the late Treaty, it was impossible for him to express his astonishment at that any treaty of commerce should have even been accepted to, which abandoned the very object for which such a treaty was ever contemplated. He never could have believed that the time was so near, when all the principles, claims, and calculations which have heretofore prevailed among all ranks of people, in every part of the union, on the interesting point, were to be so completely renounced. A treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, excluding a reciprocity for our vessels in the West India trade, is a phenomenon which had filled him with more surprise than he knew how to express.

(Continued in last page.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

Providing relief, for a limited time, in certain cases of revoked registers.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby empowered to allow to such vessels and their cargoes, whose registers have already, or that may, before the close of the next session of Congress, become invalid, by reason of non-compliance with the terms of the fifth section of the act, concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, the same privileges and bonding of ships or vessels, the same privileges and bonding of ships or vessels, the same privileges and bonding of ships or vessels, they would have been entitled to, if no such invalidity had taken place: provided, it shall appear to him, that such non-compliance did not proceed from wilful negligence or an intention of fraud: And provided also, that a new register shall be obtained, in the manner prescribed by law, for such vessels respectively, as may now be within the United States, within ninety days from the passing of this act; and for others, within the same time after their first arrival within the United States.

Approved—March the tenth 1796.

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the support of the military establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the military establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum from thence paid and charged out of the funds from thence paid and charged out of the funds following, to wit:—First, the balance which may remain unexpended of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, referred by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," after satisfying the appropriations made to the present session, for the support of government; secondly, the surplus of revenue and internal revenue beyond the appropriations hereinafter charged thereupon, to the amount of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Approved—March twelfth 1796.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain officers and soldiers who have been wounded or disabled in the real service of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That every commissioned or commissioned officer, private or militiaman, who has been wounded or disabled, when in the line of his duty, in actual service, called out by authority of any law of the United States, while he belonged to the militia; or any volunteer not belonging to the militia, who has been wounded or disabled, while in the line of his duty, in actual service, as aforesaid, shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at the rate of pay and under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States for the time being: *Provided*, the rate of compensation for such wounds and disabilities shall never exceed, for the highest disabilities, half the monthly pay received by any commissioned officers at the time of being so wounded or disabled; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, privates and militiamen, shall never exceed five dollars per month; and that all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive a sum in proportion to the highest disability: *And provided*, that these provisions shall not be construed to extend to any person wounded or disabled before the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, nor to any person wounded or disabled since that time, who has made application for a pension, under any existing law of the United States, and has been denied, or shall neglect or refuse to accept the pension bid: *And provided*, that all applications herein shall be made within one year after the end of the present fifteen of Congress.

Approved—March twenty-third 1796.

From a late Charleston Paper.

Mesdrs. Printers,

The willow displayed by the President of the United States, through the dangers which have threatened this country, for some years past, from the present European war, has been often the theme of panegyrick in other countries: there are however, few eulogies on this great character, which can be more flattering to an American than those of such distinguished flatterers as Dr. Smollett and Lindsay. I therefore send you for publication the following extracts from their speeches in the parliament of England.

MR. FOX.

"Here I cannot help pausing to contemplate President Washington, a character so very different from that which has been displayed by British ministers. How infinitely superior must appear the spirit and principles manifested in his late speech to congress, and characteristic of the genius of his government, when compared with the policy of modern-European courts! illustrious man, draining honor less from the splendor of his station, than from the dignity of his mind. Sublime whom all honors are greatest! Sublime in insignificance, and all the pageantry and potentates of Europe (excepting the members of our royal family) become little and contemptible! He had no occasion to have recourse to any tricks of policy or arts or alarm; his authority has been sufficiently supported by the same means by which it was acquired, and his conduct has uniformly been characterized by wisdom, moderation and firmness. He, though feeling gratitude to France, did not chuse to give up the liberties of America, and engage blind, against him the fine of conduct which both gratitude and policy pointed out as the most proper to be pursued, not all the sophists or profanation of the French minister Genet could at all put him out of his way or bend him from his purpose.—Entrusted with the care of the welfare of a great people, he did not allow the embarrassment of danger, with respect to himself for one moment to interrupt the duty which he owed to them or withdraw his attention from their interests. The people over whom he presided, he knew to be acquainted with their rights and duties; he trusted to their own good sense to defeat the effects of those arts which might be employed to inflame or mislead their minds, and was fearless that a government could be in no danger, while it retained the confidence and attachment of its subjects, attachment in this instance, not blindly adopted, confidence not implicitly given, but arising from the conviction of its tidings. I can not indeed, help admiring the wisdom and firmness of this great character, and I feel not the least degree of the smallest degree to derogate from his merit; but notwithstanding his extraordinary talents and exalted integrity, it must be considered as singularly fortunate, that he should have experienced a lot, which so fellow falls to the portion of humanity and have passed through such a variety of fortunes, without the least, or even remotest, blemish. It must indeed create admirement, that placed in circumstances so critical and trying for a series of time a station so conspicuous, his character should never once be called in question; that he should in no one instance, have been accused either of improper influence, or of pusillanimous in his transactions with foreign nations. It has been reserved for him to run the race of glory, without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career. The breath of censure has not dared to impeach the purity of his conduct, nor the eye of envy to raise its malignant glance to the elevation of his virtues. Such has been the transcendant merit and the unparalleled fate of this illustrious man! Happy Americans! while the whirlwind flies over one quarter of the globe, and spreads every where desolation, you remain protected from its baneful effects by your own virtues, and the wisdom of your government. Separated from Europe by an immense ocean, you behold the effects of the jealousies and pride of nations, which convert the boasted seats of civilization into scenes of horror and bloodshed. You profit by the folly and madness of the contending nations, and afford, in your more congenial clime, an asylum to those blessings and virtues which they wantonly and wickedly exclude from their bosom! cultivate your happy climate under the influence of freedom, you advance by rapid strides to opulence and distinction, and if by any accident you should be compelled to take part in the present unhappy contest, if you should find it necessary to avenge insult or repel injury, the world will bear testimony to the equity of your sentiments, and the modesty of your pretensions; and the success of your arms will be no doubt proportionate to the justice of your cause."

THE MARQUIS of LANDSDOWNE.

"Our next point, my lords, is to look at our conduct to neutral powers." The Marquis here praised the answer of the Batavian, minister of foreign affairs, to the French, and the rights of independent states that he ever saw: he recommended it to students in politics as a lesson; and spoke with equal, if not higher praise, of the wisdom, moderation and temper displayed by the cantons of Berne: "If all the world were inhabitants of Berne: But as power on earth, yet in the canton of Berne: it could display more true wisdom, more dignified moderation, than had Mr. Washington and the government of America. He had displayed, that I say (says he) the greatest of a monarch; he displayed all the virtues of the wisdom of an hero, and an enlightened man; he disdained to follow the example of those, who not merely acted upon the popular cry, but who raise a cry in order that they may act upon it; he opposed himself to the madness of the moment, and devoted to the people of America the blessings of peace in spite of themselves: What is the consequence? Detraction has ceased to them the wilfulness of their government, which has collected strength and stability by the measure."

MR. SHERIDAN.

"The noble Lord (Mornington) next dwells on the conduct of citizen Genet, the Ambassador of France to the United States of America—I shall here, again, I gave the noble lord his facts; I shall, again, I shall, as he states it, with respect to citizen Genet; I agree in condemning the *impudent outrages he practised against the government of America*—I reprobate the indecent insults he offered to President Washington, I disapprove of his erection of Jacobin clubs in that country, his establishing clubs of tribunals for the judgment of prizes, &c. &c. But why has the noble lord overlooked the event of all these heinous and repeated provocations; America remains neutral, prosperous, and at peace!—*America, with a wise down, produces and magnanimity*, which we have disdained, *thrives at this moment in a state of extraordinary prosperity, and is busily clearing the paths to wind tranquillity, and to diffuse the blessings of independent opulence; America has manifested the character and the advantages which we have abandoned.* On turn your eyes to her, view her situation, her happiness, her contentment; observe her trade, and her manufactures adding daily to her general credit, to her private enjoyments, and to her public wealth; *contrast her wise and government rising above the motions of Europe with a female hat conducting dignity*, that wins at once the respect, the confidence and the affection of the world.—Look at America degraded by this conduct, and by this condition? *Has Washington debased himself by this temper and moderation?* Has he sunk his character, and made himself contemptible in the eyes of *the high spirited Barbarians of Europe?* Will the noble lord attempt to prove this, or will he abandon his instance and his argument? The conduct of the French, in sending such a miscreant as Genet to America, is brought by him and his friends as proof of the enmity of the French to the peace and existing governments of all nations, and of the necessity of all nations uniting against them, and the behaviour of Genet himself is stated as an outrage to give for human patience to bear; and yet *yet selfish American congress*, conducting in the good sense of their fellow citizens, and confirmed in their rights, but cooler in new arms.

As cheap as the cheapest!

White and Burr,

HAVE this day received from the East-Indies, a general assortment of

GOOODS,

which they offer for sale, on reasonable terms, and as liberal a credit as is practised by any house in the State—The following articles comprise part:—

Bandabulls, Cassimeres, Book, Tambooed and Kerseys, plain Velvets, Striped Muslins, Book, Tanzafoos, Cotton Dos- Jackonet, Bordered and ram, Fashions, Jaconet, Emphored Hankerchiefs, Madras, Mallapatas, Wellaverts, chiefs, Book Muslin Sannetts, Excellidas, Shawls with Borders, Moreens, Joans, Nan- the latest fashion, Pulas kins, Dungarees, Tan- Lions, Spotted, Striped, nas, Redrill, Nankeens Lean Handkerchiefs, of every description, Tambooed do. Agras, Chenas & Calliques, from Lucknow, Surrias, 9/10 to 6/6 per yard, Cambrics, Muslins, Sarees, Sinnets, Dimitts, Mar- Sashes, Handkerchiefs, tins, White Pearl, Plai- Lungees, Humaum, Dhu- ted Roll, Hand- ries, Buttabooo Handker- kerchiefs, Jackonet, chiefs, Pallias, do. Bordered, do.

