they contain, which are reserved for public use out of the sale of lands of the Ohio Company and others, that they consider thereupon, and that they make a report of the same by bill or otherwise."

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Heath having spoken against the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty, and Mr. Williams in favour of it. Mr. Hillhouse entered upon a discussion in support of the resolution also: But after having spoken upon the subject about an hour, the usual time of adjournment being at hand, and there appearing an uneasiness in the committee, on motion, the Committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, first, on the bill for carrying into effect the treaty with Spain, and afterwards on that for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indian Tribes north west of the river Ohio, which having gone through, the house took them into consideration, and ordered them to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

April 20.

The bills for making appropriation for defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect the treaties lately concluded between the United States and the King of Spain, and with certain Indian tribes to the north west of the river Ohio, were read a third time and passed. The first blank in the former for defraying the expences according to an estimate, was filled up with eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty three dollars, and the allowance for commissioners with two thousand dollars. The cost of the transportation and payment of the stipulations to the Indians in the latter bill was filled up with 15 hundred dollars.

Mr. Henderson moved that the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, respecting the disposal of lands reserved for the use of government be taken up. It was taken up accordingly, and committed to a committee of three members.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the resolution for carrying the British treaty into effect, being under consideration, Mr. Hillhouse finished his observations in favour of the resolution, and Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bourne spoke on the same side and question; and Mr. Page and Mr. Findley also spoke against the resolution. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition signed by upwards of 600 merchants of the city of Philadelphia, and another from 800 other citizens of Philadelphia, praying that provision might be made with all convenient dispatch for carrying into effect the British treaty.

Mr. Swanwick also presented a petition signed by 1500 persons, inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Philadelphia, praying that the British treaty might not be caried into effect.

The above petitions were severally read and referred to the committee of the whole upon the state of the union.

Mr. Hillhouse reported a bill for making appropriations for defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the dey and regency of Algiers which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow. Adjourned.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

For allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States, and to certain officers of both Houses.

Sect. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That at every session of Congress, and at every meeting of the Senate in the recess of Congress, from and after the third day of March in the present year, each Senator shall be entitled to receive six dollars for every day he shall attend the Senate; and also be allowed, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress: and in case any member of the Senate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from any such session or meeting, or, after his arrival, shall be unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance: *Provided always*, that no Senator shall be allowed a sum not exceeding the rate of six dollars per day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at each session of Congress, each Representative shall be entitled to receive six dollars for every day he shall attend the House of Representatives; and shall be allowed, at the commencement and end of each session, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress: And in case any Representative shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or, after his arrival, shall be unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the daily allowance aforesaid: And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a Representative, six dollars for each day he shall attend the House: *Provided always*, that no Representative shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of six dollars per day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to each chaplain of Congress at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, during the session of Congress; to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, fifteen hundred dollars per annum, each, to commence from the time of their respective appointments; and also a further allowance of two dollars per day to each, during the session of that branch, for which he officiates. And the said Secretary and Clerk shall each be allowed (when the President of the Senate, shall deem it necessary) to employ one principal Clerk, who shall be paid three dollars per day, and two engrossing Clerks, who shall be paid two dollars per day, each, during the session, with the like compensation to such Clerks, respectively, while they shall be necessarily employed in the recess.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the Serjeant at arms, the sum of four dollars per day, during every session of Congress, and while employed on the business of the House.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said compensation, which shall be due to the members and officers of the Senate shall be certified by the President; and that which shall be due to the members and officers of the House of Representatives, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public treasury.

Approved—March the Tenth, 1796.

GO: WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The idea of another imperial loan has drawn the consideration of all mercantile men to the subject, and there is but one feeling on the point, among all those who have any permanent stake in Great Britain. We stated some days ago, upon high authority, that sixteen millions sterling of bullion had been exported from this country since the commencement of the war. This fact will not be contradicted by any man who is acquainted with the nature of the subject. It is capable of an easy proof, and when it is considered how much the balance of trade was turned against us by the armies we had to pay and maintain on the continent: the fleet and army in the Mediterranean; the loans and subsidies to foreign powers; and the increased sums paid to the Northern powers for warlike stores, it must be acknowledged that out of an hundred millions spent in the war our trade must have done wonders to make the balance to be exported in bullion no more as yet than sixteen millions.

