...ed, That by the authenticated documents ...ing the message from the President of ...States to this house, on the 8th day of ...ent month, and by the ordinance of Con... is bearing date the 13th of July, 1787, and the ...le law of the United States passed on the 26th ...ay of May 1790, it appears, that the citizens of that ...rt of the Western territory of the United States ...which has been called the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, and which is now formed into a state, under a republican form of government, by the name of Tennessee, are entitled to all the rights and privileges to which the citizens of other states in the union are entitled under the constitution of the United States, and that the state of Tennessee, is hereby declared to be one of the sixteen United States of America."

It appears by the ordinance of Congress, passed in July, 1787, and by a law passed on the 26th of May, 1790, that the people of this territory were entitled to become one of the states of the union whenever they should amount to 60,000 free inhabitants; and the temporary government of that territory conceiving that there were that number at present, had passed an act for taking a census, by which it appears there are upwards of 67,000, besides about 15,000 negroe slaves; and therefore, proceeded to form themselves up into a state, under the name of the state of Tennessee, and is qualified to become a member of the Union, and to send a representative to Congress, according to their population. The President some time ago, sent the documents which he had received from thence, to Congress, giving it as his opinion that the state of Tennessee should be admitted into the Union. That message was referred to a select committee, who reported the above resolution.

It was objected by members opposed to the above resolution, that before that state could be admitted into the union, it should first be admitted into the state, by the consent of its inhabitants, and the consent of its inhabitants ascertained under the direction of Congress; and that it was not sufficient for the state to declare itself entitled. Some objections were also made to their constitution, and to the manner of taking the census.

It was asserted on the other hand, that the fact of there being 60,000 male inhabitants was sufficient to entitle them to become a state of the Union; that the census having been taken by the legislature of the state, the governor and council of which were appointed by the President of the United States, was of good authority as they could with, and that they ought not to be more strict with respect to forms but admit the citizens of that country to all the rights of freemen.

After several propositions being offered in place of the resolution reported by the committee, which were not received,

The resolution of the select committee, passed, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS 83.

Messrs. Baile, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burges, Claiborne, Clopton, Crabb, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Gilleſpie, Giles, Gregg, Hampton, Hartsoe, Harper, Havens, Heister, Holland, Jackson, Locke, W. Lyman, Macley, Macon, Madison, Moore, W. Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Osgood, Otis, Parker, Page, Prehon, Read, Rutherford, Hunt, Sawyer, Sprigg, Tatem, Van Cortlandt, Venable—43.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baarne, Bradbury, Christie, Coit, Dent, A. Foster, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodrich, Griswold, Hartley, Henderson, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kitchell, Learned, Lee, Matthews, Mitchell, Nicholas, Otis, Schureman, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, Thatcher, Tracy, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams—30.

A message was received from the President, informing the house that he had approved and signed the following acts, viz. an act authorizing a loan for the city of Washington; an act for making further provision relative to Revenue Cutters; an act declaring the assent to an act of the state of Maryland, appointing an Health Officer at Baltimore; and to the several acts for carrying the Treaties with Spain, Great-Britain, Algeirrs, & the Indian Tribes into effect.

Adjourned.

May 7.

Messrs. Parker, Findley, Crabb, Spring, sen. and Claiborne presented petitions in favour of the British treaty.

Mr. Murray presented an Memorial from the Grand Jury of Kent county, Delaware, to the same effect.

Mr. Clopton presented resolutions respecting the treaty, with the house of Representatives, to the then known difference in the minority.

The Speaker presented resolutions and a petition from Huntington county, in favor of the treaty. Some debate took place upon the propriety of receiving the resolutions, on account of their being said to contain a censure on the proceedings of the house, on the subject of the treaty, which they were said, by some, to be of a hostile nature, and they were rejected. The petition with those presented above, were laid upon the table.

The bill for the relief of Sylvanus Bourne, was read a third time and passed.

A bill to regulate compensation to clerks, and a bill to regulate quarantine, were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Smith laid a resolution upon the table, putting all nations upon the same footing, with respect to the selling of vessels and goods within the ports of the United States, by recommending it to be enacted that no nation shall be allowed hereafter to sell their prizes within the United States.

A message was received from the Senate with the bill authorizing the sale of lands north west of the river Ohio, with several amendments thereto.

