. Upon these proceedings I and not make any comments; the reflections of every discerning citizen will discover the drift of them. By several other circumstances the Governor is discovered his inclinations with the Jacobins, which I shall not here pretend to relate.

Upon the whole, I believe that I need not produce any further proof that Mr. Adams is under the influence of a *Party*, who for these several years past, have endeavoured to overthrow the Constitution of the United States. And when we call to mind the various projects which have been formed for that purpose, we cannot but tremble at thanks to that overruling Providence, who has developed their schemes and profestled us in every danger. Whether it is best now to exclude Mr. Adams from the *chair*, and by that means defeat the Jacobins from any authority and influence in the government of this Commonwealth; and whether the citizens of this state will have a council to advise the Governor consisting of perfons of their own choice, or of those of a contrary description, I will leave them to judge for themselves. That wisdom which has directed the general tenor of their conduct hitherto, and preserved them from adopting the fatal measures of the Jacobins which were calculated with a view to ruin the nation and to establish a government of monarchy, which would infallibly end in absolute despotism; I hope will guide them in the enfuing election to make choice of a man, who is friend of mind, of true judgment, of great political knowledge and integrity, and will not be duped by wicked, designing hypocritical demagogues. Citizens, in contemplating such a man, I think that your attention will be directed to the Hon. BENJAMIN CREASE SUMNER, Esq. a man who has for several years far in judgment upon your laws and your property; and whom you must know to possess all these rights. He is acquainted with every part of the Commonwealth and known its situation and its wants. And if virtue ought to be rewarded, knowledge encouraged and independent modefty esteemed by the people, surely Judge SUMNER deserves your confidence.

The Governor's late speech is truly characteristic of his political conduct, and of his political principles. It is of a piece with his whole conduct during the whole of his administration. Whether it will be approved of by the people, time perhaps I may relume the pen again.

THE ELECTOR.

County of Hampshire, March 21, 1796.

** There is one fact, which if true, may not be generally known to the people: we have although it has been sufficiently whispered about in private circles. In 1793, the Governor of this Commonwealth iffued his proclamation for Thanksgiving according to age. It has always been customary for the first proclamation for those days, to call upon the people to pray for the prosperity of the United States, and the Legislature of the President. But in this particular instance, while it was fixed in the height of the sufferings of the back counties of Pennsylvania, where the federal Government was in most danger than it ever had been since its establishment, no mention was made in the Proclamation of that government, nor no blessing was asked upon it.*

** The information the writer of these numbers received from a gentleman who told him, that he himself actually heard Governor Sullivan say, that he was safe there, and he knew several others who left the town on the same account. Yet the Governor confidered this as "a watermellon frolic of boys."*

** There are, however, some towns in that county very patriotic, who receive their political information through a more pure channel.*

PARIS, Dec. 6.

[By four days later than any date heretofore received from that quarter.]

Yesterday the Council of Five Hundred were informed of important advantages obtained by the army of Italy. The following is an extract of the executive addressed to the executive council by the representatives of the people, Peyre, commissary of the government, near the army.

"The Austrian army is completely routed. On the 3d of Pluviaire (Nov. 23) the attack was made in the whole extent of our lines. It lasted from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening. Every where the Austrians refused vigorously; *every where* French valour triumphed over the obstacles which nature and art laid in their way. The Austrian army is reduced to one half its former number. They have left their cannon, a great number of colours; they had 3000 men killed; the number of prisoners is so great we cannot yet find time to count them. One word will enable you to judge of the number. At Albenga only, 4000 rations of bread were distributed to the Prisoners that passed there. There will be for some time to come no army in Italy. We learn this moment, that the French army has entered Finale where they found immense magazines."

PEYRE.

CHARLESTON, March 4.

Three sailors, who came over from Hadfrill Point last evening, reported, that they had made their escape from the British fnip Regulus, in Portau-Prince, and that admiral Cuthilton had arrived at St. Domingo, with the British fleet under his command, with 20,000 troops; and that they were going against Cape-Francois and Port de Paix.

PETERSBURG, February 23.

