(Continued from second page.)

HE might be told perhaps 1st. That Great-Britain granted to no other nation the privilege granted to the United States of trading at all with her West Indies; and 2dly. That this was an important relaxation of the colony system established among the nations of Europe.

To the first, it was enough to reply that no other nation bore the same relation to the West-Indies as the United States were essential to those Islands; and the trade with them had been permitted purely on that account and not as a beneficial privilege to the United States.

To the second, that it was not true, that the colony system required an exclusion of foreign vessels from the carrying trade between the colonies and foreign countries. On the contrary, the principal and practice of the colony system were to prohibit as much as would be convenient, all trade between the colonies; but when such a trade was permitted at all as necessary for the colonies: then to allow the vessels of such foreign countries a reciprocal right of being employed in the trade. Great Britain had accordingly restrained the trade of her islands in this country as far as her interest in them would permit. But had she allowed our vessels their reciprocal right to carry on the trade so far as it was not restrained? No. Here she forced a monopoly in her own favour, contrary to justice, and contrary to the colony system of every European nation having colonies; which without a single exception, never opens a trade between their colonies and other countries, without opening it equally to vessels on both sides.

This is evidently nothing more than right and fair. A colony is a part of an empire. If a nation choose, they may prohibit all trade between a colony and a foreign country, as they may between any other part of their dominions and a foreign country. But if they permit such a trade at all, it must be free to vessels on both sides as well in the case of colonies, as of any other part of their dominions. Great Britain has the same right to prohibit foreign trade between London and the United States, as between Jamaica and the United States, but if no such prohibition be made with respect to either, she is equally bound to allow foreign vessels a common right with her own, in both. If Great Britain were to say that no trade whatever should be carried on between London and the United States, she would exercise a right which we could not complain of. If she were to say that no American vessel should be employed in the trade, it would produce just complaint, and justify a reciprocal regulation as to her vessels. The case of the trade from a port in the West Indies is precisely similar.

To place the omission of the treaty to provide a reciprocity for our vessels in the West-India trade, in its true light, it would be proper to attend to another part of the treaty, which tied up the hands of this country against every effort, for making it the interest of Great Britain to yield to our reasonable claims.

He then pointed to the clause which restrains the United States from imposing prohibitions or duties in any case on Britain which did not extend to all other nations; observing that the clause made it impossible to operate on the unreasonable policy of that nation, without suspending our commerce at the same time, with all other nations whose regulations with respect to us might be ever so favorable and satisfactory.

The XV. Article had another extraordinary feature which must strike every observer. In other treaties putting the parties on the footing of the most favored nation: it was stipulated that where new favors were granted to a particular nation in return for favors received, the party claiming the new favor, should pay the price of it. This was just and proper where the footing of the most favored nation is established at all. But this article gives to Great Britain the full benefit of all privileges that may be granted to any other nation without requiring from her the same or equivalent privileges with those granted by such nation. Hence it would happen that if Spain, Portugal or France, should open their colonial ports to the United States in consideration of certain privileges in our trade, the same privileges would result gratis, and ipso facto, to Great Britain. He considered this stipulation as peculiarly impolitic, and that it would not fail in this view of the Committee, to form a very solid and weighty objection to the Treaty.

He was not unaware of the stress that would be laid on the article relating to the East Indies. He should leave to others better acquainted than himself, with this branch of the subject, to examine and explain it. He made two observations however, one was that judicious and well informed gentlemen, equally judicious and well informed with any who could be consulted, considered the article as offering not a shadow of advantage to the United States. The other was, that no privilege was stipulated which had not been uniformly heretofore granted without stipulation; and as the grant could have proceeded from no motive but a pure regard to the British interest in that country, there was every reasonable security that the trade would continue open as it had been under the influence of the same consideration.

Such being the character of the treaty, with respect to the execution of the treaty, of peace, the great principles of the law of nations, and the regulations of commerce, it never could be viewed as having any claim to be carried into effect on its own account.

Was there then any considerations extraneous to the treaty that could furnish the requisite motives? On this subject, he observed that the house was wholly without information. And for himself he was ready to declare, that he had neither seen nor known, nor heard of any circumstance in the general posture of things, or in the particular relation of this country to them, that could account for the unequal and injurious arrangements, which we were now called upon for laws to execute.