The amendments were read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported two resolutions, which were referred to a committee of the whole.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. W. Smith in the chair, upon the bill for laying certain duties on carriages and for repealing a former act for the same purpose, which was read through, the house took it up, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of certain creditors of the French Republic, residing in Philadelphia, reported that they found the extent of the claims of the memorialists sufficient, to entitle them to the interference of Congress; but, as the session was drawing to a close, the select committee wished to be discharged from further consideration of the memorial, and that it might be referred to the Secretary of State, to report thereon, at the next session of Congress. The report was twice read and agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wm. Smith in the chair, on the bill authorizing Ebenezer Zane to locate certain lands therein mentioned, after some debate thereon, in order to give time for making some enquiries on the subject, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Tracy from the committee of claims, made a report, which being gone through and agreed to, the house adjourned.

The readers of one account of yellow-dog proceedings on the Tennessee business, will notice that the ordinance of Congress of July 1787 the fourth western territory was to be laid out into states, and each *state*, containing 60,000 free inhabitants, was entitled to admission into the Union; the numbers returned by the census taken by the authority of the temporary government were 65,659 free inhabitants and 15,613 slaves in the territory south of the Ohio. The President did not give an opinion that the state of Tennessee should be admitted into the Union, but referred to the ordinance above mentioned and the act of session for the rights of the territory.

Monday, May 9.

Petitions in favour of the British Treaty, were presented by Messrs. Dwight Foster, Ames, S. Lyman, Bradbury and Thatcher.

Leave of absence was obtained by Mr. Isaac Smith for a week, and by Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Parker, for the remainder of the session.

Mr. W. Lyman, from the committee appointed to ask an explanation of the Treasurer's of the ratifications and harbours, &c. of the United States, made a report, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Murray presented a memorial from Harrison and Sterett, of Philadelphia, in behalf of James Swan, of Boston, respecting a bill of exchange for 130,000 dollars, drawn on Deland, Swan & Co. of Paris, which had been transmitted by the Secty of the treasury at Philadelphia, to Mr. Monroe, the American minister at Paris, who was to transmit the amount when received to the banker of the United States at Amsterdam, which sum had been duly paid to Mr. Munro, but which the memorialists have been compelled to pay, until he had information of the amount being received at Amsterdam: the memorialists pray relief therefore of Congress. The petition was referred to the committee of claims.

The bill for laying certain duties on carriages, and for repealing the former act for that purpose, was read a third time, the house filled up and put and. Coaches which before paid ten dollars a year, are advanced to fifteen; chariots, from eight to twelve; coaches with panels, from six to nine dollars; coaches without panels, (a description not in the former law) six dollars; curricles, chaises, &c. advanced from two to three dollars; and all two wheeled carriages of an inferior kind, advanced from one to two dollars a year.

Mr. Bourne reported a bill for altering the Circuit Courts in Vermont and Rhode-Island, which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Goodhue made a report respecting an increase of the salary of the Accountant General, which was laid upon the table.

Mr. Samuel Smith called up the resolution laid upon the table some days ago, relative to officers salaries, which, after undergoing considerable debate and some amendments, passed in the following form.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General, and Post-master general, in addition to their respective salaries."

A communication from the treasurer's department was received, including the treasurer's accounts of receipts and expenditures in the war department for the quarter, ending in March last, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. Smith said, as it was near the hour of adjournment, he should move that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on a report from the committee on the President, relative to the treaty with Algiers; which had before been partly considered, and the galleries were accordingly cleared.

Wednesday, May 11.

Petitions in favor of the British treaty were presented by Messrs. Dwight Foster, Bradbury, Leonard and Thatcher.

The bill authorizing Ebenezer Zane, to locate certain lands in the North Western territory, was read a third time and passed.

The committee of elections reported that Richard Sprigg, jun. was entitled to his seat, in the place of Gabriel Duvall, resigned.

Mr. Nicholas moved that the bill for the sale of land north west of the river Ohio, with the amendments from the Senate, and the report of the select committee thereon, might be taken up, which was accordingly done, and being gone through with one or two amendment of little consequence, the amendments of the Senate were agreed to. By the bill, as now amended, the small lots of 160 acres each, are done away, and the least quantity now to be sold is 640 acres. An amendment was proposed to reinstate a clause for the purpose of repairing the small lots, but was lost, there being 31 for it, and 53 against it.

