enlarge upon the commercial operation of the treaty.

I proceed to the second proposition which I have stated as indispensibly requisite to a refusal of the performance of a treaty. Will the state of public opinion justify the deed?

No government, not even a despotism, will break its faith without some pretext—and it must be fresh as well as specious. The public opinion along with it. Reasons of policy, if not of morality. Difficulties even Turkey and Algiers from breaches of treaty in mere wantonness of perfidy, in open contempt of the reproaches of their subjects. Surely a popular government will not proceed more arbitrarily as it is more free, and with less shame or scruple in proportion as it has better morals. It will not proceed against the faith of treaties at all, unless the strong and decided sense of the nation shall pronounce not simply that the treaty is not advantageous, but that it ought to be broken and annulled. Such a plain manifestation of the sense of the citizens is indispensibly requisite, first, because if the popular apprehensions be not an infallible criterion of the advantageousness of the instrument, their acquiescence in the operation of it is an irrefragable proof that the extreme case does not exist which alone can justify our setting it aside.

In the next place, this approving opinion of the citizens is requisite as the best preventive of the ill consequences of a measure always so delicate, and often so hazardous.—Individuals would in that case at least, attempt to repel the opprobrium that would be thrown upon Congress by those who will charge it with perfidy. They would give weight to the testimony of facts, and the declarations of principles, on which the government would rest its vindication. And if we should refuse support to the violation, our citizens would not be divided from their government nor the ardor of their courage chilled by the confusion of ideas of injustice, and the sense of humiliation, that sense which makes those delicable who know they are deceived.

I add a third reason, and with me it has a force that no words of mine can augment, that a government wantonly refusing to fulfil its engagements, is the corruptor of its citizens. Will the laws continue to prevail in the hearts of the people, when the respect that gives them efficacy is withdrawn from the Legislators? How shall we punish those who we practice it? We have not force, and vain will be our reliance when we have forfeited the reverence of opinion. To weaken governments and to corrupt morals are effects of a breach of faith not to be prevented—and from effects they become causes, produced with augmented activity, more disorder and more corruption—order will be disturbed, and the life of the public liberty shortened.

And who, I would enquire, is hardy enough to pretend that the public voice demands the violation of the treaty? the evidence of the sense of the great mass of the nation is to be contrived. But when was it ever manifested with more energy and precision than at the present moment? The voice of the people is raised against the measures of refusing the appropriations. If gentlemen should urge, nevertheless, that all this sound of a farm is a counterfeit exertion of the sense of the public, I will proceed to other proofs. Is the treaty opinion to our commerce? What has blinded the eyes of the merchants and traders? Surely they are not enemies to trade, nor ignorant of their own interests. Their sense is not fallible to be mistaken as that of a nation, and they are about to suffer losses.

They are not ignorant that the injuries on the seas are laid at their feets. By whom is this said? The very men whose fortunes are staked upon the competency of their redress fay no such thing. They wait with anxious fear left you should annul that compact on which all their hopes are rested.

Thus we offer proof, little short of absolute demonstration, that the voice of our country is raised not in faction, but to deprecate, the non-performance of our engagements. It is not the nation, it is one, and but one, branch of the government that propose to reject them. With this aspect of things, to reject is an act of defoliation.

I shall be asked why a treaty so good in some articles, and to barrier's in others, has not with such marketing opposition? and how the clamours against it from New-Hampshire to Georgia can be accounted for? The apprehension is extremely diffused, on its first publication, will be vouched as proof that the treaty is bad, and that the people hold it in abhorrence.

I am not ashamed to hold an answer to this information.—Certainly a foreight of its pernicious operation could not have created all the fears that were felt or affected. The storm spread faster than the publication of the treaty. There were more critics than readers. Before, as the subject was examined, those fears have falsified.

The movements of passions are quicker than those of the understanding.—We are to search for the causes of sudden impressions, not in the articles of this obnoxious and misrepresented instrument, but in the state of the public feeling.

(Continued in last page.)

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*PARIS, 16 Germinal, April 5.*

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

*Public Audience of the 14th Germinal.*

THE occasion of that audience, which was announced to be the reception of the MARQUIS DE BONNECAMPE in the capacity of a Spanish Ambassador, had brought in the national palace of the Executive Directory, a great number of citizens. The gates were guarded by troops of cavalry; a row of grenadiers, who were a part of the guard of the Directory was stationed in the yard, the halls, and in the first rooms. Towards noon the audience hall was opened, and immediately filled by the public, for whom convenient seats from circular benches were fixed in the part opposite the windows. The utmost decency reigned in that assembly, decorated by a great number of female citizens, and by many members of the diplomatic bodies. All the members of the diplomatic body came in succession, and as they arrived the marks paid to them military honours.—Among them were remarked several Swedish and Spanish officers with their respective uniforms and wearing in their cockades the colours of their country. A great number of coaches filled the yard of the palace, and the accessory parts of the ceremony had the character of the greatest solemnity. About 12 o'clock the drums of the first polis of the guard announced the arrival of the Ambassador. He was in the ceremonial coach of the minister of foreign affairs, who was on his first form, and who had accompanied him from his hotel, in order to present him to the directory: That coach was followed by the Ambassador's coaches which were filled by his secretaries and the officers of his suite—his livery-men occupied the coach-boxes and the backfides; the livery was blue and red, ornamented with silver lace.