But there was something farther to be taken into account. The continuance of the spoliations on our trade, and the impressment of our seamen; whether (as stated in the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Maclay) to be understood as practical of it, could not but cause in the minds of the committee the most serious reflections. Here he referred again to the passage he had read in the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Pinckney; and asked, if, as there stated by the Executive, our neutrality and peace were to be exposed, by permitting practices of that kind, what might be thought of our giving effect, in the midst of such practices, to a treaty from which a countenance might be derived by the nation for going on with them.

He was aware that the Executive, notwithstanding the doctrine and policy laid down as above, had finally concurred in the treaty under such circumstances. But he did not consider that as invalidating the reasoning drawn from the present state of things. He might, he said, be stepping on delicate ground, but he could not think it improper to remark, that it was a known fact that the executive actually paused for some weeks after the concurrence of the Senate, before the treaty received his signature; that it is fairly to be presumed that a renewal of the spoliations and a recollection of the light in which they had been represented; were a ground of the pause; that on that supposition he was probably influenced in signing the treaty when he did, by an expectation that such a mark of confidence in the British government, would produce an abolition of the unlawful proceeding, and consequently, if it had been foreseen that the spoliations would have been then signed, it would not be signed, under the circumstances of the moment when it falls under our consideration.

He should conclude, he said, with taking notice of two considerations which had been much used as inducements to carrying the Treaty into effect.

1. It was said that the greater part of the Treaty was to continue two years only after the present war in Europe; and that no very great evils could grow out of it within that period. To this he replied, in the first place, that ten of the articles containing many very objectional stipulations were perpetual. In the next place, that it would be in the power of Great Britain, at the expiration of the other articles, to produce the same causes for a renewal of them, as are now urged in their favour. If we are now to enforce the Treaty, lest Great Britain should stir up the Indians, and refuse to pay the Merchants for the property of which she has plundered them, can she not at the end of two or three years, plunder them again to the same or greater amount; cannot the same apprehensions also be then revived with respect to the Indians, and will not the arguments then, be as strong as they are now, for renewing the same treaty, or making any other equal sacrifice that her purposes may dictate.

2. It was asked what would be the consequence of refusing to carry the treaty into effect? He answered, that the only supposable consequence was, that the executive, if governed by the patriotism, which he did not doubt would govern that department, would of course pursue the measures most likely to obtain a reconsideration and remodification of the offensive parts of the treaty. The idea of war, as a consequence of refusing to give effect to the treaty, was too visionary and incredible to be admitted into the question. No man would say that the United States, if an independent people, had not a right to judge of their own interests, and to decline any Treaty that did not duly provide for them. A refusal therefore, in such cases, could give no cause nor pretext, nor provocation for war or for any just resentment. But apart from this was it conceivable that Great Britain, with all the dangers and embarrassments which are thickening upon her, would wantonly make war on a country which was the best market she had in the world for her manufactures, which paid her an actual ballance in specie, of ten or twelve millions of dollars; and whose supplies were moreover essential to an important part of her dominions? Such a degree of infatuation ought not to be ascribed to any nation. At the present crisis, for reasons well known, an unprovoked war from Great Britain on this country, would argue a degree of madness greater than under any other circumstance that could well be imagined.

With all the objections therefore to the Treaty which he had stated, he hoped that it would not now be carried into effect; and that an opportunity would take place for reconsidering the subject on principles more just and more favorable to the United States.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, *lying in the town of Chester, county of Hampshire, containing 250 acres of excellent land, well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, pasturing and wood land, with a large commodious dwelling house and barn, standing on the premises, a small orchard of fruit, together with an excellent sugar orchard, of near 300 trees, being the estate of the late* Eleazer Wales, *Esq. deceased—Any person inclining to purchase, may hear of the particulars, by applying to* James Bascom, *living on the premises—or the subscriber*

HENRY WALES.

April 20, 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 rose kind.——The doubtful may be informed by applying at Dr. *Ball's* of Leverett.

JOHN FARRELL.

Leverett, May 2, 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.

For Sale,

A *FARM in Greenfield, lying half a mile west of the meeting house, containing about 30 acres of land, with a house and barn shoe maker's shop, &c handy thereto—payment made easy, and possession given immediately—For terms, enquire of Daniel Butler of Northampton, or the subscriber living on the premises*

OLIVER SAGE.

April 20, 1796.

LOST yesterday, a Shoe-Buckle,—whoever has found it, is requested to leave it with the Printer.

