obtain. This proposition should be discussed by itself; and he conceived that every gentleman having an opportunity to speak twice would be able to exhaust the subject; if he should not, he hoped they would be indulged with an opportunity of speaking oftener.

Mr. Hardy was in favor of a committee of the whole, in order to a discussion of the subject by itself.

Mr. Murray objected to the motion.

Mr. Madison, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr Page, supported the motion for going into committee of the whole.

Mr. Nicholas stated the reason which induced him to move for a reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He had conceived that the proposition had not the least connection with the constitutional enquiry relative to the power of the house in regard to treaties, but as the discussion has taken the turn it has, he supposed it now proper to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The motion for reference to a committee on the state of the Union was put and disagreed to.

The motion then was to refer the proposition to a committee of the whole house.

This motion was carried, and the house went immediately into a committee of the whole—Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a resolution calling for certain papers from the President, relative to the treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair,

Mr. Nicholas said when the member from Connecticut called for information, he mentioned two things which gentlemen might have in view, viz. to examine the merits of the treaty or to obtain the grounds of an impeachment against any of the persons contained in the negotiation. Here Mr. Nicholas believed were the motives for calling for the information in question, and no one could say they had not a clear right to do it. The gentleman from South Carolina has said that an impeachment was not the object of the resolution. He would ask that gentleman how he would proceed in the business, before he knew the conduct of the negociator? Would he come before the house to impeach a negociator before he was in possession of facts on which to ground his accusation? It could not be doubted, he said, that the right of superintendance, gave them the right to know the conduct of negociators, and no resolution for an impeachment could be properly formed till the necessary information was received. Nothing can be clearer than the right of requiring this information, since there is an acknowledged power which makes it necessary. But it was his opinion that the right that house had to enquire into the merits of the treaty, made the information necessary. What, he asked, did all the arguments amount to, which had been urged against the measure? That if the treaty was completely made, that house had no power to interfere in the business. If there was no other argument, and he could not object to that. Gentlemen tell the house that the President and Senate have power to make treaties, and when made they are the supreme law of the land. But, said he, suppose there is a clause in the Constitution of the United States, which gives Congress a power, which extends goes to treaties, as well as to all other concerns which require money to carry them into execution.—Such a clause, he said, there was, where not only the meaning, but the express words were to the purpose. That the power which that house possessed over the purse-strings of the public was to be used with discretion, no one could doubt.

He had been told, that it was indecent for that house to be told that the treaty was become a law to inform the necessary appropriations.—When he came there, he said, he did not suppose he was to be subject to any power in the government. He would venture to say, that gentlemen had gone very lightly into the subject indeed, if they had not found articles in the Constitution clashing with the power field to be given to the President and Senate. He said the Constitution of the United States, with respect to the powers of the different branches was an exact copy of the English, with this alteration, that the Senate has a power to make amendments to money bills, which the house of lords in the British government has not. [Mr. W. Smith made a remark on the power of the house in money bills and appropriations.] Mr. Nicholas observed that, not expecting the business would have gone to the length it had, he had not brought to the house proofs that the power which the British house of commons had over the purse-strings of the nation was the same which the house they claimed; but he could produce the fullest authority of this, from the officers of government themselves. And he did not believe that any gentleman could suppose, that the framers of the Federal Constitution would so copy the English, as to take the shadow and leave the substance behind them. The money to carry into effect the treaty must come out of the public purse, through them, and it was doubtless necessary they should examine into its merits, before they agreed to grant money on account of it. The constitution, in giving them the power of appropriating money, gave them the power to deliberate upon all the objects requiring their aid, except where the Constitution has expressly given directions on the subject, as in the permanent appropriations for payment of the interest of the public debt; in which case, they parted with the deliberative power for the greater security of the public creditor. He said, in making a treaty, there was a necessity for calling on the house for money, and therefore it was in effect no treaty till they made the necessary appropriations.

Mr. Nicholas said that the whole Constitution must be examined to determine upon the constitutionality of the treaty; but he did not think that question was before the house. The gentlemen from South Carolina had laid the constitutionality of the treaty could not be proved from the papers asked for, and that all intentions of impeachment were abandoned. He believed not; because no man could be a judge of the propriety of an impeachment, until the papers asked for were on the table. With respect to the other principal judging of the merits of the treaty, he said, if there was a doubt on the subject, it would be determined, when the matter came under discussion; if they had not the power, no information they might receive, would make them usurp that power. It had been said that they were bound to say what they intended doing with the papers; that they could not determine, until they saw the papers.