As they crossed a great part of the town, the citizens who were on their passage, expressed with eagerness the lively satisfaction they felt in seeing the Envoy of a country which has always been the natural ally of *France*.

It was remarked with pleasure, that the Spanish court had, as left, wisely sacrificed family considerations and pride, to the interests of the state, and that by a just, loyal, and politic conduct, it strengthens the Spanish Empire, and secures to it the means of defending its possessions against the ambition of England.

He was introduced in the Ambassador's hall, where he remained until the Directory being apprised of his arrival, conducted in the audience room.

He then crossed the yard, preceded by his people, and accompanied by his whole suite. He was received on the peristyle by six sergeants at arms of the Directory, and thus led through the first rooms, while the troops presented their arms, and the drums beat the march.

Two state coaches were ordered him at the door of the audience room. At the other end stood up the members of the Directory, surrounded with ministers and general secretary. They were all in their solemn dress. The minister of foreign affairs presented him to the Directory.

The Ambassador, decorated with the blue ribbon, and the Spanish Knights, addressed to the order of golden fleece, stopped in the middle of the room, followed by his officers, falsted with amity the members of the Directory, and reaffirmed the degree of gravity suitable to his station, delivered his discourse of reception, gave afterwards his credential letters to the minister of foreign affairs.

*Termination of the Prospects of PEACE.*

LONDON, April 14.

The following very important papers, were yesterday communicated by Lord GRENVILLE, to all the Foreign Ministers resident at this Court. They are the contents of the dispatches received on Friday last, from Mr. WICKHAM, his Majesty's Envoy to the *Swiss Cantons*; and appear to be the result of the measures which Mr. PITT some weeks since announced to be in train for ascertaining the real disposition of the French Directory on the question of Peace or War; which result is unhappily of such a nature as to leave no other alternative to his Majesty and his Ministers than that of continuing the war with unabated vigor.

In consequence of Mr. WICKHAM's dispatch, a message from his Majesty was expressed to be delivered this day by Mr. PITT, to the House of Commons.

NOTE

*Transmitted to Mr. WICKHAM, by Mr. WICKHAM, March 8.*

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, is authorized to convey to Monsieur BARTHELEMY, the desire of his Court to be made acquainted, through him, with the dispositions of France, in regard to the object of a general Pacification. He therefore requests Monsieur BARTHELEMY, to transmit to him in writing (and after having made the necessary inquiries) his answer to the following questions.

1. Is there the disposition in France to open a negociation with his Majesty and his allies, for re-establishment of a general Peace, upon just and suitable terms, by sending, for that purpose, ministers to a Congress, at such place as may hereafter be agreed upon?

2. Would there be the disposition to communicate to the undersigned the general grounds of a Pacification, such as France would be willing to propose; in order that his Majesty and his allies might thereupon examine in concert, whether they are such as might serve as the foundation of a negociation for Peace?

3. Or would there be a desire to propose any other way whatever, for arriving at the same end, that of a general Pacification?

The undersigned is authorized to receive from Monsieur BARTHELEMY, the answer to these questions, and to transmit it to his Court; but he is not in any manner authorized to enter with him into negociation, or discussion upon these subjects.

*(Signed)* W. WICKHAM.

NOTE

*Transmitted to Mr. WICKHAM, by M. BARTHELEMY, March 26, 1796.*

The undersigned Ambassador of the French Republic, to the Helvetic Body, has transmitted to the Executive directory a note, which Mr. WICKHAM, his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, was pleased to convey to him the 8th of March. He has in in command to answer it by an exposition of the sentiments and dispositions of the Executive Directory.

The Directory ardently desires to procure for the French Republic, a just, honorable, and solid Peace. The step taken by Mr. WICKHAM, would have afforded to the Directory a real satisfaction, if the declaration itself in which that minister makes, of his not having any other, any power to negociate, did not give room to doubt of the sincerity of the pacific intentions of his court.—In fact, if it was true that England began to know her real interest; that she wished to open again for herself the (sources of abundance and prosperity; if she proposed to Congress, of negotiations endless? Or would she confine herself to the asking in a vague manner, that the French government should point out any other way whatever, for attaining the same object, that of a general Pacification?