Northampton, April 30, 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.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, to the store adjoining *Robert Breck* and Son——where he manufactures Musical, Alarm, Moon, and Plain Eight-day Clocks, in the most approved manner.

He has just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of warranted and low priced Watches, which will be sold as low for cash as in Boston 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 best manner—The utmost value in cash, given for old Watches, and old Brass.

Northampton, April 19th, 1796.

To be Sold,

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

ANDREW WOOD.

Hawley, April 13, 1796.

WHEREAS Abigail my wife, has conducted in a scandalous manner for some time past, and has now absconded from my bed and board, I therefore forbid any and every person trusting her for any thing whatever on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

Easthampton, April 19, 1796.

L O S T,

BETWEEN Hadley and Northampton Landing, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing two Notes of hand, signed by Jesse Eames, witnessed by Aaron Rand and John Prentess, 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 aforesaid Machine, in perfection—by

BENJAMIN TYLER.

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

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Lt. Enos Nash, late of Hadley deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed from the ninth day of April inst. for the creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all concerned, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of landlord Elisha Cook in Hadley, on the first Wednesdays of May and September next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. of said days.

SETH SMITH,
ELISHA DICKINSON,
SAMUEL PORTER, } Commissioners.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSIAH NASH, Administrator.

Hadley, April 14, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to Nonresidents owning land in the town of Westampton, that their lands are taxed for the present year, and unless they pay the same by the 15th of June next, I will collect it as the law directs without further notice.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Westampton, April 25, 1796.

JAMES INGOLS,

Wigg-Maker & Hair-Dresser.

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his business nearly opposite to the Court-House, where he has for sale improved Windsor Soap, peculiar for shaving and softening the skin, Crown do. Wash Balls, Shaving Boxes, Raizers, Pocket Combs, Round do. Dressing do. Role Pomatum, Pot do. Tooth Powder, Tooth Brushes, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Swan Down Puffs, Powder Bags, Curling Tongs, Essence of different Odours, Hair Rolers, Hair Ribbon of a durable kind, also Ladies Spreads which are a compleat substitute for a head of hair that falls off by sickness or otherwise; likewise Ladies Braids of various lengths and colours, also gentlemen's scalps so light and natural as not to be observed by the nicest eye.

Northampton, April 27, 1796.

JESSE OLDS,

VERY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues his school at Amherst. He instructs his pupils in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages; together with writing, arithmetic, oratory, logic and geography. Tuition only two dollars per quarter. Good boarding may be had for young Gentlemen and Ladies in respectable families, and on as reasonable terms as at any town in the county. The second quarter begins April 25th.

Amherst, April 25, 1796.

To be sold, two FARMS in

the town of Hawley, one about two miles from the centre, containing 120 acres—the other within one mile of the centre, containing 52 acres.—For further particulars, Enquire of

HENRY LOOK,
Living in Hawley.

May 4, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber,

on the 9th of May, inst. a black HORSE, supposed to be 5 years old, natural trotter, with a star in the forehead, and one white foot.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LUTHER ALVORD.

Easthampton, May 11, 1796.

Locks & Canals.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the LOCKS AND CANALS on Connecticut river in the county of Hampshire, holden at the house of Capt. John Bennett, in South Hadley, April 17, 1796.

Resolved, That the Proprietors will hereafter procure and keep a Pilot or Pilots at their own expence, to conduct boats and other tollable property from the head of their dam to the guard lock, and from the guard lock to the head of the dam, on all days, Sundays excepted, when the water shall be up to, or above a line drawn at seven feet and four inches, from the top or head of the chamfered post, which stands at the angle of the upper gates of the guard lock; and when the other part of the said river shall be passable up and down by boats and floats. And they will also provide, at their own expence, other hands to aid in safely conducting boats and other property, to, and from the guard lock as aforesaid; Provided the hands having the charge of said boats, and other tollable property shall be under the direction of the pilot, and shall afford him all the assistance in their power.

And the Proprietors will in every such case, pay the loss and damage that shall be sustained in consequence of any defect in their work, or any mismanagement of their pilot; but will not be holden to pay loss or damage otherwise sustained.

