POETRY.

MORE OF PETER PINDAR.

IN addition to the musical charms which ever attend the production of PETER PINDAR, a biographical fact in the following, makes us happy in presenting it to our readers.

RECITATIVE.

LO! who erst a MIGHTY MONARCH'S RAGE,
Made the bold subject of Heroic Page;
Disclosed the secrets of the ROYAL HOUSE,
And sang the GUILOTINISM of—a *Louse*.
Taught greedy Cooks and Scullions how to moan,
And gave to Porters language not their own;
Now meek as Lamb in humble measures creep,
And sing the virtues of a flock of Sheep!

AIR.

Adieu! ev'ry Sheep that I've got!
Ye playful and innocent Lambs!
Ye Ewes, the support of my Flock!
Ye sober and Reverend Rams!

No more to my arms shall ye run,
As together we frisk it and play,
In the Summer to feed you with grass,
In the Winter to feed you with hay.

I shall feed you no more to the Fold,
No more shall I bring you together,
No more to a sweet little Ewe
Shall I couple a merry Bell-wether. *

Lack-a-day! how I'm alter'd of late,
As I fear by my visage appears,
Ah! I am not the same as I was †
For I'm older by sixty good years!

Oh! list to this maxim, my friends,
When at once is both NOVEL and TRUE,
"Ye too much resign your sweet breath,"
For *who* his *past years* can renew?

What thanks to your love do I owe!
In the sun-shine whenever I sleep,
Reposing my limbs on the ground,
How sweet to be guarded—by sheep.

Let me copy your virtues so rare,
Then receive my last thanks and last sigh!
Your *simplicity* taught me to live,
Let your INNOCENCE teach me to die!

Then no more shall my mortified spirit
Use any unfortunate Imp ill;
But all, whilst they envy, shall own
THE VIRTUES of—PETER—*the simple*!

* *I am well aware of the objection the Critics may make to my coupling a Ewe to a Bell-wether; but I shall beg leave to refer them to* SHAKESPEAR'S As you like it, *Act 2d, Scene 2d, as authority I conceive fully sufficient to answer any objection they may think proper to put against me.*

† *Non sum qualis eram.*

THE NEW WAY.

MR. PRINTER,

IN your paper of April 6th, 1796, I find, and was pleased with some humorous remarks on the *old way*; and I hope the writer of that piece, won't be affronted, if I make some remarks on the *new way*; and as I am no carpenter, joiner, mason nor gramarian, I shall say nothing about houses, roads or spelling books, or primmers, &c.—but as to what was said about the Preacher's omitting to say any thing about original sin, if by original sin, is meant the fatal depravity of the human heart. Consequently regeneration and the supernatural influences of the holy spirit are necessary, in order to effect that charge of heart that produces good works: and if the Preacher that delivered virtue in all her beautious colours, totally neglects those important doctrines, in my opinion, it is not so good as the *old way*. Family prayer was once generally practised; and nothing can be said in favour of so general a neglect of it now, but that it is the *new way*. Prophane swearing was so rare when I was young, that the person indulging himself in the practice of it, was a mark'd object; and nothing can be said in favour of the general practice of it now, only, that it is the *new way*. If you meet a young man in the street, now, instead of bowing forward, he nods back, and it seems to me, to be a very hard way, and I am certain it is a *new way*. Mr. PRINTER, I am an old Disciple, yet I hope not very superstitious; I never thought it discovered a proud, haughty spirit, to stand up to sing, or to beat with the hand—or to use a pitchpipe was a profanation of the Sabbath, or Popish, &c. But in one parish at a certain time, the young singers discovered a haughty spirit in the middle of Sabbath day, without any objections made against their singing—stopt short, and refused to sing, which made great disturbance in the meeting-house; and the import of their conduct was, "now you old superstitious Disciples, sing for yourselves:" But they could not sing, for the parson had fixed on a particular metre, that they was not acquainted with; and when it was moved to him, to change his metre, he refused. This was the duce and all, with a witness. And it was a *new way*.

NORFOLK, *(Vir.)* May 7.

By the schooner Nancy, Capt. Williams, arrived here yesterday from Antigua, we have been favored with papers, from which the following extracts are taken.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua)* April 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Grenada, to his friend in this Island, dated April 3.

"In my last I informed you that the enemy had drove us from all our out-posts, and that the town was invested, and that they were in great force at Post Royal, and Labay, since which Gen. Nicolls has marched from this with part of the 9th, 10th, 25th, 29th, 88th, one company of the St. George's militia, one company of the St. Patrick's ditto, 4 companies of Black Rangers, 60 of the 17th dragoons, and the militia light cavalry of about 40—and were at Labay joined by part of the 8th and the 3d or buffs from on board an Indiaman, which had a few days since arrived from Barbadoes, this force together consisted of about 1200 men. Good Friday in the morning, the action commenced by an attack on Post Royal, a very strong and most impregnable place; the enemy fought furiously and seemed determined to dispute every inch of ground—they were at last obliged to give way to our discipline and bravery; at five o'clock in the evening we got possession of it by storm, and most horrid and dreadful slaughter took place; the dragoons and cavalry posted themselves in the mean time in such a situation as to cut off the retreat of the fugitives which they completely effected, and cut up about 200 of them in their flight. It is imagined by the best accounts, and from some women that have since come from camp, that the enemy have not lost less than 500, besides wounded. As soon as the English flag was displayed on Post Royal, Pilot Hill was also evacuated by the enemy, leaving their cannon and ammunition behind them.

"This affair cost us about 30 killed and 90 wounded, among the former is Major Edwards of the Buffs, Captains Noel and Forbes of the black rangers, and two other militia officers.

"Gen. Nicolls has since been reconnoitring the grand camp, and am informed in every track and path leading to it and among the bushes in every direction, it is shocking to see the number of dead bodies who have crawled so far and at last died of their wounds; and in the neighbourhood of Post Royal and Labay, the stench of human carcases is intolerable, lying in the bush and canepieces. The monster Fedon received a wound from a splinter of a shell, but not dangerous. We have only taken 4 prisoners, white men, one a Major, two inferior officers from Guadaloupe, and one of our own subjects."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Six.

An act directing that Pews and rights in houses of public worship, shall be considered as real estate, and for registering the same.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen, whether pews, and rights in houses of public worship are *real or personal* estates: Therefore, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same*, That all pews and rights in houses of public worship shall be hereafter considered and deemed in Law, to be *real estate*;—but nothing in this Act shall be constructed to effect in any manner, the titles to any such pews any rights heretofore considered or acquired as personal estate.

And be it further enacted, That all Deeds and Conveyances of, and execution extended on such pews and rights may be recorded by the Clerk of the Town, District or Plantation, wherein the same are situated; and being so recorded shall have the same effect in law as the same had been recorded in the Registry of Deeds; and such Clerk shall be entitled to the same fees as are or may be allowed to Register of Deeds for similar service.

In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1796.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate, Feb. 22, 1796.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

THS. DAWES, *Presid't. pro. tem.*

By the Governor approved Feb. 23.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

NEW GOODS,
Just come to hand, at
Joseph Clap, jun'rs
Store in Easthampton, a large assortment of European and India
GOODS,
among which are a variety of Lutestrings, Plumb Coloured, Changeable, Striped and Plain, curious figured, Striped and Plain Sattins, for Ladies Hatts, Clouded, Striped, Plain and Twill'd Nankeens, India Sheetings, &c.
Also expected in a few days—
a great variety of elegant Crockery and Glass Ware, Pewter, Brass, Iron mongery, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Powder, Shott, Crosscut Saws, Iron Shovels, &c. &c.
ALSO,
West-India GOODS as usual.
May 18, 1796.

To be Sold,
A GOOD BLACKSMITHS SHOP and TOOLS, within five rods of Goshen Meeting House—will be sold with said 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. 16 SHEEP, 11 old Sheep, and one of them black—not sheared, all marked with left ear cropt off, and a slit underside of the right ear—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,
DANIEL WARNER, jun.
Northampton, May 25, 1796.

Dancing School,
THE subscriber begs liberty to do himself honor by informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Northampton, that he has it 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 easy; the room and music will be found by the teacher and the tuition for each scholar who has not attended one 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.

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.

Nathan Storrs,
Clock and Watch Maker.
HAS just received a small assortment of English and French Watches from 15 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 Buckles of every kind, Past Knee do. Penknives, Key and Curtain 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 Smiths Business, likewise a likely lad about 14 years old.
Cash given for old 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 requested to attend at ten of the clock, A. M.—A sermon is to be preached at the Meeting-House—The procession will commence from Federal-Hall at eleven 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 Wednesdays of each month.
By order of the Right Worshipful Master—
SAMUEL STILES, Sec'ry.
Chester, May 17th, Anno Domini 1796. Anno Lucis 5796

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 Mosllins, Corded Demitys, Black and Plumb Lutestrings, Mens Satin, India Cottons and Sheetings, Large and Small Tea Trays, Saw Mill Saws, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Indigo of the first quality warranted.
Wanted, a quantity of Check Woolen Shirting, 4-4ths Check, ¾ wide, to be delivered by the first of Oct. also Butter and Tow Cloth.

Chileab & Windsor Smith,
ACQUAINT their friends and customers that they have just received from New York, and now opening a general and handsome assortment of seasonable and fashionable English and Hard Ware
GOODS,
which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms and their usual credit given. Also, a few Hogsheads St. Croix Rum, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Raisins, Brass Kettles various sizes, quantity best Carolina Indigo, Coarse and Fine Salt, which will be sold either by wholesale or retail very low for cash.
Hadley, May 23, 1796.

Hutchens and Hanchet,
VERY respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now opening for sale, at their store in Worthington, 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 ready pay, or approved credit.
May 12th, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber,
on the 5th 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.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Seth Wright,
A good second-hand CHAISE.
Northampton, May 11th, 1796.

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 butternut coloured full'd cloth.
One piece of light pink coloured Lutestring.
One piece of green Persian, and a piece of black silk 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 Mode—and a piece of Calicoe.
A number of small red check'd with blue 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 critical inspection to detect the Thief.
Whoever will secure the property to the owners, with the Thief, shall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, or for the property only 20 Dollars.
☞ But if the unfeeling transgressors will think of the injury done to the sufferers, and assume the humanity which on the shortest 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.

As cheap as the cheapest!
White and Burr,
HAVE this day received from the latest arrivals, a general assortment of
GOODS,
which they offer for sale, on reasonable terms, and as liberal a credit as is practised by any merchant in the State—The following articles comprise a part:—
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Raven plain Velvets, Thicksetts, Cotton Denim, Fustians, Jeans, Manionets, Wedes, Sattinets, Everlasting, Moreen, Lastings, Shalloons, Durants, Tammys, Ratinets, Nankeens of every description, Chentz & Callicos, from 1/10 to 6/. per yard, Shawls, Dimity, Marseilles White Pearl, Plaited Hose, Handkerchiefs, Jackonett, Book, Tambored and Striped Muslins, Book Jackonet, Bordered and Tamboured Handkerchiefs, Book Muslin Shawls with Borders, the latest fashion, Plain Lawn, Spotted, do. Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tambored do. Aprons, Lutestrings, Satins, Modes, Sarsenet, Lisens, Hummum, Das. Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Pullicat, do. Barcelona, do.
HARD WARE.
Mill, Crosscut, Hand & other Saws, Brass Kettles, 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Window Glass, Blister Steel, Knives and Forks, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bitts, Buckles & Tips, Staples & Plates, Thumblatches & Ketches H and H L Hinges, Chisels, Gauges, Plato Irons, Escutcheons, Handles and Roses, Candle Sticks, Door Knobs, Chest Locks, Cupboard, do. Gun, do. Sadirons, Hammers, Gimblets, Table and Tea Spoons, Webbing, Pins and Needles, Brass Knobbs, &c. &c.
Together with a general assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware—among which we will mention the articles of Teas and Tobacco, that can be recommended to be of a superior quality—Also, in daily expectation of a handsome collection of BOOKS, consisting of about 350 different Volumes, which will be a Consignment and will positively be offered at a small advance from the New-York price,—particulars in our next.
Worthington, May, 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, Raizors, 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 Braides 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.

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 small, 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)* Mar 2, 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, JUNE 8, 1796. [—No. 510.—]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, May 27.

On the motion for making Provision for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great-Britain.

Conclusion of Mr. Tracy's speech.

MR. Tracy said, he would take a cursory view only, of some other articles of the treaty, and certain observations which had been made against them. It had been said, the surrender of the posts was saddled with conditions, which destroyed the benefits of the surrender; and much had been said against leaving it optional with the British subjects, now living within the neighbourhood of the posts, to become citizens of the United States, or not.

He asked gentlemen, if it would have been politic, to have forced those persons to become American citizens, or to have removed to the British dominions, on the other side of the line? and whether in this latter case, we should not have enlisted every man of them on the side of our enemies, and laid a foundation for the excitement of further discontent and war with the Indians?

A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had said, if we would have left all those persons in the precise situation that the treaty has, yet why *force* us by treaty to do it?

If that gentleman's position was just, that we were now making the treaty and that not so much as the *national faith* was pledged, until we give our sanction; why was the word *force* made use of; we were now free to act, or not, and he was confident no better way could be devised to treat those persons living in the vicinity of the posts, than that adopted by the treaty.

Free intercourse, by land and inland navigation, the most desirable circumstance which could have occurred, was said to be a fault in this treaty. He observed that the treaty of Utrecht, which among many other things established between France and England a line nearly in the same place, contained a provision nearly in the same words; and he begged gentlemen to inform him how they meant to maintain a friendly intercourse for such an immense length of time, without making the intercourse.

It had been said, we should be saddled with a sum of very great amount, in British debts, even 15,000,000 of dollars. A gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Goodhue) had placed this matter on the best probable footing; by stating how much annual credit it was usual to obtain from Great Britain, and then assuming one year or one and an half year to be the aggregate; this at most would not exceed 6,000,000 of dollars for the whole debt, and allowing interest on the whole would not make more than 9,000,000 of dollars. This sum was certainly paid in part, but a part of the remainder could possibly be embraced by the provisions of the treaty. How great a sum, in fairness, we ought to calculate upon, he left gentlemen to decide. If 15,000,000 of dollars was the sum, he thought the aggregate debt to British creditors must have been at least 50,000,000 of dollars, if not 100,000,000. He asked the gentlemen from the south, for the greatest part of the debts were there, if this amount, or any where near it, had ever been acknowledged by them, or by Mr. Jefferson in his statement to the British minister: and whether, this enormous amount was not, in some measure, swelled upon the present occasion, to meet the treaty, as being the most formidable weapon of condemnation; and whether, on the same ground, a decision of court on common law principles, had not been called a *legal impediment*? But he really thought, the *sum* was not an object: if that sum was to be fairly ascertained; for if honest creditors have been defeated by the government from a recovery of debts, why ought not that government to indemnify such creditors?

A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had said, the commissioners would probably be such men, as that we might expect from their decisions, or at least *fear partiality* to creditors. He asked that gentleman, if there could be a better plan of adjustment, and if the persons who would probably be appointed commissioners, would not have character, reputation, and every thing dear to man, at stake, to induce an upright decision!

He thought any man must have been very unfortunate indeed, in his intercourse among his fellow men, to be capable of forming an estimate so degrading to the human character. Let the gentleman ask his own heart, how he should behave in such an occasion, and let him suppose, as charity would certainly dictate, that other men possessed honesty as well as himself.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had said yesterday, that the boasted benefits of the East India trade, secured to us by the treaty, were of little or no consequence; and if we understood as much about it, as we did of the West India trade, that part of the treaty would be found as injurious to us as the 12th article; and that all our merchants were of that opinion. He thought this statement incorrect in point of fact. So far as he was acquainted with the opinions of the best informed merchants, they were all in favor of the East India regulations, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Goodhue) whose opinion, as a well informed merchant, had always much weight with all who knew him; had some days since in public debate made a similar declaration.

That free bottoms should make free goods, had been reiterated, and this treaty called a very bad one, for not containing such a regulation, in such solemn language, that he begged the indulgence of the committee, while he took notice of that objection.

The sea, he observed, was the great high way of the world, and liberty of navigating it, was the right of all nations, and without molestation to carry their own property to such places, as they pleased, not thereby infringing the rights of another.

But when two nations are contending and at war, what right, in the nature of things, could exist in a third nation to interfere, and assist either of them? They had a right, if they chose to join one party in the war; but on the principle of neutrality, could a right to assist one of them, be said to exist? And if the nations at war have a right to take the property of their enemies, is it not reasonable, that they should exercise that right wherever they find such property; not within the dominions or territory of a neutral nation? He thought the idea of making prize of enemy's property wherever it was found, and permitting a friend's property to go free wherever it was found, had its foundation in the nature of things, and was with as much propriety, called one of the laws of nations, as the prohibition to a neutral nation, to carry military stores to a blockaded town. He believed, if the principle of free bottoms making free goods was once established as the law of nations, we should find as much evil existing from over grown maritime powers intriguing to excite war among the nations, which could afford them the carrying trade, as from any other source. But allowing it to be ever so desirable, we ought to consider, that for the purposes of making a contract, two parties were absolutely necessary; and that *both* would possess rights, and have a voice in the bargain. Mr. Tracy observed, he had intended to notice what had been said of the article respecting contraband goods, but he had already consumed so much time that he would omit it. He requested the patience of the committee, while he took a short but general view of the treaty.

The treaty with Great Britain, he said, however partiality might dictate, was in his opinion a good treaty, much better for the United States than we had any reason to expect. He declared he thought it ought to be adopted by the United States; if they had been strong in armies and fleets, as a much better settlement of our misunderstandings and disagreement with Great-Britain, than was could have been, had our strength been in almost any degree, great and respectable. He was not one of those whose discernment was so acute, as to discover destruction and death in this treaty. By this treaty we gained the western posts, which gave us a tolerable security for peace with the Indians, and a certainty of the commerce of the western world. New-York must become to that country what Venice and Genoa were formerly to Europe. We secured to ourselves the East India trade, compensation for the obstruction made on our commerce, a settlement of disagreeable and painful controversies; *peace*, and what added infinitely to the blessings even of *peace* itself, a confidence in our own government. We lost nothing by this treaty, unless it could be called a loss to indemnify honest creditors against the operation of laws, which had been dictated by a spirit, not deserving of very flattering titles. This was, he said, a general view, and considering only the leading features of the instrument; but an accusation of a very extraordinary nature had been made against the treaty, that no compensation was obtained by it, for the negroes carried away by the British army after the peace of 1783. On this subject, he would make but two remarks; one was respecting a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison.) It would be remembered by many who heard him, that two years ago, when Clark's intercourse bill, (as it was called) was under consideration, and when among other things prescribed in it for the British nation to do, to prevent us from *starving* them by a prohibition of intercourse, a restoration of Negroes was moved; Mr. Madison opposed it, and made use of this remarkable expression, "it was not proper to commit the *peace* of this country for an object of no greater consequence than a restoration of those negroes, or compensation for them." He asked that gentleman, if it was now an object for which the *peace* of this country ought to be committed? The second observation he should make, was, in answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) who had said negroes never were to be considered as "*booty*" of war; this was said in answer and by way of refutation, to the construction given to the words of the 7th article of the treaty of peace, which were, "*and his Brittanic Majesty* shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or *carrying away any negroes* or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, &c.

Mr. Tracy said the construction put upon these words had been so ably managed by several gentlemen before him, that nothing new could be said upon the construction, but Mr. Gallatin's attempt to obviate those arguments deserved notice. That gentleman had said, negroes were not booty, and quoted Vattel in support of his assertion, hence the gentleman would have it, that at the end of a war, the negroes must be returned, as a matter of course, not vesting, by the capture, any right or property in the captor.

"Mr. Tracy supposed the words "*other property*" would explain what was meant by *negroes* in the treaty of peace, but waving that, he said, Vattel had no where said, that negroes, or slaves were not, by the law of nations, "*booty*" of war. In page 584 Vattel in speaking of the manner in which the Romans treated slaves taken in war under the head of the rights of postliminium; had said they were on a settlement, restored to the former owner; but Vattel has given no authority for the assertion made by that gentleman; even if a slave taken in battle should not be considered as "*booty*." yet those who had repaired to the British standard antecedent to the peace, in consequence of a proclamation, promising them freedom, could by no possible construction of any part of Vattel, be said to be comprehended by that article of the treaty of peace, if negroes were *property*; with the *other property*. the captors had a vested right if men, no law human or divine could or ought to coerce a return to their former slavery, and no such construction could, with a shadow of propriety be given to the words of the treaty.

The same gentleman (Mr. Gallatin) had said the admission of free bottoms making free goods, was in many treaties of other nations with Great Britain, and in all treaties made by that nation since 1780, excepting a late convention with Russia.

Mr. Tracy said, he believed there was not a treaty existing, to which Great Britain was a party in which that principle was recognized.

In the treaty with the Netherlands, made by Great Britain many years ago, for a reason well known, it was admitted, that treaty was temporary and had long since expired. It was in the treaty made with France in 1786 that had ceased by the war, it was in a former treaty with Russia, which was at an end and in the last and existing treaty between Great-Britain and Russia, it was not admitted. The French treaty was the only one, within his memory, which Great Britain had made since 1780, in which such a principle was admitted, he could not but view such attempts to hold up an idea, that the treaty now under consideration, was singular, in this respect, as not containing the principle of free bottoms making free goods, and that the omission was owing to an intentional neglect on the part of the negociator; as unfair, in the extreme; and it must have been noticed, through the whole of that gentleman's (Mr. Gallatin) observations yesterday, that he frequently took care to intimate, that the negociator could have obtained better terms from Great Britain if he had been so disposed.

Mr. Tracy said he was impressed with the importance of the subject now before the committee, and could not suppress his astonishment, at the conduct of the gentlemen in the opposition. They had begun with calling for papers from the President and with declaring they had as much, and similar authority, to that vested in the Parliament of Great Britain, to sanction or refuse their assent to treaties of a commercial nature; the next vote was, a declaration, that the power of making treaties was vested in the President with advice and consent of the Senate, but that the house of Representatives had a kind of negativing power by withholding appropriations. Now the declaration was, the treaty was entirely open, not even the national faith was pledged, to carry it into execution, and one gentleman (Mr. Moore of Virginia) and who was generally remarkable for his candour, had said he must vote against the appropriating now before the committee, to show that the power of refusal was in the house of Representatives. To meet the gentlemen in opposition on their own ground, and allow them the authority of a British parliament. He said the British parliament had never in a solitary instance, refused to pass laws necessary to carry a treaty into execution, which had been negociated by their king. The instance of the commercial treaty with France made in 1713 commonly called the treaty of Utrecht, it was conditional, and he again asserted no positive unconditional treaty made by the king of Great Britain had ever been otherwise considered by the British parliament than a compact which had solemnly pledged the national faith, and which they were bound to carry into effect. That with France, abovementioned, although conditional, was refused support, on account of a claim made by the merchants, and a violent party at that time prevalent in the nation.

It was well known the merchants were more intimately concerned in the operations of a commercial treaty, than any other class of men, of this the party availed themselves, and in that way effected a negation of the necessary laws to carry that treaty into effect. The merchants in this country almost to a man in favor of this treaty, and yet a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) had told us we ought not to mind them, because they were interested, and told us of national honor, being preferable to interest.

Mr. Tracy said the progress of opinions and conduct in that house, was a remarkable instance, of the assumption of power, so natural to the human heart.

At first the cry had been, the treaty was unconstitutional, that ground was now given up, and it is now treated, as a mere *proposal* for compromising differences, and had undergone more verbal criticisms, and the discussion managed, with more subterfuges and quibbles, than any gentleman would have either *disposition* or *fate* to exercise in a bargain for the purchase of a horse. And we are told this house is the great inquest of the nation, and, if not, *the treaty making power*, yet emphatically the *treaty destroying power*. He would acknowledge, there was a happiness, in the epithet *destroying*, which the gentlemen had assumed. And now an attempt was made in the house to destroy, a national compact, for the sole purpose of showing their power; and from the valuable motive, of doing their utmost, as the immediate representatives of the people, to preserve *liberty and the rights of man*.

He then asked for a little more indulgence, while he took a short view, of the state of things, which in his opinion, must necessarily follow, a refusal to appropriate.

Among the melancholy group of distressing attitudes, into which this country must be thrown, by such refusal, a breach of *national faith* would present itself in prominent features; and the man, or men, who could trifle with national faith, were not friends to liberty or the happiness of the country.

The *peace* of the country, was at least in iminent hazard; *peace*, might be considered, as a state of things contrasted to *war*, and it further might be considered, as a state of things contrasted, to confusion and want of confidence, in the internal police of a government, or its operations with regard to foreign nations a refusal to appropriate, would operate like a stroke of the torpedo on our commerce; evil minded persons in Bermuda, and elsewhere, would sweep the seas of our vessels, under the expectation of actual war. Industry will be discouraged, and instead of finding security, and protection from government, when men find it a mere bill of expenses, and exercising itself in dissertations on liberty, and talking loudly of *honor*, but professedly decrying *interest*, and whatever tends to advance the *interest* of the industrious and enterprising; they would be led to curse the government.

But he acknowledged, he had very little expectation of escaping a war with Great Britain, in case of a refusal to appropriate monies, to carry into effect, this treaty.

In contemplating this subject, gentlemen had asked with an air of triumph, will Great Britain go to war with us?

The gentlemen from Pennsylvania, had said, we would not go to war with them; and if neither party will go to war, how can there be a war? He would thank gentlemen to give the probable state of things. It had been acknowledged, by the last named gentleman (Mr. Gallatin) that a new negociation, at present, cannot be expected. Great Britain possess the posts, the confidence of the Indians, the many millions of dollars, despoiled from our commerce, the benefits of our trade, and proceed to make more invasions on our property and our rights, and yet the gentleman says we will not go to war! What would be the American conduct under such a state of things, would they tamely see their government first, attempt to look big, call hard names and the moment they were faced, like an overgrown lobberly boy, shrink into a corner? Is this, he asked, the American character? He thought himself acquainted, with a part of the United States, too well, to believe they merited such a character; the people where he was most acquainted, whatever might be the character in other parts of the Union; were not of the stamp, to cry Hosanna to day, and crucify to morrow, they will not dance round a whisky pole one day, and curse their government, and upon *hearing* of a military force sneak into a swamp. No, said Mr. Tracy, my immediate constituents whom I very well know, understand their rights, and will defend them, and if they find the government either cannot or will not protect them, they will attempt, at least, to protect themselves. And he could not feel thankful to the gentleman, (Mr. Gallatin) for coming all the way from Geneva to give Americans a character of pusillanimity. Here, a member from Pennsylvania, (Gen. Heister) called Mr. Tracy to order, and said it was intolerable. Mr. Heath of Virginia, and Mr. Christie of Maryland, called, to order. Mr. Tracy requested the chairman of the committee of the whole, (Mr. Muhlenburgh) to decide, the chairman declared Mr. Tracy to be in order, and directed him to proceed.

Mr. Tracy then said, in the heat of debate he might have been too personal, this he did not mean, if he had, he asked the pardon of the gentleman and house; but he would ask leave to explain; he said he would call upon the recollection of all who heard him, that that gentleman (Mr. Gallatin) said yesterday, the negociation with Great Britain was begun in *fear*, carried on through *fear*, and the treaty made by the same motive; when it arrived in this country, the Senate sanctioned it, and the President placed his signature to it, from *fear*, and now there was an attempt to obtain the sanction of the house of Representatives from *fear*; all these expressions, in an unqualified manner, the gentleman had applied to this country, in its most important transactions, by its most important characters, and to crown all, we were to defeat the treaty, and sit down quietly under injuries the most irritating, and not attempt a redress, or do any thing like going to war. Under impressions made by such declarations, he had said, what he had, and he now said, he wished to look in the face of that gentleman (Mr. Gallatin) or Mr. Heister, or any other, who dared say, the American character, was that of cowardice. He would say again and again, it was madness, or worse, to suppose we could defeat this treaty and avoid a war.

Mr. Tracy said another attempt was made to defeat this treaty, by declaring that the British nation had impressed our seamen since the treaty was made, and that this was either an infraction of it, or a proof that no security was obtained under it.

He left gentlemen to decide on the possibility of breaking this treaty, when even the national faith was not yet pledged, till sanctioned by the House of Representatives: and took this opportunity to ask for the proofs of such transactions, as