It was said that the President might refuse to give up the papers, if he thought, and if so, that the house had no right to ask for them. But the resolution was qualified; they did not mean to embarrass the public business in which they were interested. The reservation was made for that purpose. It was a qualification dictated by discretion. It is said that the President would have the papers, if he had asked them to be made public. He did not believe that the President would think them necessary to be sent, in order to investigate his conduct. He believed he was always actuated by the purest motives. But he believed they had a right to the papers and he will end to ask for them. The people had had no opportunity of information on the subject; they had expressed their feelings on the face of the intelligence; and gentlemen will not say that the treaty is so bad, that no information which can be given, can reconcile it to them. The gentleman from Carolina had asked if it was a proper enquiry, whether a negociator had complied with his instructions or not, as he was not a proper subject for impeachment, if he had acted contrary to his instructions, if the President had afterwards confirmed his negociation, he was not answerable? This he said, was very unfound doctrine. If that house determined that the treaty was an impolitic one, will not that gentleman be ready to say it was not according to the original instructions given by the President. The negociator therefore ought to be punished for bringing the President into such a dilemma. There are articles in the treaty, as said, which will not be objected to by any body, therefore, in refusal to such parts the publication was necessary. This did away the gentleman's argument of the necessity of impeaching the President for publishing this treaty, if it were unconditional. It had been said that no instance could be produced of calling for papers of this kind. It may be, that there never was such a treaty against which so many objections might be raised. It was his opinion, that they were a constituted authority for examining the constitutionality of the motion.

Mr. Heath spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Sewanick said, that it had given no one greater pleasure than he had experienced, to observe the good temper with which this subject had been discussed. It had been justly remarked that the question one before the house did not involve the treaty. It only involved the propriety of making it into consideration. It would be easily recollected, that when the treaty was first published, no small blame was thrown upon the people who expressed their disapprobation of it, without waiting for all the information which might be given on the subject. If the committee of the whole therefore, were to go into the consideration of it, without attempting to get that information, it would be unpardonable. And he could not see, that if the request was made, with the proposed clause of acception, how it could be imagined that it involved in it, any power which they did not possess, or encroached on the functions of any other branch of government. He had been told, that the house had nothing to do with the law of the land, that house had nothing to do but acquiesce in it. Even if he were to consider it in that light, still he should not think it wrong to call for papers, nor could such call be deemed offensive. The other day, he said, when the naval equipment was under consideration, they called for papers; and surely when an important question arose, involves the greatest interests of the country, and the appropriation of large sums of money, was under discussion, it could not be wrong to call for similar information. But being declared a law of the land, it was said we had nothing to do with it. He did there from the existence of conditions, put upon the Constitution in respect to treaties; and as the advocates for particular religious tenets draw all their various conclusions from the same text of scripture, so different persons interpret the construction of the same clauses in the constitution. He turned to the Constitution itself, and found the Senate and the power given to the President and Senate, and those given to Congress, clashed with each other, and imposed upon the discretionary power in that house to grant or withhold appropriations; if they had not that power, they would become mere automatons. Deprived of that right, said he, what a transformation would be made of the representatives of a free people! Instead of the Congressional assembly was the representative assembly was, the power of originating all money bills, which would be a mere dead letter, [Mr. W. Smith again insisted upon a distinction between money bills and appropriations] if any other power might continue them to raise taxes on the people. Can that be the kind of revenue, said he, contemplated by the Constitution? No. But great fears is laid upon the Constitution's declaring treaties laws of the land. The article has been often quoted partially, but not at large. It states what shall be the law of the land, and amongst the rest, all treaties ratified by the President and Senate, which was intended as a curb to a further part of the old Confederation, to which the different states sled to intrigue on national treaties. Besides, tho' the Constitution gave the power of laws to treaties, no body will doubt that the Constitution remains paramount to all laws. Suppose any law was passed by Congress, could a treaty set it aside? No, said he, it was the privilege. It appeared to him, that great fears had been laid upon the treaty being the law of the land, than it could bear; the powers of the house, he said were too great to be infringed by any law. The gentleman from Vermont Yesterday that if the President and Senate were to make a treaty, and that house were to refuse to make due appropriations, the consequence would be, it would become a nullity, and no foreign nation would in future treat with such an uncertain government. Mr. Sewanick observed, that gentleman would probably be forgotten, when he dies told, that the British house of commons possesses the same power which he reprobates to the legislative assembly of the United States. (This Mr. Sewanick observed by reading the king's speech to both houses of parliament, in which he calls upon the commons for the necessary appropriations, which he hopes they will grant him and promises to lay before them all the requisite information respecting the late treaty) and shall it be said, exclaimed he, that the representative assembly of the United States, does not possess a privilege enjoyed by an English house of commons! He hoped not. As this power of deliberation, with respect to appropriations, might at one time be considered a new doctrine, Mr. Sewanick proposed to read two extracts from a Work, entitled, "The Federalist," from pages 101 and 133. [Mr. Williams objected to the extracts being read, but the house over-ruled the objection.]