HARD WARE.

Mill, Cross-cut Hand Saws, Brass Kettles, Hinges and Screws, Tacks, 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass, Bibles and Steel, Knives and Forks, Scissors Irons, Bridle Bits, Buckles & Tongs, Staples & Plates, Thumbscrews & Knobs, Hand Hooks, Chisels, Gouges, Plain

Together with a general assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware—among which, as will mention the articles of Teas and Tobacco, that can be recommended to be of a superior quality—Also, a daily expectation of a handsome Collection of BOOKS, consisting of about 40 different Volumes, which will be a Contingent and will positively be offered at a small advance from the New York price,—particulars to follow.

Washington, May 1, 1796.

NEW GOODS,

Just come to hand, at

Joseph Clap, jun'rs

Store in Eastampton, a large assortment of European and India

GOODS,

among which are a variety of Lutestrings, Florentines, Colours, Changeable, Striped and Plain, calico Striped, Striped and Plain Satins, for Ladies Hats, Checked, Striped, Plain and Twill'd Nankeens, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Also expected in a few days—

A great variety of elegant Crockery and Glass Ware, Pepper, Brass, Iron mongery, Cutlery, Nails, Powder, Shot, Crofest Saw, Iron Shovels, &c.

ALSO,

A Well-India GOODS as usual.

May 18 1796

Hutchins and Hatchet,

VERY respectfully informs their friends and the public, that they have just received and now opening for sale, at their store in Washington, a very general assortment of European and India

GOODS,

Crockery, Groceries and Hard Ware, which they offer on the lowest terms, for any kind of country produce, or approved credit.

May 12th, 1796.

Notice is hereby given,

to the Non-resident Proprietors of Land, living in Plainfield, in the County of Hampshire, that the Lands are taxed in State, County, Town, Ministerial and Highway Taxes, for the year 1795, 96 and 1797, as follows: For the year 1795

	No. of Lots.	L.	S.	D.
Second Division,	22	7	10	
	32	6	00	
	41	7	10	
	36	7	10	
Third Division,	16	2	93	
	19	8	7	1
Second Division of Hatfield Equivalent,	36	0	12	0
	36	0	12	0
For 1796, Second Division,	32	5	8	0
	41	6	12	2
	22	8	8	0
	36	5	6	0
Third Division,	29	3	5	2
	12	3	5	2
Second Division of Hatfield Equivalent,	19	8	10	
	6	1	10	
	12	5	21	
	36	1	13	
	42	3	5	1

	No. of Lots.	Dols.	Cts.
For 1797, Second Division,	22	1	20
	24	0	48
	32	1	20
	32	1	20
	32	1	20
Third Division,	16	0	48
	19	1	37
	12	0	36
Second Division of Hatfield Equivalent,	6	0	48
	12	0	72
	14	1	35
	22	0	38
	36	0	18
	36	0	48

Half-of said Taxes are paid on or before the 1st of May in June next, or so much of the Lands of said Lands will then be sold at public vendue by the house of SAMUEL STREETER, Collector in said Plainfield, as will be necessary to pay the Taxes, with all intervening charges.

SAMUEL STREETER, Collector for 1795.

EBENEZER COLSON, jun. Collector for 1794 and 1795.

Plainfield, March 25, 1796.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

IN all kinds of governments, an established military force is absolutely necessary for their defence. In a Republican government, standing armies in time of peace is not only derogatory to Republicanism and amended with unnecessary expence, but is a complete nursery of all vice; producing many fatal and pernicious consequences; and under our present establishment can only report as cause of invasion, insurrection or any other necessary exertion of the civil rights and liberties, the militia; therefore it is highly necessary, and of importance, that the militia be put on a respectable footing, and for that purpose should be well organized, officered and supported. Under our present code of laws for regulating and governing the militia in this Commonwealth, every non-commissioned officer and private between the ages eighteen to forty-five years of age, shall arm and equip themselves at their own expence; shall train four days in a year by order of the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs, and one day by order of the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall not into force on any sudden occasion, they must be provided with three days provisions and all at their own expence, under certain pains and penalties. I now address my self to the Civil Department. Every civil officer from the highest to the lowest has a reward assigned him for his services, either by established salaries or by certain fees, rendering a comfortable and in some cases a large reward. Having given a short statement of the civil and military departments, I proceed to set them in contrast and draw some remarks and observations. By the above statement we see that the militia under our present establishment are not compelled, to protect our rights and liberties, laid under a heavy tax, to arm,