If, however the whole sum of circulating specie in the kingdom be no more than 29,000,000l. which is the highest probable estimate we ever heard, it is a serious thing to hear that 16,000,000l. of bullion has been sent out upon the balance in only three years. What sum of bullion there may be now in the kingdom, and what sum of specie, it is terrifying to conjecture! When it is considered how much our circulation depends upon confidence, and how soon our ears would disappear if opinion ought to be staggered, what shall be said of that Minister who lends his ear to the counsels of foreigners, and who proposes to add to the drain of our wealth by another imperial loan?

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

We were yesterday favoured with Hamburgh papers from the 15th to the 20th Feb.

The Cabinet of Madrid and Lisbon had some time since concerted a close alliance for the mutual defence of the independence of both kingdoms against foreign assumptions.

There was once a time when imperious necessity forced the house of Braganza to sacrafice every thing to the protection of Great-Britain against the overgrown power of Spain, but this time is over; Spain and Portugal are now united by the ties of kindred and their common interests.

If we may judge from the movements that take place in the Austrian army on the upper and lower Rhine, there is sufficient reason to suppose, that the imperial Generals intend to act only defensively at the opening of the next campaign which is to take place about the 1st of March.

The preparations of the French on the contrary forebode dreadful efforts to carry on the war into the heart of Germany. Strong bodies of troops, which deserves from its numbers the name of an army, are assembled near Dusseldorff, Bonn, Coblentz, Kreutznach, near Deux ponts, Neustadt, Goermetheim and Honingoene. Their plan, we have heard, is to begin the campaign on the lower Rhine: Jourdan at the head of 100,000 men will cross that river and after being joined by the corps near Dusseldorff, push forward towards Frankfort and block up the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein and Mayence. If the Austrian Generals should endeavour to make a stand behind the Meyn, as they did in the last campaign, and direct all their forces against Jourdan, then the army of Pichegru will attempt the passage of the Rhine near Manheim in order to threaten the rear of the Austrians, and the French army of the upper Rhine will at the same time make every possible effort to invade Austrian Brisgau and cut off their supplies from Austria.

The army of Pichegru which by its disorderly behaviour occasioned the late checks of the French, is completely reorganized; almost all the new officers are dismissed and replaced by those who were formerly driven away as Jacobins.

The New acquisitions of Austria in Poland contain according to the late census taken by order of the Emperor, 207 towns and boroughs, 4605 villages, 151,113 families, and 1,106,178 inhabitants.

We hear that besides Leblanc and Sonthonax, the deputy Froren has been appointed as commissioner of the Executive Directory in the West India islands.

Our accounts from Copenhagen mention that citizen Grouvelle will in a few days have his first public audience as minister from the French republic.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The fashion in England now is, a man first leads his wife to church, and in return, she leads him to Doctors Commons—(for a divorce.)

Such is the rage of feathers, that a lady's waiting maid now, instead of the phrase *addressing* my lady, calls it, *plucking* her.

It is surprising to see with what temper the people every where observe the conduct of the House of Representatives in Congress. While the question of demanding papers was before the House, the public mind was divided—and parties took sides with their champions in the field of debate. But the friends of Mr. Livingston's resolution, at least many of the most discreet, were of this opinion that the House could not ultimately refuse the necessary appropriations. They are now astonished at the daring efforts of their own leaders to put *all* at stake, rather than yield to the other branches of the government. The most decided opposers of the Treaty do not hesitate to declare that since it is the law of the land, *it ought to be executed*. Indeed an uncommon unanimity appears on this occasion.

In consequence of the prospect of a nonfulfilment of the British Treaty, by the House of Representatives, the Merchants are much alarmed, and the markets on Saturday were considerably affected. The United Insurance Company suspended underwriting; as well as most individuals. Both companies meet this day, to take the subject into consideration. The business of Insurance also has been stopped at Philadelphia; in consequence of which, a great number of policies were sent from that City to New York on Saturday. The price of provision fell 15 or 20 per cent. in a few hours on Saturday; and should the majority of the House of Representatives persist in throwing obstacles in the way of the Treaty with Great Britain, the inevitable consequences are—a *total stagnation of Mercantile business*. Merchants will not trust their property afloat, unless they can get it insured—and the underwriters will not insure, if Congress hazard a war by violation of Treaty.