In the course of the debate, Mr. Swanick observed, he had heard some observations, which he was sorry to hear, and which he thought irrelevant. It was said that encroachments on the Constitution were more likely to be made by that house, than by any other branch of the government. Whence, said he, arises this change? He did not believe there was a shadow of ground for it; believe it was now wanted was information; they wanted to know for what purpose they were about to grant money, before they granted it. He trusted that house would always be cautious how they parted with the money of the public. In no instance, he said, had they been charged with being too scrupulous in that respect.

The gentleman from Vermont called upon the house to beware of encroachments left they overturned their republican government. Was not their government, he said, as likely to be administered wisely as any other willing government? There may and will be difference of opinion on this and should every house fall into the trifling error, it was sufficient information and uprightness of heart in the country, to prevent any danger in their government. He wished every subject which came before that house to be freely and fully discussed; and whilst the same good temper was observed which had been so conspicuous in the present debate, he trusted that no evil, but the greatest good would arise from such discussions.

Mr. Sedgwick presented some documents relative to the election of Mr. Varnum, from Massachusetts, which were laid on the table.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

Received from France and Great Britain.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.

Recruits, horses, clothes, and ammunition are daily sending to our armies, and peace is looked upon as at a distance. The truce concluded on the *Rhine* is only to give some rest to the troops; a fifth campaign seems inevitable.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.

Three thousand men of the French garrison, made prisoners at *Manheim*, and afterwards exchanged, have already arrived at *Strasburg*; the Forced Loans in which place has been productive of very large remittances.

Extraordinary preparations for a new campaign are carrying on by the French in the neighbourhood of *Lake Pontz*, where they receive considerable reinforcements. Most of the cattle in the places occupied by them are driven away.

A letter from Cadiz, dated Jan. 6, says, "a squadron of five men of war and two frigates, with other armed ships, have sailed from the port of *Cadiz*, for the *South Sea*, in order, according to the general belief of our politicians, to render themselves masters of the colonies of Spain, as the English in the eighteenth and *California* discovered by the celebrated navigator MEARES, for which object a number of troops and artillery have been embarked on board of this squadron.

"It is said, that the French squadron commanded by Admiral RICHERY, has been charged by the French government to fail, and convoy the French commissioners to *St. Domingo*, who are sent by the Executive Power of *France*, to take possession of that part of the island which has been ceded by the Court of *Spain* to the Republic of *France*.

COBLENTZ, Jan. 26.

We are busy in confirming two bridges on the *Mayle*. Much activity is also used in fortifying abatis and entrenchments. The plan of the French, is said to be to pass the *Rhine* again, and to penetrate to the *Lahn*, with a view to move themselves masters of the fortress of *Ehrenbreitstein*.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.

Gen. LEFEVRE, who commanded the cantonments of the Republican troops on the left bank of the *Rhine*, between *Cologne* and *Bonn*, has received orders to move to the right bank of that river, abandoned by Gen. LAUZERN, who, we understand, has marched with his division to *Hesland*, where fears are increasing concerning the intentions of the cabinet of Berlin. LEFEVRE has marched to *Dusseldorf* with a corps of about 7000 men, which is to be reinforced, in order to facilitate the communication between the bank of the *Rhine*, as well as with the train of artillery, ammunition, and pavilions. Near *Hem* another bridge has been established across the *Rhine*.

DUSSELDORFF, Jan. 25.

The French troops have now taken up their winter-quarters, Gen. HATRE commands here; and vast works are going forward in order to render this place as strong as possible.

HAGUE, Jan. 26.

This day and to-morrow, throughout the territories of *Holland*, the election of deputies to the Batavian National Convention will take place. According to the resolution of the States, Sixty-five Members are to be elected to represent the Provinces of *Holland*.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In our last, we had the pleasure to announce the safety of the crew and troops on board the *Aurora* transport, one of Rear-Admiral CHARTIAN's fleet, which foundered at sea.—A letter from *Cowes* (where they arrived) dated the 7th inst. gives the following, further particulars on the subject:

"About three weeks ago, her masts and rigging were carried away by a violent gust of wind; and from that time she remained a helpless hulk on the water, kept afloat only by the manual exertions of the people at the pumps. These exertions have been to the wreck in this intermediate space, but were unable to offer her any assistance.

"On Tuesday last, being about ten leagues West of the *Lizard*, Capt. HOPKES, of the ship *Sedgeley*, of *Philadelphia*, was so fortunate as to fall in with her, and, without the least hesitation, determined, at the hazard of his own life and those of his crew, to rescue these miserable people, 160 in number, from that fate which so long threatened them, and which from that time they must have met with in a few hours. It should be recorded, to his honour, that his humanity, aided by nautical skill, triumphed over the danger that awaited his exertions in the boat; for he brought the whole of them safe to his own ship, except one man, who was literally drowned in the boat. The troops are Germans, and have behaved with fidelity that evinces much true gratitude to their deliverer; they have tendered Capt. HOPKES 1000 guineas, which he has nobly refused, saying, he finds sufficient remuneration in his own breast for the trouble he has had. One of them, on being asked if Capt. HOPKES treated them well when he had them on board? exclaimed, "Sir, this brave American does honour to his country; he gave us all he had; he is a King of men, and we are ready to fight his foes as long as we live."

