POETRY.

TO MODESTY.

HAIL, modesty, who still art seen
With blushing cheeks and downcast mien,
Yet beauty charms thy hue.
That flushing crimson o'er the eyes,
Then flits its sweetly varied dyes,
Alternately to view.

Sweet Maid, who in thyself rest'st,
Art fearful moft to be admir'd
And feek'ft thy charms to hide;
For Modefty by foft controul,
With fway more powerful rules the foul,
Than Beauty's confcious pride.

Behold that yet unfolding rofe,
Whofe buds hot half themfelves difclofe,
Yet fhed a rich perfume;
Say, can the Tulip fo invite,
So charm the fenfe, fo feaft the fight,
In all its gaudy bloom.

Without ther, ev'n the Mofes' flame,
Which breaths a heav'n infpiring claim,
Were but a vulgar fire;
And Love loft paffion of the mind,
But that by ther 'tis rais'd refin'd,
Would link to low defire.

O hadft thou temper'd Sappho's lay,
And calm'd impetuous Paffion's fway,
She ne'er had fought in the fkies,
Now from its height, by love infpir'd,
Urg'd by difdain, to mifeefs fir'd,
Plung'd headlong in the deep.

Say, could the Wave alone affuage
Within her breaft the glowing rage,
Then dread, ye fair, her fate,
And hence be taught a modeft part
Alone can charm a lover's heart,
Alone can fix your fate?

Extract from "*the Country Lovers*, or *Jonathan's Courtfhip.*"

"I wonder mother'll make me go,
"When girls I'm fo afraid of—
"I'm fo fhame-faced nor want to know
"What fort of ftuff they're made of!"

* * * * * *

"Then Jonathan, as we are told,
"Did even think to fmack her;
"Sal cock'd her chin, and look'd fo bold,
"He did not dare attack her."

"The fellow with'd he could retreat,
"But dafft no make a racket—
"It feem'd as if his heart would beat
"The buttons off his jacket!"

* * * * * *

"*It's all the fafhion.*"

TRUE indeed, that many things are fafhionable which ought to be confidered as mean and defpicable.

An excellent critic on language, obferves, that univerfal practice is generally a rule of propriety; but this will not hold in the actions and folibes of mankind: what is moft univerfally practiced, is generally the moft vicious.

To be moderately fafhionable and to adhere in fome meafure to what is called "the race of the times" is not only pardonable but neceffary, to fhun giving difgufl and to efcape the ridiculc of fociety. But how often do we fee perfons who wifh to be diftinguifhed for their good fenfe, wholly enraptured with fafhion and bigatelles attending the novelty and oddnefs of every new appearance and even adopting their ufe, for no other reafon than becaufe, *they are all the fafhion.* Since my remembrance if a gentleman was feen riding a pacing horfe, he was fure to be a fubject of laughter to every fcoffator; but now pacing horfes are bad *becaufe they're all the fafhion.* When I was young, it would have been considered as a misfortune in a young lady, to *offer* herfelf or to even difclofe her affection to her fuitor; but now the artful *Maria* and general practice highly approve of it becaufe *it's all the fafhion.* A young man of merit then, a fcholar—the fubject—him fcff, at once, is neglected and tacitly becomes fubject to the whims and fplenetic exercise of every fool within his precincts; in fhort he is the common jacket of his diftrict—fo it is and fo it muft be for *it's all the fafhion.* Should you reprove your neighbor for getting (as we commonly fay) about half fhaw'd, every now and then, he might tell you hearing eighty-nine degrees towards the north, that *it's all the fafhion.* Fafhion, the above mentioned author obferves, "is generally the child of caprice and the being of a day," if fo my friends, let us fubmit ourfelves to things and affume really fuitable, let us fubftitute reafon in ftead of paffion, common-fenfe and economy in ftead of inclination and luxury, and in all our deportments make it all the fafhion to live up to the dignity of our fuperior nature. I might write this whole hour upon this text, and what's very ftrange not tell one fifth; but fafhion and modefty forbid prefixing and induce me to keep back a part for *It's all the fafhion.*

With my natural good humour and the moft fincere wiffhes for your enjoying everygood which this miffing globe of dirt can produce, I think I cafe myfelf bound to fubfcribe myfelf your obedient and humble fervant, because *its all the fafhion.*

ROBERT RATTLEHEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

In the Houfe of Repreffentatives of the United States, on the 17th inft. the Committee of ways and means reported, as the refult of their deliberations, on the important fubject of finance:

1ft. That the Secretary of the Treafury be directed to prepare and report to the Houfe of Repreffentatives at the next feffion, a plan for raifing a fum of two millions of dollars by apportionment, among the feveral States, agreeably to the rule prefcribed by the Conftitution; adapting the fame to fuch objects of direct taxation, and fuch modes of collection, as may appear by the laws and practice of the States refpectively to be moft eligible in each.

