contended, the gentleman had proved to be unfounded. The fourth, that which we had given to the constitution, if admitted, and it should be abused, might produce mischievous effects. Was not this true of all the great and essential powers of government? if the controuling influence of this house was added, would the power be less? And if, under these circumstances, abused, would the injury be more tolerable? In short, was not this a kind of argument infinitely more tending to the production of prejudice than to the discovery of truth?

The gentleman had really given no decisive opinion what was the true construction. He had, however, seemed to incline to a belief, that to the stipulation of a treaty relative to any subject committed to the controul of the legislature, to give them validity, legislative co operation was necessary. Of consequence if this was withheld, the operation of the treaty would be defeated.—That it was at the will and within the discretion of the legislature to withhold just co-operation, and of course the house might controul and defeat the solemn engagements of the President and Senate.

The gentleman who had suggested this opinion, was well known to the committee and through America. Mr. Sedgwick could not but observe, that it was perfectly unaccountable to his mind, that that gentleman had yet to form an opinion to whom was delegated that power, the nature, extent and efforts of which he has so strongly and perspicuously detailed. The capacity of that gentleman's mind, long exercised on political subjects, his known caution and prudence, would authorise a request, that he or his friends would explain, how it was possible, if such as he states should have been the intention, of those who framed the constitution, that the true meaning should not have been expressed in the instruments? That when the gentleman went from the assembly which framed the constitution, immediately afterwards to one of those which ratified it; he should have admitted an opposite construction. As Mr. Sedgwick would undertake by and by to prove that in the Convention of Virginia he did admit the very construction for which we now contended. He would take the liberty further to enquire how it happened, that if such was really the intention of the instrument, that such was the meaning of the people, no man had heard of it, until the discovery was produced by the British treaty.—Strange national intention unknown, for years, to every individual! As the gentleman had been pleased to dwell on the idea of a co-operation between the government, he would take the liberty to state what had been ably explained by other gentlemen, that the power of making treaties was wholly different from that of making ordinary laws, originating from different motives, producing different effects, & operating to a different extent. In all those particulars, the difference had been perfectly understood. For instance, the ordinary legal protection of property, & the punishment of its violation could never be extended beyond your own jurisdiction, but by protection could be extended within the jurisdiction of a foreign government. You could not legislate an adjustment of disputes, nor a peace with another country, but by treaty both might be effected. Your laws in no instance could operate except in your own jurisdiction and on your own citizens; by treaty an operation was given to stipulations within the jurisdiction of both contracting parties.

It has been said that treaties would not operate on those subjects which were consigned to legislative controul. "If this be true," said he, "how impotent in this respect the power of the government? What, then, permit me to enquire, can the power of treating effect? I will tell you what it cannot do—it can make no alliances, because any stipulations for offensive or defensive operations will infringe on the legislative power of declaring war, laying taxes, or raising armies, or all of them. No treaty of peace can probably be made, which will not either ascertain boundaries, stipulate privileges to aliens, the payment of money, or a cessation of territory and certainly no treaty of commerce can be made."

Was it not strange that to this late hour it should have been delayed, and that now all at once it shall have been discovered, that no power was delegated to any power to regulate our foreign relation? That although a power was granted to the President and Senate to form treaties, that yet there were such reservations & restrictions, that there remained nothing on which this power could operate? or was it true that this power was competent to treat with every government on earth but that of Great-Britain? Might he not be permitted further to enquire if this treaty had been formed with an other power, with the precise stipulations it now contained, whether there ever would have existed this doubt of constitutionality?

We had, he said entered into treaties of commerce with many nations, we had formed an alliance and entered into a guarantee with France, we had given conjugal power including judicial authority to the citizens of that country, within our own jurisdiction, we defined piracies and provided for their punishment, we had removed the disabilities of alienage, we had granted subsidies and ceded territory; all this and much more we had done, while the power of the government remained unquestioned, and none even thought thought that they required legislative co operation. Treaties, such as those, would without opposition, and by unanimous consent, be ratified, and considered by such ratification, as supreme laws; but similar stipulations with Great Britain, were clearly perceived to the unconstitutional, and the President, envoy, and senate, were denounced for their respective agency, as infractors of the constitution.

The objection which he had just answered, had been brought forward by a gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gallatin] with another nearly allied to it, if not resting on precisely the same foundation—that whatever stipulation in a treaty required legislative provision or repealed a law, did not become a supreme law, until it had received legislative sanction. There was no limitation expressed in the constitution, in which to found either of these objections. If we claimed the power which the objections imported, the claim must rest on constitution and implication alone. Indeed the whole reasoning of all the gentlemen, seemed to him to be capable of being expressed in a few words. The President and Senate, in the sole and uncontrouled exercise of the treaty making power, may sacrifice the most important interests of the people. The house of representatives is more worthy the public confidence, and therefore, by our influence, we will prevent the abuse of powers."