The moment shipments cease, our produce falls a hundred per cent—those who have purchased large quantities at the present price, must fail—ruin awaits multitudes of our merchants—our seamen will be dismissed—and all classes of labarers will find their wages sunk to a trifle and great numbers of them will be without employment. A sudden derangement of business must disconcert all money operations—payments must cease—and thousands be overwhelmed in ruin. This is no fiction—these are the certain consequences of the measures now pursuing by a majority of the house of representatives—a body of men who *pretend* to be *patriots and friends to their country*, but who in fact are the deadly enemies of our constitution and of our virtuous President.

If the people of this country will not open their eyes to their true interests—if they will not rally round the constitution of their country—if they will suffer themselves still to be deceived, misled, and duped by men who have no rule of action but their own ambitious views—and who wish only to displace our best patriots, to make room for themselves—if the people will desert the President and dance attendance to these *pretended patriots*, they must proceed in their career, till they plunge our country into a civil or foreign war, or both, and then public calamity and private wretchedness will be their *just* reward.

Extract of a letter from a well informed character in Philadelphia, dated 7th of April, 1796.

"The merchants and traders petition is signed with unexampled unanimity. Baltimore has prepared a similar petition, which will be very generally signed—General Smith, who is now there, writes that the Treaty had gained many friends—that they are next to unanimous in favor of its execution—that Annapolis is likewise unanimous—and that he thinks that nine tenths of the State are for carrying it into effect. He adds that a memorial has been drawn up, and signed by most of the respectable people in Baltimore, approving the President's conduct in refusing the papers."

BOSTON, April 27.

☞ *The public attention being much arrested by the Memorials to Congress, lately signed; we deem it a duty, to lay such of them as have come to our hands before the public. The following is that from the merchants, traders, mechanicks, &c. of Boston and Salem.*

MEMORIAL OF BOSTON.

Respectfully represents,

THAT they have waited, with anxious expectation, to see the necessary measures adopted by your honorable House, for carrying into operation the Treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and are now seriously alarmed, lest those measures should be further delayed or entirely omitted.

Under that impression, they deem it incumbent on them to represent, That property of the Merchants of the United States, amounting upon a moderate computation, to more than five Millions of dollars, have been taken from them by the subjects of Great Britain, the restitution of which they verily believe, depends, in a great measure, upon the completion of the Treaty on our part.

Independent of this immense sum they have embarked the principal part of their remaining fortunes in vessels and adventures, the safety of which will, as they apprehend, be materially affected by a refusal or neglect on the part of the United States to comply with stipulations so solemnly entered into—Besides their particular interests as Merchants, Traders and Mechanicks, they feel an interest in the preservation of Peace, on which the prosperity of the country depends; and they should deem themselves wanting in that spirit and independence which ought ever to characterize freemen, if they forbear, on so interesting an occasion as the present, to express their wishes.—They therefore, with all due respect for the Representatives of the People of the United States, beg leave to recommend, that no partial considerations of policy may influence their decision on this important question; but that the Faith, the Honor, and the Interest of the Nation, may be preserved by making the necessary provisions for carrying the Treaty into fair and honorable effect.

☞ *This memorial, signed by 1300 citizens, has since been adopted by the town, in one of the fullest meetings ever known.*

MEMORIAL OF SALEM.

Respectfully represents,

THAT when the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America was ratified by the Constituted Authorities of the Government, and had become the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND—conceiving it to be for the Honor of Government, the general interest of the Nation, and withal, the necessary means of obtaining the restoration of a large Property which had been taken from the mercantile part of the community, by the subjects of Great Britain, they presumed, and confidently expected, that the requisite provision would be made by the Representative Body of the Union, for carrying said treaty into effect.

They cannot therefore but be very seriously alarmed, upon information recently received, and from an apprehension that their expectations may be disappointed.

Apprized as they are, of the evils which probably will ensue, should those supplies be refused, upon which the operation of the Treaty depends; the great injury to individuals, in their being deprived of the Property they have now a fair prospect of obtaining; further and more distressing injuries from renewed Spoliations on our Commerce: As also the disturbance of our National Peace, leading eventually to the calamities and miseries of War:

Under these impressions, your Memorialists are impelled to address the Representatives of the Union, with the EARNEST REQUEST—That they would most deliberately view those objects before them, which are of so great magnitude, and such solemn importance—and that for preventing the evils which are of so fearful an aspect—for preserving that Faith and Honor which are so important to a rising Nation—for securing and promoting that Peace and Prosperity, that Public and Private Happiness, which are so highly to be desired—those provisions may be made, for the compleat fulfilment of the Treaty, which appear to be indispensible for these purposes.