2d. That a duty of two per centum ad valorem, ought to be impofed on all inftrumentary difpofitions and facrefitions of the eftates of intefftates, excepting thofe to parents, husbands, wives, or lineal defcendants.

3d. That the following duties ought to be impofed by means of Stamps, viz.

	Cents.
On Letters Patent,	200
Exemplification thereof,	100
Awards,	20
Battomry and Refpondentia bonds,	50
Indentures of Apprenticefhip,	30
D-bentures for drawbacks,	20
Bills of Lading coaftwife, except from one diftrict to another in the fame ftate,	10
Other Bills of Lading,	40
On bonds, bills or notes, for the fecurity of money, according to the following Scale:	
Above 50 and not exceeding 100 dolls.	10
100 and do. 500,	20
500 and do. 1000,	30
1000,	50

Provided, that if any bonds or notes fhall be payable at or within 60 days, fuch bonds or notes fhall be fubject only to one fourth part of the duty aforefaid.

On Notarial acts,	25
On letters of attorney, except for invalid penfions,	25
On Policies of Infurance, viz.	
From one diftrict to another in the United States,	10
To and from the United States to a foreign port, from 500 to 1000 dollars,	25
1000 to 2000,	50
2000 and above,	50
On deeds for conveyance of lands,	25
On other fpecialties,	10

4th. That an addition of 50 per cent. be added to the tax on carriages.

5th. That five millions be borrowed at fix per cent. irredeemable for years.

Mafes afks how it is that a Southern Member of the Houfe is called a fervant of the people, *on the floor*, who, when he is at home, may reward or punish, whip, or even fell not only *two fifths*, but perhaps the whole fable *gang of his Conftituents*, fhould they difpleafe him? Mind, I do not fay *herd*, this would be anti Jacobinick.

THE POST.

"*I ftall fettle with you next week.*"

THE Poft has dealings with almoft every body, and, confequently, knows the difpofition, if not the circumftances of a great many people. At the clofe of a quarter, the Poft calls for pay. About one fixth part, are ready to *fettle* and begin a new—Thefe people I notice have things in *order*, their work before them, and drive it, and are never troubled with the *cave* of a promife *to fettle next week.* But the remainder think *next week will do.*

The next tour round, I find about one third have got ready to *fettle.* This part, I notice, are bufy, juft keep up with their work, can never determine on any thing without a little time to think of it, but generally think about right in the end, and accordingly, *fettle* agreeably to *laft week's promife.* Some of the remaining part are not to be feen, and the reft tell a lengthy lift of difappointments & renew the old promife *to fettle the next week.*

After this, I improve every opportunity to dun delinquents, I obtain pay of one third part more, by the time an other quarter clofes; the reft put off from *week to week*, until a *year* is completed, about half of the remainder pay me then, and if they don't ftop the papers becaufe they are dun'd too much, I call them good cuftomers. The remainder ever willing to believe that *next week* will never be the *prefent week*, put off from year to year until it amounts to fo large a fum they are fure to ftop when thy are made willing to pay. I notice *fome* of this laft clafs, are nofed about by their bufinefs, always in fuch a hurry that they do everything juft fo as "*tould do for the prefent*, put off every thing *till next week* and in return they receive nothing *till next week* in fhort live in hopes of fomething and enjoy nothing.