Mr. S. Smith withheld the house to form itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for preventing the sale of prizes in the ports of the United States, which was accordingly done and after some debate, and a clause being introduced limiting its duration to two years, it went through the committee, was taken up in the house, twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the provision requisite for improving the internal revenue of the United States, and for more effectually securing the collection of the same, when a considerable debate took place upon the first article, which is in the following words:

"2. Resolved, That it will be expedient to abolish the tax on spirits distilled from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, or any other place than a city, town or village, or at any distillery that may employ a less number of hands, there shall be one or more stills, which singly, if only one, or together, if more than one shall be of less capacity than four hundred gallons; and to collect this branch of the revenue from a tax on the capacity of the stills."

In the course of this debate, a motion was made to strike out all after "and after" produce of the United States," and another for striking the whole out altogether. In support of the first motion, it was asserted that the tax-bill was unequal and vexatious, by having a duty upon one part of the United States which distilled spirits from grain, whilst others which brewed porter or beer of their grain, paid no duty, and in support of the latter motion, it was asserted, that the utmost mode of collecting the tax, was safer to distillers, and more profitable to the revenue, than would be by the new plan. At length a motion was made for the committee to rise, for the purpose of getting rid of the consideration. The committee accordingly rose, reported, and leave given to sit again. In the French language, into the University of Goettingen. bridge. He was the first person ever employed in this branch of information, by the authority of the University, and his abilities were respected, his services acknowledged, and his morals were unexceptionable. He was well informed in History, and acquainted with the modern literature. As his support depended on the conference of Students, he thought it inadequate to his wishes, and desirous of a more fixed establishment, determined to visit our interior country, or to place himself with greater advantages in some other University. He left Goettingen on July 1793, and in a short return to his native country arrived in America and Europe. His Friends in Geneva, applied to our Minister in Paris, requesting information respecting him, and their desires were published in the Gazettes. He was then purchasing his travels in our interior country, and he returned to this State in February, 1795, after having made choice of a spot in the interior parts of Pennsylvania for a settlement. Having received property from his friends in Geneva, he is now in the independence and ease of a Pennsylvania Farmer. He soon engaged the notice of the Citizens and has been in the Senate of the United States, and is a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Pennsylvania.

HAVRE, 1 Germinal, March 21.

Since the resolution which has created two Milliards 400 millions of territorial mandats, on the nobles and property of the Emigrants, who have fled their country, appeared, people in general are more disposed, but the resolution itself will have a retroactive effect, and I may them to the paper in lieu of tax specie, which they expected though it is certain, that the mandats will be equal to specie. In the mean while, however, the Emigrants have established many monopolies, and will not deliver their merchandizes until they have received the money, which they bargained for. This commerce is in a very disagreeable stagnation.

From the Salem Gazette.

ALBERT GALATIN.

Who is so well known in Congress, was a Citizen of Geneva, of a very reputable family. The troubles in that Republic determined him in his purpose to visit America. Upon his arrival, he was highly recommended by some distinguished French Officers to the celebrated Dr. Cooper, of Boston, who introduced him to Harvard College, Cambridge. He was the first person ever employed in this branch of information, by the authority of the University, and his abilities were respected, his services acknowledged, and his morals were unexceptionable. He was well informed in History, and acquainted with the modern literature. As his support depended on the conference of Students, he thought it inadequate to his wishes, and desirous of a more fixed establishment, determined to visit our interior country, or to place himself with greater advantages in some other University. He left Goettingen on July 1793, and in a short return to his native country arrived in America and Europe. His Friends in Geneva, applied to our Minister in Paris, requesting information respecting him, and their desires were published in the Gazettes. He was then purchasing his travels in our interior country, and he returned to this State in February, 1795, after having made choice of a spot in the interior parts of Pennsylvania for a settlement. Having received property from his friends in Geneva, he is now in the independence and ease of a Pennsylvania Farmer. He soon engaged the notice of the Citizens and has been in the Senate of the United States, and is a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Pennsylvania.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE REPULSE OF THE ENGLISH FROM FORT LEQUANE.

The English at Port-au-France, to facilitate their intended attack upon Lequane, which is a small Peninsula without from the first mentioned Port, (corruptly called by the English Port-au-Prince) who commanded the republican volunteers encamped in the environs of Port au Prince, at L'Estahonnier, Riviere-Froid and Carrefour Pipeaux; but the plot was discovered and the traitors were fast to Lequane to be tried.