Four of the above unfortunate people died at Cowes on Friday morning, immediately on their being landed.

It is stated from respectable authority that the King of *Prussia* has at this moment an army of *forty-eight thousand men ready to march* towards *Holland* at the first notice, which will allow take the field early in the ensuing spring, provided *Great-Britain* offers a sufficient pecuniary indemnent to his Majesty to engage in the enterprise. A regular return of the above forces has, within three few days, been laid before our Ministers, by the Prussian Ambassador, Baron Jacoby, and the negociation for their services is said to be in a successful train.

The appointment of Admiral VANDEPUT to the *Portugal* Station, is considered by some as a measure of precaution against the Spaniards, who are suspected of hostile intentions towards the country. It is reported, that Spanish troops, under French colours, are already at Sea.

Yesterday a meeting of the Whig Club was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern.—It was the most numerous ever witnessed at this festive board. Mr. Erskine addressed the meeting, enlarging upon his predecessor's whole efforts for the repeal of the late acts, which they had so auspiciously begun.

No publication has been read with more attention than the late Speech of Gen. WASHINGTON, delivered, bold, moderate and dignified, exclaimed the Whig Club, on Tuesday at the Whig Club-Book, whilst the blood and treasure of this country are lavishly wasting and exhausting by the unjust and immortal Patriot preferres peace, the harmony, and the dignity of America. Like a great Colossus, surrounded by Liberty, Virtue, and Peace, he bestrides Europe—above all the misery by which it is all-fired, and, by his wisdom and philanthropy, prevents America from experiencing the ill effects resulting from similar calamities. Good God! Gentlemen when I read the Speech of that illustrious Chief to the House of Representatives, I hold it to be the father of American adore a great and benevolent Father of the Creation we then such a Guardian, and that they should only be presented by a sense of religious duty from paying an equal adoration to Washington himself."

The young King of Sweden commands his career with sentiments of honour, and with a love of Peace, which we could wish animated in an equal degree his brother Sovereigns on the continent. Our readers will remember the Empress of Russia refused to receive the Swedish Ambassador, on the ground of his not being of the imperial rank, and the Emperor of Germany, from the same cause, refused to receive the Swedish Minister, who was to succeed the Ambassador. Gustavus, the Swedish Monarch, knew how to accept this insult, it appears, and was afraid of increasing the torrents of human blood he now delayed the fall of Europe! He should rather content himself with forbidding the Ambassador of whom the Empress might find to assume the birth of her grandaughter, from entering the territories.

The prize money for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope is completely ascertained, and amounts to the neat sum of two millions and a half sterling, to be divided among the gallant captors.—The share of a Post Captain of the Navy will be ten thousand pounds, and that of all other officers in similar proportion.

Three Hamburgh Mails are now due. Their arrival is expected with much anxiety, because it is probable they will bring either a contradiction of, or, what is more probable, a confirmation of the report received from Ostend of the Emperor being assembled the troops between his Generals, and those of the French republic. The mails will also bring some intelligence of great importance from the seat of war in Italy.

There is at this moment an awful, anxious pause in the political world—Whether, like the pause which in the natural world precedes the tempest, it is to lay waste and desolate the fair fame of nature, it is only a renewal of hostilities with doubled vigour and fury; or, whether it is the harbinger of permanent tranquillity and repose, few weeks will probably determine. The European Powers seem to be engaged in a wrestling without sentiments of disjunction and difficult operations of each other—in ascertaining the resources that are making by each: in ascertaining to their respective domestic situations: and calculating the extent of their financial resources.

The Emperor, trembling for the Milanese, on the fate of his Ally the King of Sardinia, will wish for peace, even though he may not approve the Netherlands. The Empire must wish the decision of its head.

The King of Sardinia is probably either wavering or paving the way for a negociation.

Great Britain appears to be standing idle. She seems watching with the utmost anxiety the manner of the Emperor whole determination at his present crisis will have considerable influence upon her future conduct. Her attention is also directed to the preparations which Spain is making with such activity and openness.

The French Republic is in generally believed, endeavouring to separate the Empire from the Italian, and to put an end to the contest with Austria.

With a view of convincing him of the policy of making peace, she is pressing the war in Italy with vigour, in order to shew him that the invasion of the Milanese will be the immediate effect of his determination to continue the contest. The Republic, it is said, is willing to entertain an opinion that a speedy peace with Great Britain is likely to take place: this is therefore, it is regretted, using her utmost endeavours to induce him to a cessation of hostilities with her and Holland against England.