[To be continued.]

From a LONDON PAPER.

PIRACY *on the* HIGH SEAS, *and* HORRID MURDER *of Capt.* LITTLE.

FRANCIS Cole, George Colly, Michael Blanche and Emanuel Berber, were indicted, for that the said Cole, on 28th of Oct. last, about 50 leagues from the Isle of Wight, on the high seas, in a certain merchant's ship called the American Eagle, did assault William Little, formerly the master of the said ship, and the said William, upon the thigh and left groin, did strike, stap, penetrate, and wound with a knife. Also, that the said Francis Cole did give the said William Little three several mortal wounds of the depth of three inches, and the breadth of one inch; that the said Francis Cole feloniously, maliciously, and with malice aforethought, did also strike and beat the said William Little upon the head, back, belly, side, stomach, and groin, with an iron tea-kettle; of which he the said William Little, did then and there die; that the said George Colly, Michael Blanche, and Emanuel Bether were maliciously and feloniously aiding, abetting, assisting and maintaining the said Francis Cole, in the murder so then and there committed.

A jury was empanneled to try Francis Cole, and George Colly only, because the other two prisoners, Michael Blanche and Emanuel Bether, not being subjects of his Majesty; (Spaniards) must be tried by a jury, one half of which must be composed of foreigners.

The first witness was Samuel Dearbon, an American, who deposed, that he went on board the Eagle, in Newburyport, on the 28th of June last, and made a 17 days passage from thence to Virginia: From Virginia he set sail on 15th of September, on board the same ship bound to Havre de Grace, with tobacco. There were then on board William Little, the Captain or Master, (since dead) Richard Little the mate, who was the Captain's brother; John Stipney, John Harris, John Cassanda, Archibald Hart, the four persons charged with the murder, and the witness. Soon after, Richard Little, John Stipney, and John Harris died; and on the death of the mate, the prisoner Colly got his station on board. On the 27th of October they struck soundings in the chops of the channel. Hart and Cassanda, the deceased, and the witness, were on the watch until 12 o'clock at night, when the Captain retired to his cabin, and he and the other two went to lay in the steerage, which was about twelve feet from the cabin; they were relieved in their watch by the prisoners Cole, Colly, and the two Spaniards, Blanche and Bether. About 1 o'clock, the witness heard the cry of murder in the cabin, which startled him very much: He knew the cry to be the Captain's voice; he heard him cry out "George Colly!" "George Colly!" He then heard Colly cry out to the others (from the companion way) damn him, stab him. He heard the unfortunate Capt. cry out, "I am not dead, tho' you think I be," and soon after the Captain cried out, "Frank Cole, oh, let me lay down and die." At this time it was dark; but he in a few minutes after saw a light in the cabin, which was immediately after put out, when the light was extinguished, a man (but he cannot positively say whom) came down to the steerage, where he lay, and called to Archibald Hart, who rose and said, what is there a squall sprung up? Hart then turned back, and shortly afterwards went upon deck. All was then still for a few minutes. He then heard a noise, as if some persons were dragging something up the companion steps: The witness, however, lay still, not knowing what would become of him, or what he was to do. They dragged up something, and the witness heard a noise of something dragging right over his head, and then all again was still for a few minutes; after that, there was a man came down the companion steps with a lanthorn in his hand, by the light of which he discovered it to be the Spaniard Blanche, who came and sat down on a hogshead on the right side of him, took off his stockings and shoes, and seemed as if he was going to turn in. He then saw him take an iron marlin spike, about a foot long, from under his jacket, with which he struck at the witness, in order to kill him; he received the blow on his left hand, and with the right wrested the iron from him; the witness then trampled and stamped upon him, and immediately sprung upon deck, where he saw the prisoners Cole and Colly, and the other Spaniard; Blanche soon followed him up, as did also Cassanda.—The witness then cried out, "What can all this mean, that you want to take a fellow's life when he is asleep? I know all your transactions as well as you; and before you shall take my life I will take a plank and walk overboard." The prisoner, Colly, then cried out, *there is no need of that since the Captain is gone.* The Spaniard, Blanche, then said to the witness, that he would not be *starbrow* to him; this word, he said, was afterwards explained to him, and meant staunch, or steady; the witness then saw blood upon the deck, upon the cambuse, and upon the steps that led into the cabin; he did not go into the cabin until the afternoon, he then saw blood both in the cabin and state room, though part of it had been washed away.—When the witness went down, the chest which had belonged to the murdered man was unlocked by Colly, and the keys were laid on the [illegible] in the blood. The chest was overhauled before all the crew except the man at the helm, and they found 245 dollars in it; George Colly put the money in a bag, and put it into his chest; after that the clothes of the deceased were taken out and divided among all the crew except the witness and the prisoner, Cole, who did not take any of them; on going to the steerage he found a pair of trowsers which were full of blood; in the left thigh there were three places cut, in the flap there were two more cuts, and in the waistband there were three more places cut; these trowsers, he was positive, belonged to the Captain, who wore them the day before the murder, and there were no other of the same kind on board. The witness found a knife in the cabin, all bloody, laying on the floor in the blood; he was positive the knife belonged to Cole, as he had borrowed it the day before, killed a pig with it, and after cleaning it returned it to Cole; after the witness found the bloody knife, the prisoner, Colly, took it from him and threw it overboard, saying, this is the damned knife that did the job.