This attempt for a short time defeated the projects of the English. They, however, having got together at Port au Prince the commanders of the Mole St. Nicholas, St. Marc and l'Arcahaie, digested their plan of attack and began its execution by driving the Republicans in the environs of Port au Prince, from the advantageous entrenchments they had made upon Lequane.

The Republicans in Lequane had received information of their intentions and had put the place in the best situation of defence. But tired of expecting succours, Rigaud and Dauman (whose presence was wanted at Cayes and Jacmel, left the defence of Lequane to Rimbaud, and Dauman for Port au Prince and appeared before Lequane.

The ships of war on the 21st of March canonaded fort Cairs from 9 in the morning till 8 in the evening; but the fire from the fort obliged them then to slip their cables and steer off, at the distance of 2 miles.

During this cannonade the enemy had landed their troops at Eler and Petit river, under the protection of the remaining ships of war. The Republican detachments appointed, to prevent the defcent, were prevented by the fire from the ships, and were obliged to fall back and retire to town.

Major General Bowyer, commander in chief of the enemy's troops headed the troops landed at Eler, composed of several bodies of English infantry, and of part of the colonial cavalry, commanded by Col Grant, and encamped on the plantation Bazeau, whence he detached a strong body, which by the winds not perceived, and a well-supported fire of artillery and musketry so well directed, that after a bloody conflict of three hours, the English were obliged to abandon their entrenchments.

They then attempted to carry the place by assault, the attack being covered by the fire of four ships of war, which were brought to for that purpose, but were neglected no means to make this attack successful,—ladders, fascines, &c. they had every thing in abundance.

They were suffered to reach the edge of the fosse, when a general fire from the garrison, kept up with confidence, obliged them to fly with precipitancy. They dispersed, abandoning their ladders, &c. and two brass 6s pounders, &c. which the Republicans took possession of, having made a sortie, and purfued the flying enemy.

The division of Monte Lembart made an attempt to prevent the retreat of the English, with a detachment of cavalry; but a well directed fire from the bullion of Equality, made them retreat.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14

Extract of a letter from London dated 2d of April.

"I arrived at Falmouth the 30th ult. I should be exceedingly happy, had I it in my power, to inform you that we have arrived to a period of peace, but unfortunately, that is not the case: for four or five weeks past door and wheat have been on the decline, and the last four now sells for 56s. Sterling per barrel, which will not be near the full cost in Philadelphia. My friends have informed me that all kinds of provisions are much cheaper even every part of France than in England. The Roebuck arrived two days before us, the Prudence arrived this day at London."

Extract of a letter from George-Town [Maryland] dated April 22, 1796.

"The people in this quarter are beginning to see the necessity of expressing publicly their sentiments in favour of the execution of the Jay Treaty. We had a meeting of this town yesterday, and a memorial signed by upwards of 400 citizens goes on by this day's mail to Mr. Crabb, to be presented to Congress. We were unanimous—and I think in the flat—at first the opposition is so trifling as not to be considered. If nothing else will make your house act right—and it is the unprincipled resolves of the people, will, I think it would be good policy to delay for a few weeks the decision of the treaty question. I am sure the people of Maryland will very generally come forward, and I have no doubt they will in other states. Even in Virginia—the strongest and most respectable counties, are becoming very friendly to the treaty. *The President's conduct is approved every where I believe where one can think.*

An amendment has been made to the Irish resolutions in the house of lords, requiring that every freeholder requiring his right of voting, should take the oath in *English words*. This if carried into effect, it was alleged would disfranchise near three fourths of the Roman catholic freeholders, in the large provinces of Connaught and Munster, who are unacquainted with the English language. On this subject Mr. Grattan observed in the house of commons, that "if gentlemen profified in this breach of faith with the grand body of the Roman catholics, they could neither expect from them attachment or obedience."

Madame Van der Mere, the woman who represented the goddess of liberty in falemn procession on the organization of the National—Assembly of Holland, caught a severe cold—on—that—occasion, which caused her death.

Private news and anecdotes from foreign papers.

Lord Westmeath recovered of a Mr. Bradshaw, £10,000 damages, in an action of Crim. Con.

In another fuit of the fame kind, £7,000 damages were recovered; and what is remarkable, the Husband and Wife were both young and the gallant an old man.

In the feverity of winter, a certain lady loft one of her Cheeks; phifter of Paris cracking with the intenfe froft.

A Mr. Houfftiller ran off from Bath with a young lady of 7-36,000 in her own right—a fpeculation equal to the Georgia purchafe!