The tone and temper of the conduct of Holland depends in great measure upon the plans Great-Britain may adopt.

Prussia, as we have already stated, will not be sorry to see the war continued, because she believes that it will consolidate her partition of Poland, and facilitate her designs against Turkey.

Sweden and Denmark, connected by a wife are watching the conduct of Russia.

Such appears to us to be the position of the European Powers. May this position be formed or liberated by the termination of the war, and may those that govern feel with as much force as those that are governed, the necessity of a speedy peace!

Feb. 12.

The accounts from *Italy*, of the date of the 20th ult. state, that nothing had been transpired, either on the subject of the Armistice, or with regard to the negotiation for peace, said to be entered upon between the court of *Turin*, and the government of *France*. It was only known that a council had been holden on the 5th ult. at *Turin*, after which several couriers were dispatched to *Vienna*.

We come days ago, stated, upon good authority, that nearly 6000 of the troops which fallen under the command of Admiral CHRISTIAN, for the *West Indies*, must have reached the place of their destination. We are happy in being able further to confirm this intelligence, by advices received yesterday at *Lloyd's* from *Liverpool*, of the arrival of a vessel there from the *West Indies*, which on her passage home, fell in with *Twenty nine sail* of the outward-bound convoy, in the trade winds, proceeding with every prospect of very fine reach *Barbadoes*.

From the *Rhine* there is no particular intelligence, except, that the most vigorous preparations continue to be made, both by the French and Austrians, for opening the campaign early in the spring.

The Italian mail, brought by the same conveyance, fully confirms our former accounts, that a negotiation has been actually entered into between his Sardinian Majesty and the French Republic.

Accounts received by yesterday's mail from *Petersburg*, by way of *Vienna*, mention, that the Russian Serasky SUWAROW has marched towards Mount Caucasus with an army of 30,000 men, to suppress an insurrection among the Cossacks of the Don, who had unexpectedly attacked the Russian troops upon that frontier.

Marshal CLAIRFAYT went to the theatre at Frankfort the morning of his arrival, where he was hailed as the deliverer of Germany.

Two millions sterling is the loan to be paid by Great-Britain, to the owners of neutral ships detained on their voyage.

The French paper which on Friday occasioned so strong a sensation, not only in the city, but in every part of the town, from the importance of its contents—the pretended Convention between the Emperor and the French Republic—is now proclaimed to be, from the moll positive proofs, an impudent forgery; and although pretended to be dated from *Manheim*, it appears was not written at *London*.

There is no doubt (says a Morning paper) but several of the Jews in the city were connected with the man who forged of the forgery, who officiates in the forged character of a clergyman, and is known to have lately turned an immoral life of this character, as mentioned in a former paper) having 300 infantry and 200 dismounted cavalry on board, the whole of whom likewise perished.

The twelve new Municipalities of *Paris*, were installed on the 4th inst. The same day, difficulties to the amount of 170 were lost from *Paris* to Jacobin Judges, Administrators, and Commissaries in the provinces.

Feb. 16.

Our readers will see by the debate left night in the House of Commons, on Mr. GREY's motion for an immediate negotiation for Peace with the French, that there is very little prospect of the speedy return of that blessing. It is true, Mr. PITT said, that means were now employed to enable Ministers to avail themselves of the first opportunity to open a negotiation with the enemy; but the confidence of peace herwise the Emperor and the French, which appeared in the morning papers of that day, is an additional proof that he is not quite sure that the Allies will see their own interest in the same point of view that he does.

From *Bern* it is mentioned, that it is ordained that the Bernese will extend to the opportunity between the *Mosele* and the *Rhine*; and it is generally supposed, that, in case of another campaign the French army will be paid in hard cash.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *February* 15.

Mr. *GREY* made his principal motion, "*That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to request that his Majesty would signify to that house his disposition to open a negotiation with the Executive Government of France.*" He went over with much ability, the history of the war, tracing its origin, progress, successes and reverses. As there have so frequently been diluted on, it is unnecessary to follow them.

Mr. *PITT* replied to Mr. GREY's statements; and thought that the Hon. Gentleman had not brought forward his motion on its proper form; it should have been to move the throne, to remove his Majesty's Ministers, and to place the public affairs in other hands. He was ready to negotiate, Mr. PITT said, he felt no difficulty in saying, that means were ofed to enable Ministers to avail themselves of an opportunity to open a negotiation with *France*; and those means which would lead to a peace, rested, in a great degree, on the moderation of the enemy, and the forbearance of Gentlemen on the other side of the House, who expected such negotiation by perpetually agitating the question. At the same time, he did not wish that it should go forth, that any prospect of immediate negotiation was to be expected, or that peace, at any certain time, would arise out of any such negotiation. He did not pretend to possess a greater share of information relative to the affairs of *France* than any other Gentleman in that House; but there was a paper stated to have come from the government of that country (the message from the Executive Directory, dated Jan. 20,) and circulated through this country, and part of *Germany*, with great industry, in which the insolent and infolent tone of the enemy only left this hope, that if they should not be able to put the threats held out in that paper into execution, they might perhaps condescend to grant the boon of fraternization to this country.