Archibald Hart, the second witness, said, that on that night he was roused from his bed by Colly, who came down the gangway, and caught him by the leg, and cried "Archy, Archy!"—"What, what?" said the witness, "is there a squall sprung up?" He then went upon deck, and Colly said to him, "by God the Capt. is killed, and the cook (meaning the prisoner Cole) had killed him." Colly wanted the witness to haul the body up out of the cabin, which he refused. The body was then hauled up by the two Spaniards and the cook, by a rope which was made fast under his arm pits; Colly directed, and Cole fastened the rope, turned the body, and said, "Yes, d—n him, I'll haul him up with a good will;" and Colly desired him to heave the body overboard, and let it go to hell. It was then drawn to the side of the vessel, and hove overboard by Cole and the Spaniard Blanche. There was only a shirt, a pair of drawers, and stockings on the body, a pair of trowsers had been taken off by Cole, and they were cut and bloody. Colly then went down to the cabin, and brought up a bottle of gin, of which he himself drank, and sent the bottle round. Colly asked the witness if he would drink with him, and what made him so sober? The witness answered, it was enough to make any man sober to see what was carrying on aboard the ship. Never you mind, said Colly, it will be the making of us; for I can carry the ship into any port in France or England, and then sell ship and cargo.—He intended, he said, to make for the first port, and divide the money, that every one may have their shares. The witness then asked Colly if he thought it would never be found out? He answered, never mind, keep your tongue still, that is enough for you. Samuel Dearbon, (the last witness) was below in the steerage all this while. Colly desired Cole to go and call Dearbon upon deck. Cole replied, what shall we do with calling him on deck; that wont do; yes, let us call him up for something, and then pitch him overboard, neck and heels. No, says Colly, I will get one of the Spaniards to go and kill him below; we must do something with the long b—r, for day light is coming. He then made the Spaniard, Blanche, take a marlinspike and go down to him in a few minutes; the last witness, Dearbon, ran upon deck, and applied to him, saying, Archy, Archy, will you go against me too? to which he said, no Sam, that I won't. He then persuaded the others to spare his life, on condition that he would take the helm. Cole told the witness that he had finished the Captain by several blows from an iron tea kettle, and a glass bottle. There was nobody who knew how to navigate the vessel, and they were forced to put into Cowes.

Mr. Alldue, the American Consul, stated that he had been induced to suspect the murder from different circumstances. Dearbon, (the first witness) told him at one time that the Capt. died of the yellow fever, and at another, that he did not die of the yellow fever but of a *short consumption.* He had also mentioned at another time, that the Capt. had killed a porpoise the day before his death, which seemed to the witness to be strange amusement for a man just dying of the yellow fever.

Mr. Justice Ashurst summoned up the evidence, and the jury retired for ten minutes, after which they brought in their verdict—*Guilty.*

Sir James Marriott then passed sentence of death on Colly and Cole, and ordered them to be executed on Monday next.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

On sunday evening a young woman, genteelly dressed, found means to get into Buckingham house, and was making for the Queen's apartments when she was discovered by a servant, who asked her what she wanted; but she treated the question with indifference, and endeavoured to press forward into the interior of the House, when the servant stopped her, and insisted on her telling where she was going to, and to whom, when she replied she was going to her "Mother, Mrs. Guelph, the Queen," who had got some writings belonging to her which she detained without any cause, and if her Mother (alluding to her Majesty) did not give them up she would find means to commit some horrid act—upon which some of the servants secured her, and she was given into the custody of Thomas Jones, one of the Patrol belonging to the Public Office, Bow-street, who took her to St. Martin's watch-house; and yesterday morning at nine o'clock she was brought to Bow-street, and underwent an examination before William Addington, Esq. during which she appeared very much composed. She said her name is Charlotte Georgia Mary Ann Guelph. She persisted in the story she told at Buckingham-house, of the Queen being her mother, &c. She further said, that the late Duke of York was her father, and that she was born in Rome, and that she was sold to a gentleman in Spain. It appeared that she can talk ten different languages; but that she was quite insane. She was committed to Tothillfields. Bridewell, for further examination.

BIDDING AT AUCTION.

A cause was tried, in which the defendant was called upon to pay the sum which he had bid at public auction for an article which had been knocked down to him.

The defence to this action was, that the auction was a sham one, and that persons attended it who are called Puffers, whose business it is to bid in order to enhance the price, and to deceive unwary people who attend an auction.