Juft as my cuftomers ufe me, fo I ufe the printers—concluding they can wait *till next week*, what I collect *this week* I appropriate (chiefly) to fome other purpofe & every week get more & more into debt—partly becaufe I puroff dunning *till next week*, and partly through neglecting to pay the Printers *till next week.* But I muft ftop this ftrain, for fear I may be thought a bankrupt, and endeavor to prove the contrary—*next week.*

There are *nine hundred ninety-nine* ways to fpend money, and but *one* to get it—*Induftry, Economy, Ingenuity, Honefty, Reflection and Carefulnefs*, are neceffary for him who is determined to get property the right way. The ufe of which muft ofte be put off *till next week.*

There are many other people who tranfact bufinefs pretty much like the Poft, but I ftall leave them (to draw their own conclufions) *till next week.*

The Printer hereof, requefts all perfons indebted to him for Papers & Advertifements, to make payment.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

In the year of our LORD, one Thousand feven Hundred and Ninety-fix.

An Act to enable Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, and Conftables, to require aid in the execution of their refpective offices in criminal cafes.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repreffentatives in General Court affembled and by the authority of the fame*, That any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Conftable, being in the execution of his office, for the prefervation of the peace, or for the apprehending or fecuring any perfon or perfons for breach of the fame, or for any other criminal caufe, fhall have lawful authority to require fuitable aid and affiftance therein. And if any perfon, being required by any Sheriff, or deputy Sheriff, or Conftable in the name of the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts, to aid & affift him in the execution of his office, as aforefaid, fhall neglect or refufe fo to do, and be thereof convicted before any Court proper to try the fame, fuch offender fhall be fined to the ufe of the County where the offence fhall be committed, not lefs than three dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, according to the circumftances of the cafe, and if any fuch offender fhall be unable or fhall not forthwith pay the faid fine, fuch Court may punith him by imprifonment not exceeding thirty days.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any perfon, not being really and bona fide a Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Conftable, fhall pretend himfelf to be either of the faid officers, and take upon himfelf to act as fuch, or to require any perfon or perfons to aid or affift him in any matter appertaining to the duty of Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Conftable, he fhall be fined not exceeding four hundred dollars, according to the circumftances of his offence; one moiety thereof to the ufe of the Commonwealth, and the other moiety to him or them who fhall profecute therefor.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any Juftice of the Peace, for the prefervation thereof, or upon view of the breach thereof, or upon view of any other tranfgreffion of law, proper to his cognizance, done or committed by any perfon or perfons whatever, fhall have authority (in the abfence of the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Conftable) to require any perfon or perfons, to apprehend and bring before him fuch offender or offenders: And every perfon fo required who fhall refufe or neglect to obey the faid Juftice, fhall be punifhed in the fame manner as for refufing or neglecting to affift any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Conftable in the execution of his office as aforefaid. And no perfon who fhall refufe or neglect to obey fuch Juftice, to whom he fhall be known, or declare himfelf to be a Juftice of the Peace, fhall be admitted to plead excufe on any pretence of ignorance of his office.

Sect. 4. Whereas doubt have arifen whether a Conftable, unlefs empowered by Statute, can lawfully convey any perfon by him apprehended, or things taken by writ or warrant to him directed any farther than through his Town or Diftrict: *Be it further enacted*, That any Conftable of any Town or Diftrict within this Commonwealth, fhall have authority in the execution of the warrant or writ to him directed, by lawful authority, to convey as well any prifoners, as things that they may have taken into their cuftody, either to the Juftice iffuing fuch warrant, or writ, or to the common Goal or Houfe of correction of the County where fuch Conftable is an inhabitant, according as in the writ or warrant may be directed.

Sect. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws enacted in this Commonwealth, before the firft of November, Anno Dominii, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty, the fubject matter whereof is included in this act, be, and the fame are hereby repealed.

[*This act paffed Feb. 26. 1796.*]

LOST,

BETWEEN Hadley and Northampton Landing, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing two Notes of hand, figned by Jefe Eames, witnefed by Aaron Rand and John Pritchard, one Note of five Dollars, figned by Mofes Wells, and one Bank Note of ten dollars—Whoever has found faid Pocket-Book, and will return it to the fubfcriber, or to Lt. Lem. Warner, fhall receive a generous reward, and all neceffary charges paid, by me

DANIEL TAYLOR.

Hadley, April 15, 1796.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old ftand, to the ftore adjoining *Robert Breck and Sons*—where he manufactures Mufical, Alarm, Moon, and Plain Eight-day Clocks, in the moft approved manner.

He has juft received from Philadelphia a large affortment of warranted and low priced Watches, which will be fold as low for cafh as in Boftn or New-York—Ladies Gilt Pendants, Lockets and Pins, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, by the dozen, &c. &c.