Mr. PITT intimated, that the favourable period of negotiation had not elapsed, and that if the allies were true to themselves, the prospect of its approach was brighter than ever.

He was fully persuaded, that if the present motion was agreed to, it would be construed by the French as little less than a previous acknowledgement of humiliation, and our inability to prolong the war, angious therefore to obtain an honourable and secure peace, and to pursue the best and most constitutional means of obtaining it, and convinced that the motion would not tend to these objects, he said, he should give it his negative.

Mr. FOX followed the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and in a very able manner supported the object of the motion.

Mr. WINDHAM said a few words against the motion, when a division took place, and there appeared for the motion, 50—Against it 189—Majority 139.

PLYMOUTH, February 13.

Neither the Emperor, the King of *Prussia*, nor the King of Spain, had any ministers remaining at *Basle*, so late as the latter end of last month, all the business of negociation there, having ceased some weeks before.

Advices were received yesterday morning, of the sailing of the outward bound *West India* and other fleets, consisting of 400 sail from *Cork* on Tuesday last.

A packet arrived at *Weymouth* from *Guernsey*, bringing intelligence that the inhabitants of that island, having received accounts that a large military force has been collected on the coast of the former province of *Normandy*, are apprehensive that the French contemplate a design of making an attack upon *Guernsey*.

The letter we yesterday received in town from *Deal*, during, that advices had been received there of the Dutch fleet having out to sea.

FROM THE *FRENCH* PAPERS.

PARIS, January 23.

Gen. JOURDAN is hourly arrived from the army of the *Sambre* and *Meuse*, to concert the operations of the ensuing campaign.

JAN. 27. Gen. JOURDAN this day set out from *Paris*, for the armies.

Intelligence from the army of *Sambre* and *Meuse*, states, that there are continually arriving a great number of young men of the fifth requisition, who are incorporated into the incomplete corps.

Government has discharged half the workmen, employed in the fabrication of assignats, and we are assured that on the 30 inst. the manufactory will be finally closed.

We are assured, that at this moment, there is a secret agent from *Prussia*, in *Paris*, charged with a negociation in the name of the belligerent powers.

MERLIN, is appointed Minister of the General Police. It is a new office and occasions much speculation and some regretting.

JAN. 28. The Legislature has voted 50 millions of livres, in specie, at the disposal of the *Minister of War*, to commence the operations of the ensuing campaign.

The army of *Italy* have made a donation to the Republic of their pay; amounting to 400,000 livres in specie.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

JAN. 27. DUMOIS CRANCE, from a special Committee, reported, and the Council decreed a requisition of *every thirtieth* horse ufed for labour, and every one ufed for luxury. They are to be paid for immediately. That the Decrees of the last January, has been attributed to the want of cavalry.

FEB. 1. Gen. WASHINGTON has built an elegant house on the estate of M DE LA FAYETTE in *America*, destined for his figure-reflexion. *Where this brave is situated we know not, but M. LA FAYETTE has a mansion in the heart of every Frenchman.*

FEB. 5. The government are making the utmost endeavours to supply the armies with cofferies. Orders have been given to purchase provisions and clothing, and these orders will, it is said, be speedily carried into execution.

We have already mentioned the secret by which the Directory have made a present of six horses to Gen. JOURDAN. By a second secret they have given him a sabre and a pair of pistols, from the manufactory at Versailles. Never was a present more nobly given. All good citizens will rejoice at the gratitude testified by the Directory to Gen. JOURDAN. But a similar recompence will, without doubt, be granted to Gen. PICHEGRU, whose services and whose glory are not less brilliant.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 15.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce made his promised motion, for the total abolition of the slave trade, in which he was supported by Mr. Burke, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. W. Smith, Sir Richard Hill, Mr. Serjeant Adair, Mr. Fox, and the chancellor of the Exchequer; General Tarleton, Sir William Young, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Dent and Mr. Barham, spoke against the motion, when the house divided, and there appeared,

For the motion,	93	
Against it,	67	
Majority,		26

CHAMBERSBURG, March 10.

On Saturday afternoon last, a most unfortunate accident took place in Amberson's Valley, a house belonging to Mr. John Harmin, in which Mr. After Shregley lived, took fire, and before it was discovered and any assistance could be given was totally consumed.—Mr. Shregly and his wife being from home, there was no person left in the house except two children of Mr. Shregly's, his only offspring, who, unable to escape from the flames, were unfortunately burnt to death. The parents are left to mourn the irreparable loss of their children's untimely death.

COOPERSTOWN, March 17.