In a late Crim. Con. fuit of Baldwin, vs. Oliver, the Plaintiff recovered damages ONE SHILLING.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

The refignation of Marthal Clairfait has occafioned much fpeculation, and the real caufe may not be eafily known. The moft probable account is, that the Marthal urged for negociations for peace againft the opinions of the court of Vienna.

The Emperor was inclined to peace; but the party for continuing the war finally prevailed, and the Marfhal refigned. This determination of the court of Vienna is afcribed to the influence of the Englifh minifty.

Walking matches are now much in vogue in England. A young man lately walked a mile in fifteen minutes and fifty feconds and won three guineas.

One plan feems to be determined on, which is, to introduce free economy into public expenditures. Out of 50,000 Clerks employed in the adminiftrations of Paris, 37,000 are difcharged.

France has experienced and fecretly feels the moft certain truth, that in time of war, thoufands of fubtle and worthlefs men work themfelves into public employments, in order to fubfift on the fubfiftence of others, and perhaps plunder it into the bargain.

Here in a free country, the moft acute and watchful are the objects of war; for they thrive on the labors of the honeft and induftrious.

Friday, May 13.

The National Aflembly of Holland have named a commiffion to frame a new conftitution for the republic.

The privileges and exemptions granted by the houfe of Auftria to Oland, have been fuppreffed by the executive of France, and the falt duties are now paid in that port as in other parts of the Republic.

The troubles in the fouth of France, which has reinfected that beautiful country with blood, have not ceafed. The combat is not fo much between republicans and royalifts; as between the followers of Robefpierre and their perfecutors. An age will not eradicate the party fpirit that now perpetrates every fpecies of revenge.

It is faid that France is to well fupplied with bread, that foreign veffels find difficulty in felling their cargoes.

The French fleet had failed from Toulon, and the Englifh fleet, under Admiral Jervis, has difappeared in that harbour.

It is fcarce to read the opinions of Mr. S. Smith and Mr. Brent on the fubject of inftructions to the feveral conventions. They agree in declaring that *the opinions of fmall aflemblies ought not to controul thofe of a numerous aflembly, chofen from an extenfive territory.* The opinion will and fo muft will have its due weight.

In the fupreme court of judicature of this ftate, held in the city hall of this city, laft Saturday, the cafe of imprifonment for life, in the fame prifon, to be executed within the city and county of New-York, and, until its execution in the gaol of the city, was pronounced againft David Green, alias called Alexander Howard, for paffing counterfeit bill of exchange, purporting to be drawn by Meffrs. Simmons, Boston and Ivers, merchants of Providence, on Mr. Nicholas Cook, of this city, merchant.

A like fentence was paffed on Amanda Coe, for uttering a counterfeit note of the bank of the U. States.

May 19.

Extract of a letter from a public functionary at St. Domingo, dated Boston, April 27.

"Before this reaches you, you will undoubtedly have been informed of the pleafing intelligence we received from France, and which bids fair to produce us an immenfe territory over the Engliſh in thefe parts. I can now affure you as a citizen Roume, formerly a civil commiffary, and now one of the five members that will compofe the colonial directory, is arrived at Port Santo Domingo, where he will be joined by his colleagues, who are the citizens of Santhonax Prefident, Raymond Leblanc, and Gerveaux, members of the colonial directory. The latter four are on board the fleet, which is compofed of 42 fhips of war, 17 French and 25 Spanifh, with about 30,000 land troops, which will arrive in a few days at Santo Domingo, this being the appointed place of rendezvous. Governor Levaux has received an official note from citizen Roume, communicating the above news. Citizen Perroud, the civil commiffioner, fet out on the 2nd inft. for Santo Domingo, in order to give information to Roume of all that has paffed in the colony."

Captain Rayaudis, of the brig Lydia, arrived at Philadelphia in 12 days from Cape Francois, communicates the following intelligence:

That accounts were received there, by fhip, that an armament of French and Spanifh fhips of the line, with tranfports, having on board a number of officers of government, together with fome of the civil officers of St. Domingo, had arrived at the city of St. Domingo. This armament was announced at the Cape, by the arrival of a Spanifh officer from Port Dauphin, who gave further information that Santhonax was on board this fleet, who it was faid is appointed Governor of St. Domingo. Previous to the falling of the Lydia, Mr. Perroud, adminiftrator at the Cape, fet out for the city of St. Domingo, in order to confer with the officers arrived in the above mentioned armament. The number of men of war were reported to be 17 fail of French and 10 fail of Spanifh Rate of battle fhips.