After the evidence was ended Lord Kenyon delivered it as his opinion that whatever the verdict might be in this case, this action would finally fall to the ground. That in all bargains the law required parties to deal fairly with each other, and that if any man attended an auction and was induced by any artifice to give more for an article in bidding than he would have done if no such artifice was used, that bargain was void in point of law.

PARIS, 8 Pluvoise—Jan. 28.

MESSAGE

From the Directory, addressed to the Council of Ancients, dated 5th Pluvoise (January 25) and read in a secret committee.

"Citizen Legislators.

"The enemies of France have spoken of peace, but it was to relax our preparations, while they themselves redoubled their efforts for continuing the war; they wished to weaken the courage of our defenders, by lulling them with the hopes of approaching peace, which they themselves do not cease to elude by the most evasive forms, and the most frivolous pretexts. This perfidy on their part is not new and the reports which they had affected to circulate on this subject, since the commencement of hostilities, have always been seized and believed by the foreign faction, which they maintain among us. But these manœuvres have never been countenanced by the Executive Directory, who in offering peace to the confederated powers, on conditions as moderate as are consistent with the national dignity, have neglected nothing to assure new triumphs to the republican arms.

"The French should know that they never can have peace with their enemies, till they shall have rendered it impossible for them to pursue their disastrous projects. This epoch is not far distant; it must crown a vigorous campaign, and we have reason to think that the one which is about to be opened, will yield in nothing to that of the third year. The government already acquire strength every day, and the hopes of the enemies of the interior, of a disagreement between the legislative body and the directory disappear every day: the circulation of provisions begins to be re-established: the young citizens are desirous of rejoining their colours: the general activity contributes to second the salutary and decisive measures of the Forced Loan; the certainty of seeing all the factions punished, whether their royalism be open or concealed, whether they dissemble it under the last forms of anarchy; every thing in short, announces, and if we are forced by our implacable enemies to cover still their bloody plains with our soldiers, it will be to gain soon new laurels, to enjoy henceforth the unalterable repose that is assured by the Constitution, sworn by all Frenchmen, and the return of morality and justice, the love of labour and economy. Citizen Legislators, you are aware that what renders the service so painful in the present moment, notwithstanding the prodigious resources which are still to be found in the Republic, is the absence of representative signs of exchange swallowed up by that avarice which renders it impossible to provide the necessary supplies for the armies. We must devise some substitute, and the directory can perceive on other except that of raising Articles in kind, at least those which are at present most necessary and indispensible, such as horses for carriages, and for the use of cavalry.

"The principal cause of the little success of the last campaign was the deficiency of means of conveyance, and the superiority of our enemies in cavalry. The evil encreased every day, and we are obliged to tell you, Citizens Legislators, that if there is not taken, in this respect, a measure prompt and efficacious, we must expect defeat. The Directory requests that you will authorise it to take the thirtieth horse in every part of the Republic. Experience assures the success of this measure; all others will only have doubtful consequences, slow, and attended with much expence, and the sending out a prodigious quantity of specie.

"The directory has not form'd the determination to make to the Legislative body the proportion of an extraordinary levy of the horses till after the subject had been long considered, from a conviction, that there exist no other means of effecting the service.

"This levy shall be made by the administrative bodies. The Legislative Body may itself fix the mode of the execution, or leave it to the directory, who will follow the most economical and the least vexations to the Citizens: whatever decision you may make in this respect, circumstances require that this measure be not deferred.

"Citizens Legislators, the directory invites the council to take the object of its demand into the most serious and the most prompt consideration.

"REUBELL, President."

From the GAZETTE *of the United States.*

I have seen a number of resolutions, extended to by the Legislature of Georgia, on the motion of James Jackson, published in the Argus of New York on the 23d instant—in which among the other things, I am declared to have lost the confidence of that legislature. Supported by an integrity which has long withstood the efforts of much enmity and malice. I feel myself quite [illegible] affected by a proceeding dictated by the [illegible] lent leader of a disappointed faction; and should not think it necessary to give it the notice which I now do, but for a respect due to the public opinion, liable to be misled by partial publications. The basis of this extraordinary proceeding, is the charge of my having attempted to corrupt some of the members of the legislature, in the sale of the Western Territory of that State, and which is said to appear by several affidavits. These affidavits lose their weight by the manner of their being taken.—Not by a Judicial process, and the opportunity offered of a cross interrogation: but by a secret committee, of which James Jackson was chairman. The questions were all on one side, such answers, or parts of answers, as were not liked, were stricken out before they were reported. But even those affidavits, taken and reported as they were, do not amount to a charge of my attempting the integrity of any member—They [illegible] to what one man thought another heard, and [illegible] what I said to one man of another. I lay [illegible] upon General Jackson's being chairman of the committee; because his enmity to me, on the ground is well known; that there has been a [illegible] ment in Georgia for some time past; that he has put himself at the head of a prevailing party, [illegible] has abused the public confidence. A precedent has been established of unlimited mischief, in the destruction of public confidence. A precedent has been established of unlimited mischief, in the destruction of public records, the evidence of right and of property; and the judicial system, the best security in a republican government, has been entirely deranged.