Mr. Shadrach Abbe's wife of Burlington, was delivered of two children, on Friday night last: in six days less than ten months hence, she had two before—all male children.

Equal, at least, to the above.

A family, consisting of a man, his wife, and nineteen children, lately moved to the well-and: his eldest child not 15 years old; the children consisted of 4 pair of female twins, 5 pair of male twins, and one single boy, whom they called captain—such fruitful vines are a great accession of strength to this country, and ought to be received, with a hearty welcome.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

The merchants of Glasgow (much to their honour) have defined an agent in London to wait upon Capt. Hodge of the American ship Sedgeley, and to inform him that they intend presenting an elegant piece of plate, as a tesimony of their sense of his humane and active exertions in saving from a watry grave the troops and seamen on board of the transport ship Aurora, one of the unfortunate fleet under Admiral Christian.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Madeira, Dec. 24, 1795:

"When we arrived here, the inhabitants were all flowing to death for provisions. A vessel which should arrive any time of the year loaded with provision and lumber, would make a fine voyage. Bands fell at 55 dollars a thousand, and Flour at 25 a barrel."

MARCH 29. General Sir HENRY CLINTON died in England on the 21st of December laft.

BOSTON, March 28.

The Infurance Offices, in this town, have, it is faid, fevereley felt the damages of the late tempeft on the English coaft—One office fuftains a loss of 100,000 dollars.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, March 23.

The order of the day was entered upon on the resolution for calling for certain papers from the President, when Mr. G Hunt and Mr. Murray spoke against the motion.—At the conclusion of Mr. Murray's speech, it was moved that the question be put, when Mr. Sedgwick, Chairman of the committee to rise, and a call for the question were made together, when Mr. Buck said, that he hoped the question would not be taken as he wished to deliver his sentiments as he had not spoken upon the subject in the committee. The motion was agreed to, the committee to rise and, when Mr. Buck said, fince the committee is determined not to rife, he would proceed with his obferavions; he accordingly proceeded for about ten minutes; but finding a number of members left the houfe, he complained of a want of attention, and a fcffion motion was made for the committee to rife, and carried.

Thurfday, March 24.

After reading two private bills, a report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on fundry petitions for eftablifhing new diftricts and ports of entry and delivery, the order of the day was again entered upon, on the refolution of the 9th inftant, calling for certain papers from the Prefident relative to the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain, when Mr. Buck and Mr. Gordrich fpoke againft the refolution, and Mr. Gallatin in favor of it. At the conclufion of Mr. Gallatin's fpeech, it being paft the ufual hour of adjournment, calls for the committee to rife & for the queftion were heard from different parts of the houfe, and the fenfe of the houfe being taken on the committee's rifing, it was negatived, there being 40 for it and 54 againft it.

After fome time paft in motions from Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Harper and Mr. Gilbert, in favour of the committee's rifing (the two former gentlemen wifhing again to addrefs the committee on the motion) and from Mr. Venable and Mr. Madifon in behalf of taking the queftion, the houfe again divided on the motion for a rifing of the committee, which fell for the negative, 37 to 57.

Mr. Harper entered upon his obfervations against the paffing of the refolution, which took up about an hour, when the queftion on the paffing of the refolution was put and carried being for it 62, against it 37. A committee of two members was accordingly appointed to wait on the Prefident

In committee of the whole, the division was,

For the refolution,	62	
Against it,	37	

In the Houfe the Yeas and Nays were called, and were as follows:

YEAS.

Thomas Bailey, D. Baird, Abr. Baldwin, Lemuel Benton, T. Bloom, R. Brent, Nath. Brent, Dempfey Burges, S. J. Cabell, G. Christian, T. Claiborne, Jno Clopton, Isaac Coles, H. Dearborn, Geo. Dent, G.S. Dixall, Sam Eustis, Wm. Findley, Jeffe Franklin, Abb Gallatin, Jas. Gillefpie, Wm. R. Giles, Aud. Gregg, C. Greenup, W. B. Grove, Wade Hampton, Geo. Hancock, C. B. Harrifon, John Hathorn, J. N. Havens, John Heath, Jas. Holland, Geo. Jackfon, Aaron Kitchell, Ed. Livingfton, Matt. Lyon, Wm Lyman, Sam. Maclay, Nath. Macon, Jas Madifon, John Milledge, And. Moore, F. A. Muhlenberg, Anth. New, John Nicholas, — Ore, John Page, Joftah Parker, John Patton, Francis Preston, — Richards, R. Rutherford, J. S. Sherburne, Jofl. Smith, Sam. Smith, Thomas Spalding, John Sumwicke, Abfal Tatnam, Van Courtlandt, John B. Varnum, Abr. Venable, Richard Winn. 62

NAYS.