In regard to the authenticity of this account, Capt. Rayndis can not further vouch than from generally credited reports—that an armament had arrived was fully believed, but whether the ones bets were exactly afcertained, may poffibly be uncertain.

The inhabitants were elated at the glad tidings; they expected that not only a change of government would take place, but that order and tranquility would, in a great meafure, be immediately reftored.

ALBANY, May 20.

From Kinderhook, May 18.

Laft evening the citizens of this place waited on the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Efq. who arrived here in the afternoon and congratulated him on the triumph of reafon, over calumny and the guillotine, or rather Gallatin: they rendered him their fincere acknowledgements for his patriotic exertions in the Houfe of Reprefentatives, efpecially on the fubject of the treaty with England, and in fupport of the conftituted authorities.—The unanimous voice of the town is, that Theodore Sedgwick deferves well of his country.

HAVERHILL, (N. H.) May 13.

About a week ago, fome incendiary fet fire to the barn of a Mr. Dalton of Haverhill, Maffachufetts, which was confumed—together with 5 oxen, 2 cows, 2 fteers: bull, 4 calves, 3 horfes, 200 dollars, 5 tons of Englifh and 1 ton of meadow hay.

NORTHAMPTON, May 25.

A letter from Guadaloupe, mentions that 22 Americans were ſlain by the French, at the late attack on Lequane; becauſe they could not be diſtinguiſhed in the heat of action, from the enemy.

The following remarks of Mr. Murray, on the queſtion of carrying the Treaty into effect, deſerve particular notice.

Mr. Murray faid, if this meaſure was purſued the treaty would be defeated.—The amendment propoſed implied that the friends of the treaty would vote for it in that way, rather than loſe it. Were they then to vote for the reſolution loaded with odium or loſe the treaty? Thoſe ſteps, he ſaid, all led to one iſſue, a rejection of the treaty. The gentleman from Virginia, laſt on, had declared that though he ſhould vote for the amendment, he would not be bound to vote for carrying the treaty into effect. He believed moſt of thoſe gentlemen who would vote for the amendment, would vote againſt the original reſolution; and that it was introduced as a barrier between the treaty and thoſe who were friendly to it. He would agree to or reject the original reſolution; for he, for one, would conſider he would not vote for the reſolution ſo loaded. If the treaty was to be fo carried into effect, it would poiſon its vitals. The treaty was the law of the land; it alſo held up a relation between two nations. It was not merely the delivery of the poſts, or compenſation for ſpoliations, that the treaty embraced; ſuch a reſolution would ſpread a general allay of bad opinion, which would eventually bring the two nations to the ſword. The treaty ſo loaded, would not have the defired effect; for inſtead of allaying the ſpirit of enmity between the two countries, it would ſerve to keep it alive. It was the intereſt of both countries to be at peace and to have a good underſtanding with each other. Were the amendment propoſed to be adopted, it would ſtamp an act of hoſtility which had been raiſed againſt the Preſident for having executed the treaty. Small were his means, ſaid Mr. Murray, of ſettling diſputes with foreign nations. Without navy, without army, nothing but public opinion, with which to meet a powerful court (Mr. Murray alluded to none of the Speaker, whether Mr. M. was in order, the Speaker anſwered in the affirmative.) Mr. Murray ſaid he had not ſpoken upon the ſubject before. He was ſtating that the Preſident was armed only with reaſon: he was ſtripp of all the ſymbols of power; and the treaty before them was hurried into effect with fuch eafe as to be an amendment propoſed, he would be debilitated indeed. Their executive, had, in his opinion, done great things, and what would have covered any European Miniſter, with unexampled laurels, by means of reaſon and policy; for, however wickedly intents act, they calculate upon the force of the powers with whom they treat.—When a man after goes to negociate, they inquire into the naval and military force of his country, their appropriations for the year and many other, for the ſervice of the United States we will be a blank upon ſuch an occaſion. What was their intereſt then? It was to give energy to their government.

Should they then paſs the law in ſuch a manner, as ſhould go to warrant the people in refiſting it? The only thing that remained for them to do, was to carry the treaty into effect with good faith. The object was not merely the poſts, it was the conciliation of the differences long exiſting between the two nations: it was their duty to extend it ſo far as to produce the greateſt advantage: whereas, if they were to agree to the amendment propoſed, ſo covered with odium, it would weaken the power of the Executive, already too feeble.