It is not, however my wish to be understood as treating the acts of the legislature lightly. It is the government; and its voice, in general, ought to be respected: but the ambitious and controuled ascendency of an individual, for the moment and under circumstances of a peculiar nature, would, in this nature receive the homage, and the unbiassed representation of a free people.—And I am warranted in saying, by recent letters from that State, that the tide of opinion is rapidly changing. An investigation is ordered by the legislature, affecting a large description of persons interested in the late purchase, in which I consider myself implicated and which I shall meet with decided pleasure; anticipating as I do, the approving result of an impartial enquiry. It is with reluctance and pain I trouble the public; and my apology is the occasion. The printers who publish the resolutions will have the justice to publish this.

J. GUNN.

Philadelphia, March 25th 1796.

BALTIMORE, March 30.

Wednesday evening arrived the ship George & Patty Washington, captain Parker, from Liverpool.

On the 25th of February, in lat. 24. 43. N. long. 29 W. spoke the brig Benjamin and Nancy, of Haverhill, Captain Farley from St. Ubes bound to Newburyport, 14 days out all well. Captain Farley informed him that one half of Cadiz was sunk by an earthquake, and several other towns had shared the same fate. Captain Farley felt the shock lying in St. Ubes. He likewise informed Capt. Parker that the king of Spain had fled into Portugal, but what for he could not tell; he expected it was owing to an insurrection.

March 7, at 2 P. M. spoke the ship Francis and Mary, Capt. Reed, of Kenebeck, 30 days from St. Ubes in lat. 24. 11. N. long. 41. 14. W. bound to Norfolk, the captain informed him, that the king of Spain was in Portugal, but could not inform what for, he also said that Cadiz was partly sunk by an earthquake, and several other towns received much damage from the shock.

BRIDGETOWN, (*New Jersey*) March 4.

Extract from the charge delivered to the Grand Jury of Cumberland, February sessions, 1796, by his honor, Jonathan Elmer, Esq.

"FULLY convinced of the excellency of our federal government, and of the faithful and Judicious administration of it hitherto. I feel it my duty, on all suitable occasions, to express my general approbation of both; more especially at this time, when efforts are making in a variety of forms to retard and counteract the regular operations of government, which it appears to me of the highest consequence to support. And I express my sentiments the more freely, because, at present, I have no immediate connexion with, or expectation from our national government, and therefore can have no motives to support or to vindicate the administrators of it, but what is common to every citizen of the Union.

The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, which has lately been negociated between the United States and Great Britain, has afforded a pretext to those who are unfriendly to our supreme executive magistrate, and other agents to the federal government, to treat them with much groundless censure and obloquy. Whatever may be the real merits of the treaty itself, (of which I acknowledge I am an incompetent judge) the peculiar circumstances in which this country was placed at the time our envoy was sent to the British court; the jealousy which that court entertains of our rising power and consequence as a nation; and the imminent danger of a war, for which we were totally unprepared, if negociation had proved unsuccessful; rendered it necessary and expedient, on the part of our government, to make every reasonable concession, to avert the dangers which threatened us on every side. And with a superiority of strength and other advantages on the side of Britain, it is natural to suppose that the treaty would not be very favorable to us. In making a contract, each contracting party usually consults only his own interest. Whichever, therefore, has the advantage, will generally have the best of the bargain.

Taking all these things into consideration, together with the situation of the President of the United States, after two thirds of the Senate had deliberately advised a conditional ratification of the treaty, I presume no candid person can fairly charge him with a violation of his duty or of a criminal inattention to the honor and interest of the government over which he presides, in affixing his final signature to that instrument. And notwithstanding, all the objections that have appeared to the treaty, and accusations against the President for the part he has acted in relation to it, I apprehend our confidence in his integrity, abilities, and prudence ought to continue unshaken and undiminished.

PHILADELPHIA, March [illegible].

The following was presented this day in the House of Representatives of the United States.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Western Counties of the State of Pennsylvania,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the Treaties, lately concluded by the United States with Britain and with Spain open to America a prospect of great prosperity, peculiarly interesting to the inhabitants of the Western Country. The limits of the United States will be ascertained; the posts within our limits occupied by those two nations, which afforded them easy and constant occasions of inciting the Indians against us, will be surrendered; a participation of the Indian trade, and the means of attaching the Indians to our interest will be given us; a sale and settlement of our wide lands may be made which will lessen our debt and increase the population, produce and resources; the Mississippi, New Orleans, and the East and West Indies will be opened to us, for the sale of our produce and manufactures, and for the supply of our wants. No nation on earth has such ground of contentment and thankfulness: the measure of our success seems full and hardly a reasonable hope remains unsatisfied, if we will embrace the conditions now put into our hands.