N. B. Watches repaired in the beft manner. The utmoft value in cafh, given for old Watches, and old Brafs.

Northampton, April 19th. 1796

WHEREAS the Honourable Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampfhire, has allowed a further time of fix months from the 27th day of February laft, for the creditors to the eftate of Major *Jofhua Lamb Wadsbridge*, late of Northfield, in faid county, deceafed, (repreffented infolvent) to exhibit and fupport their claims against faid eftate—We the fubfcribers, Commiffioners on faid eftate, hereby give notice, that we fhall meet at the dwelling houfe of *John Stone*, Innholder in Conferfield, in faid county, on Wednefday, the 29 h day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and on Friday the 26th day of Auguft next, at the fame time in the day, for the purpofe of receiving the faid bufinefs.

JONA. WOODBRIDGE,
SAMUEL BUFFINGTON, } *Commiffioners.*
TIMOTHY MEECH,

Worthington, April 18 1796

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, *lying in the town of Chefter, county of Hampfhire, containing 250 acres of excellent land, well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, pafturing and wood land, with a large commodious dwelling houfe and barn, ftanding on the premifes, a fmall orchard of fruit, together with an excellent finger orchard, of near 300 trees, being the eftate of the late Eleazer Wales, Efq. deceafed, who propofes inftead of having to purchafe, may buy of the petitioners, by applying to* James Bafton, *living on the premifes near the fubfcriber.*

HENRY WALES.

April 20, 1796.

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR Sale at the Widow Ebner Wright's adjoining the Burying-ground.

Northampton, April 20, 1796

WHEREAS Abigail my wife, has conduced in a fcandalous manner for fome time paft, and has now abfconded from my bed and board, I therefore forbid any and every perfon trufting her for any thing whatever on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

Northampton, April 19, 1796

5 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN out of the ftable of the fubfcriber, on the evening of the 30th inft. a bay MARE, with foal, dark main and tail, one hind foot white, and a white ftar in her forehead, the hands of an old fhagg-tackling—Whoever will take up the Mare and thief, fhall have the above reward, and all neceffary charges paid, by me living in Weft Hadley.

THOMAS PATRICK.

Hadley, April 11, 1796.

To be Sold or Let, a valuable FARM lying in Weftampton, three miles from the Meeting-Houfe, containing one hundred acres of land, 70 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a good barn and dwelling houfe and orchard, alfo about one hundred pounds worth of ftock to be fold on fix months credit. For further particulars inquire of EBENEZER GERE, living on the premifes.

Weftfhamp, April 5, 1796.

Jenny Dodge,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that fhe carries on the bufinefs of a DENTIST, in Northampton.—Having taken great pains to acquire inftruction from the moft approved Dentifts in New-York—and having furnished herfelf with the finefl of Ivory, fhe flatters herfelf fhe fhall be able to give fatisfaction to any who fhall employ her.

She refides at prefent at Dr. FOSTER'S, the fourth part of the town.

March 30, 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL perfons indebted to the Subfcriber, on Book or Note, are defired to fettle the fame by the firft of May next, thofe who neglect a fettlement may depend on their Notes and Accounts being lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, however fmall they may be.

JUSTIN POMROY.

Southampton, April 8, 1796.

THE Subfcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampfhire, Commiffioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eftate of Samuel Barns, late of Conway or Chefterfield, deceafed, repreffented infolvent. Six months from the 5th of April inft. being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims, do hereby give notice that we fhall attend faid bufinefs at the dwelling houfe of Mr. Peter Clark in Conway, on the fecond Mondays of July and Auguft next, from one to fix o'clock in the afternoon of faid days.

WILLIAM GATES, } *Commiffioners.*
OLIVER ROOT,

All perfons indebted to faid eftate are requefted make immediate payment to

ABEL DINSMORE, Adminiftrator.

Conway, April 21. 1796.

All perfons indebted to or having any demands on the eftate of *William Cole*, late of Cummington deceafed, are requefted to call on the fubfcriber for fettlement immediately.

JACOB FARR, Adminiftrator.

Cummington, 12th April, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

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[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1796. [—No. 505.—]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 13.