Benj. Bourne, Thomas Bradbury, Daniel Buck, Jofhua Cafe, Wm. Cooper, A. Fuller, D. Foster, Freeman, Ez. c. Gilbert, Nath. Gorham, Henry Glen, J. Gordon, Chauncey Goodrich, Roger Griffin, M. R. G. Harper, T. Hartley, Jas. Hillhouse, Wm. Hindman, J. W. Kittera, Sam. Lyman, Francis Malbone, Wm. V. Murray, John Read, Theod. Sedgwick, S. Sitgreaves, Isaac Smith, Nath. Smith, J. Smith, Wm. Smith, Zeph. Swift, George Thatcher, R. Thomas, Mat. Thornton, John Trumbull, J. R. Van Allen, Peleg Wadsworth, John Williams. 37

ABSENT.

Fisher Ames, Jas. Crabb, T. Henderson, Geo. Leonard, Dan. Heister. 5

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas,	62
Nays,	37
Abfent,	5
	104
The Speaker,	1
Whole number Reprefentatives,	105

Mr. Livingfton of the committee appointed to wait on the Prefident of the United States purfuant to the refolution of the Houfe paffed yefterday, reported, that the committee according to order waited on the Prefident, who informed them that he would take the request of the Houfe into confideration.

NORTHAMPTON, April 6.

The following are the Votes given in on Monday last in this town, for Governor the year enfuing, viz.

In Northampton—Samuel Adams Efq. 29—Hon. Increafe Sumner, Efq 93—Mr. Sullivan 9

In Hadley—Mr. Adams had 1—Mr. Sumner 17.

In Whately—Mr. Adams 1—Mr. Sumner 27.

In Southampton—Mr. Adams 2—Mr. Sumner 33.

In South Hadley—Mr. Adams 23—Mr. Sumner 23

In Goshen—Mr. Sumner had 57.—all given votes.

In Chesterfield, Mr. Adams had a small majority.

The Votes for Lt. Governor, are for Mr GILL.

The persons voted for principally for Senators in the above towns, are Moses Hubbard, Shubael, Fowler, Mattoon, Billings, Hoghaw, Strong, Esq. and Dwight.

DIED]—at Hadley, on Wednefday laft, Lt. Enos NASH, aged 48 years.

—In this town on Friday laft, a child of Mr. BENJAMIN EDWARDS, aged 7 years.

LIST of LETTERS REMAINING in the POST-OFFICE *NORTHAMPTON*, APRIL 1, 1796.

NATHANIEL Andrews, Windsor, (Vermont)—Deacon Jonathan Arms, Deerfield—John Barrett, Esq. Northfield—Jeze Ballard, Newington—Benjamin Bowen, Northfield, (2 letters)—Jonathan Bowman, Northampton—Aaron Bascom, Chester—Christopher Bender, Windsor—Jonathan Dickinson, Deerfield—Rev. Joel Baker, Cornwall—Capt. John Bennett, South-Hadley—Ebenezer Buck, Northampton—Abner Barnard, do.—Henry Brewer do.—Moses Bissell, Hadley—Jos. Samuel Curtis, Amherst—Joseph Dwight, Williamsburgh—Elizabeth Dwight, do.—Foster Dickinson, New Salem—Capt. Joseph Eastman, Granby—Ass Bardwell, Whately—Joftah Fobes, Greenwich—Robert Fletcher, Amherst, N. H.—Joseph Jones, Southampton—Thomas Johnfon, Pelham—Capt. John Hart, Hatchfield, 3—Silas Hammond, Williamsburgh—Thomas Hawes, Northampton—Joseph Gates, Chesterfield—John R. Hale, do. N. H.—Timothy Hatch, Esq. Blanford—Edward Houghton, Northampton—Elaskim Kellogg, South Hadley—Joseph Kellogg, jun. do.—Simeon Lyman, Northampton—Caleb Lyman, do.—Samuel Lyman, Northampton—Aug. Lyman, Deerfield—Elisha Lyman, jun. Conway—Daniel Lamb, Hadley—Benjamin Lathrop, Worthington—Abner Lyman, Northampton—Jonathan Marsh, Amherst—David Mitchell, South-Hadley—Hezekiah Mathy, Hatfield—Aaron Parsons, New-Salem—Thomas and Samuel Patrick, Westfield—Elijah Ruffell, Deerfield—Jacob Rogers, Weft-Springfield—William Sever, Partridgefield—Eleazer Slocum, Granville—Ezra Strong, Williamsburgh—Joftice Smith, Sunderland—Nathaniel Sanborn, Northampton—John Stone, Chefterfield—Dr. Gamaliel Thatcher, Hadley—Rev. James Thompson, Deerfield—John White, Blanford—Ifrael Williams, Hatfield—Thomas White, Hadley—John Williams, Conway—Jonas White, jun. Northampton—Robert G. Tillinghast, Merchant, Goshen—Lemuel Whitney, Hadley.—

N. B.—All Perfons fuppofed to be the