But, it is rumoured, that suspicions exist, that in the House of Representatives of the United States, opposition will be made to certain proposed laws necessary for carrying the treaties into effect. If all laws necessary for carrying the treaties into effect on our part, shall not be passed by our legislature, the treaties will not be carried into effect by the other nations, and will be, in fact, annulled; our posts will remain unsurrendered; new encroachments will be made on our territory; all the horrors of Indian war will be renewed; our debts will increase; the Mississippi, New-Orleans, and the Indies will be shut against us; and instead of compensation for the past injuries to our trade, the spoliations will be renewed and aggravated, and that, which is now sought by commerce, will be taken by robbery. No new negociation will give any prospect of relief; for what nation will enter into a negociation with us, when after its most solemn and constitutional conclusion, it may be annulled, in an incidental way by a body of far too many members for a foreign government to know or guess what its opinion will be on any article of the negociation. Every past and future injury will remain unsatisfied by compact, and we must either quietly bear all, or seek redress by war.

Waving all questions of the merits of the treaty with Britain, it has acquired the sanction of the American Constitution, and our national faith is pledged to the world, that it shall be fairly carried into execution. If the House of Representatives of the United States should refuse to exercise their powers, for this purpose, we greatly fear it would be deemed, by other nations, a stain on our honor as a people, and a bar to all future negociation. Nor can we believe it possible, that any such evils exist in that treaty, as are at all equal to the dreadful spectacle, which we should exhibit to our own citizens and to the world, of a government at war with itself, one branch defeating the purposes and acts of another, the whole deprived of all energy and exertion, and in a state of real or approaching dissolution.

We hope, therefore, and pray that the House of Representatives of the United States will pass all laws, necessary for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great Britain; and, after giving this evidence of our good faith, and shewing that we are a people with whom any nation may confidently negociate; if there be any evils in that treaty, let us, by a new negociation, which will then deserve a trust and respect, and may be followed with success, proceed to remove them, in a rational and amicable manner of adjustment.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

April 1.

The following resolutions, in substance, were this day moved in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Kitchell, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, to whom the Message of the President of the United States of the 30th instant is referred:

Resolved, as the opinion of this house, that the Constitution has vested the power of making treaties exclusively in the President and Senate—and that the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making, or ratifying them, when made.

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that when a Treaty is made which requires a law or laws to be passed to carry it into effect, that in such a case the House of Representatives have a Constitutional right to deliberate and determine the propriety or impropriety of passing such laws, and to act thereon as the public good shall require.

The following message from the President accompanied a copy of the treaty with Spain, communicated to the House of Representatives of the United States on Tuesday last.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

I send herewith a copy of the treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, concluded on the 27th of Oct. last, between the United States and his Catholic majesty. The treaty has been ratified by me, agreeably to the Constitution; and the ratification has been dispatched for Spain, where it will doubtless be immediately ratified by his Catholic majesty.

The early communication of the treaty with Spain has become necessary, because it is stipulated, in the third article, that commissioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida, shall meet at the Natches, before the expiration of six months from the ratification. And as that period will undoubtedly arrive before the next meeting of Congress, the House will see the necessity of making provision, in their present session, for the object here mentioned. It will also be necessary to provide for the expence to be incurred in executing the 21st article of the treaty, to enable our fellow citizens to obtain, with as little delay as possible, compensation for the losses they have sustained by the capture of their vessels and cargoes by the subjects of his Catholic majesty during the late war between France and Spain.

Estimates of the monies necessary to be provided for the purposes of this and several other treaties with foreign nations, and the Indian tribes will be laid before you by the proper departments.

Go. WASHINGTON.

United States, March 29, 1796.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Last Tuesday evening arrived at Philadelphia from Havre de Grace, the ship Goddess of Plenty, Capt. Thompson, which place he left on the 22d of Feb.—He informs, that a number of frigates and gun boats were building there, and every thing evinced a vigorous prosecution of the war—that flour rated at 14 dollars per barrel—that a treaty with Germany was talked of, but that peace with England seemed far distant.

The National Debt of Great Britain may be estimated at present at 305 millions, the interest of which is about 13 millions a year; or one million each lunar month, being 250 000l. a week; 41661. for every working day of ten hours, 79l. a minute, for the interest of the debt!!

The message of the President this day published, is another example of the purity of heart and greatness of mind, which have always distinguished that hero and patriot. Firm as a majestic rock in the ocean, he braves the tempest of popular clamour and the attacks of usurpation, supported by the rectitude of his own heart, and strongly defended by constitutional principles.

This is the second time he has arrested [illegible] branches of the government in the career of violating the Constitution. He refused his assent to the bill apportioning the representatives for the United States, according to the census, confessedly unconstitutional.

