impressing our seamen, by the British government. He declared he knew of none, and had never heard of one instance of the British government either assuming the right, or practising upon it, of impressment of any American into their sea service; many influences had occurred of complaint, to the government, and all were immediately redressed; and although it was become very fashionable to calumniate the British government, he was impelled, from his own belief, and conviction, on the subject, to say, that no such influence had ever taken place or would ever, of the British government justifying the impressment of natives of the United States, or one who was an acknowledged citizen. Is it not unfair, said Mr. Tracy, to attribute to the government unauthorized misconduct of individuals, far removed from the seat and controul of the government? Is was equally unreasonable to say, that we were not protected by the treaty and should not be, when the British government had promised to pay for all former depredations made in that way upon our commerce, was it not reasonable to suppose, they would present, or pay for any such depredation now made? and they certainly would prevent all such, which were not from the confusion of war rendered inevitable.

An objection had been raised against the treaty, that we should in consequence of it suffer British influence on our politics; and government. If I thought that to be a fact, said Mr. Tracy, I should be unhappy in the extreme, for I with to avoid the *interference of any foreign politics*: But he said, he could not see any such danger, if we would be just to ourselves, we might defy any and all operation of the politics of foreigners. Mr. Tracy said, he had but touched upon a few of the many important points, which presented themselves in considering this momentous question, and one of which would afford abundant matter for such a number of observations, as would occupy a length of time, equal to that, which the patience of the committee would allow to any one man. He concluded by saying, he thought the happiness of the United States, and the stability if not the existence of the government, depended on passing the resolution and he could not for a moment indulge a belief, that it would be negatived.

LIST OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1796.

Hon. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Esq. Speaker.*
HENRY WARREN, *Esq. Clerk.*

County of SUFFOLK.

Boston, Jonathan Mason, Wm. Eustis, Wm. Little, Joseph Russell, John Coffin, Harrison G. Otis, Samuel Cooper, Esquires.—*Hingham*, Samuel Norton, Esq.

ESSEX.

Salem, Mr. John Norris, John Treadwell, Esq. Mr. Elias H. Derby, jun.—*Danvers*, Col. Gideon Foster.—*Ipswich*, Col. Nathaniel Wade.—*Newbury*, Mr. Joshua Little.—*Newbury Port*, Benjamin Pike, Esq.—*Rowley*, Samuel Sewall, Esq.—*Lynn* and *Lynnfield*, Capt. James Robinson.—*Sudbury*, Joshua Holt, Esq.—*Beverly*, Joseph Wood, Esq.—*Reading*, Mr. Ab Nelson.—*Salisbury*, Mr. Joshua Pollard.—*Haverhill*, Nathaniel Marsh, Esq.—*Gloucester*, John Low, and John Rowe, Esquires.—*Topsfield*, Mr. Sylvanus Wilkins.—*Amesbury*, Mr. Daniel Cerrier, jun.—*Bradford*, Peter Russell, Esq.—*Methuen*, Mr. William Rob.—*Boxford*, Thomas Perley, Esq.

MIDDLESEX.

Cambridge, Mr. Aaron Hill.—*Watertown*, Amos Bond, Esq.—*Charlestown*, Richard Devens, Esq.—*Woburn*, Col. John Walker.—*Concord*, Jonathan Fay, Esq.—*Acton*, Joseph Ward, Esq.—*Reading*, Mr. Harry Putnam.—*Marlboro'*, Col. Edward Barnes.—*Billerica*, John Bowers, Esq.—*Framingham*, Jona. Maynard, Esq.—*Lexington*, Mr. Joseph Simonds.—*Chelmsford*, Mr. John Minot.—*Sherborne*, Hon. Daniel Whitney.—*Malden*, Mr. Edward Wade.—*Hopkinton*, Mr. Armenia Ward, Esq.—*Medford*, Mr. Ebenezer Hall.—*Hopkinton*, Mr. Gilbert Dutch.—*Holliston*, Col. Abel Boynton.—*Hollis*, Abner Saunderson, Esq.—*Stow* and *Boxborough*, Dr. Charles Whitman.—*Groton*, Timothy Bancroft, Esq.—*Pepperell*, John Heald, Esq.—*Tyngsborough*, Daniel Adams, Esq.—*Tilleton*, Mr. James Mellen.—*Acton* and *Carlisle*, Mr. Jonas Brooks.—*Petersham*, Mr. Jos. Woodward.—*East Sudbury*, Mr. Thomas Heard.

HAMPSHIRE.