MR. Harper faid they had this morning paffed a bill containing ftrong, but neceffary meafures to prevent fome infractions of the treaty lately concluded with the Cherokee Indians. In order effectually to prevent this, he believed it would be defirable to do away all caufe of complaints from thofe perfons who had claims upon the land ceded to the Indians by treaty, for this purpofe, he laid the following refolution on the table:

Resolved, That all perfons now holding lands under grants from the ftate of North Carolina, in the territory of the United States fouth of the Ohio, and beyond the boundary line between the United States and the Indians, fhall be entitled to receive in exchange for an equal quantity of thefe lands, 320 acres each in the territory of the United States north weft of the Ohio, on their refpectively fettling there, and continuing to reide for the term of

Resolved, That all perfons holding as aforefaid fhall be permitted to fubfcribe their lands in the loan for the domeftic debt of the United States at the rate of 25 dollars per hundred acres, and ufe the fame terms with the prefent unfubfcribed debt, provided that fuch fubfcription fhall not entitle any fubfcriber to a certificate till the whole lands fo granted as aforefaid, fhall have been fubfcribed or exchange.

Mr. Chriftie renewed his motion to go into a ftate of the union.

Mr. W. Smith was againft agreeing to the motion, though he was aware of the neceffity of an early attention to the bufinefs, until the important financial bufinefs before the houfe was gone through. He was the more defirous of going into the bufinefs of finance from the very long repreffentation which had been gone into by the gentleman from Pennfylvania (Mr. Gallatin) yefterday: a repreffentation tending to miftead the public, and which he thought it his duty ftaffly to contradict, and to fhew that his calculations and conclufions were totally unfounded. If it was, how ever determined to go into the bufinefs on the ftate of the union, he wifhed to be permitted to read a ftatement of their fituates, by which he would prove that they were now in a better ftate than they were in 1791, by two millions.

Mr. Smith had not permiffion to read his ftatement and after fome obfervations from Meffrs. Harper, Sedgwick and Gilbert, againft going into a ftate of the union, and from Meffrs. Giles, Swanwick and Gallatin, in favour of it (the latter gentleman noticing what had fallen from Mr. Smith, with refpect to the financial queftions, faying that as he had no other object than truth in view, he challenged difcuffion on the fubject, at the fame time expreffing his confidence in the truth of his ftatements) the queftion was put and carried for going into a ftate of the union.

The houfe having formed itfelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, immediately upon the chairman's feating himfelf, Mr. Sedgwick propofed a refolution to the following effect.

Resolved, That provifion ought to be made by law, for carrying into effect with good faith, the Treaties lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers the king of Great Britain, the king of Spain, and certain Indian Tribes, north weft of the river Ohio.

This refolution occafioned confiderable heat in the committee. It was objected to as being introduced before the chairman had read the papers before the committee, and from debate took place upon the point of order; and at length the Chairman having declared the refolution in order, a debate took place upon the form of the refolution. It was objected to on account of its embracing all the four Treaties.

It was faid that gentlemen might with to appropriate for carrying into effect one treaty, and not another. This, it was faid could not be an objection to gentlemen who thought themfelves bound to carry all the treaties into effect without exercifing their judgement upon them, but it was an objection to thofe who advocated a contrary doctrine. It was the wifh alfo of many gentlemen that the Spanish treaty fhould be firft difcuffed, as feel obje&ionable. On the other hand it was infifted by other gentlemen that the houfe was equally bound to carry into effect all the treaties, and fome gentlemen faid that if any one of the treaties was refofed to be carried into effect they fhould feel themfelves juftified in refufing their affent to the others. Some propofed that the treaty with Algiers fhould be firft taken up, as firft in refolution, others that with G. B. as moft preffing on account of time. And after a long, very irregular, and in fome degree, intemperate debate, during which feveral means were propofed to get rid of the refolution, and a number of points of order fettled.

Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment, to ftrike out the words "treaties," and introduce the words *the treaty* which being carried, Mr. Blount moved to ftrike out the words "Dey of Algiers and King of G. B." Mr. Crabb alfo moved an amendment to the amendment to leave the refolution to be filled up to morrow—upon which fome obfervations were made, but the queftions were not taken. After two motions being made for the committee to rife, which were negatived, (it being paft the hour of adjournment) a third was made and carried.

Thursday, April 14.

Mr. Ifrael Smith called up a refolution laid upon the table fome time ago refpecting an alteration in holding the diftrict courts of Vermont.

Mr. Bourne wifhed the diftrict courts of Rhode-Ifland alfo to be affected.

They were added accordingly; the houfe agreed to the refolution, and it was referred to a committee of three members.

Mr. Gallatin faid he wifhed to lay a refolution and two petitions on the table. The refolution related to the debt due to the Bank of the United States. There was one point which he wifhed to be clearly underfood upon the fubject. He wifhed to know whether the Bank had demanded the money for which government ftood indebted to them. If they had, he would agree they muft be paid. But, as he had feen nothing officially on the fubject, he wifhed the matter to be inquired into. For that purpofe he propofed a refolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether the Bank of the United States are willing to continue the loans heretofore made by them to government, in anticipation of the public revenue, and amounting to 5,800,000 dollars, by new loans, fimilar to thofe which they were ufed to obtain.

Mr. Swanwick wifhed an amendment, *or any part thereof*, to be added, which was agreed to, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Gallatin then prefented two petitions from the weftern country, figned by 93 perfons, fimilar to thofe before prefented, praying the houfe to carry the Treaties into effect.

The houfe then formed itfelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the ftate of the Union, when the refolution, as propofed by Mr. Sedgwick, and as propofed to be amended by Mr. Blount, by ftriking out the words Dey and Regency of Algiers and King of Great Britain, being under confideration, after a confiderable debate upon the propriety of adopting the refolution, and on the propriety of entering upon the confideration of the Spanish treaty, in preference to the Britifh, the queftion was at length taken upon the amendment, but a difpofition being called for, it was fo put and carried.

Mr. Gallatin then moved to ftrike out the words "Indian Tribes," which was alfo carried. He then moved, in order to make the refolution comfortable to thofe refolutions fome days ago paffed and entered upon their Journals, explanatory of the powers of that houfe with refpect to treaties, that the words "propofed ought to be made by law," be ftruck out, and the following inferted, in their place, "that it is expedient to pafs the laws neceffary," which was alfo carried 48 to 40. He then moved, as he did not know that a treaty could be carried into effect with bad faith, to have the words "with good faith," ftruck out, which was alfo agreed to.

The refolution then ftood, "Resolved, That it is expedient to pafs the laws neceffary for carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the King of Spain," which after a fpeech from Mr. Swanwick highly in favour of the Spanish treaty, and a few other obfervations, the refolution paffed nemine contradicente.

Mr. Hillhouse then wifhed to bring forward three out of four refolutions which he had propofed fome time before, but which were not then attended to: the three were (for the fourth being for carrying into effect the Spanish treaty, was already fuperfeded.)

"Resolved, That it is expedient to pafs the laws neceffary for carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with certain Indians north weft of the Ohio."

The other two were in the fame words, only for carrying into effect the treaty with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, and the King of Great Britain. The refolutions for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indians and Dey and Regency of Algiers, were put and carried, without oppofition, when the one being put for carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britain, Mr. Maclay fpoke a confiderable length againft carrying the treaty into effect, and concluded by propofing the following propofition and refolution to the committee.

"The houfe having taken into confideration the treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Great Britain, communicated by the Prefident in his message on the firft day of March laft, are of opinion, that it is in many refpects highly injurious to the intereffs of the United States; yet, were they poffeffed of any information which could juftify the great facrifices contained in the treaty, their fincere defire to cherifh harmony and amicable intercourse with all nations, and their earneft wifh to co-operate in haftening a final adjofment of the differences fubfifting between the United States and G. Britain, might have induced them to waive their objections to the treaty; but when they contemplate the conduct of Great Britain, in profecuting, fince the treaty was figned, the insurrection on Sheffield, feamen and the feizure of American veffels laden with provifions) contrary to the cleareft rights of neutral nations; whether this be viewed as the conftruction meant to be given to any articles in the treaty, or as contrary to, and an infraction of the true meaning and fpirit thereof, the houfe cannot but regard it as intended to them, in fubfidy to the ftaff reported to them, to forbear, under fuch circumftances, taking at prefent any active meafures on the fubject; therefore,

"Resolved, That under the circumftances aforefaid, and with fuch information as the houfe poffeffs, it is not expedient at this time to concur in paffing the law neceffary for carrying the faid treaty into effect."

Some obfervations were made upon the propriety of admitting this propofition to be laid on the table and it was allowed not to be in order to introduce it, until the queftion before the committee was difpofed of.

A defultory debate then took place. Thofe gentlemen who were oppofed to the Britifh treaty wifhed the committee to rife, as they were not prepared, and as there would not be time to go into a difcuffion of the fubject. Other gentlemen who were in favor of the treaty, wifhed the committee not to rife, but the difcuffion might be entered upon or the queftion then taken. This was objected to as it was faid to be neceffary the fubject fhould undergo full difcuffion. The committee at length rofe and had leave to fit again.

The chairman having made his report, Mr. Maclay moved to lay his propofition before the houfe, which being read was referred to the committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union.

Mr. Gallatin moved to take up the refolutions which had been agreed to in the committee of the whole.

Mr. Sedgwick faid that he had examined the journals of the houfe, and found the fame form of refolution which he had ufed, had been adopted in all cafes and that the form now given to the refolution was a new doctrine, he therefore moved that the form which he originally adopted might be reftored to the refolution.

Mr. Hartley called for the yeas and nays, on the queftion, which were as follows:

YEAS.

Meffrs. Boutne, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Cooper, Dent, A. Foller, D. Foller, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griffenfh, Harper, Hartley, Henderfon, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Read, Sedgwick, Jer. Smith, W. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompfon, Tracey, Van Alfen, Wadfworth, Williams—37.

NAYS.

Meffrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Bent, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgess, Cabell, Chriftie, Claiborne, Clopton, Coles, Crabb, Earle, Findlay, Franklyn, Gallatin, Gillifpie, Giles, Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Hancock, Harrifon, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heller, Holland, Jackfon, Livingfton, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madifon, Milledge, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Prefton, Richards, Rutherford, Sherborne, Hrad Smith, Spring, Swanwick, Tatum, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Winn—55.

Mr. Jackfon moved that the Yeas and Nays fhould be taken upon the refolutions for carrying into effect the treaties. They were taken upon the Spani fh treaty; but every voice being in favor of it, the yeas and nays were difpenfed with on the Indian treaty, as the refolution feemed alfo to pafs unanimoufly.

Mr. Chriftie making fome objections to the refolution for carrying into effect the treaty with Algiers, and fome papers relative to it being confidential communications, and reported to a felect committee, on motion, the houfe adjourned.

April 15.

Mr. Sherburne, from New-Hampfhire, had leave of abfence granted for fout weeks.

Mr. Abiel Foffer, from the committee to whom was referred the refolution refpecting the expediency of preventing for a limited time the exportation from the United States, of Indian corn oats, rye, and rye meal, made the following report, which was read and agreed to by the houfe.

"That in fome parts of the United States, owing to an unfavorable feafon the laft year, and other caufes, there exifts a fcarcity of the articles mentioned in the refolution; but that generally there is a plentiful fupply. That, notwithftanding the price of thofe articles are high, yet they do not generally exceed the prefent enhanced prices of labour and other articles: that recent information of the ftate of foreign markets in Europe and other countries, does not authorize the expectation of any confiderable exportation of thofe articles from the United States; that many of the principal feaport towns appear to be well fupplied with the articles in queftion, not only fufficient for their own confumption; but in fuch abundance as to be able to fupply other parts of the United States, where a fcarcity exifts; and, from the information received by the committee, it is probable thofe markets will be relieved to, as affording a profpect of better prices than can be expected from foreign markets. The committee alfo find that merchant mills and ftores in feveral parts of the interior country, are well fupplied with very confiderable quantities of the articles mentioned in the refolution, as well as with wheat and flour: that the prices of the latter have fallen very confiderable within a fhort time paft. The committee, therefore beg leave to fubmit to the Houfe the following refolution, viz.

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient to prohibit the exportation of Indian corn, oats wheat, rye, or rye meal."

The houfe took up, as next in the order of the day, the refolution for carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

Mr. Swanwick faid that one of his conftituents had put into his hand this morning, a letter from Captain William Prefton at Algiers, dated January 4, 1796, by which it appeared that the American prifoners were not then relieved but kept at hard labour there. (Mr. Swanwick read the letter.)

Mr. Gallatin made three feveral motions for committees to be appointed to bring in a bill or bills for carrying each of the three Treaties, agreed to into effect.

Mr. Gallatin alfo prefented a number of petitions from the Weftern country figned by 328 perfons, praying for the Englifh and Spanish Treaties to be carried into effect.

The houfe then resolved itfelf into a committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when, having read the refolution for carrying the Britifh Treaty into effect, Mr. Bank'ey, and wifhed the queftion to be taken upon Mr. Maclay's refolution; this was opofed by Mr. Madifon and Mr. Hillhouse, and then Mr. Madifon went at great length into the merits of the Britifh Treaty, and againft the refolution for carrying it into effect; he was followed by Mr. S. Lyman in favour of it; and the fitting was concluded by Mr. Swanwick's fpeech againft the refolution. The committee rofe and the houfe adjourned till to morrow.

April 18.

Mr. Baldwin prefented a bill for fixing the military eftabliffment of the United States which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuefday.

Mr. Hillhouse prefented bills for carrying into effect, the treaties with Spain and with certain Indian tribes, which were twice read and committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Grigg prefented 2 petitions againft the Britifh treaty, and mentioned his having miffaid two others, which were referred as ufual.

Mr. Gallatin faid the member from the ftate of Delaware being fo much indifpofed as not to be able to attend the houfe, had requefted him to refpectfully acquaint the legiflature of that ftate had taken meafures to prevent the future kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and that they wifhed congrefs to make provifions on the fubject. He believed it would be beft to bring the bufinefs before the houfe by way of refolution. He therefore propofed one to the following effect:

"Resolved, that the committee of commerce & manufactures be inftructed to enquire into the propriety of making effectual provifions for kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes and of carrying them from their refpective ftates, contrary to the laws of the faid ftates."

Mr. W. Smith prefented a petition from fundry merchants of Charleftion, praying for fuch affiftance on account of the fpoliations committed upon their property by the Britifh in the Weft Indies, by lois or otherwife, as congrefs fhall judge proper. Referred to the committee of the whole on the ftate of the union.

The houfe resolved itfelf into a committee of the whole on the ftate of the union; when the refolution for carrying the Britifh treaty into effect being under confideration, Mr. Giles delivered a fpeech againft, and Mr. Goodhue one in favor of the refolution. The committee then rofe, and had leave to fit again.

Mr. W. Smith propofed that the galleries ought to be cleared, that the felect committee to whom certain confidential papers relative to the treaty with Algiers was referred might make their report, they were cleared accordingly.

April 19.

Tuesday, April 19.

Mr. Livingfton, wifhed to fubmit a refolution to the confideration of the houfe, relative to the fitution of certain merchants of the United States, in confequence of fpoliations committed upon their property by foreign powers. It was, he believed, an eftabliffed principle of a free government, that protection was equally due to the perfon and property of every citizen, and that when the property of a citizen was, notwithftanding the protection which was due to it, injured by a foreign power, relief ought to be granted to him. In applying thefe principles to the merchants of the United States, it was an indifputable fact, that they had fuffered very materially by the fpoliations committed, chiefly by the Britifh, upon their property at fea, and that hitherto they had received no redreffs. Thefe merchants felt themfelves at this moment, peculiarly fituated with refpect to the Treaty lately concluded with Great Britain, now under difcuffion in that houfe, which afforded them fome hope of relief; but, from the oppofition which was thrown thereto, it appeared doubtful whether it would be eventually carried into effect. As however, thefe citizens were, in his opinion, entitled to bring the fubject before the houfe by means of the following refolution:

"Resolved, That provifion ought to be made by law, for the purpofe of afcertaining the amount of loffes, which may have been fuftained by citizens of America, in the purfuit of their lawful commerce either by any infraction of the laws of nations, on the part of any foreign power, or by the unauthorized acts of any of the fubjects of fuch foreign power, where, from whatever caufe relief cannot be had againft fuch fubjects, in the ordinary courfe of juftice.

"Resolved, That Dollars be appropriated to be advanced to fuch citizens, and divided amongft them in proportion to their refpective loffes."

Mr. Henderfon faid they had very frequently means propofed to them of taking money from the treafury, he fhould wifh to propofe a meafure which would be likely to bring fome money into it. He believed there was a quantity of land, equal to 100,000 acres, which might be fold for public ufe, and would afford feafonable affiftance to their revenue. For this purpofe, he propofed a refolution to the following effect.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into and make a ftatement of the number of lots of land, together with the number of acres