From a view of the late ceſſes taken by the national Convention of France it appears that that Republic (including her colonies contains Thirteen and a half million of inhabitants. The department of St. Domingo is the moſt populous of the whole.

Faſhion!—The Captive dreſs (ſee a London paper) is now the RAGE: it is compoſed of a laſſe veil of clear muſlin, drawn in large gathers round the neck, and braced with gold or ſilver chains, at deſcribing the wedded or the virgin ſtate.

MR. BUTLER,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following lines.

SAY now vile faſſion where's thy mighty boaſt,
Of patriotic love and freedom dreamt?
Where are thoſe caſtles which Eve Pennſh's hoſt,
In gloomy Columns hover'd o'er the land?

Come JARVIS tell us, for thou always knew,
Things hid from other mortal's utmoſt ken;
Bring our the Death-watch trouble to our view,
Is it a Raven, or a Croaking Hen?

Seeing our doom is ſix'd the die is caſt,
Lovers of Liberty muſt breathe advice!
" Let's put on courage, *Hem*, ſpeak your laſt,
" Meſh too may yet quarrel the outbuſking crew."

See Robbiſon and Sons' full employed,
To rear fair freedom's ſtandard o'er the land;
What tho' old *Robbiſon* in prayer gets mired,
Yet Sons in council can their M'ſs command.

But ſtill unheeded in theſe ſtorms ſhe's,
While they proclaim their wond'rous pleas of ſtate;
From Southern plains for the black ſoil ariſe,
Make on determin'd and as fix'd as fate.

Behold Pan's land in darkneſs cover'd o'er:—
Like rags ariſing from ſome ſtinking Marſh,
Darker than Egypt, in the days of yore,
And all in want of what? Ag'eady Caſh.—

For want of this to pay an hand-ſ debt,
Poor tenants rear at WILKINSBURG and JAY:
While the Dead'ſi Pigeites can't do leſs than ſweat,
Hearing their miſers thus like Aſſes bray.

Not to appropriate is in our power—
Thus ufe the power that thou is in our hand;
Will not give up thy Heav'nſent ſhould ſi wer
Peſtilence, war, plague, famine o'er the land.

But ho! how from the haughty Heroes torn—
How ſoon their pompous vanity is o'er—
At all their pomp the patriot Man ſtill ſpurn,
While peace and plenty hail *Columbia's* ſtore.

Behold on high WASHINGTON quiet rides,
Nor dreads the waves that doth and break he low:
Calm and unruffl'd as a Summer's tide,
He views with pity your approaching woe.

But juſtice ſays it; and we muſt obey,
In wreaks of infamy your fame to hard;
Far from the *Sun* that lights up reaſon's day,
The ſcorn, deriſion of this lower world.

DIED]—in this town, on Monday evening laſt, Mr. JOSIAH PARSONS aged 85 years.

Nathan Storrs,

Clock and Watch Maker,

HAS juſt received a ſmall aſſortment of Engliſh and French Watches from 25 to 40 dollars, watch furniture by the doz. or ſingle, a handſome aſſortment of Necklaces Pendals, Gold Ear Rings, Gilt Spangles Enamel'd Snuff Boxes, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Silver and Plated Bridles of every kind, Pad, Knee do. Penknives, Key and Certain Rings, Clock Glaſs by the doz. or ſingle, Clock and Time Pieces of various kinds, with elegant Caſes from 14 to 100 dollars.

Wanted a Journeyman that is maſter of the Gold and Silver Smith's Buſineſs, likewiſe a likely lad about 14 years old.

Caſh given for Gold, Silver, Braſs and Copper.

Northampton, May 24, 1796.

St. John,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the anniverſary Feſtival of St. John the Baptiſt will be celebrated at Federal-Hall in Cheſter on Friday the 24th of June next, the Members and vicinity Brethren are reſpected to attend at ten of the clock, A. M.—A ſermon is to be preached at the Meeting-Houſe.—The proceſſion will commence at Federal-Hall at 11 o'clock A. M. and ſervice begin at twelve A. M.——Such of the Clergy as feel diſpoſed are invited to attend ſervice and dine with the Fraternity.

N. B. The Monthly Lodges for the future will be held on the fourth Wednefdays of each month.

By order of the Right Worſhipful Maſter,

SAMUEL STILLE, Secretary.