Springfield, Moses Bliss, Thomas Dwight, Esq's.—*West Springfield*, Julius Eley, Esq.—Mr. John Stebbins, jun.—*Williamsburgh*, John Dickinson, Esq.—*South Hadley* and *Sunderland*, Samuel Henshaw, Esq. Dr. Levi Shepherd.—*Amherst*, Col. Zebina Montague.—*Greenfield*, Maj. Elijah Kent.—*Williamsburgh*, Wm. Bateman, Esq.—*Deerfield*, Maj. Seth Catlin.—*Brimfield*, Mr. Joseph Hair.—*New Salem*, Mr. Carney Pierce.—*Monson*, Abel Goodell, Esq.—*Hadley*, Charles Phelps, Esq.—*Palmer*, Mr. David King.—*Montague*, Mr. Caleb Kellogg.—*Belchertown*, Mr. Park Holland.—*Colrain*, Hugh M'Clellan, Esq.—*Southwick*, Mr. David Fowler, jun.—*Granville*, Moses Robinson, and Enoch Bancroft.—*Southampton*, Mr. Lemuel Pomeroy.—*Warwick* and *Orange*, Nathaniel Cheney.—*Blandford*, Mr. Joel Smith.—*Shapleigh*, John Powers, Esq.—*Westampton*, Silvester Judd, Esq.—*Cummington* and *Plainfield*, Mr. William Ward.—*Hawley*, Edmund Longley, Esq.

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, Nathaniel Goodwin, Esq.—*Scituate*, William Turner, Esq.—*Duxbury*, Maj. Josiah Alden.—*Middleboro'*, Mr. Elisha Pratt.—*Bridgewater*, Mr. Seth Sprague, Esq.—*Middleboro'* Mr. Nathaniel Wilder.—*Pembroke*, John Faraer, Esq.—*Kingston*, Ebenezer Withers, Esq.—*Abington*, Aaron Hubbard, Esq.—*Hanover*, Mr. Benjamin Bates.

BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable, Ebenezer Crocker, Esq.—*Eastham*, Simeon Sparrow, Esq.—*Chatham*, Mr. Richard Sears.

BRISTOL.

Taunton, Apollo Leonard, Esq.—*Rehoboth*, Ebenezer Bowen, Esq.—*Somerset*, Caleb Mason, Esq.—*Dighton*, Mr. Seth Smith, jun.—*Easton*, Mr. Rufus Wattmath.—*Freetown*, Mr. Ephraim Winslow.—*Raynham*, Jos. Dean, Esq.—*New Bedford*, Seth Spooner, Esq.—*Somerset*, John Bowers, Esq.

YORK.

York, Col. Elisha Preble.—*Kittery*, Mr. Mark Adams.—*Arundell*, Jacob Wilde, Esq.—*Berwick*, *Sherburne*, Thos. G. Thornton, Esq.—*Fryeburgh*, Hon. Simeon Frye, Esq.

NANTUCKET.

Nantucket, Mr. Micajah Coffin.

WORCESTER.

Worcester, Samuel Flagg, and Levi Lincoln, Esquires.—*Lancaster*, Hon. John Sprague.—*Mendon*, Hon. Benjn. Rand.—*Warren*, Mr. Ebenezer Hall, jun. Esq.—*Charlton*, Mr. Ebenezer Davis.—*Sutton*, Maj. Samuel Waters.—*Leicester*, Col. Wm. Henshaw.—*Spencer*, Benjamin Drury, Esq.—*Rutland*, Mr. Jonas How.—*New Braintree*, Mr. Silas Hall, *Western*, Col. Nathan Fisher.—*Northbore'*, Mr. Isaac Davis.—*Lunenburg*, Hon. Josiah Stearns.—*Cambridge*, Mr. Brazil Wright.—*Shirley*, Thos. Jewett, Esq.—*Stow*, Mr. Silas Holman.—*Sturbridge*, Mr. Josiah Walker.—*Hardwick*, Martin Kinsley, Esq.—*Leominster*, Dr. Thomas Gowin.—*Holden*, John Dodds, Esq.—*Douglas*, Aaron Marsh, Esq.—*Petersham*, Hon. Daniel Bigelow.—*Westminster*, Mr. Ebenezer Jones.—*Athol*, Mr. Josiah Goodard.—*Ashburnham*, Samuel Wilder, Esq.—*Winchendon*, Mr. Samuel Prentiss.—*Dudley*, John Chamberlain, Esq.—*Barre*, Capt. John Black.—*Milford*, Cot. Samuel Jones.—*Sterling*, Edward Raymond, Esq.—*Boylston*, Mr. Jonas Temple.

CUMBERLAND.

Falmouth, Anthelas Lewis, Esq.—*Portland*, Daniel Davis, Esq. and Mr. Daniel Tucker.—*Brunswick*, Mr. John Minott.

LINCOLN.

Boothbay, Wm. McCobb, Esq.—*Hallowell*, Amos Stoddard, Esq.—*Winthrop* and *Readfield*, Dr. John Hubbard.—*Vassalboro'*, Mr. Thomas Burton, Thomas Town, Mr. Samuel Brown.—*Bath*, Francis Winter, Esq.

BERKSHIRE.

New Marlboro', Ebenezer Smith, Esq.—*Lanesboro'* and *New-Ashford*, Gideon Wheeler, Esq.—*Pittsfield*, Jos. C. Williams, Esq.—*Lenox*, Azariah Egleston, Esq.—*Stockbridge*, Ephraim Williams, Esq.—*Sandisfield*, Mr. John Canfield.—*Richmond*, Mr. Hugh Burgham.—*Adams*, Israel Jones, Esq.—*Lee*, Mr. Josiah Hale.

WASHINGTON.

Machias, Phineas Bruce, Esq.

NORFOLK.

Roxbury, Ebenezer Seaver, Esq.—*Dorchester*, Mr. John How, and James Swan, Esq.—*Milton*, Hon. Edward H. Robbins.—*Braintree*, Hon. Eben. Thayer.—*Weymouth*, Nath. Bayley, Esq.—*Stoughton*, Hon. Elias Phinney.—*Dedham*, William Aspinwall, Esq.—*Medfield* and *Dover*, Mr. John Baxter.—*Stoughton*, Col. Frederick Pope.—*Sharon*, Mr. Joseph Hewins.—*Medway*, Col. Elisakim Adams.—*Walpole*, Seth Ballard, Esq.—*Franklin*, Mr. Hezekiah Fisher.—*Needham*, Col. Silas Alden.—*Cohasset*, Thomas Lothrop, Esq.

ALEXANDRIA, May 10.

To RICHARD BRENT, Esq.

Sir,

We hereewith transmit you a memorial signed by many of your constituents, on the subject of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation lately concluded between the United States of America and the king of Great Britain. Conceiving ourselves to be deeply interested in its receiving every necessary aid from the Federal Legislature, for carrying it into full and complete effect, we request you to present this memorial to the house of representatives, and to make the sentiments it contains may receive from you every necessary support.

We are with much respect,
Your moft obedient and
Very humble Servants,
E. BROOKE, Chairman.
F. NEWMAN,
W. CUNDIEF,
J. B. ARMSTEAD,
C. TYLER,
M. WHITING,
} Committee.

THE MEMORIAL

Of the people of the Parish of Leeds, and county of Prince William, in the State of Virginia, to the House of Representatives of the United States of America,

Respectfully submits,

That your memorialists have with deep regret and distress, observed the various attempts after the publication of the late treaty concluded by the President of the United States and the King of Great Britain on the 19th Nov. 1795, and conferred to by the Senate, while it was yet pending, of certain partial meetings of towns and other places, to dictate to the Chief Magistrate of the nation his conduct on a subject finally involved the interest of the whole, and before time had been allowed to the community to examine and to understand it.

They have, however, observed with equal satisfaction, that the ruse, so deservedly placed at the head of their government, could not be warped by such improper influence, but, keeping steadily in view, the peace and happiness of his country, amidst all the tumult and faction which surrounded him, did not hesitate to exercise his judgment, and to perform his duty. When therefore the President gave his sanction to the said treaty, by which our differences, of which seven years standing at least, were finally and amicably settled with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, and with which the commercial relations of this country were more important than any other in the world:

We your memorialists, trusted that a ready fulfillment to the acts of the government of this country would have been manifested by all classes of citizens, and they cordially believe this to have been well and to be now, the general temper of the people of the United States.

Your memorialists are very sensible of the delicacy and difficulty, after having appointed their public officers, of directing them in the course of their public conduct, and have hitherto been always disposed to rely rather on the good sense, the caution, the wisdom, and integrity of their delegates, whether in the office of President, Senators, or members of the House of Representatives, than attempt to prescribe rules for their guidance, confiding that the boundaries established by the constitution, and the check possessed by the people in the frequent and periodical elections, would be sufficient to prevent any great public mischief, and to insure the performance of the duty of all the departments of the government: it is in conformity to this principle, that your memorialists have judged it incumbent heretofore to intermpt the business of the National Legislature, by the recital of their reasons and opinion on any business before it, and they sincerely hoped, that an occasion would never have occurred which render it necessary for the people to the exercise of a power which is inherent in them, but which prudence requires never to be called into action but in cases of extreme necessity, when the public good could and ought to supercede every other consideration.

Certain recent resolutions of your honorable house, touching the treaty lately concluded and ratified by the United States and Great Britain, have, in the opinion of your memorialists produced an awful crisis in our national affairs, when they have the confidence to hope, it would be a crime; as it might be confirued into an approbation of measures which they humbly conceive tend not only to a violation of the national faith and honor, and fix the indelible stain of perfidy on the character of our country, but to the overthrow of our excellent constitution, by destroying the harmony of the power expressly ordained therein to the several departments thereof, in as much as the House of Representatives claim by construction only, a dangerous mode of interpreting the constitution) a power of confirming treaties no where delegated to them, the making of which is expressly granted to the President, by the express concurrence and consent of the Senate, provided "two thirds of the Senators present concur, and "when so made are declared to be the supreme "law of the land." Your memorialists at the same time are not disposed to conceive the motives of those by whom the resolutions of which they complain, have been passed; but rather to view them as flowing from error and mistaken zeal, than from any premeditated design to overthrow the government of their country; or to destroy its measures. Still less are they disposed to enter into a minute analysis of that novel doctrine which has been lately delivered to justify the resolution, as it is amply refuted by the uniform practice of our government, the general opinion of the United States, and the constant acquiescence of the House of Representatives, till the present epoch, as well as by the weighty reasons offered by the President in his message to you of the 30th ult.

Your memorialists, however, cannot forbear observing that they regard the strict and separate exercise of respective functions, as their representatives, being also periodically elected by the people, as well as the House of Representatives, and in the exercise of the powers delegated to them, are equally entitled to the public confidence and support; and in no treaty have they (in their opinion) shewn that confidence, or wantonly conferred the honor of their country; viewing it therefore essential to the due administration of the government that each department thereof should strictly confine itself within the limits of the power expressly delegated to it—they feel it their duty to disclosure, in the highest form, the attempt lately made to reduce the President, who was intended to be one of the distinct and independent branches and balances of our government, to a mere cypher.

When your memorialists take a review of the wonderful prosperity of the United States, they should be ungrateful to Heaven, for the blessings they enjoy, and wantonly in their duty, if they did not express their appreciation of the general politics which has governed the councils of the Union; more particularly do they feel themselves bound to declare their warmest approbation of the conduct of the chief magistrate, as explained by him at the opening of the present Congress. His proclamation of Neutrality; his firm resistance of a foreign minister, to draw this country into the present European War;—his suppression of a daring intermeddler, without shedding the blood of one fellow citizen; and finally, the conclusion of a peace with the Indian tribes, the protection of our country from the miseries of Allegiance, and the amicable adjustment of important unsettled controversies with Great Britain and Spain, by treaties with all those nations which secure to the United States the complete possession of their territory, and peace with all mankind.

For all these reasons, your memorialists beg leave to pray, that the express letter of the constitution may not be sacrificed to fabricates of construction, and that no further obstacles may be opposed by your honorable house, to the execution of the said treaties, as on their due and faithful observance depend the purity and safety of our government, the harmony of our union, the honour of our character, the peace of our country, and consequently the liberty and happiness of ourselves, and our posterity.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati.

"What it is owing to is not known; but certain it is that the British have altered their minds about giving up Detroit. The Indians from that way say, that their old father is not going to give them up yet. Their fears are greater than they are aggry; their boasfulness for being beat by the Americans as they call the garrisons. They say they were bewitched; but their conjurers will get the better next time.

"John Hamilton has given notice to the traders, not to have any goods on the roads between the settlements from the 15th of May to the 15th of June; that he has some business of consequence to transact, which may be made; and if made at all, it will be then. Hamilton gives his opinion positively, that if the posts are not surrendered at the time, there will be a worse Indian war than has ever yet been".

A gentleman arrived at this place on Tuesday evening last, in 20 days from Fort Washington; he informed us that he conversed with Hamilton, who had intelligence from his friends amongst the Indians, that it would be dangerous to be upon the roads from the middle of April; that there was a general dissatisfaction among the Indians, and that he certainly expected war, unless the taking possession of the posts at an early period, and throwing a force behind them in the country, prevent it.

In addition to the above, the Tawa chief, who was here from Sandusky a short time ago, told the Indians were melancholy, and did not know what to do. The British told them it was all dark towards the United States yet. If they would wait they would have light by and by.

These particulars these sufficiently what we are to expect, if the ungrateful conditions are not made, the treaty carried into effect, and the posts surrendered. It is possible that after all there will be partial war; but certainly, if this point is not guided.

This country is in a state of general alarm; we hear that the clergy are convening their congregations to come forward with their voice as one man, to petition the house of Representatives. We are satisfied at the obliquity of our immediate Representatives, Gallatin and Findley.

** It was Jean Hamilton who gave the first notice of war breaking out after the Mississipian war. He was trading at the mouth of Beaver; and overheard an Indian talking to another of what was to be done. Taking an opportunity of finding one of the speakers was friendly to him, and his by, he discovered the design against himself and Wm. Wilson, another trader at that place. He gave notice to Wilson, and moved off his wars goods with the rivers. Wilson thus is more a fool to allow him to move off, that thinkers to himself might step back and take the whole trade with the Indians there at the place. But had it not been that the party with Briggs, in pursuit of John Boyer, had not upon their return, and killed a number of the disposed them. Wilson would have been murdered, and his store robbed, for the war hatchet had been lifted at that time. All this was proved by Hamilton and acknowledged by Gaylor Bird, at the trial of Capt. Boyd, who was of Briggs's party.*

CHARLESTON, MAY 3.

The following was trained by a lieutenant who was on board one of the ships which attacked Leogane—delivered to a gentleman in Kingston, where the several ships of war, who were on that expedition, were repairing.

"The Republic, Leviathan, Africa, and Sceptre, went against the fort and continued four hour and a half—the Leviathan, alone continued two hours and sixty-four barrels of gun-powder; the Leviathan men killed, besides wounded; there were only 18 guns on the fort.

"On the approach of the British, the French commander hoisted the bloody flag under national colours, and the republicans behaved with the most undaunted courage during the fire, which was tremendous.

"The English left in the attack, by sea & land, about seven hundred men killed and wounded, the French 36 was reported, only fifteen. It was found necessary for the ships to cut cables and bear away.

MAY 10.

By Capt. Pryce we learn that all kinds of provisions were cheap at both Port de Paix and Cape Francois, but at the latter place, they had not more than half allowance of bread and salt provisions for their troops for some time. The privateers were dispatched to bring in all American vessels loaded with provisions.

BALTIMORE, MAY 22.

A letter, dated St. Thomas's, April 26, has been received, stating the barbarity and agency of captain Dauvers, commander of the Amiable, British frigate, towards American seamen at St. Pierres. Part of the crew of the ship Adonis, captain Smith, of Baltimore, lying at the Carbet port, consisting of Thomas Fleming, Richard Pinson, and John Gibson, all having legal protections, were impressed, and abused in a most inhuman like manner, by an armed banditti of the above frigate.—A nephew of capt. Cook of Bolton, and one of his seamen, formed a similar fate; and when captains Smith and Cook remonstrated against those lawless and outrageous proceedings, Head of obtaining redress, were treated with the greatest indignity, and menaced with impressment.

Influences of this nature are too numerous and to excite the animadversions of our executive, and no doubt are oiling the most efficacious measures to know the meaning of this hostile disposition.

FRESH GOODS.

Pomeroy and Loomis,

HAVE just received and now opening an assortment of English and Well India

GOODS,

Also, an assortment of Crockery Ware, at their store a little north of the Meeting-House in Hadley, which they expose for sale on reasonable terms for ready pay, or short credit.

Hadley, June 1, 1796.

New Goods, Fashionable Goods.

SUCH as light, dark and blue ground Chintzes, Strip'd, Checked and Plain Nankeens, Muslins, Dimities and Tammies, Bandano Handkerchiefs, Satins, Modes, Muslins, Mullinets, Fancy Stockings, Veil Patterns, and Packet Handkerchiefs, Hoffaids, Shawls, Edgings, Ribbons, &c. &c. at reduced prices for pay this summer or by the 1st Oct. next.

Also, for Sale, Seal Leather, Salt, Old and New Rum, Wines, Tea, Hard-Seed Cheese and Tallow, for Cash, Butter in hand, or short credit.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. I expect a speedy settlement of New dues, and Book Debts contracted last year without farther notice. Also, a general settlement of all accounts by the 1st of October next, and then make a new beginning if you please, with S. N.

Ashfield, June 6, 1796.

ERRATA.—The sale of the real estate of John Ennis, late of Greenwich, deceased, will be on the 11th July, instead of 27th May, as advertised.

WARSAW, *(late capital of Poland)* MARCH 9.

KOSCIOSKO, and his few friends still remain prisoners, at *Petersburgh*. Their firmness and confidency, gain them the friends even of their enemies. They are well treated; and continued by the *immediate orders* of the Imperial CATHARINE—but she will never work on the affections of *Kosciusko*. He lives in a palace, has a table every day of 16 covers, and is attended by a Physician of his own choice, who has orders to acquaint *Kosciusko* his health is *the name of the Emperor* but he has not liberty to write. He does talk towards the United States yet. If they would wait they would have light by and by.

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LISBON, *(Portugal.)* MARCH 8.

The *Polyphemus*, in sailing from *British in Asia*, has been taken, after an action of five hours, by the French frigate *Convention*, of 44 guns. She had on board 36,000 louis-d'or value in coinals, and about 90,000 louis d'or in *Portuguese* gold and *Spanish* silver. After taking out the property, and spiking her cannon, the French put on board a number of English prisoners, and left them.

HAMBURGH, March 13.

Letters from Petersburgh contain intelligence, that General Kofciofco has been lately removed from Petersburgh to a fortress thirty miles distant from Moscow.

MAYENCE, March 11.

Europe fatigued with the calamities of the war, implores and demands with a loud voice the return of peace; thousands of families ruined by its footsteps, the millions of men who have been snatched from the prefent generation, and Heaven and to the ambition of some individuals the false glory of others, and the unreasonableness of a great number have already paid too dear for that tranquility which Europe reclaims, and which it has a right to obtain. In the mean time the powers engaged in this terrible sport of war, fatigued as they all and therefore with four years of mutual and devastation, assume a more commanding attitude than ever, and display those means of force which must completely exhaust them.

If we can credit the most accurate accounts, the French on this side of the Weiper, and in the neighbourhood of Dafsfeldorf, have mustered five hundred thousand fighting men. The allies, on their part, on this side of the Sieg, and in Hond ftack, have supplied their wants of men by multiplied enrollments, in forcefully attacking which the impotacity of the French has been considerably mitigated, by a considerable quantity of cavalry and cannon, which they have taken in the places they attack. Hence we may infer, that if the approaching campaign opens soon, it will be more bloody than all that has preceded it, because the measures which has been taken will render it more obstinate, and more full of pitiful manœuvring.

It is known that while the hopes for the renewal of hostilities is not yet Broke, the belligerent powers seem to be occupied in seeking after some means to prevent the effusion of blood which will follow the first cannon shot. They all perceive that peace must be the result of the campaign which is about to open, and that it has power in favor of which the chance of war shall decide, will fall have occasion to regret the loss of its men, and the ruin of its finances, which it is now in its power to spare.

All the letters from Vienna, from Berlin, and from Basle, concur in announcing that the different Courts of Europe are approaching us with new propositions which they either are making themselves or by the mediation of central powers—They no more think of the system of invasion, or laying the foundation of a solid peace upon conquest; they add that it only rests with the Minister of Britannic Majesty to recognize this principle. Pitt, who has frustrated the interests of his nation from those of the rest of Europe, demands they say, as a preliminary to all negotiation, that the national possessions of Europe shall be restored to the status quo they were at the commencement of the war; but he reveals to England, which has taken nothing in Europe except Corsica, ought to be exempted from those restitutions which the minister so obstinately demands; and he excepts her upon a principle of injustice truly Machiavellian, in order to settle in his favor the balance of that moderate armour which he contrives to lengthen ever chiefly for the advantage of England. The those who abhor this minister, and who represent him as the eternal disturber of Europe, or as the father of the Chouans of every country, seem to have some reasons for justifying upon him such designations.

In fine, time, the grand redresser of wrongs, will prove in the end, whether Pitt is justifiable in this mode of acting in behalf of England, which, perhaps, may throw upon it the hatred of all the commercial nations of the world, a hatred to which the new Carthage may one day fall a victim.

PARIS, March 28.

If Spain fell now that England was only attempting to destroy the French marine, and to get possession of St. Domingo, in order afterwards to deprive her of the mines of Peru and the treasures of Mexico, after that had thus deprived her of the foreign commerce and navigation; if he saw that the capture of Trinquinnale, Batavia, and the Cape of Goodhope, tended to nothing less than to see her Great Britain mistress of the commerce of Asia; if she felt how much it behoved her to recover Gibraltar & Jamaica, and to unite her fate with France, and the Porte, in order to restore to that prejudiced nation which has sought to have in the Mediterranean and Africa; in this possible hypothesis how easy would it be to enervate the power of England, and to leave, of her pretensions to exclusive commerce, nothing but the power of whole factitious fire has made to obtain it.

The Demosthenes of England seem to have left their voices as soon as a place or a pension is offered to them. Those sort of changes are so frequent, and so much in the spirit of the nation, that they have nothing disgraceful in them. When the Whig orator of one day becomes a Tory the next, neither surprise nor indignation are excited: the people only inquire what sum has been paid for his conversion, and they concern to greater veneration for the patriotage, in proportion to the price at which he was bought.

PETERSBURG, *(Virginia.)* May 30.

The scarcity of bread in the upper parts of the country is truly alarming.—Many families are nearly or quite destitute. Those who are supplied, experience continual fears on account of the situation of their neighbours, whose wants have been so extremely pressing, as to compel some of them to commit acts of dishonesty. It is said, that several persons not being able to withstand the pathetic solicitations of their tender children for bread, had fought an asylum, which at once extinguished their sorrows and their existence. Corn is in the upper parts of the country, at high as ten dollars per barrel.

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.

CITIZEN PRIVATEER.

I received last night official information of the arrival at St. Domingo of a French fleet, with 30,000 men and 5 chiefs of the Directory for the government of that island.

This important event will open to the merchants of America a good chance for the sale of provisions, and safety for the navigation in those seas, which shall be long free of those who without respect for your rights as a neutral nation, take your persons and property.

Salute and Fraternity.

P. A. CHERUI.

8 Prairial, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(21st of May, 1796, O. S.

WINCHESTER, April 29.

From Lexington, Kentucky, March 26.

Such parts of the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Spain, as respects the Western Country (to wit) the free navigation of the Mississipi, New Orleans a free Port, &c. were announced to the inhabitants of this town on Saturday last: The general joy of all ranks and descriptions of citizens, was never to conspicuous as on the above occasion; of which, the firing of artillery, tolling of bells, bonfires, &c. &c. were evident testimonies!

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated March 26th, 1796, to a gentleman in this city.

"I am sorry to say that the war appears likely to continue all the present year, between France and England.—The Emperor seems much inclined to make his peace with the Republic, which if he accomplishes, I think it probable a general one will soon be the happy consequence.

May 30.

Last Wednesday night a new born male infant was found in a basket at the door of a house in North Eighth Street. There were a bundle of cloths in the basket, also a letter requesting the gentleman who lives in the house to take care of the child, and to charge the expence to the French Republic. To the honor of their humanity, Mr. and Mrs. Francis of the New Theatre who were of the party that found the basket, have taken the fortunate foundling under their protection.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated 5th April, 1796.

"We hear that Preliminaries between the French and Austrians are concluded on. Yesterday our markets sink at least 10s per quarter. The adventurers in grain and flour will be great losers, and the speculations in rice still more. American wheat, *old* 7s 7d per quarter. Indian corn, *old* 4s 4d per quarter. Flour 20s 6 31 per cwt.—And the prices merely nominal."

NEW-YORK, May 28.

The report of the Committee of Claims on the memorial of the widow of the late Gen. Greene, which was in favor of the memorial, has been agreed to, in the house of Representatives—Yeas 56—Nays 26. The United States by this resolution agree to pay about £ 12,000 sterling, in money which Gen. Greene engaged to pay for supplies for the United States.

The house have also determined not to retain a Major General in the military establishment of the United States.

A committee of the Senate have reported against receiving the new flate of TENESSEE into the Union, at the prefent time, alledging that agreeable to the deed of cession from the flate of Virginia, Congress muft first lay off this territory in one or more flates, and that the commonwealth muft then be taken under the authority of Congress, for the advantage of the United States.

A Mr. William Cox, of Unadilla, flate of New-York, having unfortunately eaten a small piece of mufqufh root, expired in less than three hours afterwards.

The intelligence from Algiers is disagreeable. We should regret exceedingly a rupture with the pirates, in consequence of the delay of remittance on the part of our government.

The President has given his assent to the act for protecting American Seamen.

June 2.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in Bremen, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated Bremen, 24th March.

"This day the war recommences. You know there has been an armistice, for 2 or 3 months, the French General informed (on the 10th inst.) the Imperial commander, that he would be ready to attack him on the 20th—20 days was the time the party intending to operate were to give their adversary. Prince Charles who is commander in chief in the place of Marshal Clairfayt, is not at the army; he was to leave Vienna on the 20th inst. for at his country seat, Gen. Mack, who is his tutor, and Gen. Wurmser, will act. Each army consists of between two and 500,000 men The French army on about the 9th inst. received a reinforcement of 65,000."

SALEM, May 23.

CAPTURE of the CORK FLEET.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Asa Batchelor, of this port, dated Barbadoes, April 7.

"Accounts were received here yesterday, by the arrival of a sloop of war, that a French fleet, consisting of 7 sail of the line, and eight or ten frigates, had captured all the cork fleet, which was convoyed by a seventy-four, and the above sloop of war. Another ship which escaped arrived this day, confirms the above. They were 25 in number, and captured in lat. 23, N. As the 74 had not arrived, it is conjectured he muft have been taken."

BOSTON, June 1.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 28.

THE two branches having assembled in Convention, the Hon. STEPHEN METCALF, Esq. which flate chose a Counsellor in the room of the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. who declined accepting a seat.

On motion of Mr. EUSTIS, a committee was raised on the part of the House, to report a mode for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

MONDAY, MAY 30.—Several petitions, &c. were read and committed.

A letter from the Hon. STEPHEN LONGFELLOW, Esq. was read, in which he declines taking a seat in Council.

Petitions from Mess. *Edward E. Penniman, Benjamin Bancroft, Benjamin Eddy, and Tuttle and Adams*, severally praying to be employed as Printers to the General Court, were read.

TUESDAY, May 31. Agreeable to assignment, his Excellency the Governor, came into the Representative's Chamber, and delivered the two branches of the Legislature, the following

ADDRESS:—

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I AM not my intention to interrupt your business by a lengthy address. I have regarded a meeting with you at this time, principally with a view of familiarizing the lower branches of government with each other, of fulfilling solemn duty in sentiments upon constitutional principles, and cherishing that mutual friendship which always invites a free discussion in matters of important concern.

The Union of the States is not less important than that of the local departments of each of them. We have all of us recently laid ourselves under a sacred obligation to defend and support our federal and State Constitutions: A principal object in the establishment of the former, as it is expressed in the preamble, was "to form a more perfect Union:" To preserve this Union intire, and transmit it unbroken to posterity, is the duty of the People of United America, and it is for their lasting interest, their public safety and welfare. Let us then be watchful for the preservation of the Union, attentive to the fundamental principles of our free Constitution, and careful in the application of those principles to the formation of our laws, left that great object which the people had in view in establishing the Independence of our country, may be imperceptibly lost.

The Members of the General Court, coming from all parts of the Commonwealth, must be well acquainted with the local circumstances and wants of the citizens; to alleviate and provide for which, it is presumed you will diligently inquire into the state of the Commonwealth, and render such legislative aid as may be found necessary for the promoting of useful improvements, and the advancement of those kinds of industry among the people, which will contribute to their comfort, happiness, as well as that of the public—Honest industry, tends to the interest of sobriety, temperance and all the political virtues—I trust also that you will attend to the general police of the Commonwealth, by revising and making such laws and ordinances, contained in the Constitution, as may be found necessary and wise; you think further necessary to secure as far as possible, the safety and prosperity of the people at large.

It is yours, Fellow Citizens, to legislate, and mine only to receive your bills, under limited and qualified passes; and I rejoice, that they are chiefly for the advantage of the flate, which belong to a free government alone.

I do not, I ought not to forget that there are other important duties constitutionally attached to the Supreme Executive—I hope, I shall be enabled within my department, with the continued advice of a wife and faithful Council, for each my part, as that a future retrospect of my conduct may afford me consoling reflections; and that my administration may be satisfactory to reasonable and candid men, and finally meet with the approbation of God, the Judge of all.—May his wisdom preside in your Councils and deliberations, and lead to such decisions as may be happily adapted to confirm and perpetuate the public liberty, and secure the private and personal rights of the citizens from suffering any injury.

I shall further communicate to you my public concerns as occasion may offer.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber,
May 31, 1796.

His Excellency having withdrawn, and the Speaker having read the speech, it was committed to Mr. OTIS, Dr. HILL, Mr. WILLIAMS, *of Pittsfield*; Mr. COOPER, and Mr. SWEETS.

In the Senate the speech was committed to the Hon. Messrs. BRIDGE, WELLS, *and* DANE.]

The following gentlemen were this day chosen to examine and pass on public accounts against the Commonwealth:—Hon. Messrs. HOWARD, to Mr. OBIAH STEARNS of the Senate, and THOMAS HALE, jun. SETH SMITH, jun. and JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, of the House of Representatives.

Charlemont, June 2, 1796.

a Printer for the government for the year ensuing, and Messrs. YOUNG and MINNS were chosen, and sent down for concurrence.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Printer as above, when the whole number of votes were 233—Of which Nathaniel Willis *Boston Redfield*, had 57—Young and *Minns Lyman* and *Larkin* 23—So no choice was made. At the second trial the whole number was 237—70 making a choice, *Benjamin Russell* had 63, *Young* and *Minns* 56, and *Adams* and *Larkin* 14—and no choice.—At a third trial there was a mistake, there being 239 votes, when 240 votes were returned. On the fourth trial, the House