Resolved, That the Proprietors will procure a Pilot at their own expence, to be ready on all days, Sundays excepted, to conduct over Williamset Falls all boats and other property on which toll shall be paid: and they will also be at the expence of such other assistance, as has been customary for conveying boats up said Falls; except in cases, where the conductors of boats and other property shall agree for a certain sum, to take the charge upon themselves. And the Proprietors will exact the legal toll, before passing the Canal.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Springfield and Northampton newspapers, three weeks successively, and that they shall be in force until further order of the Corporation.

The foregoing is a true extract from the records.

Attest, THOMAS DWIGHT, Clerk.

P O S T P O N E M E N T.

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 candor, 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

Dr. George Rogers,

ADDRESSES himself to the public, informing them that he resides a few rods east of the meeting house in Northampton; & wishes to be beneficial to them in the practice of physic & surgery—(or surgery & bone-setting if the distinction is necessary), and indeed any chirurgical operation.—But is totally averse to boasted pretentions and self-commendation; he therefore only wishes for their commands, and should they find their expectations answered, it might not be unfavourable to them, and much oblige their most obedient,

G. R.

Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Seth Wright,

A good second hand CHAISE.

Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

For Sale,

A FEW CALVES BAGS, very cheap—by

ORANG WRIGHT.

Northampton, May 2, 1796.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1796. [—No. 508.—]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 15.

I DO not rise, said Mr. S. Lyman, with an intention, to go into a detail upon this subject, or to exhibit a comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages which may attend the operation of this treaty, but only to make a few remarks, which may be considered as preparatory to a more minute discussion.

I verily believe the great body of the people in Massachusetts, who have paid any attention to this treaty, are pretty well satisfied with it. This satisfaction arises, not altogether from a thorough knowledge of the constituent parts of the treaty, and of its probable consequences, but from a full confidence on the integrity and discernment of the supreme executive and of the Senate, who on these occasions act as his advisory council. This confidence and satisfaction is daily increased and confirmed, by the known opinions of the commercial part of the citizens of the United States, who are more immediately interested in the operations of this treaty.

Although I believe a discussion of this treaty, is not strictly in order, because it does not come before us immediately as a subject of debate and legislation, but as a piece of information from the executive, yet I have no doubt but that a thorough discussion of its principles, may produce an happy effect; for I believe the more it is understood, the less various will be our sentiments, the greater the degree of unanimity among ourselves, so much the greater will be the unanimity among our constituents. This unanimity is an object of the greatest magnitude, not only as the source of national respectability and honor, but as the only true source of national happiness and prosperity; it is therefore the indispensable duty of government, to maintain internal peace and tranquility, and upon this ground alone it is, that I am willing the treaty should be thoroughly discussed. I am sensible this treaty presents itself with an unfavorable aspect, and what is the reason? Is it not because we have entertained too exalted ideas of our own national importance? A generous and noble pride, we ought to entertain as a nation, and without this pride we should be guilty of ingratitude to heaven, for providence has placed within our reach, all the resources of national strength and greatness, but we are yet among the nations in a state of minority,—a minor must solicit favours, he cannot challenge them. Did we go to the Emperor of Morocco, or to the Dey of Algiers, and challenge a passage for our ships up the Mediterranean? No, but we solicited, and pay dear for that passage; or did we go to the king of Spain, and demand a free navigation of the Mississippi? No, but we negociated and success has attended that negociation; or could we have gone to the king of England, and challenged a participation with his subjects, in the commerce of the East and West Indies? Certainly we could not; what then should we have done? Would it have been best to have traded with them upon sufferance, and so to have maintained a precarious kind of commerce? certainly this would not have done, for in that case we should have been constantly dependant upon the caprice of a capricious court, this would be extremely mortifying indeed; commerce like all other kinds of business, ought to be carried on upon generous and open principles, otherwise we establish a system of deceit, that would be favorable to pirates and freebooters.

Under those circumstances, what could we have done? We could not have carved for ourselves, for our strength and greatness were not sufficient, we therefore had to go with the modesty of a minor, and to solicit, and what was the natural consequence of this solicitation? Why at the first interview with the British minister, he determined to exact of us, at least a compleat fulfillment of all that a former treaty required, and what was that? It was a payment of our *bona fide debts*; what would we do? He produced our contract and we could say nothing, moral rectitude required a fulfilment of this; it was in vain to say, you have interrupted our commerce, you have carried off our negroes, you have retained the Western posts, and thereby occasioned an expensive and bloody war with the Indians. Some of this language, perhaps, would have had weight with the British minister, if he had been acting in his private capacity, but he felt and acted like the minister of a great and powerful nation, interest and glory are their objects, and moral considerations are too apt to vanish before these. It is true, by the law of nature, commerce ought to be free and uninterrupted, but by the law of nations it is otherwise, and what nation shall gainsay this law? We certainly cannot, our strength and greatness are not yet fully ripe, and if they were, we should in practice deny this law of nature, and should ratify and confirm this law of nations. Thus, Mr. Chairman, we see that interest and force govern among the nations.—I have made these preliminary observations, in order that we might contemplate the treaty upon its true ground, for a want of reciprocity has been a heavy charge brot against it.