Is it that this step has had no other object than to obtain for the British government, the reproachable imprudence which accompanies the first overtures for Peace? May it not have been accompanied with the hope that they would produce no effect?

However that may be, the Executive Directory, whose policy has no other guides than, opinions and good faith, will follow, in its relations, a conduct which shall be wholly conformable to them.

Yielding to the sentiment desire by which it is animated, to produce Peace for the French Republic, and for all nations, it will not fear to declare itself openly. *Charged by the Constitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make, or tolerate, any proposal not wholly conformable to them. Its conscience and its duty are its guides in every alternative of that which, according to the existing laws, constitutes the territory of the Republic.*

With respect to the Countries occupied by the French armies, and which have not been united to France, they, as well as other interests Political and Commercial, may become the subject of a Negociation, which will produce to the Directory the means of proving how much it desires to attain speedily to a happy pacification.

The Directory is ready to receive, in this respect, any overtures that shall be just, reasonable, and compatible with the dignity of the Republic.

Bâle, the 6th of *Germinal*, the 4th year of the French Republic, (26th of March, 1796.)

*(Signed)* BARTHELEMY.

NOTE.

The Court of London has received from its Minister in Switzerland, the Answer made to the Questions which he had been charged to address to Monsieur Barthelemy, in respect to the opening of a Negociation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

The Court has seen with regret, how far the tone and spirit of the Answer, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the manner of answering them, are remote from any disposition for Peace.

The inadmissible pretension is there avowed, of appropriating to France all that she has actually existing there may have conquered under the denomination of French territory. To a demand such as this is added an express declaration, that no proposal contrary to it will be made, or even listened to, and this, under the pretence of an internal regulation, the provisions of which are wholly foreign to all other nations.

While these dispositions shall be persisted in, nothing is left for the King but to prosecute a war equally just and necessary.

Whenever his Enemies shall manifest more pacific sentiments, his Majesty will at all times be eager to contur in them, by bending himself in concert with his Allies, to all such measures as shall be best calculated to re establish general tranquillity, on conditions just, honorable, and permanent, either by the establishment of a Congress, which has been so often and so happily, the means of restoring Peace to Europe; or by a preliminary discussion of the principles which may be proposed, on either side, as a foundation to a general Pacification of any other way which may be pointed out to him for arriving at the same salutary end.

*Downing Street, April 10, 1796.*

QUEBEC, May 12.

The law permitting the importation from the *United States*, of beef, pork, &c. has passed all the branches.

In the act for regulating coins, all the *American* coins are recognized. The gold of *Great Britain*, *Portugal*, and *America*, is valued at 89s. per ounce.—Doubloons of *Spain* and *France* at 85s.

PROVIDENCE, June 1.

At Monday last arrived here the *Hope*, Capt. YOUNG, in 23 days from *Bordeaux*, last from *St. Thomas*. Eight days before he failed from *Bordeaux*, a British frigate arrived there.—She had convoyed a fleet of about 50 sail of transports from *Cork*, but to the northward and eastward of *Barbadoes*, fell in with 7 ships of the line, and 6 or 7 frigates, supposed to be French—he says he actually heard was made for the transports to disperse. Some of these had reached *Barbadoes* after the arrival of the frigate, but it was supposed that many of them were captured.

"On the 8th ult. Capt. YOUNG spoke a British frigate to leeward of the *Saints*, the Capt. of which informed him that two days before he sailed from *St. Lucia*, there was a severe action on shore, which lasted all day; that he failed late in the evening, at which time the fire of cannon and musquetry had not ceased.

"Advice was received at *Barbadoes*, of several British officers of distinction having been killed at *St. Lucia*."

PORTLAND, June 6.

*ST. VINCENT.*

An obliging correspondent has handed us a *St. Vincent* paper of May 6th. It contains particulars respecting the operations in the *West Indies*, which have been before published.—We have extracted only the two following paragraphs. The information contained in the first, respecting the arrival of the *Cork* fleet, contradicts the account from *Barbadoes*. The reader will compare the dates and judge for himself.

"Last week the brig *Hector*, Capt. ROBERTS, arrived here from *Cork*, which he left the 23d of March, with a fleet consisting of 27 sail bound to these islands and *Jamaica*, under convoy of the *Laurel* frigate. In lat. 24. long. 31, fell in with 6 or 7 sail of large ships, which they took to be enemies, and dispersed in consequence. The Laurel and about 20 of the convoy, we are informed are arrived at *Barbadoes* and other ports, among which are three transports, two with Hessian and one with British troops; the only vessels of that description in the fleet.

"Another fleet was preparing for the *West Indies*, we understand, which was to come out under Admiral C. FRASER, composed principally of victuallers, having also 5 or 600 troops on board."

BALTIMORE, May 27.

We learn from Martinique, by an arrival at Boston, that the permission for landing American provisions has been revoked owing to the amazing quantity that had arrived in the fleet from Cork, consisting of a large number of vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

Capt. Pierce, of the brig Harriot, 8 days from Bermuda; about 5 days before the Harriot failed, the British sloop of war Spencer of 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Evans, from a cruise, arrived there with her prize, the National Corsaire le Vulcan, of 12 guns, lately commanded by citizen Bergand, of Guadaloupe, but left from Charleston. They had fought for three days, when one of the Vulcan's crew going up her throats with a grenade, in order to heave it on board the Spencer, was fired, and the grenade dropping on board the Le Vulcan, exploded, by which 120 men were killed and twenty wounded—this was the cause of their ceasing. It was generally supposed the Spencer would have been captured, had it not been for this accident.

The Harriot was taken on her passage from Guadaloupe to Newburyport, where she originally belonged, carried into Bermuda some time since, condemned, and afterwards bought in by the Captain.

The Brig Betsey, belonging to this port from New London to the West-Indies, with a cargo of horses, was sent in there about 5 days before Capt. Pearce sailed; who further informs that an change in the conduct of the Bermudians towards Americans had taken place.

*Extract of a letter dated Hoxbyne, May 15, 1796.*

"Captain Wood arrived at Elizabethtown, Alexandria, Capt. Wood, for N. York, the 27th of March, but, to the least of my expectation, we fell in with a 50-gun ship, called the Alliance, just come out of Sandy Hook, on a cruize towards Halifax, being within thirty-four leagues of land; Having boarded us, they took ship's company and all hands, except the Captain, leaving only men who had large families. They put twelve men and two officers on board, and here's us here left night. The Capt. of our vessel not having proper papers to prove he is no American, he is sent here to be tried by Admiral Murray—this here is pretty; the Alliance will not come here this fortnight, being on a cruize: we are to be detained until the arrives, unless we can by any means procure leave of the admiral to go. Mr. —— and I are in very low spirits, not knowing what to do.

"I have just written these few lines, to acquaint you of our situation, hoping you will write by return of post, what you think best to be done—if we shall get our liberty before I hear from you, we will go in the first vessel bound to New York or Philadelphia."

La Gazette Francois of late evening printed in this city, announces by information of passengers and letters from the French Islands, that the fleet actually arrived at the Cape, was of five ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 3000 men—when to 2 of the line, 3 frigates, 2000 men, 40 000 muskets, and a considerable quantity of powder and ball that Gen. *Rochambeau*, who also arrived in the fleet, is to cam nand the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and the Gen. *Lavaux* will continue to command the French part of St. Domingo. That 11 British transports bound to Jamaica, were taken by the fleet. The letters from Martinique, of May 13, announces, that of 26 British transports, detached from the last fleet, 23 had been taken by the French frigates.

Last Saturday evening arrived the brig Abby, *Elliot*, 49 days from Naxos, where he left the brigs Experiment and Susanah, of this port. On the 5th of April, the brig Hiro, Capt. Sears, Philadelphia, from England was lost going in there, entirely and totally.

Naxos informs, that provisions of all kinds are plenty and cheap when he came away, and that the prices seemed to be on the decline.

June 2.

Yesterday, agreeable to the resolution passed both houses a few days ago, the President of the Senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, closed their session, (which has been uninterrupted, and perhaps the most important which has been held, since the establishment of the present government) by the adjournment of their respective houses until the 23d Monday in December next.

We have that Capt. Dorsey, of the brig Nancy, 15 days from St. Croix, brings a confirmation of the British having been defeated at St. Lucia.


## For Sale,

A FARM lying in Worthington, containing 150 acres of land, 70 acres improved, the remainder in a tolerable inclosure—together with a dwelling house and barn standing on the farm, well wooded and watered—said farm lies within half a mile of a grist, saw, and tinned mill—and two miles from the Meeting house.—Payment made easy.—For particulars enquire of Gen. *Seth Sylvester* of Chesterfield, or SETH W. SYLVESTER, on the premises.

June 13, 1796

## SYTHES,

NICHOLS's Warranted SYTHES to be sold at the State of *Robert Breck & Son*, Northampton, June 15, 1796.

WHEREAS an act of this Commonwealth was passed June 27, 1792, authorizing Coroners to execute Writs and Precepts, in case of the removal of any Sheriff from his office by death, or otherwise, and upon the appointment of a new Sheriff, the said act, makes it necessary for such Sheriff, to give notice thereof to the several Coroners in such county, in case he accept of the appointment and becomes legally qualified to execute said office. This is therefore, pursuant to said act, to give notice to the several Coroners in the county of Hampshire, that I am appointed Sheriff of said county, and am legally qualified to execute said office.

EBEN. MATTOON, jun.

Amherst, June 13, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the respective proprietors of lands lying in Chelmsford in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State, County, Town, and High way taxes for the year 1795, & committed to me to collect, viz.—Land lately improved by Asa Deamin (who hath absconded without paying the taxes.)

| | D. | C. |
|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 87 |
| Benjamin Clark, | 0 | 75 |

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the twenty fifth day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling house in this town, at two o'clock P. M. as will be necessary to discharge the same with interest and cost.

EBEN. MONTAGUE, Collector for 1795.

Charlemont, June 1, 1796.

FRANKFORT, March 29.

Yesterday the equipage of Arch Duke Charles, passed through this place for Mentz. Every thing is in readiness to open the campaign, in case the negotiations for peace are broken off. The French general Marceau's head quarters are to be removed from Treves,—The head quarters of the army of Conde removed yesterday to a small town near Freyburgh, in the Brisgau—the expected arrival of Bohemian, and other Imperial troops, is said to have been the cause of this movement—These will increase the emigrants to 40,000.

GLASGOW, April 15.

The declaration of the French directory amounts to this—"We will not make peace till Great Britain relinquishes all the possessions she has taken from us and the Dutch; and that we shall retain St. Domingo from Spain, Belgium and all the possessions we have already conquered within our fraternal Gulph." From such conditions, even the most violent declamators against the war, must recoil.

DUBLIN, April 21.

*War between Russia and the Porte.*

PEST, March 30.

The march of the Russian troops to the Ottoman frontiers has long announced an approaching rupture between Russia and the Porte. It is expected that hostilities will soon breakout. It is presumed that which has determined the Emperor to hasten the opening of the campaign, is her uneasiness at the preparations of the Turks both by sea and land, and information of France having lent officers and arms of all sorts to the Porte; in consequence, she has caused to be followed by the marches of 50,000 men each, a manifesto that she has published against the Divan, she has determined to attack some parts of the Turkish empire, before the French can have time to combine their plan of operations in the enfeiling campaign with that of the Mussulmen. Such are the motives that the Vienna Gazette assigns for the recent hostilities of which we are informed. We are assured the Russians have already taken the fortress of Choczim; and that an army under the command of General Romanzow has already reached the borders of the Dniester.

It is thought that this sudden invasion is an event concerted in execution of the triple alliance, and that its object is to obtain the Crimea and Seignor to break all connection with the French.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

*Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to a Merchant of this City, dated April 22.*

"The fluctuation of the public opinion is exceedingly critical. A War is at this moment on the eve of breaking out between the Emperors of Russia and the Sweden; and vast preparations are making by both powers. 60,000 Russians are on the borders of Sweden; and all the troops of the Turkish empire are in motion. The king of Prussia is said to have an army of 40,000 men ready to join the perry principalities, then march into Holland, and once more restore the Stadtholder, in consequence as he alledges of the French having violated their treaty."

NEW-YORK, June 4.

*Authentic Intelligence.*

BY the French frigate L'Insurgente, arrived the day before yesterday at this port, we are informed, that the belligerents a division of 8 men of war, sailed from Brest in April last, and arrived in Chesapeake Bay in the month of May.—That this division is composed of

One frigate of 74 guns,
Three ditto of 40,
Four ships of the line cut down.

On the 11th of May arrived at the Cape a fleet of 11 sail of the line, two of which are 74 guns. A third a frigate of 44 guns. A third squadron was announced, and expected in every moment. This last division is composed of 8 ships of the line and 10 frigates or sloops of war. It is the very same which, the last fall, intercepted and took forty English vessels, valued at 40 millions of dollars, together with a 74, one of the convoying ships.

A Savanna paper of the 12th May mentions that Mr. Waldburger, who has been in contest with Gen. Jackson, was at the point of death.

The warmth of party spirit in that state which has given out of formalities, equals any thing ever known in America.

The war in the West Indies, this summer may be considered to be inevitable—and both parties will take the advantage of every circumstance to injure their enemies. Trade will therefore be subject to extreme embarrassments. It behoves our merchants then to be very cautious. The British who have been masters of the seas, and will probably remain so, will be very rigid in seizing and condemning all vessels bound to French ports; and the shippers of produce to those ports must calculate upon a risk of 50 per cent; perhaps more. With such before their eyes, they must not complain of losses. Nations at war never observe fickle, justice or laws of nations, towards neutral bottoms. They are governed by a *dispute to carry their enemies*, and this is called *capture*; *rescue* which is always alledged as a justifiable of violation of right. Friend or foe, allies or not, the commanders in the West Indies will take what they want for themselves, and what they can keep from their enemy; they will say it is *expedient necessary*, and our merchants must take that as an apology.

BOSTON, June 8.

*LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

Yesterday the House went into consideration of a bill, reported by a joint Committee, and passed in the Senate, providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President. By this report, each district is to choose an Elector in the same manner as the Representatives are chosen, except two who are to be elected by the Legislature, which is also to fill on vacancies. A motion was made by Mr. COLEMAN, to commit this report for the purpose of referring the choice of the whole number of Electors to the Legislature, and a considerable debate ensued. It was argued by Messrs. COLEMAN, SEWALL, COBMAN, COOPER, and others in favor of the commitment, and that the people in many districts had been intentive to the town meetings and indifferent to this right—That the President represented the states, and as in the event of a failure in the Election, by a majority of votes, it is provided by the Constitution, that the votes in Congress shall be given by States, the propriety of such an arrangement in the first instance, is manifested for.—On the other hand, although the Constitutional right of the Legislature to chuse the whole number of Electors, was admitted by Dr. EUSTIS, Col. BARNES, and other gentlemen, it was insisted upon, on the ground of expedience, that the report should be accepted. It was then urged by Mr. OTIS, that if the model adopted in 1788, were received, whereby the people elected double the Electors, from which the Legislature made the final choice, the objects of gentlemen on both sides of the question might be attained.

The question for a commitment was lost, and the House concurred with the Senate in some trifling amendments.

Capt. WALES arrived here since our last from *Bristol*, informs, that about the 28th of April, it was published at *Bristol*, that a Peace had been *concluded* between *France* and *Austria*.

*OF-PEACE*—EXPECTED.

A letter from *London*, of the 6th of April, from a House of the best information mentions, that negociations for a peace were actually carried on long on *Germany*; and that appearances were in *Europe* strongly bore a return of peace.

*FIRE*—On the morning of Tuesday, 24th ult. the house of the Rev. *Alexander Mc. Leod*, of Bristol, (Maine) was consumed by fire, which is supposed to have taught in the chamber of his eldest daughter, a young lady about 16 years of age, who, before she could be relieved was burnt in such a manner that she died the next day.—Some of the furniture and part of a valuable library was saved from the flames by the exertions of the neighbours.

NORTHAMPTON, June 15.

The Hon. BENJAMIN GOODHUE, and the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esquires, are elected Senators to Congress, in the room of the Hon. Messrs. STRONG and CABOT, resigned.

Hon. EBENEZER MATTOON, jun. Esq is appointed High Sheriff of the county of Hampshire, in the room of *Elijah Porter*, Esq. deceased.

"The rich have many friends," says an old book not much idiomatic, they have many *relatives* too. Witness the following fact.

In the Irish house of lords a petition was lately presented by the trustees of Mr. Hutchinson, who had bequeathed £.15,000 to purchase an estate, from the profits of which his kindred to the second degree, were to have annuities, the high est ten pounds, the lowest five. The matter in Chancery called on all the relations to produce their claims. An attorney, advertised in a Belfast paper offering to establish a right of inheritance, *for six shillings each*. Very soon there appeared *seven hundred claimants*: The Chancellor was puzzled to make partitions, and applied to the house of Lords to limit the right of inheritance to the sixth degree of affinity, according to the Canon Law.

The Garden of the Thuilleries, once planted with potatoes, when the wants of the people required this sacrifice, offers now a beautiful and correct map of the departments of France.

This idea which is most artfully conceived to flatter the vanity of the *Parisians*, is at beautiful be executed. Each path makes the *boundary* of a *Department*. Every *mountain* is represented by an *billock*; and every *brook* by a *thicket*; and every *river* has its corresponding *Frenchet*!

The prince of Wales and a board of officers are about ordering an entire new dress for the Cavalry. The swords are to be lengthened and the cavalines shortened. The waistcoats are to reach some way down the thighs—The boots above the calf to be made, to strong as to resist the stroke of a sabre. The helmet is to be of a new construction to clasp under the chin.

This had is a good contrivance to save tender cheeks and soft chins, which are much in fashion among the British officers.

In the exhausted state of the powers at war, no resources are left but loans. The Emperor is borrowing money of the merchants in the cities—Holland does the same. Great Britain carries on all her wars by loans; and one would think the burthen of her debts already too heavy, for her fields. Yet at the opening of the last loan, there was a controversy in consequence of a competition between the lenders.

DIED, at Boston, Hon. *Isaac Osse*, Esq.—At Castleton, on Saturday last, Hon. *Nathaniel Gorham*, Esq.

## SYTHES.

FOR sale, Capt. Clark's SYTHES, made in Mansfield Connecticut, by the dozen or single. Also, a few boxes of good Bristol Malt—by CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, June 13, 1796.

THE subscriber informs all persons who are indebted to, or have any claims upon the estate of Gen. Seth Murray late of Hatfield deceased, that he is ready to adjust all claims upon said estate, and requests those who are indebted, will not wait for another invitation to come and settle.

ISAAC MALTBY, *Executor.*

Hatfield, June 1, 1796.

WHEREAS my wife *MARY* and *I*, have dissolved partnership for a season, I therefore forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account for I will not pay any debt of her Contracting after this date. I also forbid all persons buying or receiving any of my property from her as they may expect to answer for the same.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

Northampton, June 2, 1796.

## *Books and Stationary.*

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from New-York, and now selling nearly opposite the court house, an assortment of

Books and Stationary,

Among which are the following, viz.—Ashfield Man's Companion, Williams' History of Vermont, Watts' Lyric Poems, Brown's Elements, Bell on Ulcers, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Cheselden's Anatomy, Collen's Practice, 2 vols. Merry's Medica, Clark's Magazine, Edenburgh's New Dispensatory, Hamilton's Midwifery, Dr. on Female Complaints, Medical Pocket Book, Wallis on Diseases, Quincy's Lexicon, Art of Speaking, Akin's Letters, Account of Algiers, American Singsler, Banished Man, 2 vols. British on Commerce, Book of Knowledge, Chronicles of the Kings, Condorcet's Letters, Complete Letter Writer, Count Rodrich Castle, Gamble on Memory, Clarissa Harlow, 8 vols. Charlotte, Contrast, Country Dances, Don Quixote, 4 vols. Dream Book, Eclop's Fables, Fool of Quality, 5 vols. Fordyce, Federal Ready Reckoner, Meditations, Female Philosophers, Joseph Warton's Works, 6 vols. Gyll Seer, Life of God, Heloise, of Watts & Doddridge, Haunted Priory, of Cicero, Hotels Poems, of the War, of Col. Gardiner, History of Queen Elizabeth, of Joseph, Home's Essays, 2 vols. Lock's Essays, Kent's Sketches, Little's History of England, Malon's Pocket Companion, Lowater's Fayingsmony, Man of Feeling, Letters to a Wife, Memoirs of the Queen Milton's Paradise Lost of France, and Regained, Mirror, 2 vols. Milton on Self Knowledge, *Miscellaneous Works*, Mr. Jay's Treaty, Moyer's Journal, 2 vols. Music Trial, Mosaic, Rowson's do. Manners in Portugal, 2 vols. Gerrald's do. Natural History, Watt and Dawnies, do. Newton on the Prophecies, Pamela, Grandison, Town Officer, Prince Age of Reason, Parsons on Revelation, 2 vols. Do. Second Part, do. Attempts, Ruffels and Dunrbas, do. Arguments, Rural Walks, Priestly's Letters, Robinson Crusoe, Perkins' Sermons, Roderick Random, Religious Countship, Rochefoucault's Maxims, Rowe's Letters, Salmon's Gazetteer, Detroit Exercises, Sorrows of Werter, Rollell's Sermons Sermons, Spectator, 8 vols. Sermons to Children, Sanford and Merton, Wahington's Letters, Valentine and Orson, Vicar of Wakefield, Winchester's Reflections.

PLAYS.

Bold Stroke for a Wife, No Song, No Supper, Box-Lobby Challenge, Prisoner at Large, Citem, Patrick, Committee, Rolina, Dramatist, Siege of Belegrade, How to grow Rich, Wild Oats, Haunted Tower, Wabshman, King Lear, World is a Village.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Dilworth's do. Clark's Introduction, Young's Latin, do. Cicero's Orations, Ward's Mathematics, Davidson's Virgil, Dwight's Geography, Dancan's Logic, Worcester Collection, Guthrie's Grammar, Watts' Hymns, Salmon's do. Hymns, Greek Lexicon, Webster's ill, 2d and 3d Parts, by the hand-Do. Testament, Do. Grammar, dred or dozen, Horace Delphini, Primers, do. Latin Grammar, Ladies Accidence, Do. Accidence, A large assortment of Bailey's Dictionary, childrens Books, per Perry's do. hundred or dozen.

STATIONARY.

English Paper, Black, do. Medium, Black Lead Pencils, Thick Do. Sealing, do. Folds Cap, India Rubbers, Letter Paper, Office Penknives, Writing, do. Pocket Books, Red and Marble, do. Black, Blank Books of all sizes, Tooth Brushes, Inkstands, Coarse Platters, Water Colors, Mottled Do. Slates and Pencils, Black Lead Pencils, Dividers, Sealing Wax, do. Butterworth's Copper red, plates, Tuft Washers, Charts and Maps, Black Sand, Morocco Leather, Ink Cakes, Brass, do.

Said Butler continues the business of BOOK BINDING as usual—Blank Books for Public Offices made on the shortest notice.—Particular attention paid to all orders, which will be thankfully received.

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS or cured SHEEP SKINS.

Northampton, June 15 1796

## *NEW GOODS.*

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers, that they have just received at their store in *Hadlyampton*, a pleasing variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vest Patterns, Serges, Stuffdown, Lastings, Satinets, Florentines, Materes, a Fashionable Assortment of Coppe-plate Furniture, Chintzes and Calicoes, Delicate striped Ginghams for Ladies Gowns, Dimities, Muslins, Lawns, Muslin and Linen Handkerchiefs, Sprig Muslins, Linens, Narrows, Striped and Plaid Cottons, Jaconets, Fashionable India Cottons, Black and a variety of changeable Lustrings, Satins, Modes, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket, do. Cotton Hosiery, and a fashionable variety of Chintz Shawls, a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertisement.

They expect a supply of Crockery, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass, Nails, Brass and Hard Ware—Also, a quantity of Salt Cod Fish, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, and Well-India Rum, in the course of a few days. The above Goods will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and a generous credit given, if requested.

N. B. All those who are indebted to them at their store in *Northampton*, are desired to call and settle the same, between this and the first of August next; those who neglect to comply with this request will be sued indiscriminately, as all accounts at this store are to be closed by the time.

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, June 15, 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just opened a Fresh Assortment of

GOODS,

—VIZ.—

Broad Cloths, Callimarcs, Mens Satins, Nankeens, Valencias, Buff and other Jeans, Satinets, Florentines, Lastings, Fustians, Vest Patterns, Cottons, Worsted and Hem. Hose, &c. Chintzes, Calicoes, Gingham, Dimity, Jaconet, Book and India Muslins, Muslinets, Callimancoes, Ruffels, Mecrens, Jeans, Durants and Tammys, Black Green and Changeable Lustrings, Modes, Sarsnets, Tabby's and Gauzes, Bandanno, Barcelona, Muslins, Lawns, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Gloves, Silk and Thread Laces, a great variety of Ribbons, Shawls, Tapes and Fingers, Pins, Pocket Books, Vitrum and Sprig Fans and Feathers.—He has also Cotton Sheetings and Irish Linens of all widths and at very low prices—Bed Ticks, Ruffle Sheeting, Dowlas, Cotton Wool, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo, Oil Cloths and Beds Paper, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Bright Tobacco—Mouton and Furniture Skins and Sheets, of the best kind, for ladies and children.—Also, a small assortment of HARD WARE, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, a great variety of Coat and Vest Buttons, with a variety of other articles—which he is determined to sell at the lowest rates.

Northampton, June 10 1796.

Holland Company LANDS,

ADVANTAGEOUSLY situated upon the navigable waters of *Allegany* River and French Creek, affording an interesting variety of arable meadow grounds, and capable of easy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for sale and settlement.

All the advantages of soil, climate and situation, are here combined in a most extraordinary manner. The Lands are rich fertile and finely watered.—The air, like all the country beyond the Allegany Mountains, is mild, pure and healthy; and the Rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country within the United States, is more eminently benefited by the commercial advantages arising from the navigation, of the Northern Lakes and Southern waters. A large proportion of the wealthy and merchandize of enterprising adventurers from the Eastern and Atlantic States, will, from motives of interest and convenience, in a very few years, pass through this delightful country, to all the western world.—This added to the natural production, will supply the inhabitants at a very reasonable price, with every thing necessary for their health and happiness.

To those who are determined to settle in the Country, and wish to make purchase, a liberal credit will be given upon easy and advantageous terms. To those who are desirous of building under improving leases, generous supplies of possessions and farming utensils, and gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to sober, honest, and industrious mechanics and labourers. A rich and thriving settlement, affording easy accommodations and advantages, and comforting of above thirty families, is fixed in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, esq. where all the necessaries and many of the conveniencies for living may be procured at a reasonable price. A saw mill is already erected—a grist-mill will be established in the course of this season. A great plenty of grass and hay can be easily procured with no other expense than cutting and cutting, upon the large and extensive meadows bordering upon French creek—All those, who are determined to leave the truth of their facts, or with to become interested by purchase or settlement, may receive further information by applying to Mr. Charles Cazenove at New-Geneva in Fayette County; to Messrs Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh; to Alexander Mc. Dowell, esq. at Franklin; or at Coffeewaga, in Mr. Mead's farm, near about 230 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

Wanted to purchase two or

three SHOATS, of the old fashioned breed, that will weigh 80 or 100 lb.—Enquire of the PRINTERS.

June 15, 1796.