Cheſter, May 19th, Anno Domini 1796. Anno Lucis 5796

Store Breaking!

40 Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 20th inſtant, the ſtore of RICHARD FALLEY & SONS, in Cheſter, was broken open, and GOODS to the amount of *One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Stolen, viz.*

One piece of country made buttenut coloured ſtuff'd cloth.

One piece of light pink coloured Lutestring.

One piece of green Perſian, and a piece of black do lace.

Three pieces of plain, ſtriped and ſpotted Gauze.

A number of pair of ſilk Mitts and Gloves, a remnant of Cambric—a remnant of black Modeen—and a piece of Calico.

A number of ſmall red check'd with the ſilk handkerchiefs.

A quantity of ſewing ſilk of various colours, with a number of other articles not here inſerted.

Alſo, a five dollar Pennſylvania Bank Bill, and about 14 dollars in ſilver, 8 of which were in Dollars and the reſt in ſmaller pieces of ſilver.

The people in the neighbouring towns, particularly merchants, to whom it is expected the goods may be offered for ſale, or bartered, are deſired to uſe their utmoſt indeavours to detect the Thief.

Whoever will ſecure the property to the owners, with the Thief, ſhall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, or the property and fifteen dollars.

☞ But if the unfeeling tranſgreſſors will think of the injury done to the ſufferers, and aſſume the humanity which on the thieviſh reflection they ought, and convey the ſtolen property where the owners may again find it, no further enquiry will be made by

RICHARD FALLEY and SONS,

Cheſter, May 23, 1796.

Chileab & Windfor Smith,

ACQUAINT their friends and cuſtomers that they have juſt received from New-York, from ſpecting in general and fundrie adjacent of feaſonable and faſhionable Engliſh and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms and their paſt credit is given. Alſo, a few Hogſheads St. Croix Rum, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Smoaking and Bohea Teas, Raiſins, Brafs Kettles various ſizes, quantity beſt Carolina Indigo, Coarſe and Fine Salt, which will be ſold either by wholeſale or retail very low for caſh.

Heſter, May 23, 1796.

Daniel Butler,

HAS juſt come to hand and for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of Spring

GOODS,

Among which are, Superfine Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, Chintz and Callicoes, Book and Jaconett Muſlins, Corded Dimitys, Black and Plumb Lutestrings, Mens Satin, India Cottons and Sheetings, Large and Small Tea Trays, Saw Mill Saws, Hyſon and Bohea Teas of the firſt quality warranted.

Wanted, a quantity of Check Worſted Shirting, 4 4ths Check, 1 wide, to be delivered by the firſt of Oct. alſo, Butter and Tow Cloth.

Dancing School,

THE ſubſcriber begs liberty to do himſelf the honor by informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Northampton, that it is in contemplation to open a Dancing School in that town.

He further does himſelf the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Amherſt that he purpoſes to open a Dancing School in that town. The terms are only 2 the room and muſic will be found by the teacher and the tuition for each ſcholar, who has not attended any quarter, will be ſix dollars the quarter, two dollars to be paid at the commencement of the ſchool, and the other four at the expiration of the quarter; thoſe who have attended one quarter or more will be admitted for four dollars the quarter, two dollars at the commencement of the ſchool and the other two at the end of the quarter.

N. B. The time when the ſchools will commence will be publiſhed in the next paper.

ASAPH STEBBINS.

Northampton, May 24, 1796.

For Sale,

THIRTY or FORTY CALVES BAGS.—Enquire of

ABIJAH HUNT.

Williamſburgh, May 19, 1796

To be Sold,

A GOOD BLACKSMITHS SHOP and TOOLS, within five rods of Goſhen Meeting Houſe—will be ſold with faid ſhop, if wanted, a large HOUSE and a few acres of land.—For further particulars enquire of

CHENY TAFT.

Goſhen, May 21, 1796.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber,

on the 18th inſt. 15 SHEEP, 11 old Sheep, and one of them black—not ſheared, all marked with left ear cropt ſquare, and a ſlit underſide of the right—5 Lambs, not marked, two of them black—Whoever has, or ſhall find ſaid Sheep, and will return them to the owner, or give information where they may be found, ſhall be generouſly rewarded, by DANIEL WARNER, jun.

Northampton, May 25, 1796.

Taken up on the 19th inſt.

a light grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to prove property and take her away.

JACOB SMITH.

Hadley, May 24, 1796.