I have read this treaty with care and attention, and I am free to own, that upon the first perusal of it, I had a prejudice against it; it appeared to me that some of its stipulations were too favorable for Britain, and too disadvantageous for ourselves; but we certainly had an able negociator, and I verily believe he did his utmost to serve his country;—the more I have attended to the subject, the more I am reconciled to it; I find the gentlemen who are interested in commerce, are almost universally satisfied with the commercial regulations; but there is a more weighty charge brought against it than of a want of reciprocity, it is even said by some to be unconstitutional—This is a heavy charge indeed, and if it is well founded, we ought to prevent its operation, for we are sent here as the guardians of the rights of our fellow-citizens, and for that purpose are sworn to support their constitution; if it is unconstitutional it is a nullity, it is not binding upon the Nation—we ought to reject it; but if it is constitutional, *and not extremely pernicious*, it becomes the supreme law of the land, and we are in that case bound to obey it.

I have no doubt of its constitutionality, notwithstanding all the arguments which I have either seen or heard.—Many arguments might be adduced in support of this opinion, but I will dispense with all but one, and that I consider as conclusive, and that is this, the stipulations in this treaty are nearly all of such a nature, as not to respect objects of legislation, they respect objects which lay beyond the bounds of our sovereignty, and beyond these limits, our laws cannot extend, as rules to regulate the conduct of subjects of foreign powers, and although some of these stipulations respect objects which are within the reach of our sovereignty, yet it is in such a manner, as to be not only permanent, but perhaps absolutely necessary in forming the treaty. This conclusion I think is the natural and necessary result, of a fair construction of the principles of the Constitution, and especially of that paragraph, which vests the power of making treaties in the supreme Executive with the advice of the Senate—It is true, Mr. Chairman, we have a diversity of opinions on this subject, but what ought to be our conduct on this occasion? Ought we not to manifest a spirit of candor and mutual forbearance, party spirit and animosity are not only inconsistent with the dignity of this house, but they are dishonourable to our nation: it is true, a little zeal will naturally arise, where there is a serious conflict of sentiments and opinions; we all feel it, the advocates for and against the treaty, are all in some degree under its influence. Zeal or enthusiasm is as contagious as the small pox, or any other cutaneous disease; it therefore behaves us, that our zeal be according to our knowledge, otherwise we may propagate a malignant and mortal kind, which shall become epidemic and rage beyond the walls of the house; therefore I say, what ought to be our conduct on this occasion? and in what does consist sound and enlightened policy? What would be the consequence if a majority of this house, should manifest a disposition not to carry the treaty into effect? The consequence would be, we should loose all the benefits secured to us by it, and there are some pretty important ones. Britain would undoubtedly retain the Western posts, she would consider them as good collateral security, and they are in fact, like the temple of Janus; the power that possesses them, may either open or shut the gates of war, and be at peace or at war with the Indians. Does good policy consist in severe animadversions upon this treaty? Does it consist in loud and vociferous debate, calculated to influence public resentment, and to excite the fearful apprehensions of our fellow citizens? Or does it consist in the reverse of all this? Certainly I think it does, for is there any substantial ground of Alarm? Has the President of the United States after twenty years of patriotism become a traitor? or has a majority of our Senate, been corrupted with *British gold?* If these are facts, then I confess our fairest hopes are extinguished; if these are facts, then sound the alarm, not only along upon the sea coast, but ring the tocsin, and let it be heard from St. Mary's to Detroit, and then the whole hosts of armed men will arise, and avenge the cause of our country; but thank God there is no occasion for all this, only let us dissipate the storm, and restore public tranquility; this is our duty, and this duty is enforced and commanded by every sentiment of a moral, of a religious, or of a political nature.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to provide a naval armament."