A correspondent obferves, that the Legislature of the state of New-York has lately appropriated a certain sum of money to be applied annually to the purchase of negroes, that are afterwards to be set free by the state. As there is no class of people that are more serviceable to a country than failors, and as our commerce and navigation often fuffer from the want of them, would it not be advisable in the Legislature of Virginia to appropriate annually a small part of the public funds to the purchase of negro boys, give them their freedom, and bind them out to the sea? They would not make navigators, but the greater part of them would probably be found to be very useful and serviceable failors—our merchants might thereby be enabled to employ veffels upon better terms than they now do, and we should be rearing up a very useful class of people, in a situation that would prove advantageous to themselves, and beneficial to the public.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Monday evening arrived here the brig Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Lyndon, 35 days from Curracoa, who informs that several British prizes with valuable cargoes of dry goods, from England to Barbadoes, & Kingston, Jamaica, were sent into Curracoa by a French privateer, one of the prizes was estimated at 70,000 pounds sterl.

The following account comes from a respectable merchant of Cadiz, and, we are assured, is authentic.

Some officers of the legion of French Emigrants, in garrison at Cadiz, having insulted Admiral Richery and the officers of the squadron, the Governor of the place explained the Emigrants to depart from Cadiz within 24 hours, and they were marched 560 miles within land.

The Minister of State, D'Alcudia, lately created Prince of Peace, wrote himself a very polite and familiar letter to Admiral Richery, declaring he knew very well that a cabal had exifted to freeze the author of the outrages, but that they should not escape the punishment which they so justly deserved.

NEW YORK, March 12.

Extract of a letter from Cayenne, dated 26th January, 1796, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"Yesterday was sent into our port a ship from Cork, of 300 tons, loaded with a variety of valuable dry goods, necessary for the troops. She was taken twenty leagues to the leeward, by the frigate, which therefore is, and by this prize must accompany, the board several officers of distinction, with a very considerable sum in specie intended for the payment of the troops. The Governor which captured this veffel, was from Bourdeaux, and had taken five more of the convoy."

LEGISLATURE of NEW YORK.

ON Tuesday last in the House of Assembly, Mr. T. Morris brought forward a resolution, agreeably to notice, in the words following, viz.

Whereas, certain publications, under the Signature of William Ketelas, have appeared in the Argus of the 22d of February last, and the 5th of March inft. arraigning the justice and impartiality of this, Houfe, and charging the Representatives of the people with refusing to impeach certain officers of this State upon the clearest evidence, and containing sundry other charges highly injurious to the dignity of this branch of the Legislature. And whereas publications villifying and misrepresenting the proceedings of this Houfe, are calculated to create distrust, and destroy the confidence which the good people of this State have, and of right ought to have in their Representatives.

Therefore, *Refolved*, That the faid publications are a breach of the privileges of this Houfe, and that the faid William Ketelas be forthwith taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms, and brought to the bar of this Houfe to answer in the premises.

Wednesday Mr. Ketelas was conducted to the bar of the Houfe, by the Serjeant at Arms—when he was interrogated by Mr. Speaker, whether he wrote the two publications (referring to them) to which he replied—yes—Did you cause them to be published?—

The Serjeant at Arms was then ordered to retire, with Mr. Ketelas in custody, until the further order of the Houfe.

A refolution was then introduced, purporting that the prisoner *ask the pardon of the Houfe.*—On this a debate enfued, but what this debate was, or whether any other propositions were brought forward, we do not learn.

The Houfe was fo crowded, with citizens, that it was impoffible to get in, from about eleven o' clock in the morning.

The question was finally taken on the resolution, and a division called for. It paffed in the affirmative, and is in the words following:

"*Refolved*, That it appears from the confeffion of William Ketelas, that he is the author of a certain publication printed in the Argus on the 22d of Feb. laft, and of one other publication printed in the Argus on the 5th inftant, and that he, the faid William Ketelas, directed the same to be printed and published, which faid publications contain charges highly injurious to the honour and dignity of this branch of the Legislature.

"*Refolved*, therefore, That the faid William Ketelas is guilty of a misdemeanor and contempt of the authority of this Houfe."

Ordered, That the faid William Ketelas be brought to the bar of this Houfe, and upon his asking the pardon of the Houfe for his faid offence and paying the Serjeant's fees, he be discharged from cuftody.

The prisoner was then remanded to the bar. Being at the bar, Mr. Speaker began to read the refolution, when he was interrupted by a member, who fuggefted the propriety of granting his petition to be heard by counfel. On this fubject fome difhuftory converfation took place; but it was declared out of order, as the prisoner had already plead guilty to the charge. Mr. Speaker then read the refolution—on which Mr. Ketelas addreffed the Speaker nearly in the following terms *—I am not confcious of having committed any offence, I WILL NOT, therefore, ask the pardon of this Houfe.*

At this moment (unadvifedly and very indifcreetly) *three cheers, and clapping of hands*, commenced on fome, but fcorn from the fpectators at the bar, which was fo repeated, that the joining of one moved the whole body like a wave of the fea—the ftair-way and avenue being alfo crowded, the *hurra* ran through the ranks like wildfire.

Order was immediately called at the bar, and the Serjeant-at-Arms directed to take up whomfoever he might defcry in the act of diftuibing the deliberations of that Houfe.

The confufion was momentary, and no one behaved indecently at the bar afterwards.

Mr. Ten Broeck then moved the following refolution, which was carried, after fubftituting, for the words "during the pleafure of this houfe," the words, *during the further order of this Houfe.*

Refolved, That William Ketelas be forthwith taken from the bar, and conveyed to the common goal of this city, there to remain during the pleafure of this Houfe, and that the Speaker be empowered to iffue his warrant for that purpofe.

This fentence was put into immediate execution, the citizens attending and efcorting William Ketelas in triumph, in a handfome ARM CHAIR, borne and fupported by eight citizens, as a teftimony of their approbation of his fpirited conduct, amidft loud acclamations, and repeated cries of "THE SPIRIT OF '76—THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS," &c.

He was accordingly lodged in gaol.

Having left Mr. Ketelas, the people returned (about 1000) with an empty chariot, intending to do Meffrs. Bird and Cumftock (who advocated Mr. Ketelas) the honour of conveying them from the Houfe of Aldemby to their refpective places of refidence, which, however, was declined by Mr. Bird for himfelf and affociates.

WE are informed that the Houfe of Aldemby were yefterday occupied in examining witneffes, in order to afcertain who were the inftigators of the infult of their body on Wednefday, by huzzaing, clapping of hands, &c. while the houfe were deliberating on the fubject of William Ketelas, then before them—but as our avocations would not permit us to attend, it is not in our power to give a hiftory of the bufinefs. We are aftured, however, that two citizens, charged with the fact, affeft the pardon of the houfe.

March 12.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided unanimously that the tax on Carriages is a conftitutional Tax.

In the cafe of Ware, adm'or. of Jones and others, againft Hylton and Co. and Eppes, the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that the payment of money into the treafury agreeable to an act of the Legiflature of Virginia did not difcharge a debt due to a Britifh fubject before the revolution. The cafe was appealed from the circuit Court of Virginia, where Judge Iredell had given his opinion—He therefore declined giving his opinion in the Supreme Court. The other Judges, Cufhing, Wilfon, Patterfon and Chafe, were unanimous for the plaintiff.

In the cafe of the Englifh frigates La Prevoyance & Huffar are trending off the bar.

The late Dr. Jofeph Huntington, minifter of the Gofpel in Coventry, Connecticut, has left a manufcript, entitled "Calvinifm Improved," with the motto *Improved Salvation.* No founder will be difcovery made, (for it was not known during his life) that the moft determined and triumphant efforts were made to perfuade his widow to deftroy the Manufcript. It has, however, fcarfed thefe attempts, and is now propofed to be published by Mr. Green, of New-London, and fubfcription opened for the purpofe.

The Whitehall Evening Poft of Nov. 26, contains the following paragraph: "We announced that accounts had arrived from Vienna, that Madame de La Fayette had obtained leave to go to her husband: we now learn that the Emperor has releafed Mr. de La Fayette, who is going to Hamburgh; and from thence to America. The fame accounts mention the releafe of Barras, Pezy and Latour Maubourg, ex conftituents, who were confined with M. de La Fayette."

BOSTON, March 12.

THE ENGLISH WEST-INDIA ARMAMENT

Forms a confiderable branch of the expected military operations of the opening campaign.—Various contradictory accounts have been circulated; but we believe calculations may be made on the fleet having failed in *December*. An arrival from *Martinique*, brings accounts from thence as late as Feb. 9; they mention, the receipt of intelligence at *Martinique*, of the arrival of five tranfports at *Barbadoes*; and that an embargo had commenced at that ifland. Capt. THOMPSON, at *Philadelphia*, fpoke on the 31ft Jan. a tranfport fhip of 20 guns, from *England*, with 600 foldiers bound to *Antigua*; and fuch is the nature of authorism, that it will rather be gratified at the expenfe of public peace and private reputation, than not be gratified at all. A man of cooler mind and ftrong paffions would forbear be the *head of a dog than the tail of a Lion.* Such men are in great numbers in all focieties; they mount on the fhoulders of a fickle populace only to fhow their weaknefs and drop into neglect.

In the Houfe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on the 9th inft. Mr. Livingſton laid a motion in fubftance as follows on the table.

Refolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether the fon of the late Count de Fayette is in the country, and if he is to report whether any Legiflature preſſion is neceſſary for his fupport.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on the 9th inſt. Mr. Livingſton laid a motion in ſubſtance as follows on the table.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether the ſon of the late Count de Fayette is in the country, and if he is to report whether any Legiſlature preſſion is neceſſary for his ſupport.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Credible accounts from thence, aſſert, that the Engliſh Weſt India fleet, with the grand army on board, has arrived at Barbadoes from England; it conſiſted of 320 ſail, including ſhips of war and tranſports,—the troops on board amount to nearly 30,000. And further, that the Engliſh have blockaded Guadaloupe with eighteen ſail of the line.

At the annual meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town on Monday laſt, the votes (given in for Regider of Deeds in the Middle Diſtrict in the County of Hampſhire) were nearly unanimous for Mr. *Levi Lyman.*

DIED, at New-London, on the 10th inſtant, TIMOTHY GREEN, Eſq. formerly Secretary of the Connecticut Govern aged 70 years.

The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the county of Hampſhire, in the Falls at South Hadley, are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of John Bennett, innholder in ſaid South Hadley, on Wedneſday the ſixth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles—viz.

To chooſe any ſum of money neceſſary for carrying on their works.

To chooſe a committee to ſettle accounts between ſaid Proprietors.

To make any alterations that may be thought neceſſary in their by laws.

To make a grant to ſuch perſons as the Proprietors are indebted.

Or to take any meaſures which may be thought expedient for effecting the deſign of their incorporation.

Given under our hands this nineteenth day of March, 1796.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Preſid'ent.
LEVI SHEPHARD, } Directors.
JON. DWIGHT, }

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate in Williamſburgh, two miles and an half from the meeting houſe, containing one hundred acres of land, 60 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a plenty of firewood, a delightful ſituation in diſcovering many towns in the eaſterly part of the county—faid farm has an orchard containing about two hundred apple trees, greater part of which bear well, a number of other fruit trees—alſo, a convenient dwelling houſe, almoſt finiſhed, a wood-houſe and corn houſe, a good barn, with convenient ſtable—alſo, two living ſprings, which accumulate the houſe and barn yard with water,—Said farm is excellent for mowing and paſturing, from miles from Northampton—for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamſburgh, March 16, 1796.

LOST, ſuppoſed between

Southampton and Northampton, a black POCKET-BOOK, with ſome Notes and Accounts, of conſiderable conſequence to the owner—Whoever has, or ſhall find the ſaid Pocket-Book and return the ſame to the owner, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

LEMUEL STRONG.

Weſtſammon, March 16 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, on Book, (however ſmall their accounts) are called upon to ſettle immediately; as my Books will be in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without diſcrimination, after the 15th of April next.

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, March 15, 1796.