Long may the good man live to bless his country.

Last Thursday the President of the U. States nominated to the Senate the following gentlemen, as commissioners, being those contemplated in the treaty with Great Britain, viz.

Henry Knox of Massachusetts to settle the eastern boundary of the United States.

Thomas Fitzsimons, of Philadelphia, and James Innes, of Virginia, on the subject of the British debts.

Christopher Gore, of Massachusetts, and William Pinckney, of Maryland, of British Spoliations.

A letter from Cayenne, dated March 3, mentions that a conspiracy of the negroes has been happily discovered and prevented. Their object was to seize the fort, and that get command of the town—had they succeeded, pillage and massacre must have been the consequence. It was discovered by the salute of a French privateer, which was mistaken by the negroes in the country for the signal of insurrection, and put them upon committing excesses prematurely.

PORTSMOUTH, March 29.

On Monday last, arrived here the schooner Industry, Capt. William Trefethen, in 28 days from Port Murant (Jamaica.) Left there, brig Nancy, Capt. Joseph Brown, of this port, who had five of his hands impressed by the master of a 40 gun English ship, three of the men belonging to this town, viz. Mr. John Libbey, and Mr. Richard Howe, who have also families here, and one other; the other two belonging to York. Capt. Trefethen also informs, that the above 40 gun ship had pressed 50 American seamen from different vessels belonging to the United States, which lay at Kingston.

BOSTON, April 1.

FROM IRELAND.

Papers by the Franklin, Capt. M'Lellan, from Dublin, bring intelligence of a formidable and extensive conspiracy, to separate that country from England, and establish a Republican form of government, in conjunction with the French government. A partial discovery was made just in time to prevent its execution, by means of a governmental Emissary, who had insinuated himself into the Councils of the Democrats. But such was the nature of the conspiracy that one man could only give information of nine members, the executive council excepted, which arranged all the plans and movements of the whole body.

Mr. John Bark, the chief of this conspiracy, and the one who was to manage the attack in the capital, after many hair breadth escapes, during the space of four months, had the good fortune to get on board the Franklin, and in her arrived at this port. The adventures of this gentleman, tho' scarcely 25 years of age, are full of the various turns and colours of fortune. At 15 he was a midshipman on board a man of war, in which station he remained 11 months: At 17, he quitted the sea and resumed the study of literature. At 18, he entered the University of Dublin, which at that time did not contain six Republicans, though there were 1500 students. He undertook the arduous task of Republicanising the University, and absolutely succeeded in his project. During his stay there, his reputation, as a man of science, was considerable. At 21, he was removed from the University by the interference of government, under pretence that he was inculcating Deistical principles. From that time until the period of his departure, he continued his political career, and distinguished himself by a number of pointed productions in defence of the Liberties of mankind. He formed a chain of Democratic Societies in different parts, and connected them by a correspondence. He was suspected to have opened an intercourse with the government of France. He is a powerful speaker, a good writer, a zealot in politicks, and a great pedestrian. He had studied the profession of the Law, but could not be admitted to the bar, in consequence of his notoriety in Politicks. [*This is a good story; but, perhaps, some further confirmation may be necessary, in order to gain it general belief.*]

HANOVER, March 21.

EMIGRATION.

Such is the rapid increase of settlement in our northern infant country, as we could not conceive, had not a just record of the same been kept, which is as follows; from the 14th of Jan. 1796, to the 12th of March, past through this vicinity, from Massachusetts and Connecticut, one thousand and five sleighs, loaded with household furniture, emigrating to the northward.

NORWICH, March 17.

A model of an arch bridge on an entire new construction, has been completed by the celebrated architect, Capt. Zenas Waiting, of this city, and sent off on Saturday last for Newport, to be embarked in a ship bound to Petersburgh, in Russia. Thus we see the great tyrant of the North condescending to become dependent for mechanical invention, on the genius of this new hemisphere. The bridge which the Empress has in contemplation to build is to be over the river Neva, which divides the city of Petersburgh, and is to be a single arch of 800 feet in length.

NORTHAMPTON, April 13.

VOTES for GOVERNOR, in addition to what we published in our last.

	ADAMS.	SUMNER.	Last Votes.
Norwich,	40	0	0
Hawley,	0	25	6
Worthington,	15	75	5
Conway,	1	112	0
Pelham,	65	6	0
Amherst,	22	81	0
Westhampton,	0	74	0
Cummington,	6	13	7
Deerfield,	4	32	0
Belchertown,	10	51	2
Greenfield,	17	37	0
Buckland,	4	39	2
Springfield,	8	92	
West Springfield,	160		
Blanford,	19	53	
Sunderland,	3	33	

In *Granby,* Mr. SUMNER two thirds.

Greenwich, Mr. ADAMS two thirds.

Southampton, nearly 80 for Mr. SUMNER, and a few for Mr. ADAMS.

Ashfield, about 75 for Mr. SUMNER, and a few for Mr. ADAMS.

Greenville, Mr. SUMNER had a very large majority.

THE Hon. Mr. Foster, one of the Senators of the State of Rhode Island, has addressed a letter to Gov. Fenner, on the subject of the treaty, with Great-Britain. In this letter, after congratulating his Excellency, that "*our country is now at peace with all the world,*" and anticipating that the prejudices of the people against that instrument is fast subsiding, adds, "I consider this treaty as an epoch of our complete national independence, as putting a final period to all jealousies, resentments, and distrusts, and thus removing all causes of uneasiness between the two countries, and as placing the United States, with respect to their connection in Europe, on the best possible foundation. I was one of the twenty of the national Senate who voted for its ratification, because I believed it was the only means of saving us from a ruinous war. And perhaps it will not be taken amiss, should I solicit permission to suggest some reflections illustrative of the wisdom, policy and necessity of the measure, more especially as I consider it the duty of every person trusted with the power and interest of the community, to give to his constituents as satisfactory reasons as he can for his conduct on great and important occasions, when it may tend to allay or remove uneasiness, which might otherwise prevail.—I do not mean, however, to be diffuse, on a subject so copious, that it is more difficult to keep within the decent bounds of a letter, than to know what to say." He then goes on to portray the situation of the United States previous to the treaty——the insidious conduct of Genet, and describes the immense benefits which may result to the Union from the preservation of harmony and moderation. The letter is elegant, and though copious, not prolix.

Before the conclusion of the treaty with Spain, it was said, that the United States were indebted to the interposition of the French for the favorable aspect the negociation had assumed. However true that may have been, since the treaty has been completed by the parties, nothing of the kind has been hinted.—A correspondent says, that the best reasons may be adduced in support of the opinion, that we owe our success in obtaining the Spanish treaty, altogether to the treaty with Great Britain. The slightest attention to the relative situations of the Spanish territories and those of the United States, will convince every mind that it is of the utmost importance to Spain that she should be on equally friendly terms with us, as Great Britain.

On the 15th of February, the price of wheat in London was 5l. 4s. 5d. sterling the quarter, which falls a little short of three dollars a bushel. Bread was thirteen pence half penny the quarter loaf.

The Defenders in Ireland continue their depredations on every opportunity. On a late skirmish five of them were killed, and ten taken prisoners. ——Weldon, for treason, has been sentenced in Ireland, agreeably to ancient custom, viz. "To be hanged, but *not* until he was dead, but be taken down alive, and his entrails taken out and burned before his face. Then his head to be cut off, and his body quartered. The whole then to be at his Majesty's disposal."

Accounts from Constantinople, inform, that a war with Russia is thought to be at no great distance. The French have great influence in the Divan.

The Senate of Georgia have resolved, that Gen. Gunn, in a former Legislature, did attempt to corrupt the members of the Legislature; and that he has lost their confidence.——They have also directed their Senators in Congress, to use their influence, to obtain an amendment to the Constitution, empowering a state Legislature to recall a Senator, when they shall deem it necessary.

On the 11th of March last, Mr. Noah Eldred of Hawley, was killed by the falling of a tree at Whitestown.

DIED, At Hawley, last Saturday, Mr. Noah Cooley, aged 89 years.

AT a meeting of the CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY, held by adjournment at Hartford on the first Tuesday of April 1796, Voted, That in order to enable the Board of Directors to carry into effect the business assigned them—there be paid to the Clerk of the Directors, a tax in the proportion of fifteen dollars on each of the shares of the Company, to be paid on or before the 16th day of May next.

A true copy of Record,

EPHRAIM ROOT, Clerk.

All persons indebted to or having any demands on the estate of *William Cole,* late of Cumington deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber for settlement immediately.

JACOB FARR, Administrator.

Cumington, 12th April, 1796.

To be Sold,

ONE HUNDRED acres of Land lying in the town of Hawley, about one mile from the center of the town with twenty acres under improvement.—For further particulars enquire of

ANDREW WOOD.

N. B. ALL persons indebted for News Papers are requested to make payment, as this paper completes the present quarter.

Hawley, April 13, 1796.

10 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the evening of the 10th inst. a bay MARE, with foal, dark main and tail, one hind foot white, about fourteen hands high, the hair wore off by sleigh-tackling——Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, shall have the above reward, and all necessary charges paid, by me (living in Ware.)

THOMAS PATRICK.

Hadley, April 11, 1796.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Mr. *Nathaniel Phelps,* Innholder in Northampton, on Monday the 25th of April, inst. at 5 o'clock P. M.—unless sold at private sale, a new House partly finished, with four acres of Land, adjoining the same——Any person wishing to purchase the same, may know the particulars, by applying to

BENJAMIN BARTLETT,
Living on the Premises.

April 13, 1796.