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be authorized to continue the construction and equipment (with all convenient expedition) of two frigates of thirty-six guns, any thing in the act, intitled, "An act to provide a naval armament, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the sum of six hundred and eighty eight dollars and eighty-two cents, which by the act of June the ninth one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four was appropriated (to defray the expences to be incurred pursuant to the act to provide a naval armament) as remains unexpended, as well as the sum of eighty thousand dollars which was appropriated for a provisional equipment of gallies, by the before recited act be appropriated for the said purposes.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold, such part of the perishable materials as may not be wanted for completing the three frigates, and to cause the surplus of the other materials to be safely kept for the future use of the United States.

Approved—April the twentieth, 1796.

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

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.

A squadron of six or eight ships is ready to sail to bring home the Asiatic tributes, and protect the Turkish merchantmen from any accidents, in consequence of the appearance of English and French squadrons in the Archipelago.

All the places of the Foreign Ministers, the houses of the principal Franks, &c. still remain that in consequence of the plague, the symptoms of which still appear: between 20 and 30 bodies have been carried through Pera the Port of Adrianople, in the course of several days. French Officers, Engineers, &c. arrive here almost every day.

FLORENCE, Feb. 16.

It was in the night of the 3d instant, that the first symptoms of an earthquake were observed at Arezzo, when, to invoke the divine guidance, a procession with the relicts of St. Donatus was set on foot, the Theatre ordered to be shut, &c. but at midnight the shocks became much more violent than before, several houses were damaged, and the roof of the Carthusian Cloister fell entirely in. New shocks occurred on the following day, when most of the inhabitants fled to the churches, where they passed the greatest part of the night. For two days after, a penitentiary procession paraded the town, with the Magistrates at their head. Nothing farther has since happened.

[Men are every where the same. When danger approaches they betake themselves to prayers—When it is past, they go about their business.]

WARSAW, Feb. 17.

We are assured to day, that war is immediately to be declared between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Field Marshal Suwarrow has accepted the command of the troops on the Dneister, and is to have four generals under him. Field Marshal Romanzow will command a corps near Oczakow.

We have learnt that Count Valerian Subow has been created Duke of Courland by the Empress.

LEGHORN, March 1.
INSURRECTION IN SARDINIA.

A Canon and Curate of Sassaria, in Sardinia, who have made their escape from the troubles in that Island, gave the following details:

The people of Cagliari, having massacred the general of the troops, as well as the Intendant general of the finances, created a provisionary council of government. They dismissed all the foreigners in office, and only permitted the troops to remain in the island, who took the oath of obedience to the chiefs elected by the people.

They sent deputies to the king of Sardinia, to claim the rights and privileges of the Sardinians.

These deputies having returned dissatisfied with their mission, the people resolved upon a revolution. The viceroy was received in truth, but he was not suffered to exercise his authority.

The popular council continued, and still continues to regulate every thing; the inhabitants of the towns, in the interior of the island, took up arms, and refused to obey the orders of the viceroy. The town of Ozattan adopted the same measures; so that the town of Sassari alone remained attached to the ancient government.

The governor, the archbishop, and the nobility of Sassari, united to oppose the insurgents, and twice the duke of Asinara, by dint of money, appeased the popular tumult, which tended to a complete revolution. At length the Lawyer Mondi, repaired to Cagliari, and having conferred with the mal contents, returned to Sassari, and persuaded the inhabitants of the country parts to second his projects.

These inhabitants to the number of twelve thousand appeared under the walls of Sassari, and tried to force one of the gates of the town; but being repulsed, they laid waste all the neighbouring country.

Nevertheless, the governor fearing that the people, who had hitherto remained simple spectators would finish by taking part in the insurrection, proposed to admit the besiegers into the town, and carried his point against the archbishop, clergy and nobility. The insurgents were no sooner in the town, than they arrested the governor and the archbishop, and sent them to Cagliari.

More than forty families quitted Sassari, and the people adopted the same form of the inhabitants who have taken no part in the revolution, rely upon the English, who are to send some regiments on board a ship of the line coming from Leghorn.

BRUSSELS, March 6.

General Jourdan is now occupied in visiting all the positions of his army, for the purpose of ascertaining his force, and concerting his operation. All the batalions which were incomplete have been incorporated into others and the army of the Sambre and Meuse is now in the most complete condition.

All these troops are now in movement, and marching towards the banks of the Moselle, to which all the transports of Artillery and of provisions are directed. The departs are at Coblentz and Luxembourg. At Treves nothing is left but what is necessary for the daily consumption of the troops.