This memorial has been adopted by the town of Salem, and signed by upwards of 650 inhabitants.

PUBLIC SPIRIT!

PROCEEDINGS ON MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS, ON THE BRITISH TREATY.

VOX POPULI—VOX DEI!

ON Saturday about 20 persons presented a petition to the *Selectmen*, praying "that as *certain persons* are carrying about a paper for signing, upon the subject of the British Treaty, a Town meeting may be called, that the sense of the inhabitants at large may be taken thereon, lest the sentiments of the persons subscribing said paper should be considered as the act of the whole town." A meeting was accordingly called, to assemble at 10 o'clock, on *Monday*. Although the signers of the Memorial had no voice in calling the meeting, yet considering themselves arraigned for exercising an inherent privilege, and their rights as citizens invaded, they conceived it their duty to attend, and to vindicate those rights. Accordingly before 10 o'clock Faneuil-Hall was nearly full; and the meeting being opened, the town chose the Hon. THOMAS DAWES, Moderator.—From the continued increase of numbers, an adjournment to the Old South Meeting-House, became necessary. Re-assembled here, Dr. JARVIS opened the debate, in a very eloquent address to the feelings of the vast assemblage then before him—He was followed, on the same side, by Mr. AUSTIN, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. MORTON.—They were replied to by Mr. OTIS, Dr. WARREN, Col. ..., and Mr. JONES—with great eloquence, ... ligation, effect, and we think conviction. If it were not invidious to distinguish, where all were eminent, we should pay that homage of respect to the eloquence, independance and general knowledge of Mr. OTIS, which was rendered by every one who heard him.—But we forbear. It were impossible to do justice to the research, animation and independance which characterized all the speeches—and which, notwithstanding the sanctity of a place of worship, drew forth involuntary bursts of applause. A number of extraneous motions were made. One by Dr. JARVIS, that Mr. MACLAY's late motion in Congress should be read—which, Mr. OTIS moved, should be amended so that THE PRESIDENT's message to the House, should also be read. These were both withdrawn. Dr. JARVIS also moved, that a time be assigned in the afternoon, when the question should be determined by written Yeas and Nays. This was negatived. Dr. WARREN then moved "That the Town *do* approve of the objects and sentiments contained in the Memorial which has been read, and referred to in the Petition, and is now before them;" which was determined in the affirmative by the largest show of hands we ever recollect to have seen. The number of citizens present could not be less than 23, or 2400; and those opposed to the motion, did not appear to be an hundred.—The record of the town, as certified by the Town Clerk, declares it a *very great majority*; and some of the Fathers of the town, the most experienced in the calculation of numbers, estimate the hands held up by the minority at less than an hundred.—Good sense, decorum, and fraternity presided at the meeting, and the friends of our valued Constitution, the peace, prosperity and welfare of our country will join in animated congratulations to the Mechanicks, and other citizens, for the firmness and independence exhibited on the occasion.

BEVERLY.

At a full and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of *Beverly*, the following Memorial to Congress, was UNANIMOUSLY agreed to, viz.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Beverly*, at a numerous and respectable meeting, legally assembled this 23d day of April, 1796—

Respectfully Shews,

THAT in their opinion the interest and honor of the *United States* require, that provision should be made for carrying into effect the Treaty made between them and *Great Britain*.

They conceive the *honor* of the United States require this, because it has become the Supreme Law of the Land, and because *Great Britain* has acceded to it, as altered on our part.

They conceive the *interest* of the United States requires it, because it is necessary to the recovery of a large property, which has been taken from the mercantile part of the community by the subjects of *Great Britain*:—

And because, that confiding in the security expected from the operation of the Treaty, many have made larger shipments of property to distant parts of the world than were ever known at any former period:—

And also, because if the Treaty be not carried into effect, on the part of the United States, the British will probably continue to hold the Western Posts, which may occasion a repetition of the evils that have already resulted from their detention.

Deeply impressed with the evils to be apprehended from an infraction of the national faith, they have been seriously alarmed by the recent intelligence, that the necessary supplies are likely to be withholden, or delayed:—

And therefore, to preserve internal tranquility, and to prevent the calamities of foreign war, they most earnestly entreat, that provision may be made to give the said Treaty full effect.

NEWBURY-PORT.

At a body meeting voted a similar memorial; which was signed by upwards of 400 citizens.—Only one dissentient in the meeting.

MARBLEHEAD.

At a legal meeting a similar memorial was voted, nearly unanimously.

HINGHAM,

Has adopted a Memorial similar to this town. It is subscribed by two hundred and two citizens. It is in town, and will be transmitted this day.

At PROVIDENCE.

A very numerous and respectable meeting has been held, and a memorial similar to ours UNANIMOUSLY agreed to; and transmitted.

The only allay to the above happy tidings, is contained in the following extract

FROM PHILAD.—APRIL 20.

"You have heard of our Petitions to Congress. The one in favour of the Treaty has been signed by 1400, which comprises twenty-nine thirtieths of all the mercantile interests, and property in the city. The other against the Treaty has 1500 subscribers but never would have been set on foot, had not the committee who presented the memorial, in favour of the Treaty, given it to a country member, instead of Mr. SWANWICK; who vexed thereat, made the effort to obtain the signatures to the anti-treaty memorial."

As infinitely more than counterbalance to the above, we ASSURE our readers, that accounts from *Maryland*, the inland parts of *Pennsylvania*, *New-Jersey*, *New York*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode Island* and *New Hampshire*, state, that a general spirit to rise *en masse*, and petition Congress to ward off the dangers which threaten our tranquility pervades all those States. Never deficient in patriotism, we are satisfied they will be followed by many, very many, of the towns of *Massachusetts*, and the Ministers of the Gospel of PEACE will feel themselves called upon by duty to aid in the beneficent undertaking.

INTERESTING EXTRACT

Of a letter from Capt. JACOB WILLIAMS, *of this town, dated*

LONDON, 27th Feb. 1796.

"I HAVE been near six months in this city attending the courts when sitting. My cause against Admiral JARVIS is not yet brought on, but from the present appearance of things, I do not entertain a doubt of recovering my property. Indeed, since the exchange of the Treaty, a very material alteration in the conduct and disposition of the Judges, both in the courts of admiralty, and the court of appeals, in our favour is very visible.—And if ever the American sufferers obtain restitution, (of which I think there is now but little doubt) it will be owing to that wisdom and prudence which the government of the United States has so fully exhibited in the British court.

"After saying so much, you will easily conceive the pain I feel, on seeing some of the American newspapers fraught with loads of abuse of our worthy PRESIDENT, and the wisest and best friends to the constitution, and *real* independence of our country. Yet however, I am fully persuaded, that, although such writings may cause some temporary evils; there is too much good sense and discernment in the great body of the people to suffer them to be long misled by *foreign* or *political enthusiasts*. How widely different from its present happy and flourishing state, would have been the situation of our country, had the wild and pernicious counsels of some of our *politicians*, been adhered to, and followed? but thro' the goodness of God, and the wisdom of our government, our country has become *respected* and *admired by all the world*."

Extract of a letter from Mr. BAYARD, *dated London, Feb. 25, 1796, to a gentleman in Beverly.*

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that the case of the *Relief* Capt. COLE, has been heard before the Court of Admiralty, and decided.—The Judge has ordered the vessel and cargo (or the value, which is the same thing) to be restored as claimed, with *costs and damages*. I hope his decision will be as favourable in the remaining cases that stand on the same footing; of which there are 55 yet to be heard and determined. A monition will reduce issue against the Captors, to bring in the proceeds of sale. Your account will be referred to the Register and two merchants, and whatever sum they report, the Court will order paid for your use."

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of very high respectability in Virginia.

"In regard to politics, I can with the utmost confidence declare, that every friend to the peace, happiness and prosperity of our country in this part of the world, are waiting with hope and the greatest anxiety to hear that the Federal legislature have passed the necessary laws to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain; and we look on the late demand of the House of Representatives for papers from our beloved President as a wanton attack on the rights and privileges of the Executive—and of course, are well pleased with his refusal. For considering all circumstances we apprehend the intention was to bring about a rupture between these two branches of government."

Extract of a letter from Alexandria (Virginia) dated April 20.

"This town has taken the alarm, with respect to the measures Congress are likely to adopt respecting the Treaties. A meeting was called to-day, where it was agreed to forward on a petition to Congress requesting them to furnish the necessary supplies, and also a letter to our Representative, directing him to do every thing in his power to have the Treaty with Great Britain carried into full effect. These papers have been handed about, and I believe very generally signed—they are intended to go on by this night's post."

The property arrived here from India, Canton and other parts of the world within a month past is computed at upwards of twelve millions of dollars. Were the United States at war, it would have cost six millions to have got home the above property.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The following must be nearly the true state of this city respecting the resolution of the House of Representatives about the Treaty:

The merchants and traders almost universally agree, that in the present state of things provision ought to be made for carrying it into effect.

The substantial mechanics almost universally agree to the same.

The petition on the subject, carried from house to house through every ward, has comparatively speaking, met with but solitary exceptions. Most who were absent when called upon, wish to subscribe.

Many perhaps generally, (property and information being taken into consideration) those who were opposed to the treaty, in itself, simply confess that at present under all circumstances it ought to be carried into effect—and some of these, the principal persons for respectability, their names could be mentioned. Numbers of this description have actually subscribed to the petition.

It really does honor to their integrity and independence.

The meeting in the fields, on the 22d inst. in opposition, consisted of about 800, almost totally of those who at twelve o'clock could be spared from their manual labours. Persons looking at a promiscuous assemblage of men, will differ in opinion as to numbers; therefore they were variously calculated from four to fifteen hundred.

One third of these, however, were, as usually the case, composed of negroes, sweeps, boys, apprentices, Frenchmen, and curious people opposed to the meeting. The huzzas of approbation did not come from above one third of the assembly, and those huzza's the faintest imaginable. In short, it was certainly the most unimportant meeting ever held in this city upon any important public occasion.

Few, very few indeed of the heads of the party were to be seen—and those of them who did appear, the least distinguished for their consequence. In short, the deluded people were deserted.

The reason is obvious—In serious times, serious men are prudent.

WM. WILCOCKS.

The memorial sent to Congress from this city, requesting the Treaty may be carried into effect, is signed by three thousand two hundred and eighty six names. These names represent undoubtedly most of the property of the city.

HARTFORD, May 2.

One of the carmen in New York was enquired of, on the day that the Antis met in the fields, "why he was not present among his brethren?" He replied "that the meeting consisted of the lowest of the people, only, and he would not be seen among them." Such a tag rag and bob tail gang, is a very proper one to be led by Peter R. Livingston, and W. Kettletas, both of whom mounted the rostrum and harangued the mob. Such "*Martyrs of liberty*,"* ought always to be placed at the head of "the lowest of the people."

* *When Kettletas was sent to Bridewell for insulting the Legislature in New York, by publishing falshoods, the rabble stiled him a "Martyr of Liberty." Query. Would it not be for the benefit of our country if every populous town in the state had a Bridewell for such Martyrs of Liberty?*

NORTHAMPTON, May 4.

AT a meeting of a respectable number of Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Hampshire holden at Northampton, in said County, on Wednesday the 27th of April 1796.

The Hon. DAVID SEXTON, in the Chair.
JONATHAN E. PORTER, Clerk.

VOTED. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain, ought to be carried into immediate effect.

Voted, That Warham Parks, Samuel Henshaw, William Pyncheon, Ebenezer Hunt, Ebenezer Mattoon, Esq'rs. and Messrs. William Coleman and Jonathan E. Porter, be a committee to draft a petition to the House of Representatives in Congress on the subject, and to lay the same before this meeting for their approbation.

The meeting was then adjourned till to-morrow evening.

Thursday evening, April 28, 1796.

Met according to adjournment.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, in the Chair.

THE Committee reported a draft of a petition as aforesaid—which being read and amended, was unanimously accepted.

Voted, That the Grand Jury be requested to forward to each Town in the County of Hampshire, a copy of the petition aforesaid, together with a circular letter, desiring their immediate attention to the momentous subject.

Voted, That *William Coleman*, of Greenfield,
Ebenezer Hunt, of Northampton,
Jona. Woodbridge, of Worthington,
George Bliss, of Springfield,
Abel Whitney, of Westfield,
be a Committee to receive and forward to SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. in Congress, the doings of the several towns, to be by him presented to that body.

True copy—Attest.

JONATHAN E. PORTER, *Clerk.*

CIRCULAR LETTER.

Of the Grand Jury to the Selectmen of the several towns in this county:

THE Grand Jury of the County of Hampshire, convened at Northampton for the discharge of the ordinary duties annexed to that office, having been addressed by the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court on the present alarming aspect of our public affairs, thought it incumbent on them to give the subject their serious and dispassionate consideration. And it having appeared to them, that the highest interests of this country, the faith and existence of our Government are suspended on the decision of the question for making appropriations to carry into effect the Treaty with Great Britain, now agitated before the House of Representatives in Congress, they are of opinion, that a crisis of this solemn and important nature, demands the free and independent voice of the people. And though they disapprove of the attempt to influence the mind of a legislative body on questions of a general nature, through the medium of town meetings, yet they consider there may be a moment of difficulty and danger, that will fully justify such attempt. They therefore have taken the liberty of inclosing to you a copy of a Petition, which has met with their approbation, and also the approbation of a large and respectable number of persons collected from every part of the county, and which you are requested to lay before your town, immediately for their consideration.

Per order of the Grand Jury.

QUARTUS POMEROY, Foreman.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable House of Representatives of the United States, now in session at Philadelphia.

The Petition of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of   in the county of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SHEWETH,

THAT, viewing with anxious concern, the present critical and alarming situation of our public affairs, we think it would argue a shameful indifference to the welfare of our country, should we neglect to speak our real sentiments to our Representatives in Congress, in the decent and manly language of Freemen.

It appears by late communications from Philadelphia, that there exists in the House of Representatives, an indisposition to make the necessary appropriations for carrying into effect, the Treaty lately formed, and in our opinion, constitutionally completed, between the United States and Great Britain; and we conceive that the honour and prosperity of our infant government, depend on the sacred observance of that instrument which has now become the Supreme Law of the Land. Should the sentiments which have appeared to prevail in that House, on this subject, still continue to operate, we dread the most mischievous consequences;—besides utterly ruining our credit abroad, by exposing the character of the American Republic to the derision of the world, we have cause to fear the most serious evils among ourselves, of which some features begin already to appear. We presume that the government of Great Britain, considering the Treaty as fully negociated and completely binding on us, would regard any obstacles thrown in the way of its operation, as a violation of good faith, and as affording them a justification for an immediate reversal of the orders lately issued for the delivery of the Western Posts. From the further detention of those Posts, should we not have to apprehend a repetition of the injuries we have already suffered, and again to encounter the horrors of an Indian war? And as we consider a rupture with the British nation as an almost inevitable consequence of obstructing the operations of the Treaty, a war with that nation in the present defenceless state of our country, when we have neither money in our Treasury, for raising or supporting an army by land, nor for fitting out a fleet at sea; when we can neither guard our frontiers or extensive coasts, nor protect the immense property of our merchants, which is now afloat, and which of course, must fall an easy prey to the enemy, would involve us in the deepest distress, affecting nearly equally the agricultural with the commercial interest, and is a measure which in our opinion, can be justified on no score of policy or prudence. Our merchants have already taken the alarm, and our markets are considerably affected; the demand for our produce daily lessens, and has almost ceased; a derangement and stagnation of business begins to appear, and excites the most unaffected anxiety in every thinking man. It remains to be determined, whether the blessings of our situation shall be secured to us, or whether they shall be needlessly sacrificed. A speedy adoption of measures, to carry into execution, our Treaty with Great Britain promises to perpetuate those blessings, while a refusal to make the necessary appropriations for that purpose, threatens their total extinction.

A gentleman who arrived in this town on Monday last from New-York, in three days, mentions, that it was the prevailing opinion there the House of Representatives would *not* grant appropriations necessary to carry the British treaty into effect—that it was reported in New York the question would be tryed on Friday last.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this town, dated April 18, 1796.

"Very disagreeable intelligence has this day been received from Philadelphia,—the House of Representatives have resolved, that they will not at present pass laws to carry the British Treaty in to effect." This breach of faith was supported by 55 votes—two of them from the eastern states, and am sorry to say that Northampton has produced one of them."

A Turkish ship of the line lately ordered a Maltese to strike his flag in the Archipelago; the Captain, rather than comply, set fire to his magazines, and blew up the vessel with fifty men in her.

A French Paper, under date of Feb. 20, announces that Mr. ADET is recalled from the United States, and is to be succeeded by Mr. PANTANO of Bourdeaux.

In the court of King's bench, one Jeffries has recovered of the commissioners for discharging the Prince of Wale's debts, the sum of 50,097l. sterling for jewels furnished for the Princess of Wale's wedding.

A FIRE.

On Sunday morning, the 24th ult. broke out in the city of Philadelphia, near the wharves, which, after raging for some time, was extinguished by the animated exertions of the citizens; not before, however, it destroyed property, in houses and stores, to a considerable amount.

Yesterday's mail, brings us news from the West-Indies late as the 28th March, which mentions the arrival from England, of 10,000 troops at Barbadoes, together with General Abercrombie and admiral Cornwallis—That 2000 more had arrived at Grenada, and 2000 at St. Vincents.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At an entertainment given at Amsterdam, a few months since, the portrait of our beloved WASHINGTON was exhibited as the chief decoration of the room. When his health was drank, a Batavian rising up, in his native language made the following apostrophy: which an American gentleman present, requested might be translated. The gentleman present has handed us a copy, which we here present.—"See here a true likeness of a great and gallant hero: Approach with due respect, oh! human friend, and read in this republican, a Cato in council; a Ceasar in the field; a second Solon in his country's cause; a Hercules in the political tempest; a compliant farmer, when olive branches blossom; the scourge and admiration of proud Albion. A hero who fought tremendous; but who knew by his care how to prevent the spilling of human blood—Columbia's bulwark, and unclouded sun; a MAN, who by his knowledge and courage, separated a fourth part of the globe, —the best friend to virtue, the Great WASHINGTON."

DIED]—At Southampton, on the 24th ult. Mr. Elijah Pomeroy, aged 29 years.

—— In this town, on the 14th ult. Mr. *Elisha Brown*, aged 17 years; and on the 17th ult. Mr. *Abner Parsons*, aged 15 years.

POSTPONEMENT.

Harvard College Lottery,
FOURTH CLASS.

THE Managers of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, desirous of effecting the Business, for which they were appointed, with as few calls on the generosity of the Public, as possible, inform them that from the extensive channels, in which the sales of the tickets are carrying on, they cannot, on THIS DAY, ascertain the state of them, with that precision which is necessary previous to drawing so large a Class: That it being equally the interest of the College, and the wish of the Managers, that this should be the last Class, they do not consider themselves justified in proceeding with it *immediately*, under such circumstances as might render it probable, that the whole Grant of the Government would not be raised by it.

They therefore request the patience of adventurers, in assigning a future time for the Drawing of the present Class; and in order that there may be no chance for a further call on their candour, by any other postponement—the Managers assign *Thursday* the fifteenth Day of *September* next, for that purpose; observing however, that from the best information they can procure of the actual sale of the Tickets, a much earlier Day will hereafter be assigned: But they pledge themselves to the Public—that no circumstances whatever shall create a further delay; and that they will *positively* commence Drawing on the Day now fixed upon.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND.

Thursday, April 7, 1796

LOST,

BETWEEN Hadley and Northampton Landing, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing two Notes of hand, signed by Jesse Eames, witnessed by Aaron Rand and John Printers, one Note of five Dollars, signed by Moses Wells, and one Bank Note of ten dollars——Whoever has found said Pocket-Book, and will return it to the subscriber, or to Lt. Lem. Warner, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid, by me

DANIEL TAYLOR.

Hadley, April 15, 1796.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber has obtained a patent from Congress, for a Machine, for the purpose of cleaning all kinds of smutt, growth or filth of any kind, from all sorts of grain.

Any person that shall make application, shall be furnished with the abovesaid Machine, in perfection—by

BENJAMIN TYLER.

Claremont, (*New Hampshire*) May 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND hand CHAISE——Enquire of the PRINTER.

May 4, 1796.

For Sale,

A FEW CALVES BAGS, very cheap——by ORANG WRIGHT.

Northampton, May 2, 1796

For Sale,

A BRICK YARD, lying three quarters of a mile south west of the Meeting House.——The above yard is very handy for a Machine, or for making Brick by hand—with good Clay, and well watered.——Payment made easy.——For particulars, enquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, May 4, 1796

LOST yesterday, a Shoe-

Buckle,—whoever has found it, is requested to leave it with the Printer.

Northampton, April 30, 1796.

To be Sold or Lett,

A SMALL FARM lying in the town of Middlefield, in the county of Hampshire, about a mile from the Meeting-House, under considerable improvement, suitable for tillage or pasturing, with a comfortable Dwelling-House, with a beautiful young Orchard, &c.——For particulars enquire of ASAHEL POMEROY of Northampton, or of Mr. JAMES DIXON of Middlefield.

Northampton, May 2, 1796.

Cancers Cured.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he cures Cancers and Kings Evils.——He has resided in Boylston, near Worcester, several years, and has had great success in curing many of long standing and of the worst kind.——The doubtful may be informed by applying at Dr. Ball's of Leverett.

JOHN FARRELL.

Leverett, May 2, 1796.