The Troops of General Jourdan are thus distributed for the opening of a campaign: 80,000 men are to act offensively in the Hundsruck, whilst a body of 12 or 15,000 entrenched on the Chartreuse, and in the environs of Coblentz, are to prevent the Austrians from passing the Rhine on that side. A line is also to be formed on the left side, as far as Crevelt; but this, it is intended, shall be merely sufficient to defend the principal posts.

On the right Bank of the Rhine the General Le Fevre is to make a division at the head of 30,000 men, which cannot fail of being useful to the main army. In this arrangement, the garrison of Luxembourg, augmenting to 12,000 men, is not included. It is in this way that the Republic is determined to push the War; and according to every probability, it cannot but be fatal to the remainder of the coalition.

It should be added, that at this moment the armies of the upper and lower Rhine are full of ardour, and well equipped for the campaign.

BASLE, March 3.

The Secretary of his Majesty, the Emperor has arrived here, and there has been much speculation respecting the object of his mission.—We are assured that the Court of Vienna has accepted the mediation of Prussia for a general pacification; but as it is feared the pretensions of the French Republic may not accord with the interest of the Belligerent Powers, the negociations must necessarily be drawn into length.

HAMBURGH, March 8.

M. Grouvelle, French Minister at the Danish Court, had his audience of the King on the 4th instant. I inclose an authentic copy of the note by which Count Bernstorf, the Danish Minister, notified to all the foreign Ministers, that M. Grouvelle would be acknowledged. It is now supposed, that M. Dreyer, Privy Councellor and Danish Minister at Madrid, will proceed in the same quality to Paris.

As to M. Reinhard, the French Minister, in this place, it remains as yet undecided, whether he is to be acknowledged by our Senate? Our Magistrates have hitherto endeavoured to avoid the decision of this question by evasive answers, saying to the Directory, that they should have no objection to acknowledge a French Consul; and that the residence of a French Minister at Hamburgh did not appear necessary. The inhabitants of this city are divided in their opinions on this subject; some dreading the resentment of the Emperor, if M. Reinhard should be acknowledged, and others the ill-will of the French Republic, if he should not. Our Senate had ordered all the Burghers to be convened on the 10th instant, for the purpose of framing a conclusion on this momentous question; but these orders have been since revoked. We still hope that this matter will be arranged in a friendly manner; its undecided state has however already had so much influence on our trade, that several Underwriters have refused to insure our ships, lest they might be taken or detained by the French. A small pamphlet, under the title of "A Word to Hamburgh's Burghers," which a few days since was published here with a view to prove the necessity of acknowledging M. Reinhard in his public capacity, has been suppressed by order of our Senate.

Letters from Berlin state, that the King of Prussia has again prevailed on the French government, that in case of a prosecution of the war, the Republican troops are to respect the neutrality of the North of Germany in the ensuing campaign.

PARIS, March 9.

The celebrated Abbe Raynal, we just learn, died suddenly at Chaillot, aged 84 years.

LONDON.

The Captain of a vessel arrived at Bristol from Cadiz asserts, that Admiral Richery having been ordered by the French Directory to transmit to that government the nett proceeds of the English prizes which he carried into and sold to that port, the other officers and seamen of the French squadron declared their determined resolution to resist such a measure: in consequence of which, Richery made a division of the prize money, amongst himself and them, married a Spanish lady, and was resolved to spend the remainder of his days in Spain.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 6.

Mr. Richard Sprigg, jun. from Maryland, yesterday took his seat in the house, in the place of Mr. Deval, some time ago resigned.

Petitions praying the British treaty to be carried into effect, were presented by Messrs. Bradbury, Bourne, D. Foster, S. Lyman, Brent, Wadsworth, Read, Williams, Van Allen, Sprigg, jun. Rutherford, Gilbert, and Hanly.

The bill making provision for certain debts of the United States was read a third time and passed. The blank for the sum which the President was entitled to borrow on an irredeemable loan for a number of years, was filled up with five millions.

Messrs. Sedgwick, Dearborn, and Varnum, obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The house took up the order of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the report of the committee to whom was referred the message of the President relative to the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio. The resolution recommended to the consideration of the house by that committee, and the propriety for adopting or rejecting which was the subject of debate yesterday and to day, was in the following words: